



ISSN NO. 2320-5407

Journal homepage: <http://www.journalijar.com>
Journal DOI: [10.21474/IJAR01](https://doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01)

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF ADVANCED RESEARCH**

RESEARCH ARTICLE

EMPOWERMENT OF THE RURAL WOMEN THROUGH INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES.

Pratima Sachan¹, Dr. Indira Bishnoi², Pratima Tiwari³.

1. Research Scholar, Department of Home Science, Extension and Communication, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
2. Head of Department, Department of Home Science, Extension and Communication, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
3. Research Scholar, Department of Home Science, Extension and Communication, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

Manuscript Info

Manuscript History:

Received: 18 March 2016
 Final Accepted: 19 April 2016
 Published Online: May 2016

Key words:

Empowerment, Women, rural, income, activities..

***Corresponding Author**

Pratima Sachan.

Abstract

The study entitled, "Empowerment of the Rural Women through Income Generating Activities", was carried in jalalpur village of Kanpur Dehat district (Uttar Pradesh). The jalalpur village visited by me in February 2015 to May 2015 for collection of the data related to study the rural women involved in income generating activities. Thus, 50 respondents were selected from jalalpur village of Kanpur Dehat. Maximum respondent [20%] were of the 25-30, 46-50, 51-55 year age group while only 10 respondents were of 41-45 year age group. According to their occupation maximum 40% were in farming while only 10% were self-employed and 10% were having no occupation. 28% were taken income generating activity for their poor economic condition and traditional practical while only 12% respondents taken income generating to busy assets. Non Monetary Benefit Maximum [30%] were respect from the society while only [8%] rural women were change cropping pattern and intensity.

Copy Right, IJAR, 2016.. All rights reserved.

Introduction:-

Empowerment is a multi-dimensional process, which should enable women or group of women to realize their full identity and power in all spheres of life. It consists of greater access to knowledge and resources, greater autonomy in decision making to enable them to have greater ability to plan their lives, or to have greater control over the circumstances that influence their lives and free from shocks imposed on them by custom, belief and practice. Generally development with justice is expected to generate the forces that lead to empowerment of various sections of population in a country and to raise their status especially in case of women. Women constitute half of the humanity, even contributing two-thirds of world's work hours. She earns only one-third of the total income and owns less than one-tenth of the world's resources. This shows the economic status of women is in pathetic condition and this is more so in a country like India. Among total Indian population of 1027.10 million, women constitute 495.73 million. Therefore "women constitute nearly 50 percent of population, perform two-thirds of the work and produce 50 percent of food commodities consumed by the country. They earn one third of remuneration a down 10 percent of the property or wealth of the country".

Research Methodology:-

Research Design- The research design of study was kept descriptive & experimental group was selected for study. Questionnaire method was used for collecting the information. Selection of Locality- The site of study was women of Jalalpur village of Kanpur Dehat district (Uttar Pradesh). The Jalalpur village visited by me in February 2015 to May 2015 for collection of the data related to study.

Type of Study- random purposive selection Sample size- 50

Tools of Study- The main tool used in the study is pre-designed & pre- tested questionnaire which consisted of general & specific information required for the study. Collection of Data- The data was collected by filling up the questionnaire by interview method. While collecting the data, best efforts were made to maintain the accuracy, preciseness & relevancy of the answers.

Observation and assessment:-

Table 1:- Distribution of study population by age [N=50]

AGE	Frequency	Percentage
25-30	10	20
31-35	8	16
36-40	7	14
41-45	5	10
46-50	10	20
51-55	10	20
TOTAL	50	100%

Table shows the distribution of respondent according to their age .Maximum respondent [20%] were of the 25-30, 46-50, 51-55 year age group while only 10 respondent were of 41-45 year age group

Table 2:- Distribution of population according to their occupation.

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Farming	20	40%
Government Job	10	20%
Private Job	10	20%
Self Employed	5	10%
No one	5	10%
TOTAL	50	100%

Table show the distribution of the respondent according to their occupation maximum 40% were in farming while only 10% were self-employed and 10% were having no occupation

Table 3:- Why you have taken income generating activity.

IGA.	Frequency	Percentage
To busy assets	6	12%
To Pass Time	8	16%
Traditionally Practical	14	28%
Poor Economic Condition	14	28%
No other source of income	8	16%
TOTAL	50	100%

Table show the distribution of why you have taken income generating activity maximum [28%] were taken income generating activity for their poor economic condition and traditional practical while only 12% respondent taken income generating to busy assets.

Table 4:- Non monetary benefits of the respondent.

Non monetary benefit	Yes		No	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Increased their communication skills	10	20%	0	0
Respect from the society	15	30%	0	0
Respect from the family member	8	16%	0	0
Increased confidence level	11	22%	0	0
Cropping pattern and intensity changed	4	8%	0	0
Household consumption of product	3	9%	0	0
TOTAL	50	100%	0	0

Table show the Distribution of respondent according to their Non Monetary Benefit Maximum [30%] were respect from the society while only [8%] rural women were change cropping pattern and intensity

Conclusion:-

Women constitute half of humanity, even contributing two-thirds of world's work hours. Seems only one-third of the total income and owns less than one-tenth of the world's resources. This shows that the economic status of women is in pathetic condition and this is more so in a country like India. Empowerment comes from Women's groups who seek to empower themselves through greater self-reliance. They have right to determine their own choices in life. They also seek to gain control and access to resources. Income generating activities will be considered as those initiatives that affect the economic aspects of people's lives through the use of economic tools such as credit. It is being increasingly realized that women's income in a family is very important in relation to the nutritional, economic and educational upliftment of the family.

References:-

1. DWARAKANATH, H.D., 2001, Self-employment generation under DWCRA: A review. *Kurukshetra*, 49(5):33-41.
2. SINGH, O.R., 2001, Education and women's empowerment. *Social Welfare*, 48(1):35-36.
3. AGARWAL, D., 2000, Capacity building for rural women. *Social Welfare*, 47(4):7-9. ARULPRAKASH,R., 2004, Analysis of Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana in Salem and Thiruvallur districts of Tamil Nadu. M. Sc. (Agri.) Thesis, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad.