



International Journal of Home Science

ISSN: 2395-7476
IJHS 2019; 5(1): 219-222
© 2019 IJHS
www.homesciencejournal.com
Received: 22-11-2018
Accepted: 25-12-2018

Dr. Sangeeta Gupta
Asstt. Professor, CS Azad
University of Agriculture and
Technology, Kanpur, Uttar
Pradesh, India

Garima
Research Scholar, CS Azad
University of Agriculture and
Technology, Kanpur, Uttar
Pradesh, India

Constraints of rural women empowerment in income generating activities

Dr. Sangeeta Gupta and Garima

Abstract

Women are an important sector of our society. They constitute half of the population in the country. Rural area encompasses 80% of the total population of the country. In the past, women suffered deprivation and negligence. However, as soon as they joined public life, they demonstrated their abilities by the use of their income generating activities and destroyed the barriers of control and restriction imposed by rigid customs and traditions. A women performs multiple roles both in agriculture and household sector. Women proved their creative abilities and have indeed excelled in various fields. Despite the undesirable contribution of rural women in development, this role is invisible and not appreciated statistically because it is mostly in the sector that are not represented officially, in addition to course of rigid customs and traditions that of an isolate women from public life. In the study it was found that several constraints faced by women in the involvement of income generating activities were dual responsibility, due to parda pratha system women are restricted within the boundary of their home, lack of social mobility, lack of money as well as their right to have the money, higher marketing cost, widespread price fluctuation, costly transportation charges, interaction and disposal of products in proper or nearby market etc.

Keywords: empowerment, lack of socio economic and transportation facilities, pardapratha system

1. Introduction

Women are builder and moulder of the nation's density. Though dedicates and soft as lily, she has a heart for stronger and boulder than of man she is supreme inspiration of men onward. Income is very important part for Women Social Welfare development programme provides sources for earning money to rural women are engaged in different agricultural activities to earn money. Women population should actively participate in boosting the economy the ratio of women in rising day by day so there is a need to involve them in income generating activities. India is an agriculture based country where as a major of population is still depends on agriculture as a source of livelihood and lips in rural areas. The development of country depends on the development of rural area agriculture is the main family occupation which requires capital seeds fertilizers and other sources are inputs. Economic Independence is considered as one of the main status indicators in the society women in rural area are the deprived section of the society. On account of their economic Independence which necessitate generating opportunity so as to make them economically independents. Second in the face of credit constants income generating activities affect the performance of agriculture by providing women's with cash to invest in productivity in hands inputs for the more development of income generating activities in the food system including Agro processing distribution and the provisions of farm inputs may increase the profitability of farming and by increasing the availability of inputs and improving access to market outlets in turn better performance of the food system increases rural income and lower urban food prices.

Women must not only have equal rights capability and access to resources and opportunities but they must also have to agency to use those rights capabilities resources and opportunities to make a strategic choice. Empowerment of women in rural areas is dependent on several constraints including ownership and control over land as to why was type of employment and income generating activities as to public goods such as water, village common and forest Infrastructures, education and training Healthcare and Financial Service and market and opportunities for participation in political life and in the design and implementation of policies and programmes.

Correspondence

Garima
Research Scholar, CS Azad
University of Agriculture and
Technology, Kanpur, Uttar
Pradesh, India

Review of Literature

Tilottama (2009) knowledge and skill processed by rural dropout girls concerning different income generating activities can be enhanced. The dropout girls use to face the number of constant pressure risk-bearing capacity, financial ability for setting up an enterprise, marketing facility non availability of raw material and lack of skill and technical knowledge for enhancement of the products.

Wambura et al. (2009) [6] found the participation of women in income generating activities is a vital interest to women throughout the developing world. Women participate in those activities which they feel will bring increased income, which they could use to supplement whatever is available or brought in their spouses. In some cases, however the women are

breadwinner of the family.

Patil and balasubramanya (2011) [4] reported as major economic constraint by 60.06% and 65.60% respondents respectively. Only 1.48% and 1.11% respondents felt that they were not constraints. Personal and economic constraint seem to be affect empowerment considerably when compared to social constraints, personal constraints, lack of education and lack of training seemed to be the major constraint to empowerment as reported by 94.10% and 88.80% respondents respectively.

Result and discussion

Personal Constraints

Table 1: Distribution of rural women according to personal constraints

S. No.	Personal Constraints	Symbol	Always (%)	Sometimes (%)	Never (%)	Mean Score	Rank
1	Dual Responsibility	A	58.0	32.7	9.3	2.49	I
2	Poor risk bearing ability	B	5.3	48.7	46.0	1.59	VII
3	Poor Decision Making Process	C	10.0	48.7	41.3	1.69	VI
4	Lack of Systematic Planning	D	7.3	57.3	35.3	1.72	V
5	Lack of confidence	E	16.7	44.0	39.3	1.77	IV
6	Women are more prone to Health Problem	F	13.3	60.0	26.7	1.87	II
7	Lack of information and awareness	G	12.7	56.7	30.7	1.82	III

It is evident from table 1. that Distribution of rural women according to personal constraints, 58.0 % of the respondents were always took dual responsibility in home related activities with mean score value 2.49 and rank I, i.e. making food, caring of child, visiting market places and meeting with people and 13.3% of respondents were facing women are more prone to health problem as a personal constraints of rural women in income generating activities with mean score value of 1.87 and rank II. 12.7% of rural women were face lack of information and awareness as a personal constraints of income generating activities with mean score value of 1.82

and rank III followed by 44.0 % of rural women were sometimes faced lack of confidence personal constraints of income generating activities with mean score value 1.77 and rank IV whereas 7.3 % of women were always face lack of systematic planning with mean score value of 1.72 and rank V. 10.0 And 5.3 % of women were face personal constraints over decision making process and poor risk bearing abilities of income generating activities with mean score value of 1.69 and 1.59 rank VI and VII respectively.

Social Constraints

Table 2: Distribution of rural women according to social constraints

S. No.	Social Constraints	Symbol	Always (%)	Never (%)	Sometimes (%)	Mean Score	Rank
1	Negative social attitude about women role outside the home	A	10.0	42.7	47.3	1.63	V
2	Due to parda pratha system women are restricted within boundary of their home	B	22.7	50.7	26.7	1.96	I
3	Women suffers from Family conflicts	C	14.7	37.3	48.0	1.67	IV
4	Lack of social mobility	D	21.3	44.0	34.7	1.87	II
5	Tendency of other to underestimate a women's capability	E	12.7	57.3	30.0	1.83	III

It is evident from this table that, distribution of rural women according to social constants, 22.7 percent of the respondents were always and 50.7 sometimes. Due to pardapratha system, women are restricted within the boundary of their home with mean score value 1.96 and rank I and 21.3 % of the respondents were facing lack of social mobility as a social constraint of rural women in income generating activities with mean score value of 1.87 rank II. 12.7 % of rural women were always and 27.3% sometimes face tendency of other to under estimate a woman's capability as a social constraint of

income generating activities with the mean score value 1.83 and rank III and followed by 14.7% of rural women were are always women's from family conflicts faced social constraint of income generating activities with mean score value 1.67 and rank IV where as 10% of women were always face negative social attitude about women role outside the home with mean score value 1.63 and rank V respectively.

Economic Constraints

Table 3: Distribution of rural women according to Economic constraints

S. No.	Economic Constraints	Symbol	Always (%)	Sometimes (%)	Never (%)	Mean score	rank
1	Lack of family income restricts the women not for doing any extra other activities	A	10.0	58.0	32	1.78	IV
2	Lack of financing Institution particularly for women in rural areas	B	12.7	58.7	28.7	1.84	III
3	Lack of money as well as their right to have the money	C	16.0	53.3	30.7	1.85	II
4	No personal command of women over money	D	14.0	60.0	26.0	1.88	I

This table reveals that distribution of rural women according to economic constraints 14% of face always and 60% of sometimes no personal command women over money of economic constraints in rural areas women with mean score value 1.88 and rank I followed by lack of money as well as their right to have the money constraints 16% are 20 and 53.3 sometimes with mean score value 1.85 and ranks II lack of financing institution particularly for women in rural areas 12.7 always with mean score value 1.84 and rank III followed 10% of respondents were face always and 58 of sometimes

Table 4: Distribution of rural women according to marketing constraints

S. No.	Marketing constraints	Symbols	Always (%)	Never (%)	Sometimes (%)	Mean score	rank
1	Shortage of raw materials	A	6.7	82.0	11.3	1.95	III
2	Lack of Adequate Demand	B	8.7	72.0	19.3	1.89	V
3	Widespread price Fluctuations	C	11.3	73.3	15.3	1.96	II
4	Competition in the market	D	8.0	75.3	16.7	1.91	IV
5	Higher marketing cost	E	10.7	79.3	10.0	2.01	I
6	Distribution Problem	F	6.0	82.7	11.3	1.95	III

Table shows that the distribution of rural women according to marketing constraints in the involvement of income generating activities 10.7% of women were always face higher marketing cost with mean score value 2.01. And rank I followed by widespread price fluctuation constraint of rural women 11.3% always 73.3 people sometimes of marketing constraints with mean score value of 1.96 and rank II. 6.0 % of rural women were always and 82.0 % of respondent sometimes face shortage of raw material and distribution problem were constraints with mean score value on 1.95 and rank III followed by 8.0 % of respondent were face always

Table 5: Distribution of rural women according to transportation constraints

S. No.	Transportation constraints	Symbol	Always (%)	Sometimes (%)	Never (%)	Mean score	rank
1	Costly transportation	A	18.7	68.0	13.3	2.05	I
2	Problems in hiring conveyance vehicles by the women	B	15.3	72.7	12.0	2.03	II
3	Lack of availability of transportation source due to remote area	C	18.0	49.3	32.7	1.85	IV
4	Poor transportation facility confined to social contact, interaction and disposal of products in proper or nearby market	D	18.0	66.0	16.0	2.02	III

From the above table 5 it indicates that the distribution of rural women on the basis of transportation constraints, it could be concluded that mostly 18.7 percent of respondents were always facing costly transportation charges with mean score value of 2.05 and ranks I followed by 15.3 percent of women were always and 72.7 percent of women sometimes were Face problem in hiring the conveyance vehicle by the women with mean score value of 2.03 and II. 18.0 % of respondents were always 66% of rural women were the poor transportation facility confined to social contact interaction and disposal of products in proper on nearby market constraints faced by respondent with mean score value 2.02 and rank III followed by 18% of respondents were lack of availability of transportation source due to remote area was the only one constraints which was not very much faced by the rural women with mean score value of 1.85 and rank IV.

Summary and conclusion

Out of seven personal constraints faced by rural women in involvement of income generating activities, in constraints like “dual responsibility” had got with mean score value 2.49 and rank I followed by “women are more prone to health problems” hence they do more work was with mean score value 1.87 and rank at II and ‘lack of information and

lack of family income restricts the women not for doing any extra other activities constraints with the mean score value of 1.78 and rank IV.

From the overall view it is concluded that constraints involved in income generating activities are closely related to empowerment of rural women through income generating activities as this study similar to the study of Patil and Balasubramanyam (2011) ^[4] who have also reviewed about it.

Marketing Constraints

competition in the market with mean score value of 1.91 and rank IV. 8.7 % of respondents were always face lack of adequate demands of the final product was also constraints with mean score value of 1.89 and rank V for selling the products in the market.

It is constraints of globalization and various free financial choices of consumer in market the competition in price and quality of products exists are major constant for selling the products.

Transportation Constraints

awareness’ was with mean score value 1.82 and III respectively.

Out of the five social constraints in involvement of income generating activities the constraints like ‘due to pardapratha system, women are restricted within the boundary of their home’ had got with mean score value of 1.96 and ranked I followed by, ‘lack of social mobility’ with mean score value 1.87 and rank at II and ‘tendency of other to underestimate a woman’s capability’ was with mean score value 1.83 rank III respectively.

Out of 4 economic constraints in involvement of income generating activities the constraints like ‘no personal command of women over money had got with mean score value 1.88 and ranked I followed by ‘lack of money at as well as their right to have the money’ with mean score value 1.85 and rank II ‘lack of financing institution particularly for women in rural areas’ was with mean score value 1.84 and ranked III respectively.

Out of six marketing constraints in involvement of income generating activities, the constraints like ‘ Higher marketing cost’ had got with mean score value 2.01 and rank I followed by ‘widespread prices fluctuation’ with mean score value of 1.96 and rank at II and ‘shortage of raw materials’ was with mean score value 1.95 and drawing III respectively.

Out of four transportation constraints in involvement of income generating activities, the constant like 'costly transportation charges' had got with mean score value 2.05 and rank I followed by 'problems in doing the conveyance vehicle by the women herself' with mean score value of 2.3 and ranks II and 'poor transportation facility confine social contact, interaction and disposal of products in proper on nearby market' was nearby market with mean score value 2.02 and ranks III respectively.

A majority of income generating activities target women with the explicit goal of empowering them. There are varying underlying motivations for pursuing women empowerment. Some argue that women are amongst the poorest and the most vulnerable of the underprivileged and thus helping them should be priority. Whereas other believe that investing in women's Capabilities empowers them to make choices which is a valuable goal in itself but it also contributes to greater economic growth and development.

Findings of the study may be concluded that education was found significantly correlated to rural women empowerment meaning that, a rural women having higher education level is likely to have higher empowerment. Education can bring desirable changes in rural women behaviour which ultimately helps in her empowerment.

Recommendations and suggestions

Suggestions to overcome these can constraints household work must equally distribute to all the members of family, Higher education level will be also add to good decision ability of women transportation facility must be provided for timely transportation of materials, training programs must be strong launched for improving the income generating activities skill in rural women.

1. Men should change their negative social attitude about women's work outside home.
2. Training program must be strong launched for improving the income generating activities in rural women.
3. Good transportation facility must be provided for proper supply and disposal of raw material and finished materials.
4. Household work must be equally distributed to all members of family.
5. Family members should change their attitude towards women was outside home.
6. Formation of women's self-help group should be encouraged so that income generating activities can be performed through these groups.
7. Credit facilities should be provided by government for rural women on the family members are encouraged for involvement of rural women in income generating activities.
8. Since the majority of rural women had sometime attitude towards income generating activities there is a need to aware women about the need and importance of taking up income generating activities for the development of families. Motivation is also needed for women to take decision about income generating activities.
9. There is a need to develop mechanism to monitor the income generating activities run by women to attend the problems in implementation, so that the favourable attitude of women should be harnessed and income generating activities development programmes can be strengthened.
10. Special emphasis should be laid an education of all family members so that they can encourage the active

participation of rural women in income generating activities.

11. Labour saving and time conserving equipments should be used in family so that rural women get extra time for income generating activities.

References

1. Chandakavate PM, Shivarmau HS, Krishnamurthy BV, Chandrakanth MG, Nagaraju G, Kushala N *et al.* Economic empowerment of rural women through IGAs in Karnataka. Mysore Journal of Agricultural Sciences. 2013; 47(4):815-821.
2. Das SK. Socio-Economic Empowerment of women through SGH-Banking Linkage Programmes. A Boon for Development. International journal of Management & Business Studies (IJMBS). 2012; 2(1):39-46.
3. Mosedale S. Assessing women's Empowerment Towards a conceptual Framework. Journal of International Development. 2005; 17:243-257.
4. Patil SB, Balasubramanyam AS. The Constraints in Empowerment of rural Women. Agriculture Update. 2011; 6(3/4):142-145.
5. Tauqeer Hussein shah, Huma Butt. Income Generating Activities through microcredit and Women's socio economic Empowerment: a study of district kasur, Pakistan. Academic Research International. 2011; 3:218.
6. Wambura RM, Ndunguru CP, Biswalo PL. Empowerment of Women Groups Poverty Reduction in Tanzania Case of Small Women Group Organization in Tarime District. Uongozi-Journal of Management and Development Dynamics. 2009; 20(1-2):50-59.