

Women participation in Handloom and handicraft development in Papum Pare District: A Case Study in Capital Complex

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Abstract

Now a days', women are actively participate empowerment of women in all respects. Handloom and Handicraft sector is almost run by women in every state of North Eastern India. In the Papum pare district of Arunachal Pradesh women are handling handloom and handicraft business. They are doing better service in this sector and contributing in growth and development of handloom and handicraft industry in Capital Complex, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh. A present study is aimed to through light upon the women's role in rural economic development by working in handloom and handicraft field.

Keywords: *participate, empowerment, handloom and handicraft, economic development*

1. Introduction

The role of women is not limiting to the household management in today's modern era. They have been involving in many fields. In every fields women are found in present technology world such as politics, business, professions like doctor, engineer, lawyer, Charter accountant (CA), etc and they are doing excellent than her counterpart. Especially in tribal state women are treated equal to men and enjoying super privilege. However, it is also cannot be denied that during 50 to 60 years ago, status of women were not similar what they are enjoying today.

Women in India constitute 48.46 as per Census-2011 of India's population. Hence, they are regarded as the "Better half of the society". The women are contributing for national development in all aspect. Similarly in medium and Small Scale Enterprises (MSEs) role of women is indispensable for its growth and development. Those days are gone when women of our country are treated low and confined

them within four walls of the home and consequently their potential and strength were not given chance to exposed and remained unrecognised but now women are doing excellent in every field in India like education, competitive exams, politic, business, social works, administration, professional life etc and they are playing vital role in the progress and development of India's modern society by occupying important official positions and role in the defined and framed system.

In the context of Arunachal Pradesh, the women's contribution is immensely counted and recognised. Specially, in the growth of traditional industries in the state like handloom and handicraft sector women of Arunachal Pradesh have been playing remarkable role. They perform very dedicatedly and finally enter traditional products into the modern market for commercial purpose and hence, it led to generate income for the rural women to manage family affairs. Objectives of the study

The main objectives of the study-

- 1 To study the income of women under handloom and handicraft business in Capital Complex, Arunachal Pradesh.
- 2 To highlight the sources of finance in the study area.
- 3 To discuss the purpose of taking up handloom and handicraft business by women in study area
- 4 To analysis the background of women entrepreneurs in the study area.

2. Universe of the study

The present study is carried over three major towns of Arunachal Pradesh namely- Itanagar, Naharlagun and Nirjuly as these three town is constitutes capital

complex of the state. The facts and figure pertaining to women participation in Handloom and Handicraft development in Papum Pare: A study in capital complex during the year 2015-16 has been taken for the present study.

3. Research Methodology

During the present study the primary data was collected from three major towns namely Nirjuly, Naharlagun and Itanagar that represents capital complex of Arunachal Pradesh. Altogether, 30 women undertaking Handloom and Handicraft business have been selected at random basis and 10 women from Nirjuly, 10 from Naharlagun and 10 samples from Itanagar were interviewed with well-designed questionnaires and as regards to secondary data, researcher was used published books, research papers, journals and articles. Data have been analysis, interpreted and summarised with the help of various types of statistical tools like percentage and Fig, Audio-visual tools Viz Tape recorder and digital camera have also been used to facilitate to collect secondary data.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

The researcher observations made during the study period and study area have been analysis and interpreted under following major heads which are as follows:

1. Age of the women undertaking handloom and Handicraft Business in the study area

It is revealed from Table no.1.1 and figure: 1.1 that 6 (20%) samples are of below 20 years, 8 (26.67 %) are from 20 to 25 years category, 12 (40%) belong to 25 to 30 years group and 4 (13.33%) representing above 30 years. The majority of women are fallen in age group of 25 to 30 years which is constituted of 40 percentages and marked as highest in number among all age groups in the data and from age category 20 to 25 years women have second place in the study area by having 8 (26.67 %) of the studied samples.

Table No.1.1: Age of the women undertaking Handloom and handicraft business in study area

Age group	Below 20 years	From 20 to 25 years	25 to 30 year	Above 30 year
Total 30	6	8	12	4
Percentage(100)	20	26.67	40	13.33

Source: Field Study

From Table no.1.1 and Fig 1.1 it is clearly unveiled that women of age about 25 to 30 years are found to be engaged 40 percent of studied samples, interestingly it is got to know that numbers of entrepreneurs is increasing with age for instance below 20 years, we have 20 percent, between 20 to 25 years, it is 26.67 percent and in between 25 to 30 age, 40 percent entrepreneurs engaged. However,

percentage of women entrepreneurs are decreasing with increase of age after reaching 30 years which is shown in Fig: 1.1

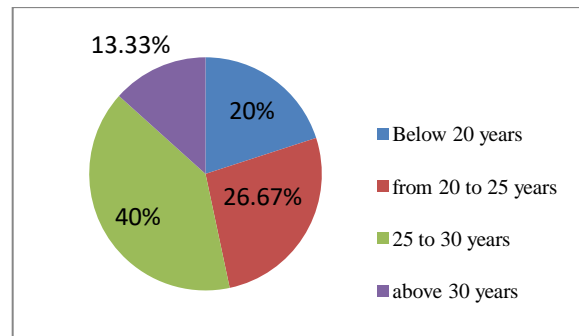


Figure: 1.1: Age of Women

Education qualification of women

It is observed from table no.1.2 and figure: 1.2 that the most of samples population are belonging to under matriculate which is constitutes of 53.33 percent. Illiterate entrepreneurs comprises of 26.67 percent which is second in raw to managed Handloom and handicraft business in capital Complex, Arunachal Pradesh. Likewise, matriculate and high school passed have occupied in third and fourth slots in the order. Surprisingly, none of the women entrepreneurs have found to be graduate and above degree.

Table No.1.2: Entrepreneurs education qualification Level

Level qualification	Illiterate	Under matriculate	Matriculate	High school passed	Graduate and above
Total (30)	8	16	4	2	0
Percentage (100)	26.67	53.33	13.33	6.67	0

Source: field study

Figure 1.2 has highlighted that under matriculate and illiterate women are mostly active in handloom and handicraft business. Therefore, these women are need to be encourage by all stakeholders like state government, central government, various government and semi-government financial institutions, NGOs and likeminded person in the society. These entrepreneurs must be provided proper training and Entrepreneurs Development program (EDP) by Government and as well as NGOs working for growth and development of handloom and handicraft sector in India in general and state of Arunachal Pradesh in particular.

The ziro women participation of graduate and above education qualification level is not a healthy sign. They are needed to be encouraged because qualified entrepreneurs can easily manage the business according environmental change in the market. There will be vast difference in management of illiterate

and qualified person in the firm. Hence, high school passed and graduate and equivalent education women should motivate to undertake handloom and handicraft business in Arunachal Pradesh to better overall management.

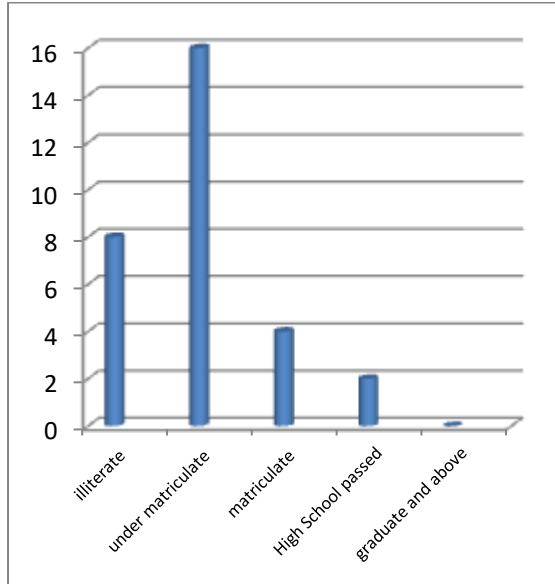


Figure: 1.2: Entrepreneurs education qualification Level

Family Members of the Entrepreneurs

Table no.1.3 and Fig: 1.3 highlighted about the family members of women entrepreneurs of Handloom and Handicraft business in studies area. The Handloom and Handicraft is generally a family oriented economic activity, helping hands of family members are much needed to complete the purpose. During field survey, it is understood that 3 entrepreneurs have ranging from 1-3 members, 8 entrepreneurs came from 3-5 members, 11 entrepreneurs have belonging from 5-7 family members and 6 and 2 entrepreneurs from 7-10 and above 10 respectively.

Table.1.3: Family members of Entrepreneurs

Family members	1-3	3-5	5-7	7-10	10 above
Total (30)	3	8	11	6	2
Percentage (100)	10	26.67	36.67	20	6.66

Source: Field Study

Fig 1.3 has clearly reflected that family members ranging of 5-7 have representing 11(36.67%) entrepreneurs which is the highest among all the family ranging group. 3-5 is standing in the second row comprising 26.67 percent and above 10 members group is the lowest and 1-3 is the second lowest.

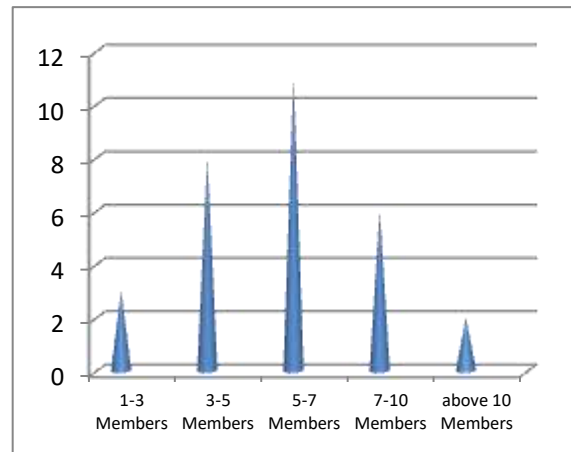


Fig 1.3 Family members of Entrepreneurs

Source of Finance

It is observed from Table No. 1.4 that 17 entrepreneurs out of 30 selected questionnaires have been invested capital in business from own source of finance and source of finance like Investment with own capital, loans from friends and relatives and acquiring loans from financial institutions are the major source of finance to establishment handloom and handicraft business in the study area. As per Table No. 1.4 it is disclosed that less number of entrepreneurs are availing loans from financial institutions, only 6 women entrepreneurs took loans from financial institutions and 7 respondents were got help from friends and relatives during business start.

Table No.1.4: Source of Finance

Source of Finance	Own Capital	Friends & Relatives	Financial Institutions
Total (30)	17	7	6
Percentage (100)	56.67	23.33	20

Source: Field Study

As per Fig 1.4, the major source of finance is own capital during field survey in the various part of capital complex of Arunachal Pradesh they said that they have been investing own capital to start handloom and handicraft business. The sources of finance is consist of 56.67 percent from own source, 23.33 percent were started business by acquiring loans from friends and relatives on the interest basis and 20 percent entrepreneurs were commenced handloom and handicraft business in capital region with the loans of financial institutions.

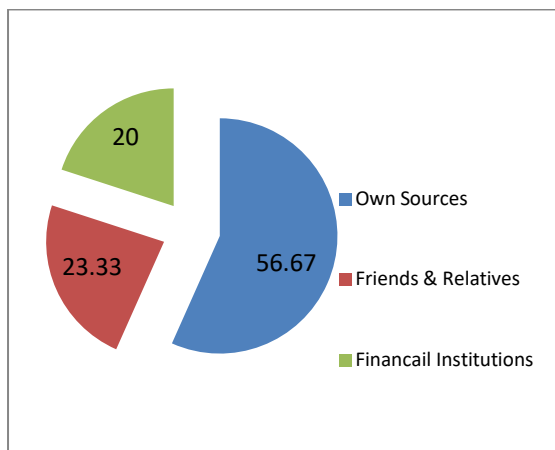


Fig 1.4: Source of Finance

Initial Capital Investment:

An effort is made to find out the initial capital investment of women entrepreneurs which are shown in table no.1.5. During field visit it was found that 13 entrepreneurs were invested Rs 50,000 to Rs 1,00,000 for their handloom and handicraft business establishment in the capital region of Arunachal Pradesh. 9 entrepreneurs were invested Rs 1,00,000 to 1,50,000 during initial period, 3 were found to be invested Rs 1,50,000 to 2,00,000 and 5 person were invested above Rs 2,00,000 as initial investment in their business during initial stage of economic activities.

Table No. 1.5: Initial Capital Investment by women entrepreneurs

Initial Capital	50,000 to 1,00,000	1,00,000 to 1,50,000	1,50,000 to 2,00,000	2,00,000 & above
Total (30)	13	9	3	5
Percentage(100)	43.33	30	10	16.67

Source: Field Study

It is apparently observing from Fig: 1.5 that out of 30 samples collected the highest numbers of initial capital investment has been seen in Rs 50,000 to Rs 1,00,000 group with 43.33 percent and it is very interesting to witness that numbers of initial capital investment were in deceasing order with the increasing to initial capital investment such as 30 percent has seen of Rs 1,00,000 to 1,50,000, 10 percent investors at initial capital of Rs 1,50,000 to 2,00,000 and 16.67 percent were invested above 2,00,000 initial investment amount.

Per Day of Income of Women Entrepreneurs in Capital Region

It is revealed from Table No. 1.6 and Fig: 1.6 that the earning capacity of the most of the women is in between Rs 4,000 to Rs 5,000 daily.

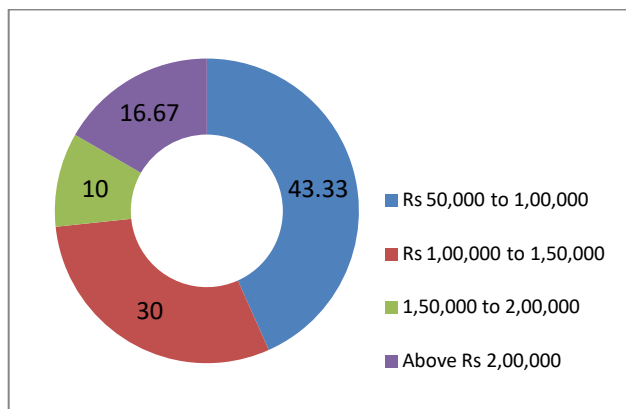


Fig: 1.5: Initial Capital Investment by women Entrepreneurs

Table. 1.6: Per day Income of women entrepreneurs

Categories of Income	No. of respondents	Percentage
Below 500	Nil	Nil
From 500 to 1000	2	6.67
From 1,000 to 2,000	5	16.67
From 2,000 to 3,000	4	13.33
From 3,000 to 4,000	7	23.33
From 4,000 to 5,000	9	30
Above 5,000	3	10
Total	30	100 %

Source: field data

As per table no.1.6 and Fig: 1.6 it shows that there was no women entrepreneur who earns below Rs 500. The highest amount above Rs 5,000 there was 3 (10%) entrepreneurs in the capital region. The highest earning category is from Rs 4,000 to Rs 5,000 which is recorded 9 (30%) of total collected samples and the second earning place i.e. Rs 3,000 to Rs 4,000 consist of 7 (23.33%) women entrepreneurs in the study area. Third we have 5 (16.67%) of Rs 1,000 to 2,000 group, followed by 4 (13.33%) of Rs 2,000 to Rs 3,000 row and Rs 500 to 1,000 we have 2 (6.67%) entrepreneurs.

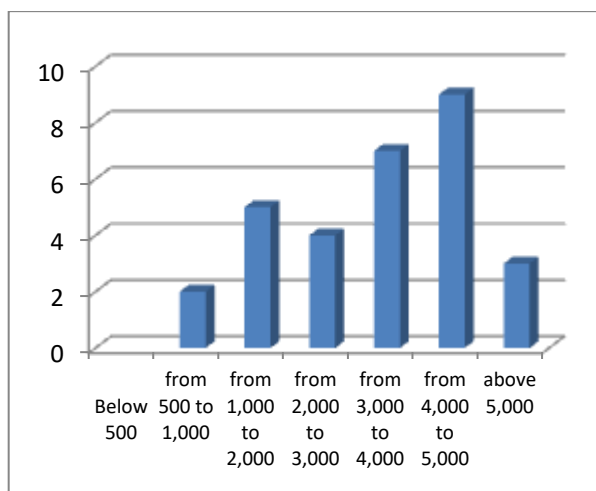


Fig: 1.6: Per day Income of Women Entrepreneurs in Capital Region

Purpose of taking up Handloom and Handicraft Business by Women entrepreneurs:

The 23 respondents out of 30 randomly selected samples were said that they have been taking up handloom and handicraft business in order to meet financial necessity of the family members and to meet family needs such as kitchen management, children education and other maintenance of the family members and 7 respondents were replied when scholar interacted with them, that they are doing business to expansion handloom and handicraft business in large scale. They wanted to make it profit oriented business than family business. Large scale production and distribution with consumers' choices and preference are the major objectives to them which are given in following table no.1.7.

Table No.1.7: Purpose of taking up handloom and handicraft business by women entrepreneurs

Purpose of Business	To sustain family	Expansion of business
Total (30)	23	7
Percentage (100)	76.67	23.33

Source: Field data

It is clearly focussed in the Fig: 1.5 that 76.67 percent of the women entrepreneurs are doing this handloom and handicraft business activities to fulfil the needs and wants of her family members. It is clearly implies that women are very much concern about the family economic conditions and wish to contribute something to improve the economic condition of her family and 23.33 percent of the women entrepreneurs are telling that their main purpose to set up handloom and handicraft business to certain height and to make it as profit making organisation enable to compete with other garments business in Arunachal Pradesh.

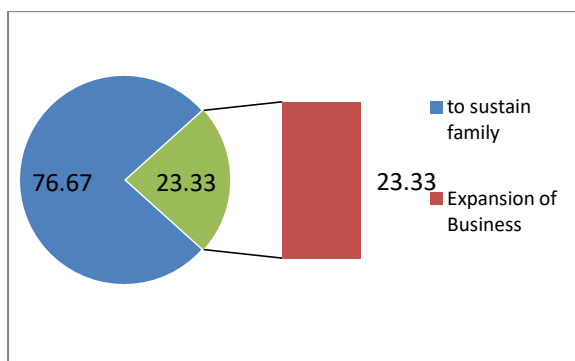


Fig: 1.7: Purpose of taking up of handloom and handicraft Business

Satisfaction Level of handloom and Handicraft Business

In the study area, 76.67 percent of women entrepreneurs are satisfied with Handloom and handicraft business and 23.33 percent are not satisfied with this business as per given Table No. 1.8.

Table No. 1.8: Satisfaction Level of handloom and handicraft Business

Satisfaction Level	Yes	No
Total (30)	23	7
Percentage (100%)	76.67	23.33

Source: Field Data

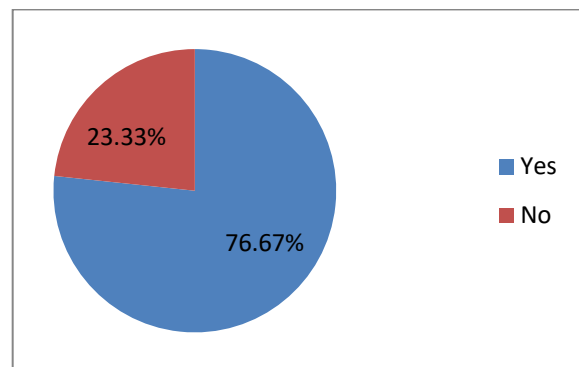


Fig: 1.8: Satisfaction Level of Handloom and Handicraft Business in capital region

Concluding Remarks

In the today's world, women's role is not only confining to the home wives. They are extending their role and responsibilities toward society as well as economic field too. In facts, in today's business regime, women is contributing marvellous role for its progress and development. They are taking up micro, small and medium enterprises independently and playing pivotal role during economic decision.

Women participation in handloom handicraft business is incredible in the study area. Women section are contributing major role for the growth and development of these sector in Arunachal Pradesh. They manage the finances to set up their business. Some women are having less in formal education but carry out their business in expected satisfaction level and overcome financial burden of their family members.

The handloom and handicraft business is a generally a family oriented economic activity but today, women entrepreneurs are taking up this sector into profit making organisation to compete with modern textile industries. Slowly and gradually, it is immensely making progress in comparison to olden days and people are giving due importance to

indigenous production in the market which is the great achievement of our women.

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