



**WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH HOUSE
HOLD SKILLS: A CASE STUDY OF
MAHABUBNAGAR DISTRICT**

JIGNASA STUDENT STUDY PROJECT 2021

PRESENTED BY:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

**NTR GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
MAHABUBNAGAR**

2021

**NTR GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
MAHABUBNAGAR**

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Jignasa Student Study Project entitled “Women Empowerment through House hold skills: A case study of Mahabubnagar District” is an original study carried out by the following students of the college for the academic year 2020-21.

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CHAPTER -1

INTRODUCTION

Introduction:

India is the second largest populated country in the world. It is observed that India is having youngest population and 50% of the population consist of women. Whereas when we speak about development, we found still as Developing Country. It could be due to lack of proper utilization of human resource. In India, though women play vital role in household works it is not considered for calculating of Gross Domestic Product.

As such it is observed, in spite of continues efforts and implementation of various welfare schemes does not resulted in reducing poverty and providing employment to the cent percent population. More ever the Corporate Entrepreneurs catch up the population with high education and skilled one. Country like India noted for rural atmosphere and environment lagged behind providing high level of education and skill up gradation till today.

It is observed that much preference has been given to a male child than a female child from their childhood itself in providing education, health facilities, nutrition and all other related aspects. Hence, with better provisions men in the society could able to acquire better education, skills and employment as compared with women. With less or no employment women does not able to emerge with self confidence and self reliable. Slowly women were been found sufferers in economic, social and political empowerment in society. It is notices many issues in news daily related to suppression of women in various fields and aspects and needs to raise awareness about WOMEN EMPOWERMENT.

Women Empowerment is the process that creates power in women to live a happy and respectable life in a society. Women are empowered when they are able to access opportunities in a variety of fields such as in education, profession, lifestyle, etc., without any limitations and restrictions. It includes raising their status through education, awareness, literacy and training. It also includes the authority to take decisions. When a woman makes a crucial decision, she feels empowered.

Women's empowerment is the most crucial point for the overall development of a country. Suppose, in a family, there is one earning person, while in another family, both men and women

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are earning, then who will have a better lifestyle. The answer is simple, the family where both men and women are earning money. Thus, the country where men and women work together develops at a faster rate.

In present day situations, it is noticed that there is a need to work and earn income to fulfil once family requirements. For this purpose both men and the women need to work. Lack of proper employment opportunities rooted towards migration of people especially when we talk about Mahabubnagar District. It is observed that Mahabubnagar District is lagging behind in providing employment to the population. Even it found unsuccessful in reaching education to the rural population in an efficient manner. Both aspect lead to the need of adopting self employment in the form of starting their own business. But it needs some initial capital. Due to the poor economic levels these aspects also come true to some extent only.

Women with less education and lack of skills found difficulty in getting employment. Hence they depend on household skills like cleaning, washing, doing house hold works to generate income for them. Slowly women started selling vegetables, establishing shops and general stores etc. Women observed that people in urban areas became more health conscious and they preferred to have consumption of Javari Rotis daily in the evening time.

Women came forward to start their women business apart from their regular works. It is most appreciable task by women as such they were successful in identification of challenge i.e. providing fresh Javari Rotis and converted into an opportunity to earn income for themselves to become economically empowered and also to extend their support to their family in much better way. Women with self confidence transformed as self reliant just by using the house hold skills is inspirational and appreciable in the present context as such even some of the educated population will repeats the question of “What Country Gives You???”

The present study is aimed at understanding empowerment of women through house hold skills like making of Javari Roti, to assess various aspects, attitudes of family and society among women and compare the situations and the level of individual, family, economic and social aspects of empowerment among women before and after starting of the business. The study will also serve as a reference material for future studies and it will also give useful suggestions that will help in developing a better program.

Research Gap:

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Most of the literate review focused towards women empowerment and economic empowerment of women in various places in our country. Less studies found with related to women entrepreneurship and household works, women empowerment pertaining to household skills. Nowadays, there is a enormous demand for HOME MADE ITEMS like papad making, pickle making sweets and snacks making. Due to present covid situations people are more specific in diet. Their preference increased towards fresh Javari rotis. It created a good local market for women in the evening time in local communities. Very less quantity of research data is found in relation with women empowerment and household skill.

Need of the Study:

Poverty and Unemployment are the two major constrains of development in India. Women comprise half of the country's population Men and Women need to earn to have better life style. As such women lagging behind good academic and technical knowledge failed to get adequate employment opportunity to earn at per with men. In spite of many obstacles, women came out with ideas to earn livelihood just by using household skills like cooking, washing clothes, tailoring, vegetable seller and bangle seller etc. If women start any skilled related work at home and start selling the HOME MADE ITEMS like papad making, pickle making sweets and snacks making and marketing at local level they could be able to emerge as new Entrepreneur in the market.

Thus, the objective of this student study project is to show the way how women empowered with their household skills with reference to Mahabubnagar District. House hold woman can start earning at home by using their house hold skills and doing marketing of their skill in spite of lagging behind adequate education facilities, infrastructural facilities, financial support and technical skills. Entire world is targeted to achieve Sustainable Development Goals. This Study project will leads us to reach at achieving SDGs like no poverty, no hunger, no health disparities and no gender inequalities etc.

Statement of the Problem:

Celebrating 75 years of Independence in our country, it is noticed that women found less equal to men. From womb to tomb, no matters in relation with caste, region and religion women found

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lagging behind education opportunities, employment opportunities and gender equality, suppressed with lots of other opportunities etc. led to need of Women Empowerment. Women need to make self decisions, need to become more self confident and need to become self reliant. This could be possible with economic, social and political empowerment of women. Economic Empowerment adds more strength to women to become empowered. Involvement in entrepreneurial activities will help women to achieve economic empowerment in terms of self reliable and self confident.

Women were found involved in many entrepreneurial activities like stitching clothes, embroidery etc. It is observed that most of the population in cities much bothered about maintenance of good health. They started giving much preference for organic, hygienic and fresh homemade items. By preparing HOME MADE ITEMS at house and started selling them in local level and later expanding to internet based orders women will be successful in creation of their own business without depending on any other person. Some of them started papad making, pickle making, snacks and sweets making at home etc. Women able to creates employment for her and able to provide employment to others by expanding business will definitely leads to women empowerment.

Objectives of the Study:

- To assess the Conceptual Understanding and Perspectives of Women Empowerment
- To examine the Empowerment of Women in the district by House hold skills
- To explore the Perception of Women Entrepreneurs in business with Household skills.

Need for Women Empowerment:

History says that women were ill-treated. Since ancient times to the girl child abortion in the present scenario, women continue facing such violence. Not only this, heinous crimes against women such as rape, acid attack, dowry system, honour killing, domestic violence, etc., are still happening in India.

Out of the total population, 50% of the population should consist of women. However, due to female foeticide practices, girl child numbers are decreasing sharply in India. It has also impacted the sex ratio in India. The literacy rate in girls is very low. Most of the girls are not even provided with primary education. Moreover, they are married early and made to raise children and shoulder

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only household work. They are not allowed to go out and are dominated by their husbands. Women are taken for granted by men as they are considered their property. Even at the workplace, women are discriminated against. They are paid less for the same work as compared to their male counterparts.

The women who lack self-sufficiency become, at a minimum, dependent on charity, or welfare. They lose their self-confidence. The opportunities denied them also deprive them of the pride of accomplishment which others, who have those opportunities, can develop for themselves. This in turn can lead to psychological, social and even mental health problems.

The empowerment of women through entrepreneurship would lead to benefits, not only to the individual women but also the family and community as a whole, through collective action for development. Empowering women is not just for meeting their economic need but also for more holistic social development. The entrepreneurship provides credit and also empowers the women socially and economically.

Conceptual Understanding of Women Empowerment:

Presence of women still remains like the light of a star that can be seen even years after it has fallen. Even after 75 years of Independence, it is observed that women still indoctrinated from birth to death in other than some way. It predicts that an Indian girl child aged 1-5 years is 75% more likely to die than the boy child. A Woman is raped once in every 20 minutes. Even though women comprises 48% of India's population, only 26% of women have access to formal credit.

In the current frame of existence the levels of freedom and self-acceptance is improved among women due to various factors like better education facilities, support and initiatives taken up by the Government. Day by day, women are standing up and standing out like beacons to others to embrace themselves. Women are coming up with their individuality. Let us throw a light at conceptual understanding of Women Empowerment.

Women's Empowerment is different for different people, but there is an underlying base that cannot change regardless of nationality, caste, colour or profession. In this context, let us have a look at this statement.....






“Remember how far you've come. Not just how far you have to go. You are not where you want to be, but neither are you where you used to be”- Rick Warren.

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India occupies second largest country in population and seventh largest country in geographical occupation. Indian women are choosing to study and carve out their own niche in various fields. There is scope for enormous improvement in the field of Education for the girl child. Women Empowerment should stand for the freedom to take your own decisions about that will be best for you and your family. It ensures freedom of Thoughts and expressions of women among the family.

“Never buy gold, simply earn it” – Mary Kom, Indian Boxer

Women need not to depend on their parents or their husband to support them. Indian women are capable of earning their livelihood through honesty, hard work and diligence. This is exactly what Women Empowerment in India stands for – **Giving Power to Women**. So they are able to become self-sufficient in every possible way, giving them. The right to choose and has a voice to express their opinions authentically. That is the definition of Women Empowerment in a nutshell. If we go more specific, women Empowerment could be varies in various contexts like as follows:

-  *For a Girl Child, **Education** is the Empowerment*
-  *For a College Student, **Safety** is the Empowerment*
-  *For a Married Women, **Voice representation** is the Empowerment*
-  *For a Home Maker, **Own Decision** is the Empowerment*
-  *For a Professional Woman, **Freedom from Gender Bias** is the Empowerment....*

Women Empowerment is “Empowerment as a process whereby Women will be able to organize themselves to increase their own, self-reliance to assert their independent right to make choices and to control resources which will assist in challenging and eliminating their own subordination”.

- **Keller and Mbewe (1991)**

“Women’s empowerment could be considered as a process in which women gain greater share of control over resources-material, human and intellectual like knowledge, information ideas and financial resources like money and control over decision making in the home, community, society and nation and to gain power.

According to Pramila Kapur, “Women empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social or economic strength of individual or communities. It often involves the empowered developing confidence in their own capacities”.

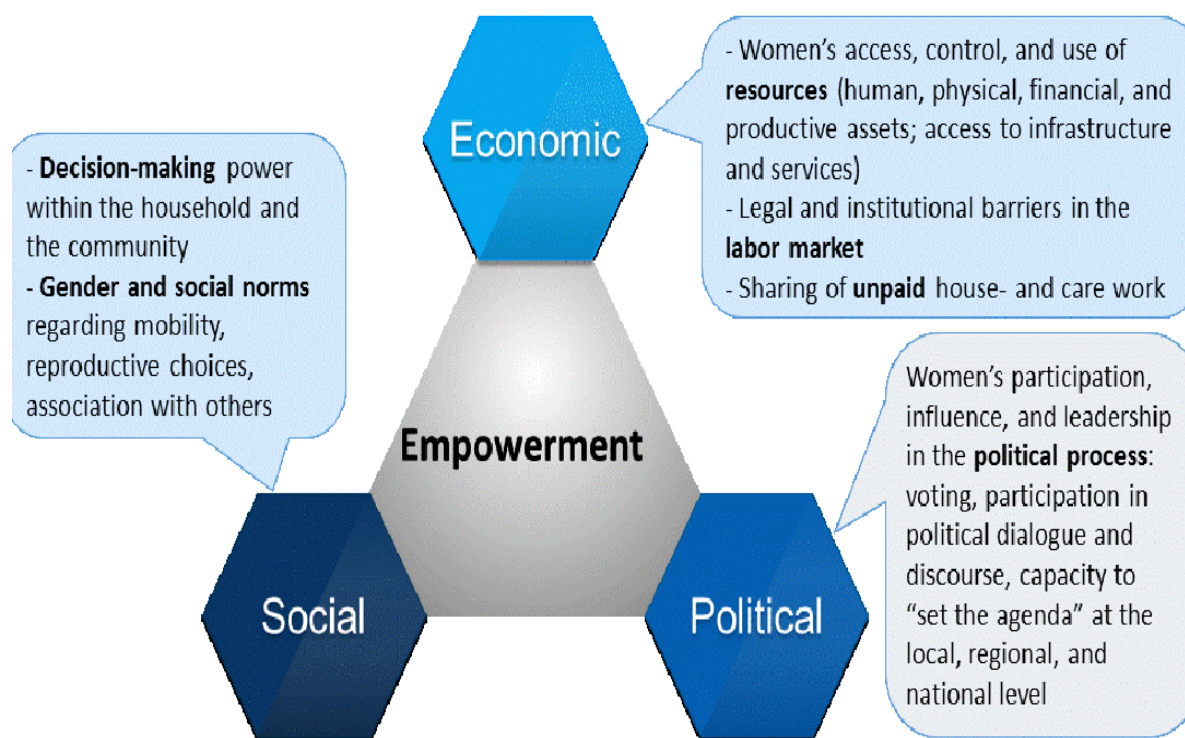
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According to Tweet “Women empowerment referring to the empowerment of women in our present society, has become significant topic of discussion in regards to development of economics. It can also point to approaches regarding the genders in a particular political or social context.” -According to Wikipedia

Dimensions/Perspectives of Women Empowerment:

Dimensions of Women Empowerment are shown in the following figure:

1.1. Dimensions of Women’s Economic, Political, and Social Empowerment



(Source: Google)

According to ICRW, “Economic empowerment is one of the most powerful routes for women to achieve their potential and advance their rights. Since women make up the majority of the worlds poor, meeting poverty-reduction goals requires addressing women and their economic empowerment.

According to Wikipedia-the free encyclopedia, “Social empowerment often addresses members of groups that social discrimination processes have excluded from decision-making

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processes through - for example - discrimination based on disability, race, ethnicity, religion, or gender.

According to Wikipedia-the free encyclopedia, “Political empowerment supports creating policies that would best support gender equality and agency for women in both the public and private spheres. Methods that have been suggested are to create affirmative action policies that have a quota for the number of women in policy making and parliament positions.

According to Wikipedia-the free encyclopedia, “Legal empowerment happens when marginalized people or groups use the legal mobilization i.e., law, legal systems and justice mechanisms to improve or transform their social, political or economic situations. Legal empowerment approaches are interested in understanding how they can use the law to advance interests and priorities of the marginalized”.

According to 'Open society foundations' (an NGO) "Legal empowerment is about strengthening the capacity of people to exercise their rights either as individuals or as members of a community. Legal empowerment is about grass root justice, about ensuring that law is not confined to books or courtrooms, but rather is available and meaningful to ordinary people.

CHAPTER -2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

There are a number of concerns that are either not attended or partially attended or simply touched in respect of women empowerment in general and women entrepreneurship in particular (Singh

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and Kaur, 1991). These are partly owing to lack of the research endeavor owing to non-availability of published data (Dognard and Havet, 1995) and lack of evaluation of the impact of the supportive role of state in the promotion of women entrepreneurs on the basis of working enterprises (Rani, 1986).

Rani (1996) emphasizes the role of availability of government's assistance to women entrepreneurs. Obviously it is needed that we study the role of promotional policies and impact of support agencies on women entrepreneurs. With these intentions at the back of mind this study was proposed to highlight the neglected sector of women's endeavors.

Preeti Sharma and Shashi Kanta Varma (2008) in their study presented the concept of Self Help Groups (SHGs) is proving to be a helpful instrument for the women empowerment. SHG is an organization of rural poor, particularly of women that deliver micro credit to undertake the entrepreneurial activity. Entrepreneurship development and income generating activities are a feasible solution for empowering women. Economic independence is the need of the hour. Participation in income generating activities helps in the overall empowerment of women. Thus to investigate the empowerment of women through entrepreneurial activities of self help groups, this particular research was conducted with the specific objective to investigate the empowerment.

Salomo et. al (2010) did a research on Sustainability of SHG Federation Structures covering 12 SHG federations in six different states of India. It opined that federating is needed for ensuring outreach, member ownership and governance, bottom up structured and linked multi-level systems, reduced dependency on external advisory and financial support, ability to face different environmental and socio-economic circumstances, and legal and regulatory framework.

A report on *SHG Federations: Development Costs and Sustainability*, by Girija Srinivasan and Tankha reported that the absence of savings and appropriate legal framework are the severe constraints on the financial viability of federations of SHGs (Srinivasan G., 2010).

Pandey and Rini Roberts (2011) examined the impact of participation in Self Help Groups on the empowerment of women in Chamarajnagar District of Karnataka using personal narrative method. The authors recommended that it is necessary to provide a convergence of inputs, ensuring a proactive involvement of women in the program, changing social norms and perceptions and anchoring with wider movements of social change.

Sahu Lopamudra and Singh (2012) made a community based qualitatively study in Pondicherry It is found that the women SHG members have gained respect and trust in society

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and were able to plan for the future of their families. Self Help Groups played very important role in Women empowerment and should be promoted for economic development of the country.

Dhanalakshmi and Rajini (2013) looks at the literature around the self help groups (SHGs) movement in India. This paper reviews literature on the subject's empowerment process in relation to a self-help group as well as related literature. It is important to note that most literature has been focusing on empowerment as the outcome not as the process.

Yadav (2013) conducted a study, the objective of which is to understand women empowerment through self help groups of Nagthane village. Thus the paper emphasizes that the SHGs are the effective instruments of women empowerment, and to made suggestions for well functioning of SHGs of women in general and Nagthane village.

Kappa Kondal (2014) conducted a study of women empowerment through Self-Help Groups in Gajwel Mandal of Medak District in Andhra Pradesh. Based on the analysis of women empowerment through self help groups in Gajwel, the major findings of this study revealed that, there is a positive impact of Self Help Groups on Women empowerment in Gajwel Mandal of Medak District in Andhra Pradesh.

Hence, there is urgent need to conduct a study on empowerment of women through entrepreneurship which is drenched with such issues pertaining to attitude of spouse and family members before and after starting the business, ideal stage of starting an enterprise, their motivational factors, constraints and barriers faced by them, family background in impacting women entrepreneurs entrepreneurial venture.

CHAPTER -3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data Sources:

Primary source: Primary data was collected through a Questionnaire/ Schedule directly from the Women who prepares and sell Javari Roti in various urban places in located in Mahabubnagar district.

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Secondary source: The Secondary Source was collected from various Internet sources like Google, Wiki Pedia, Google Scholar, Magazines and various articles related to women empowerment published in Journals.

Research Design:

The purpose of the methodology is to design the research procedure. This includes the overall design, the sampling procedure, the data collection method and analysis procedure.

The study attempts to describe the various aspects of Women Empowerment, conceptual understanding, perspectives of Women Empowerment like political, social, economical and legal empowerment, need of women Empowerment, perceptions of women towards household skills and empowerment. Therefore, Research Design is descriptive in nature.

Sample Size:

Sample size refers to the numbers of respondents selected for the survey. Sample size of present study is 30.

Samplings Method & Technique:

The present study deals with Convenient Sampling Technique for collecting primary data.

Sampling Area:

Present study is carried out in the Urban areas in Mahabubnagar District. Areas like Ganesh nagar, Vallab Nagar, T.D gutta, Mettu Gadda, Telangana Chowrasta, Rajendra nagar, Shiva Shakti nagar, Khaeel chowk, Bhagitaratha Colony.

Data Collection Tool:

The Study used Questionnaire/ Schedule. As such the research instrument is used to collect the data from the field visit. The Questionnaire consisted closed ended questions designed in such a way that it should gather maximum information possible.

The Questionnaire was a combination of 21 Questions. If choices are given it is easier for the respondent to respond from the choice rather they think and reply also takes lesser time.

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Scope of the Study:

Scope of our present study is confined to various areas like Ganesh nagar, Vallab Nagar, T.D gutta, Mettu Gadda, Telangana Chowrasta, Rajendra nagar, Shiva Shakti nagar, Khaeel chowk, Bhagitaratha Colony located in Mahabubnagar district.

Limitations of the Study:

- Sample of our study is limited to women involved in making and selling of Javari Rotis only.
- It is hard to find out women who involved in entrepreneurial aspects (using household skills) like papad making, pickle making etc.
- Excluded curry point centres due to non availability of women. Nominal participation could be seen at curry points.

CHAPTER - 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The present study is based on Primary and Secondary data. Secondary Data has been collected from Women who prepare and sell Javari Roti in various places Mahabubnagar District. Qualitative Analysis was done on the data collected from the primary as well as secondary sources.

1. Age:

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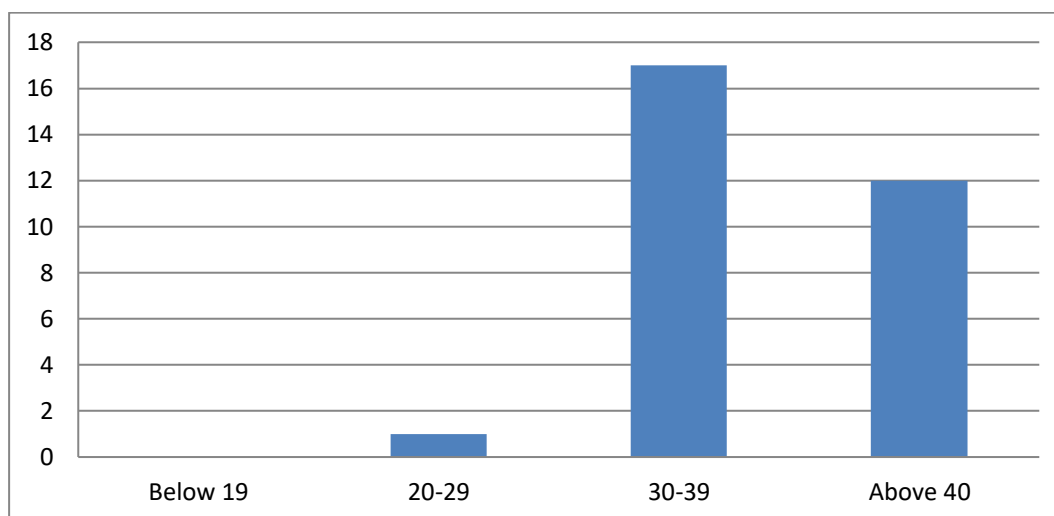
Table 1: Age

Age	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Below 19	0	0
20-29	1	3
30-39	17	57
Above 40	12	40
Total	30	100

(Source: Field Visit)

Table 1 presents the age of respondents. From this table 1, it is observed that most of the respondents were in the age group of 30-39 and no respondent is found below the age of 19. Nearly 57% of respondents were found in 30-39 age group followed by above 40 years. Only 3% of respondents were found in the age group of 20-29. As such the data represent those women of 30-39 age group using household skills to generate income. This is presented in the following Figure1:

Figure 1: Age



From the above Figure 1 it is observed that most of the respondents were found in the age group of 30-39 and the no responses received from the below 19 age group. It shows that most of the women who involved in income generation using household skills are above the age of 30.

2. Social Status:

Table 2: Social Status

Social Status	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents

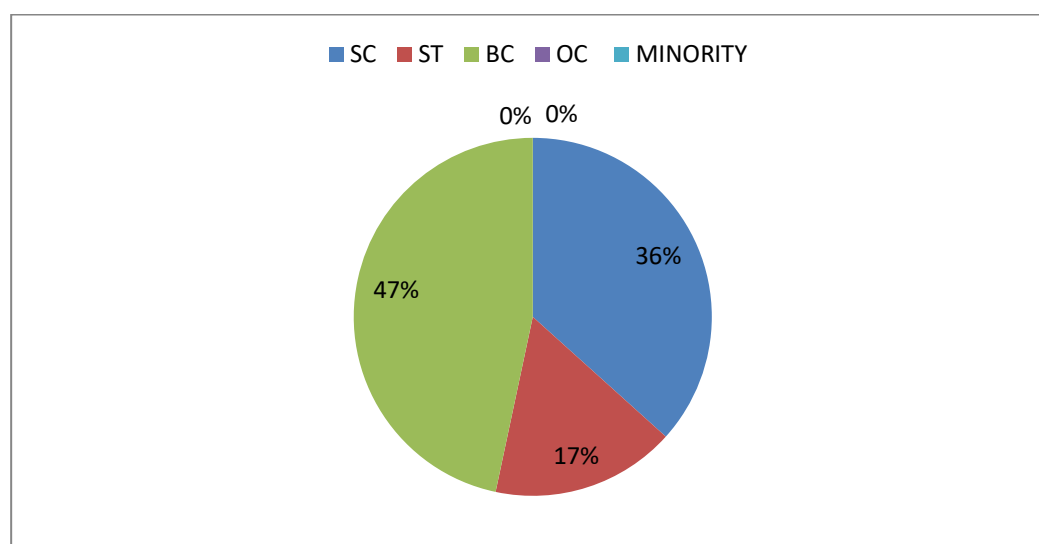
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SC	11	37
ST	5	16
BC	14	47
OC	0	0
MINORITY	0	0
Total	30	100

(Source: Field Visit)

Table 2 presents the Social Status of the Respondents. The data shows that most of the respondents belong to BC followed by SC i.e. 47% and 37% respectively. Figure 2 depicts the data in the pie-chart:

Figure 2: Social Status



From the above pie-chart it is clearly noticed that most of the women who involved in income generation using household skills belong to BC and SC category i.e. 47% and 36%. No responses received from women involved in house hold skills from OC and Minority categories.

3. Marital Status:

Table 3: Marital Status

Marital Status	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Married	20	67
Un-Married	0	0

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Widow	10	33
Single	0	0
Total	30	100

(Source: Field Visit)

Table 3 represents the Marital Status of Women respondents. The data shows that most of the women found as married i.e. 67% followed by Widow Women having 33% of response. It shows that most of the women involved in roti making and selling were found married and some were found widow. The income generated with household skills will fulfill their financial requirements. This is presented in the Figure 3:

Figure 3: Marital Status

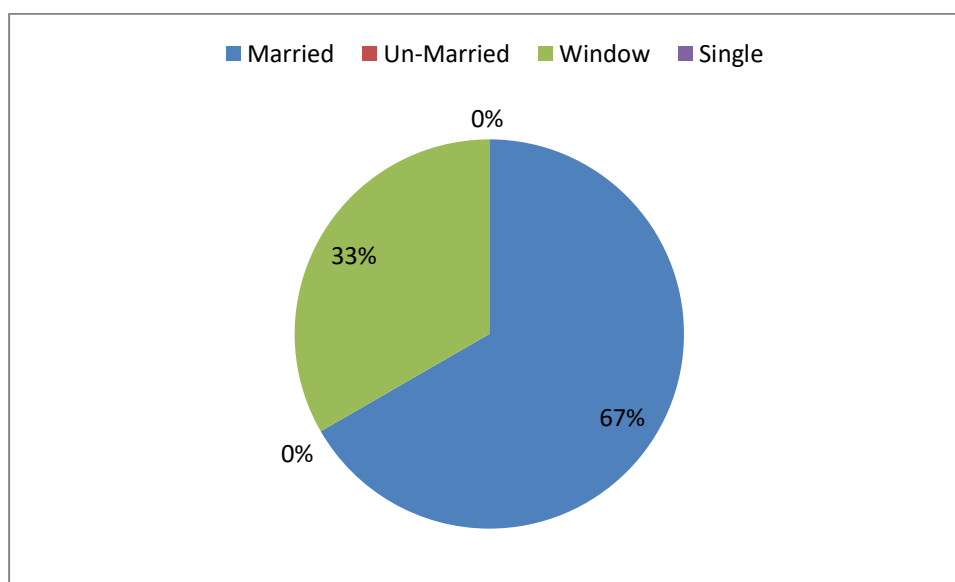


Figure 3 shows Marital Status of women respondents. Most of the women respondents were found to be married and widow.

4. Educational Qualifications:

Table 4: Educational Qualifications

Educational Qualifications	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Illiterate	16	54
0-5 class	7	23
6-10 class	7	23

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Intermediate	0	0
Degree & Above	0	0
Total	30	100

(Source: Field Visit)

Table 4 presents the Education Qualifications of respondents. The data shows that 54% of the respondent women are illiterates followed by 0-5 class and 6-10 class respondents i.e.23%. No responses received from the respondents of Intermediate, Degree and above qualifications. Figure 4 reveals the same data in diagrammatic form.

Figure 4: Educational Qualifications

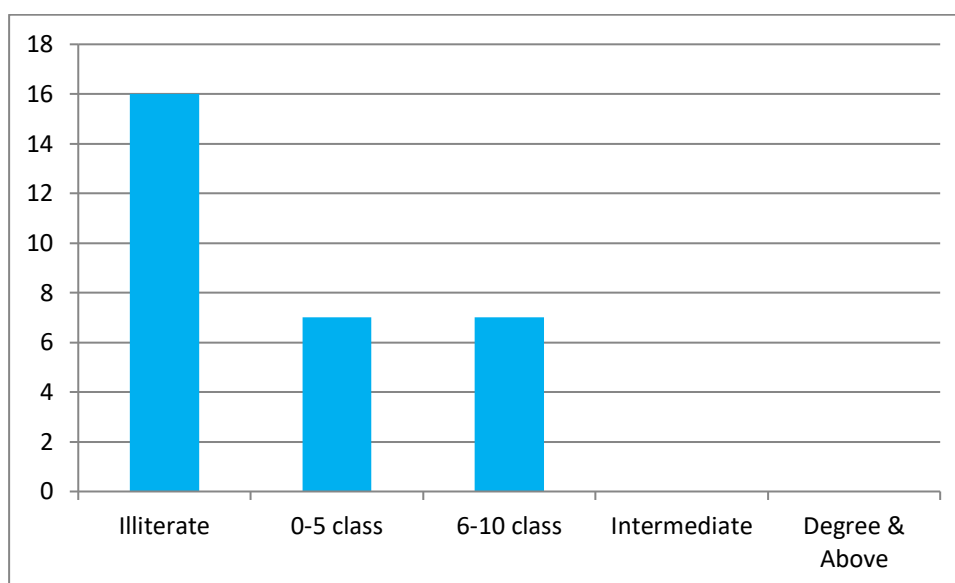


Figure 4 clearly shows that most of the women respondents were found illiterate. There are no responses received from respondents who had high educational qualifications. As such it is concluded just by using house hold skill women without basic education qualification could able to generate income and successful in creation of livelihood for themselves and for their family also.

5. Dependents in the Family:

Table 5: Dependents in the Family

Dependents in the Family	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
1-3 Members	14	47
4-6 Members	15	50

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7-9 Members	1	3
Total	30	100

(Source: Field Visit)

Table 5 explains Number of Dependents in the family. 50% of the respondents found having 4 to 6 members as dependents followed by 1-3 dependents i.e. 50% and 47% respectively. It shows that most of the respondents found with many number of dependents in the family. The respondents need additional sources of income to lead their family.

Figure 5: Dependents in the Family

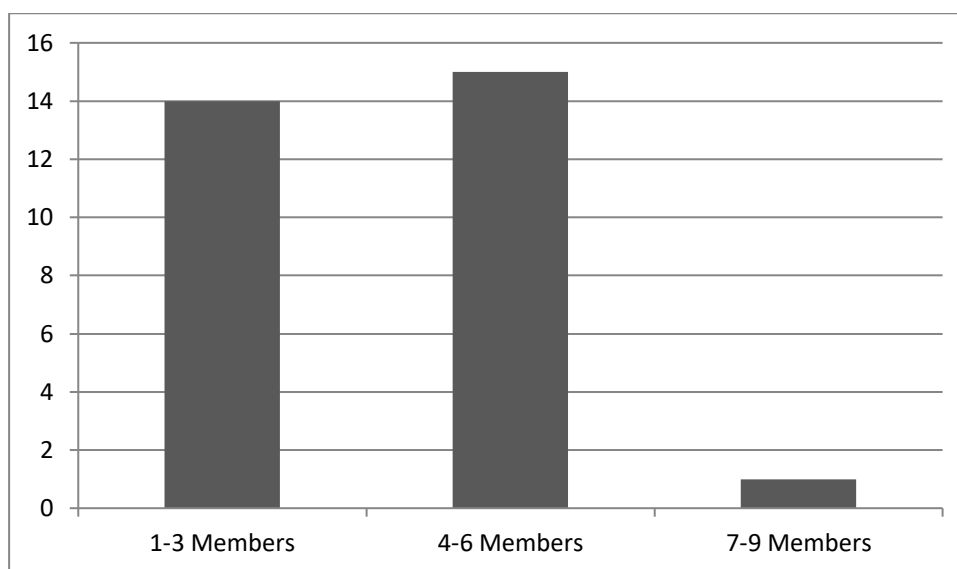


Figure 5 explains the number of dependents in the family. Most of the respondents had 4-6 members as dependents followed by 1-3 members as dependents. It shows that most of the respondents had big family and in need of more income.

6. Monthly Income:

Table 6: Monthly Income

Monthly Income	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Below 2000	0	0
2000-3000	4	14

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3000-4000	9	30
4000-5000	7	23
Above 5000	10	33
Total	30	100

(Source: Field Visit)

Monthly Income of the respondent presented in table 6. The data shows that 33% respondent's monthly income is above Rs. 5000. 30% respondent's able to earn Rs. 3000 to Rs.4000. It shows that most of the respondent's monthly income is not sufficient to meet all the needs in this competitive world. Respondents does not possess with enough educational qualifications to acquire any job. By using House hold skills respondents trying to generate additional sources of income.

Figure 6: Monthly Income

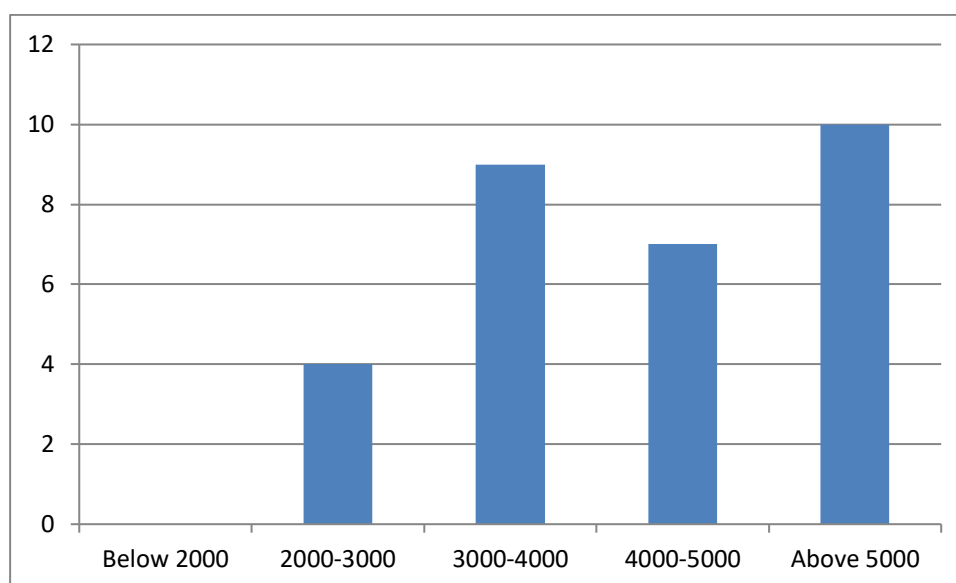


Figure 6 shows that most of the respondent's monthly income is above 5000 which is followed by Rs.3000-4000. With this little level of income it is difficult to meet the needs in the present world.

7. Is this only source of Income:

Table 7: Is this only source of Income

Only source of Income	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents

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Yes	5	17
No	25	83
Total	30	100

(Source: Field Visit)

Table 7 explains whether all respondents have only this work as the only source of income. The data shows that 83% of respondents engaged in some work during the day time and this work is additional for them to meet their family financial requirements.

Figure 7: Is this only source of Income

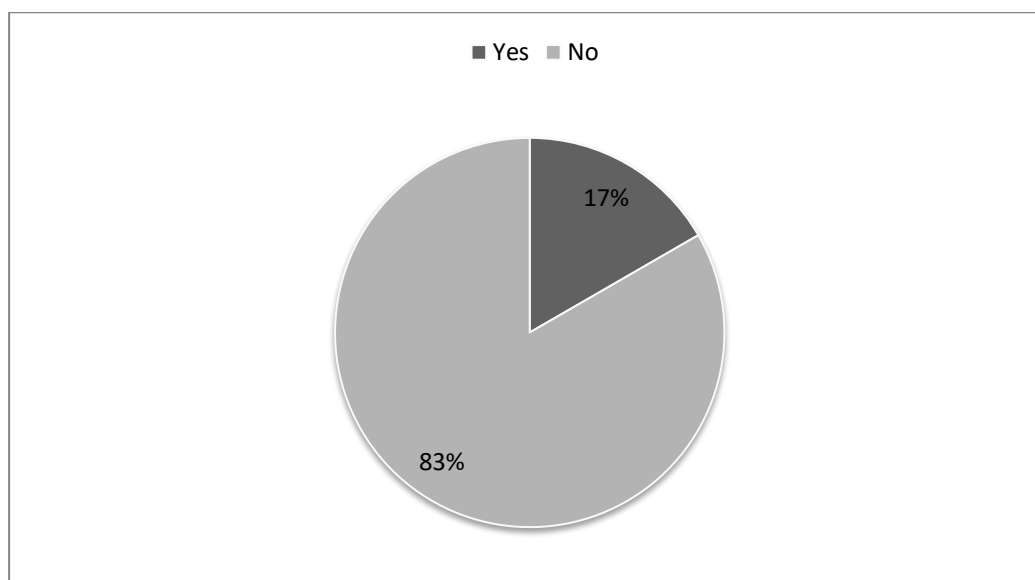


Figure 7 shows that most of the respondents have some other occupation in day time to met their financial needs.

8. Place of Outlet:

Table 8: Place of Outlet

Place of Outlet	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Road Side	15	50
Nearby Residence	13	43
Other Places	2	7

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Total	30	100
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(Source: Field Visit)

Table 8 shows the place of outlet. The above data shows that 50% of the respondents found the road side as place of outlet. They does not have any permanent place to make rotis and sell followed by 43% respondents sell these rotis at nearby residence. Overall, the data shows that the respondents need some permanent place of outlet to make and sell the rotis.

Figure 8: Place of Outlet

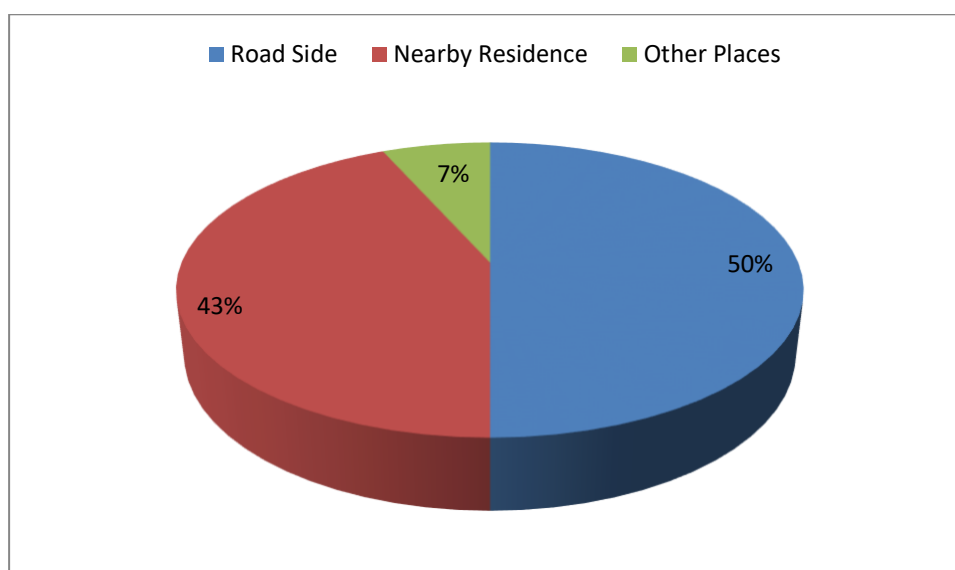


Figure 8 shows that most of the respondents who involved in making rotis and used to sell them at road side. Most of the respondents feel to have a permanent place of outlet to be provided.

9. How much rent you pay for the outlet (Monthly)

Table 9: Amount of Rent you pay

Rent you pay (in Rs.)	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Nil	15	50
100-500	2	7
500-1000	7	23

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Above 1000	6	20
Total	30	100

(Source: Field Visit)

Table 9 shows that amount of rent paid by the respondent for the place of outlet. From the above data 50% of the respondents does not pay any amount for place of outlet as such most of the respondents make and sell rotis on the road side. 23% respondents pay Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 and above Rs.1000 for the place of outlet.

Figure 9: Amount of Rent you pay

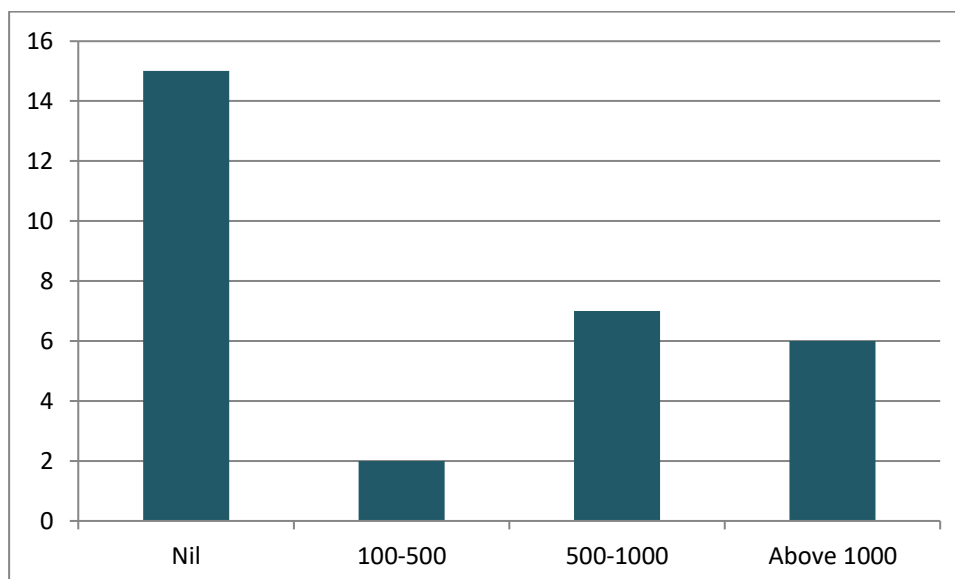


Figure 9 show that most of the respondents found the place of outlet beside the road side. Hence the respondents do not pay any amount of rent.

10. Reason to choose this business:

Table 10: Reason to choose

Reason to choose	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Individuality	1	3
Family Problems	21	70

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Need of Financial Assistance	8	27
Total	30	100

(Source: Field Visit)

Table 10 presents the reason for choosing the household skills as source of income generation. The data shows that 70% of respondents doing rotis by using household skills to solve their family problems. However, the data shows that the respondents even though not having enough educational qualifications by using house hold skills the respondents work to solve their problems.

Figure 10: Reason to choose

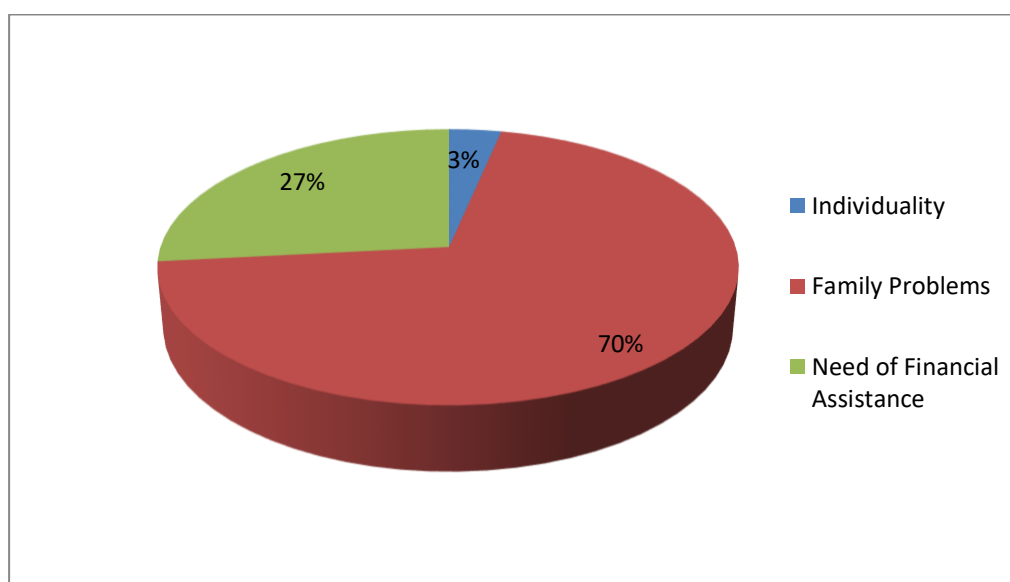


Figure 10 explains the reason to choose household skill to generate income by the respondent. The pie-diagram shows that 70% of respondents reason to choose this business to solve family problems.

11. Per day how many hours you spend in this business:

Table 11: Working Hours per day

Working Hours per day	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
2-3 hours	3	10

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3-4 hours	15	50
4-5 hours	11	37
5-6 hours	1	3
Total	30	100

(Source: Field Visit)

Table 11 shows that number of working hours per day spent by the respondents. 3-4 hours per day spent by 50% of the respondents. 37% respondents spent 4-5 hours daily to prepare and sell rotis.

Figure 11: Working Hours per day

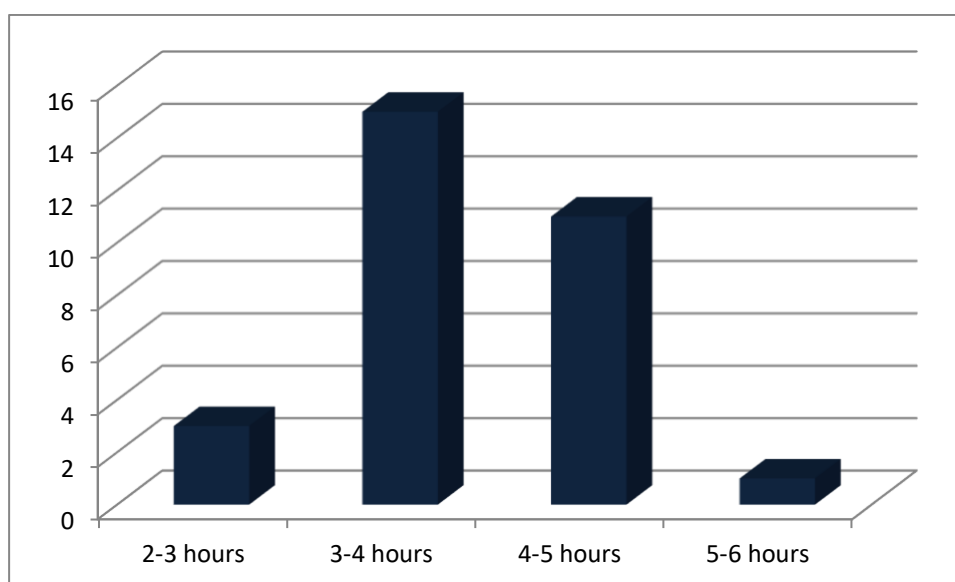


Figure 11 presents the working hours per day. Figure shows that most of the respondents spent 3-4 hours per day preferably in the evening time starting from six o'clock.

12. How many number of rotis you prepare daily:

Table 12: Number of Rotis

Number of rotis	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
10 to 20	5	17

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20 to 30	2	7
30 to 40	4	13
40 to 50	6	20
Above 50	13	43
Total	30	100

(Source: Field Visit)

From the above table 12, number of rotis prepared by the respondent per day is explained. 43% respondents prepare and sell above 50 rotis per day. 20% respondents prepare and sell 40 to 50 rotis. Respondents observed that there is a clear opportunity for sale of Javari roti in the urban place. All the respondents found successful in this aspect.

Figure 12: Number of Rotis

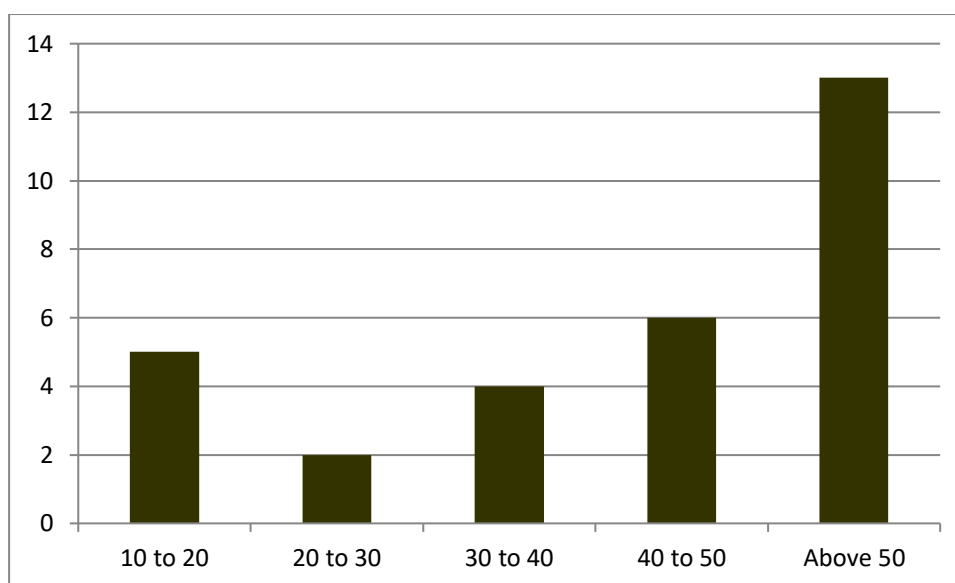


Figure 12 presents the number of rotis prepared by respondents per day. Figure clearly shows that respondent prepare and sell daily above 50 rotis. It shows that most of the respondents who were found illiterate can able to convert the opportunity in to their business activity just by applying their house hold skills to prepare Javari rotis. As such people became more health conscious and the number of working women increased, less time to prepare Javari rotis, these respondents successful in converting this challenge as an opportunity to generate source of income to help their families.

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13. What could be yours approximate income per day?

Table 13: Income per day

Income per day (in Rs.)	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
100-300	5	17
300-600	25	83
Total	30	100

(Source: Field Visit)

Respondents income per day presented in table 13. It shows that 83% of respondents earn Rs.300-600 per day as their income by preparing and selling Javari rotis in the evening times.

Figure 13: Income per day

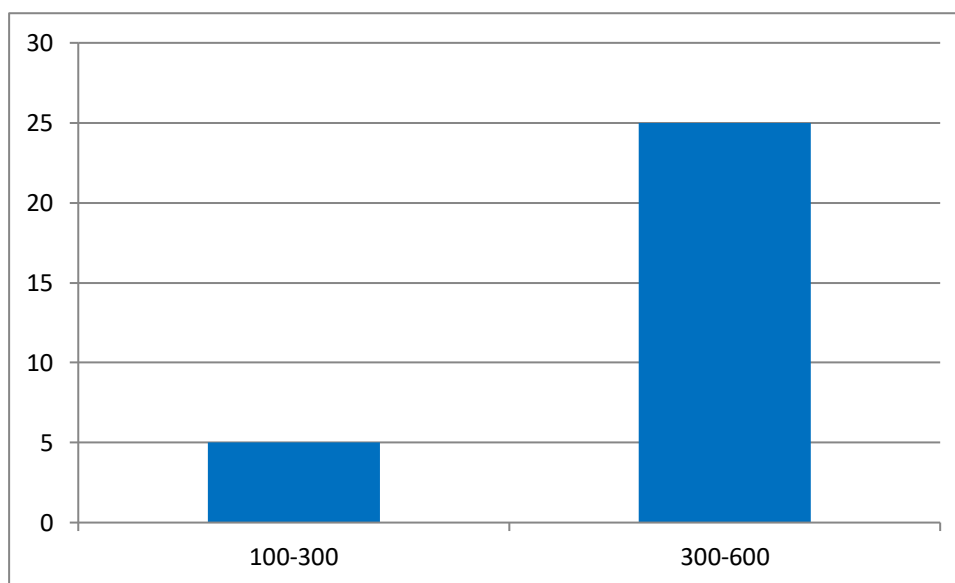


Figure 13 shows most of the respondents earn Rs. 300-600 per day by sale of Javari rotis. Appreciable income generation adopted by the respondents.

14. What could be yours approximate wastage per day?

Figure 14: Wastage per day

Wastage per day (in grams)	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
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100-200	11	37
200-300	18	60
300-400	1	3
400-500	0	0
Total	30	100

(Source: Field Visit)

Wastage per day is shown in table 14. 60% of respondents have wastage of 200-300 grams per day followed by 37% of respondents have 100-200 grams of wastage. The data shows that most of the respondents have very less amount of wastage.

Figure 14: Wastage per day

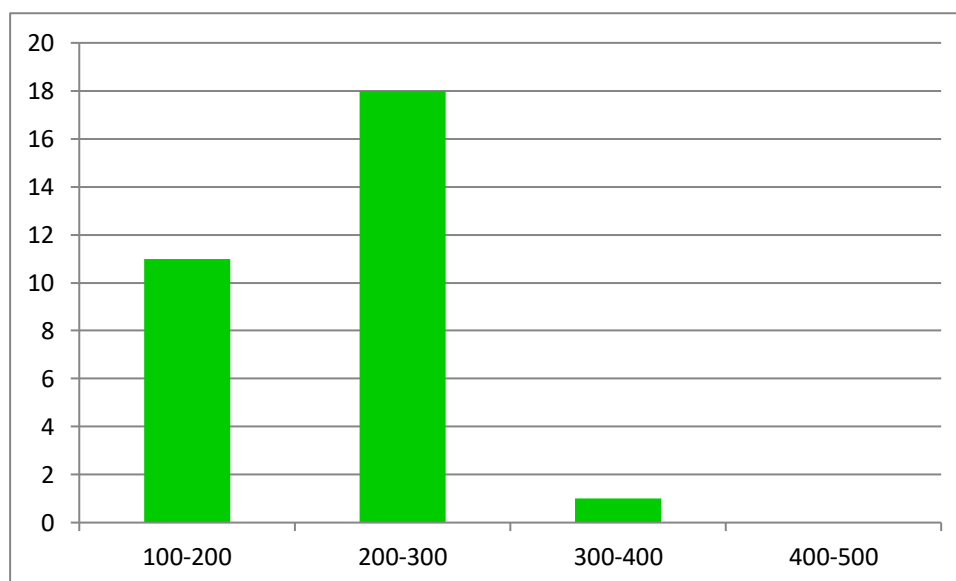


Figure 14 shows that wastage per day in preparing Javari rotis by the respondents. The figure clearly shows that wastage by the respondents is very less.

15. Does your family will support you:

Table 15: Family Support

Family Support	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH HOUSE HOLD SKILLS: A CASE STUDY OF MAHABUBNAGAR DISTRICT

Yes	28	93
No	02	7
Total	30	100

(Source: Field Visit)

Table 15 explains the family support received by the respondents to do the business. From the above data it shows that 93% of the respondents receive support from their family members to manage the business.

Figure 15: Family Support

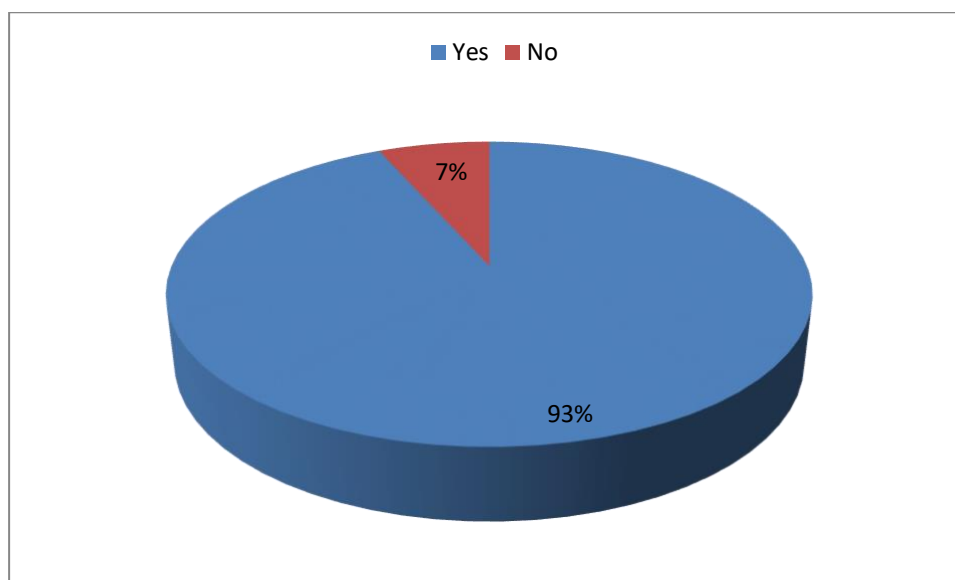


Figure 15 shows that most of the respondents receive support from their family members to manage the business as such most of the respondents have started this business to support their family members in financial, economical and social aspects.

16. What are the sources of Finance to start the business

Table 16: Sources of Finance

Sources of Finance	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents

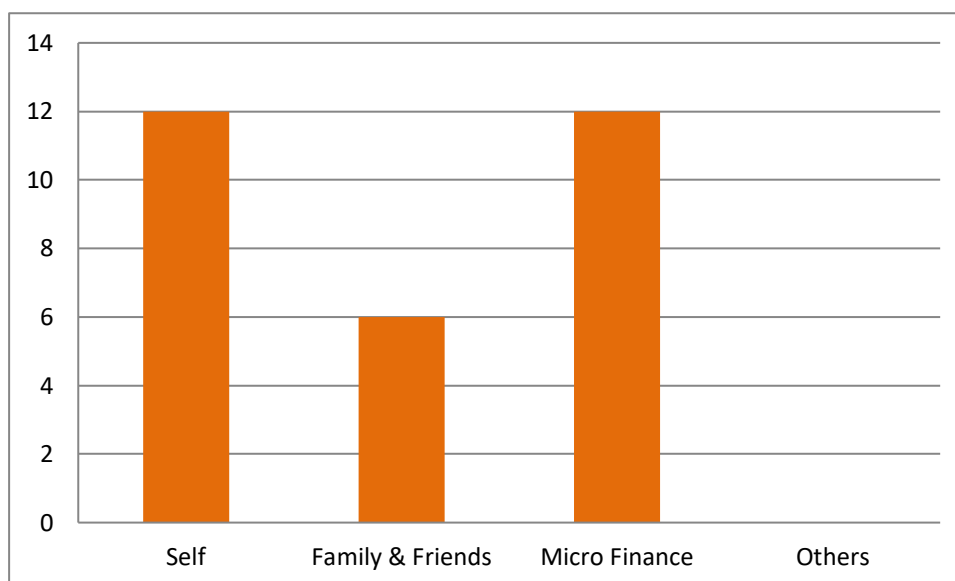
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH HOUSE HOLD SKILLS: A CASE STUDY OF MAHABUBNAGAR DISTRICT

Self	12	40
Family & Friends	6	20
Micro Finance	12	40
Others	0	0
Total	30	100

(Source: Field Visit)

Table 16 used to present sources of finance to start the business. From the above the data it shows that 40% of respondents depend on self funds and micro finance. Only 20% respondents receive funds from their family and friends. No respondent depends on banks and other financial institutions to raise funds for their business as such they are economically and financially belongs to poor conditions.

Figure 16: Sources of Finance



From the above figure 16 it is clear that most of the respondents depend on Self funds and micro finance sources to start their business. As such most of the respondents found illiterate and economically belongs to weaker section they haven't depended on funds from banks and any other financial institutions.

17. Are you satisfied with this work

Table 17: Satisfaction with this work

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH HOUSE HOLD SKILLS: A CASE STUDY OF MAHABUBNAGAR DISTRICT

Satisfaction	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Satisfied	29	97
Not Satisfied	01	3
Total	30	100

(Source: Field Visit)

Figure 17 presents the respondent satisfaction with this work. 97% respondents feel satisfied with this work. Only 3% respondents feel not satisfied with this work.

Figure 17: Satisfaction with this work

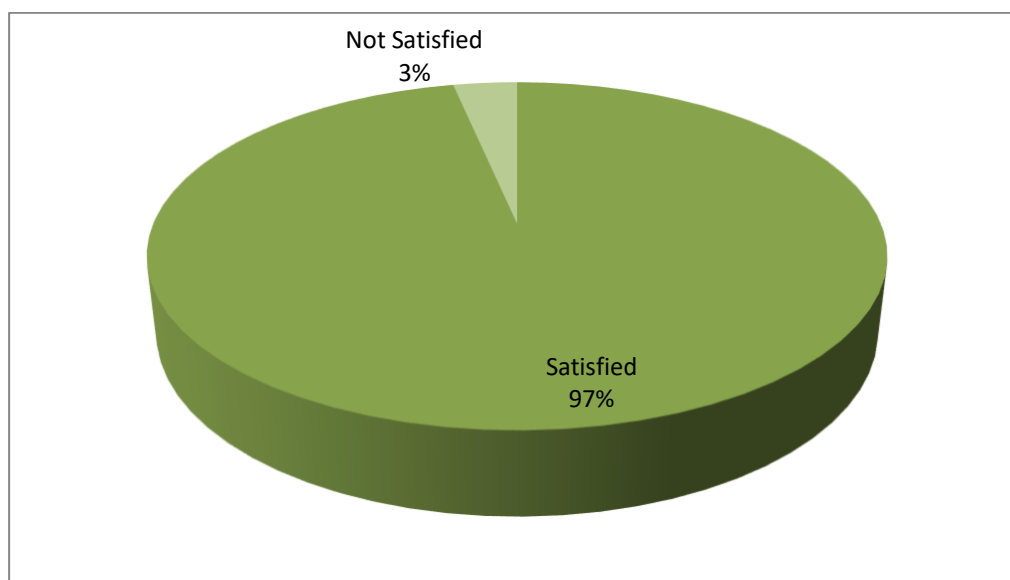


Figure 17 shows that most of the respondent found satisfied with this work and the very least percent of the respondent feels not satisfied due to the problems faced by them in doing the business.

18. What are the major problems you face:

Table 18: Major problems

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH HOUSE HOLD SKILLS: A CASE STUDY OF MAHABUBNAGAR DISTRICT

Major problems	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Investment	18	60
Raw Material	4	13
Marketing	2	7
Competitors	6	20
Total	30	100

(Source: Field Visit)

Table 18 presents data related to the major problems faced by the respondents. 60% of the respondents face investment as the basic problem followed by Competitors, raw material and marketing i.e. 20%, 13% and 7% respectively.

Figure 18: Major problems

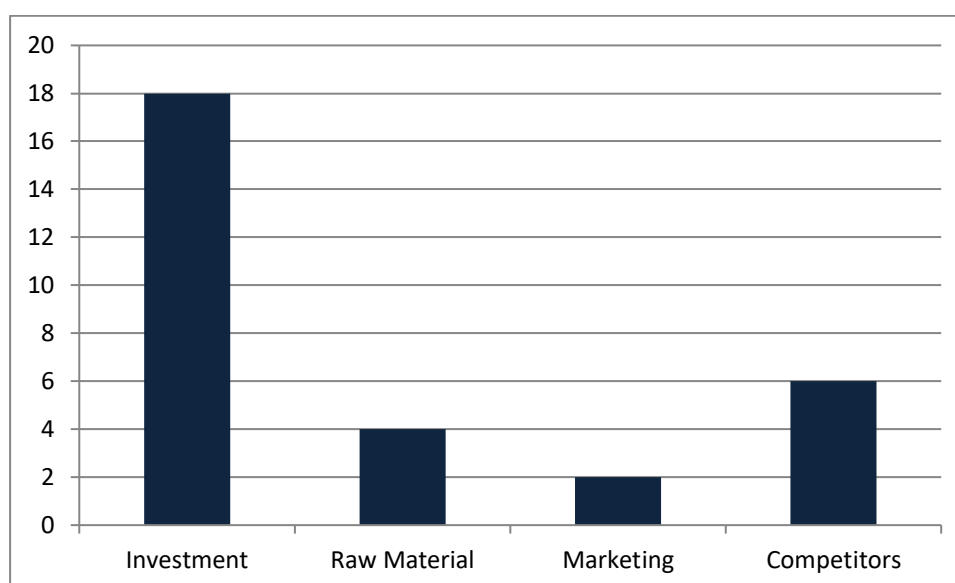


Figure 18 shows that investment as the major problem faced by the most of the respondents. Competition, marketing and raw material availability is not that big issue among the respondents. It shows that with proper financial assistance it is possible to encourage more number of women to start and expand their business by using household skills to become empowered.

19. Impact of the Business:

Table 19: Impact of the Business

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH HOUSE HOLD SKILLS: A CASE STUDY OF MAHABUBNAGAR DISTRICT

Impact of the Business	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Financial Support	4	13
Children Education	17	57
Medical Needs	5	17
Livelihood	4	13
Total	30	100

(Source: Field Visit)

Table 19 used to present Impact of business. The data shows that 57% of respondents use their income for their children education. 13% respondents use this income for their livelihood and to have financial support.

Figure 19: Impact of the Business

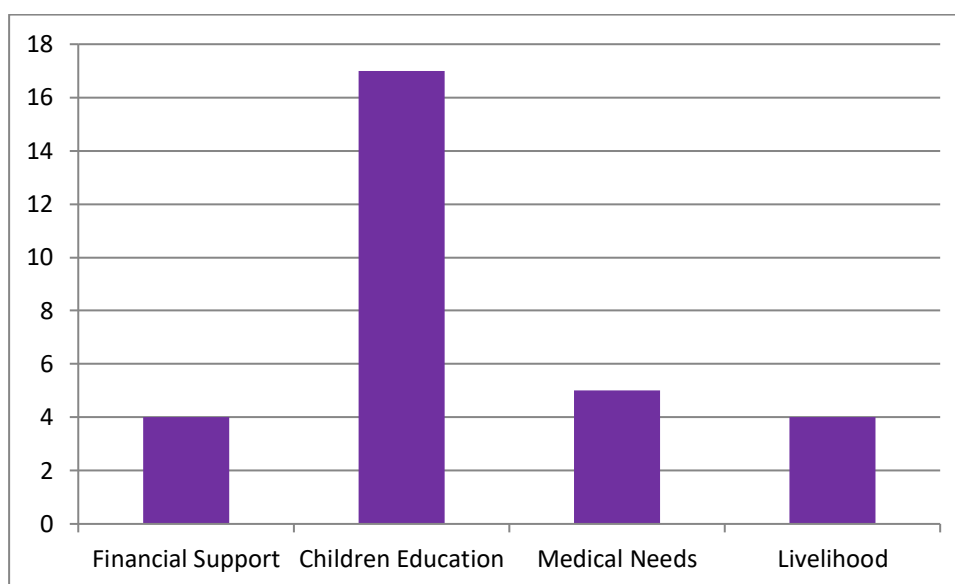


Figure 19 clearly shows that most of the respondent use income for providing education to their children. However the figure shows that most of the respondents could able to generate and use income from house hold skills to support the dependents of their family.

20. Overall opinion:

Table 20: Overall opinion

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH HOUSE HOLD SKILLS: A CASE STUDY OF MAHABUBNAGAR DISTRICT

Overall opinion	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Satisfied	29	97
Not Satisfied	01	3
Total	30	100

(Source: Field Visit)

Table 20 shows the data related to overall opinion of respondents regarding using house hold skills to become empowered in the present era. The data reveals that 97% of respondents satisfied and agreed with this opinion. Only 3% of respondents found not satisfied with this opinion.

Figure 20: Overall opinion

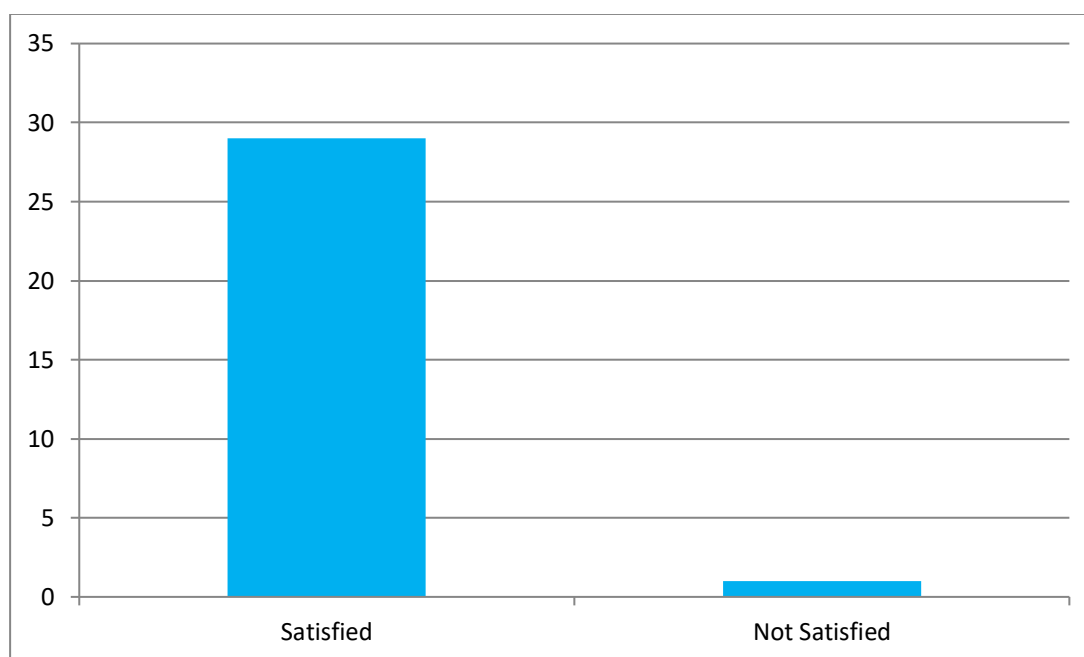


Figure 20 presents the respondents overall opinion about the business. Figure clearly shows that most of the respondents found satisfied with the business. Very less amount of respondent found not satisfied with this business.

CHAPTER – 5

CONCLUSION, SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH HOUSE HOLD SKILLS: A CASE STUDY OF MAHABUBNAGAR DISTRICT

Conclusion and Summary:

India celebrates 75 years of Independence. Though struggle hard to provide minimum needs to all human in our country. Relentless efforts by the Government yet not reached its targeted achievement or development. Being half of the population of our country, women still faces suppression in other than some manner. Women need to be empowered in all the levels development process. Economic, Social and Political Empowerment will transform women of today to become more self reliable and self confident. It creates a special respect and position for women in the society.

To conclude our project, having provision of adequate facilities and proper guidance in funding aspects women can generate income for their own and extend to provide employment opportunities to others also. No doubt, they become a part to achieve Sustainability Development Goals like No poverty, No hunger, Good Health and Well being, Gender Equality and Reducing Inequalities in near future with fulfillment of the ideal of Make in India and make India Shine. Finally, it could be a stepping stone towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals.

Suggestions:

Proper guidance may be provided in relation with establishing a startup

Financial assistance can be provided to expansion and to have sustainability of business

Assistance can be provided to form proper links with regional and national level markets

Government may take a step towards providing a permanent shelter for doing business

Women could link up with MAKE IN INDIA & MADE IN INDIA

Competent authorities may take initiation towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals.

Scope for further Research:

A comparative study can be taken up with the topic like Women involved in entrepreneurial activities with households at rural and urban areas

A comparative study can be done with the topic like Women with entrepreneurial activities with household skills and Women in Self Help Groups.

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- www.google.com

QUESTIONNAIRE/SCHEDULE

N.T.R. Government Degree College For Women, Mahabubnagar

**WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH HOUSE HOLD SKILLS: A CASE STUDY OF
MAHABUBNAGAR DISTRICT**

Women Empowerment Through Household Skills -A Case Study of Mahabubnagar Dist.

QUESTIONNAIRE/ SCHEDULE

Demographic profile:

1. Name:

2. Age:

A) Below 19 B) 20-29 C) 30-39 D) 40 above

3. Social status:

A) SC B) ST C) BC D) OC E)Minority

4. Marital status:

A) Married B)Unmarried C) Widow D)Single

5. Education qualification:

A) Illiterate B) 1-5 class C) 6-10 class D) Intermediate E)Degree/above

6. How many dependents in the family on this business?

A) 1-3 B) 4-6 C) 7-9

7. What is your monthly income of your family?

A) 2000-3000 B) 3000-4000 C) 4000-5000 D) Above 5000

8. Is this the only source of income? If yes/ If no

What is the other source of your income?

9. Why you have chosen this business?

A) Individuality B) Family problem C) Financial assistance

10. What is the impact of this business on your family?

A)Financial B) Children Education C) Lively hood fulfill medical needs

**WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH HOUSE HOLD SKILLS: A CASE STUDY OF
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11. Do you have your family support? Yes/No
12. How many hours you work to do this business?
A) 2 to3 B) 3to4 C) 4to5 D) 5to6
13. How many rotis you sell per a day?
A)10-20 B) 20-30 C)30-40 D) 40-50 E) 50 above
14. How much income you generate per a day?
A) 100-300 B) 300-600 C) 600-900 D) 900-1200
15. Are you satisfied with this business? Yes/No
16. What are the main problems you have faced?
A) Investment B) Raw material C) Marketing D) Competitions
17. What are your available sources of investment?
A) Sell B) Family & friends C) Micro finance D) Others
18. How much rent you pay for your outlet?
A) NIL B) 100-500 C) 500-1000 D) Above 1000
19. What would be your average wastage per a day?
A) 100-200g B) 200-300g C) 300-400g D) 400-500g
20. Place of business?
A) Road side B) Nearby Residence C) other places
21. What is your opinion about this Business? (Satisfied / why not satisfied)

THANK YOU