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Role of Cottage Industries in Socio Economic Development in District Lasbela and Hub Choki

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Abstract

Cottage industries' impact on socio-economic development is examined through skill development, market access, and technology adoption. Using survey data from 100 respondents in Lasbela and Hub choki the research analyzes how these factors impact the efficiency, profitability, and growth of cottage industries. The findings reveal that skill development enhances performance, market access supports economic contributions, and technology adoption drives efficiency and growth, though it remains limited due to cost and expertise challenges. The study concludes that cottage industries are crucial for employment generation, income improvement, and GDP growth. Recommendations include establishing skill centers, subsidizing inputs, and supporting technological integration to unlock the sector's full potential. The relationship between skill development, market accessibility, and technology adoption (independent factors) and economic growth (dependent variable) is examined in this study using a descriptive and explanatory research approach. A closed-ended questionnaire was used to gather information from 100 cottage industry owners, managers, and employees in Lasbela and Hub Choki. In order to guarantee representation across different cottage industry sectors, a stratified random sampling technique was employed. Descriptive statistics, correlation, regression, and ANOVA were used in the data analysis process, which was carried out using SPSS

Keywords

Industrial information, Cottage industry, Socio-economic growth, Technology development

INTRODUCTION

Background:

The state's socioeconomic development is significantly influenced by cottage and small-scale industries. Such as labor absorption, income distribution, rural development, poverty eradication, regional balance (AS Gupta20012) Cottage industry refers to the production of goods on a small and decentralized scale, which is usually done in people's homes or small workshops rather than dedicated facilities. Often, focusing on the production of compact goods, but they face a major disadvantage when competing with huge factory manufacturers who mass-produce their goods. The word "cottage industry" comes from England in the 18th and 19th centuries, when people in the country made things like fabric, pottery, and arts in their homes to make extra money. Cottage businesses can be found in many different areas, from making food and drinks to making crafts, art, and other creative things (Tyagi, 2002).

According to research when Pakistan was founded in 1947. Its economy was entirely centered on agriculture. The industrial sector accounted for around 8% of GDP in 1949–50, with the largest contributing 2.2% and the smallest 5.8% coming from cotton ginning, rice

husking, and wheat milling. As a result, a significant portion of Pakistani women are occupied with crafts and fitness activities. (Uzma & Amin, 2012). An estimated 30% of Pakistan's exports are dependent on the output of SMEs, according to the country's 2005 socioeconomic report Approximately 3.2 million people are employed by SMEs. In Pakistan, it has grown to be a significant employer. It has a significant impact on Pakistan's socioeconomic and economic growth. Although the SME sector has grown to be the backbone of Pakistan's industrial sector. (Ammad ZAFAR1 Sadaf MUSTAF2017) Employment prospects are few in rural regions, but the cottage industry helps fill that need. This paves the way for people to do their jobs remotely, either from their homes or close by (Ahmed, 2004). These and other limitations provide serious obstacles to the growth and survival of Pakistan's small-scale enterprises. To effectively address these issues, it will need coordinated efforts on the part of governments, private sector, and civil society to invest in the necessary infrastructure, training, and support for people and enterprises in the cottage industry. (Farooq, 2023)

Problem statement

In many developing nations, including Pakistan, cottage businesses are essential to promoting socioeconomic growth. These industries are a major source of jobs, revenue, and cultural preservation in places like Lasbela, Baluchistan, especially in rural and impoverished areas. They boost the local and national economies and give women and other oppressed groups more influence. Notwithstanding their promise, Pakistani cottage industries—more especially, those in Lasbela—face numerous obstacles, including restricted financial access, poor infrastructure, a shortage of skilled workers, and a lack of government assistance.

Despite accounting for 70% of non-agricultural jobs and 25% of rural employment in Pakistan, cottage industries' potential is nevertheless untapped because of a lack of policies, competition from mass-produced items, and technological limitations. Additionally, the socioeconomic advantages of these sectors,

Questions

RQ1.How does skill development in cottage industries contribute to economic growth?

RQ2.What is the impact of access to markets on the growth of cottage industries and the broader economy?

RQ3 to what extent does the adoption of modern technology enhance the productivity and economic outcomes of cottage industries?

Study Objectives

To examine the role of skill development in enhance the performance and output of cottage industries.

To evaluate how cottage industries' economic contribution is impacted by their access to domestic and foreign markets.

To evaluate the impact of technology adoption on the efficiency, profitability, and growth of cottage industries.

Scope of study

The study focuses on how cottage industries contribute to socioeconomic growth, specifically examining the ways in which technology adoption, market access, and skill development affect their productivity, performance, and overall economic impact. Through an analysis of critical characteristics that improve their contribution, this study seeks to shed light on the crucial role cottage industries play in socioeconomic growth. The results will assist policymakers in creating more effective strategies and support networks to empower these sectors and promote long-term economic growth.

Literature Review

Rabbani et al. (2023) determined that Pakistan is constantly facing economic emergency Lacking significant industrial infrastructure, the nation's already fragile economy can be strengthened by a few workable alternatives. One of the options that could support the nation's economic structure is the cottage industry. The cottage industry needs to be heavily promoted in the media for this reason. It is a commonly held belief that the media has the ability to influence people's thoughts and spread ideologies. Therefore, the media's previously indicated power can be used to accomplish goals that support the nation's economic stability. Thus, the goal of the current study is to determine how the media contributes to the growth of the cottage industry and the economy of Pakistan. The study's defined sample, which was carefully selected using the purposive sampling methodology, is gathered using a qualitative method. Comprehensive interviews carefully created using the purposive sampling method. The media and economic specialists have been interviewed in-depth. The qualitative method's findings served as the basis for the conclusion.

Khan (2018) revealed that the cottage and small scale industries has great scope in Pakistan It improves the country's trade balance and creates jobs for the people. The situation was somewhat dire when Pakistan first emerged, but it improved over time. The main goal of the current study, which was conducted in May 2018, was to critically examine Pakistan's cottage and small-scale industries. A total of 15 articles were acquired from the internet, read 20 times each, and some information was gathered from the field visits and the situation was examined. According to the critical review, Pakistan's industrialization was first feeble before it progressively evolved and built several corporations to support the nation's cottage and small-scale industries.

These included the initial development of Sind Small Industries Corporation, Punjab Small Industries Corporation, and Pakistan Small Industries Corporation.

Agriculture makes up the majority of the KP, and although farmers work 180 hours a season, they are unemployed and make nothing else. However, if they start agro-based businesses at home, like raising livestock, poultry, marmalade, or squash, they will make more money than they did previously, solve their unemployment issues, and increase their income. The literature then noted that cottage and small-scale industries in the nation were dealing with issues like high taxes, high input costs, and bank funding shortages, terrorism, unrest, poor transportation, shortages of raw materials, load shedding, international demand for the products, and a shortage of skilled workers.

Following this, cottage and small-scale industries in the nation faced issues like high taxes, high input costs, bank funding shortages, terrorism, unrest, poor transportation, lack of raw materials, load shedding, international demand for the products, and a shortage of skilled labor. The government tried its best to address these issues but was unsuccessful, and numerous programs were started to help them grow but failed to meet their goals. The primary reason for this is that the government gave large-scale industries enough attention and established industries in urban areas while importing raw materials from rural areas.

These program effects fell on the city while rural communities were ignored from the benefits. The majority of people from rural areas move to cities in search of employment. In a similar vein, the city's population is growing daily, which will eventually cause major issues for its residents. Based on the issues, the report suggests that the nation's cottage and small-scale industries be subject to a free tax system; the nation should set up supported and subsidized prices for input and output goods; a bank should give an industrial owner a short-term loan with no interest. The government should give peace protection in the industrial zone. It is necessary to defeat terrorism, and the government should give industrial owners in the industrial zone transit facilities; Industrial owners in the research area should be given inexpensive raw materials, have their load-shedding issues resolved, and have inexpensive electricity; The government should increase the international quota for small-scale industrial

products, facilitate skilled labor for industrial owners in the study area, and establish a large number of industries in rural areas to prevent migration to cities and give rural residents jobs at their doorstep to make them prosperous and healthy.

In order to assess the socioeconomic standing of the households, the sources of raw materials, economics, gender roles, product marketing, and issues facing the sector, Alamgir et al. (2007) surveyed households involved in the bamboo-based cottage industry in Bangladesh's Chittagong District. The majority of the members had very little land and were illiterate. Homesteads and the local market served as the primary sources of raw materials. Bamboo was used to make a total of eleven different kinds of items. Making barnboo items for a family in the research area was estimated to bring in USD 1,078 annually. Women made up 66% of the participants in the cottage sector centered on bamboo.

According to Zafar and Mustafa (2017), in high-income nations, SMEs account for more than 65% of all jobs and more than 55% of GDP. In low-income nations, SMEs and informal businesses make up more than 60% of GDP and more than 70% of all jobs; in middle-income countries, they make up more than 95% of all jobs and roughly 70% of GDP. Small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) are independent, non-auxiliary businesses with fewer than 250 employees in Pakistan or with paid-up capital of up to Rs. 25 million and annual sales of up to Rs. 250 million. Furthermore, in terms of its GDP commitment, Pakistan's economy is built on the SME sector. Fare improvement and the work era. Access to the economy is a major factor in the expansion of the SME sector, which in turn spurs national economic growth. SMEs make up over 90% of Pakistan's significant business sector, employ 80% of the country's non-rural labor force, and contribute up to 40% of the country's annual GDP, or roughly 30% of all exports. Although SMEs are found throughout Pakistan, Punjab has a notable concentration of them (65. 4%). Balochistan's contribution to the country's SME sector is the smallest (2. 3%), whereas Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are 18% and 14. 3%, respectively. More than 90% of young people in Karachi, the country's largest metropolis, feel they do not have enough opportunities for their professional development, despite the fact that SMEs have made a substantial contribution to Pakistan's economic growth. According to the studies, SMEs have an impact on GDP as well. By generating new economic opportunities, it also contributes to improving the standard of living for the nation's citizens. The structural analysis of SMEs and their impact on Pakistan's economic and socioeconomic development are the main topics of the study. It also talks about Pakistan's socioeconomic problems. In high-income nations, SMEs account for more than 65% of all jobs and more than 55% of GDP, according to Hyman 1989. Informal businesses and SMEs make up more than 60% of the GDP. of total employment in high-income countries. In low-income nations, SMEs and informal businesses make up more than 60% of GDP and more than 70% of all jobs; in middle-income countries, they make up more than 95% of all jobs and roughly 70% of GDP. Small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) are independent, non-auxiliary businesses with fewer than 250 employees in Pakistan or with paid-up capital of up to Rs. 25 million and annual sales of up to Rs. 250 million. Furthermore, in terms of its dedication to GDP, the work era, and fare improvement, Pakistan's economy is built on the SME segment. Access to the economy is a major factor in the expansion of the SME sector, which in turn spurs national economic growth. Approximately 90% of the significant number of businesses in Pakistan are SMEs utilize 80% of the non-rural work compel; and their contribution in the yearly GDP is upto 40%, roughly it has proportion of 30% in Pakistan's all exports. SMEs are spread in all areas of Pakistan with a noteworthy fixation in Punjab (65.4%). Balochistan's contribution to the country's SME sector is the smallest (2.3%), whereas Sindh and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa's are 18% and 14.3%, respectively. More than 90% of young people in Karachi, the country's largest metropolis, feel they do not have enough economic prospects for their professional development, despite the fact that SMEs have made a substantial contribution to Pakistan's economic growth. According to the studies, SMEs have an impact on GDP as well. By generating new economic opportunities, it also

contributes to improving the standard of living for the nation's citizens. The structural analysis of SMEs and their impact on Pakistan's economic and socioeconomic development are the main topics of the study. It also talks about Pakistan's socioeconomic problems.

Based on an exploratory study, Qureshi (2012) reported on the challenges and limitations small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) in Pakistan experience while trying to obtain funding. This report's goal is to pinpoint the main funding barriers that SMEs in Pakistan face, which hinder their expansion and perhaps jeopardize their liquidity and financial standing. Both qualitative and quantitative data are part of the research approach. 500 respondents from SMEs in Karachi were selected for the survey, and they were given a variety of topics using a structured questionnaire. Additionally, several bankers and businessmen were interviewed one-on-one in both professional and casual settings. Convenient sample selection was done. The statistical validity was tested and determined using a conceptual model/framework. It includes dependent variable SME financing and independent variables, financing constraints, functional/internal barriers, government support and motivations, and SMEs growth and development.

According to Makokha (2014), cottage industries are those production units that are mostly found in homesteads and that depend on technology and talents driven by humans or animals. Pottery, the production of crude sugar, bricks, liquor, carpentry, quarrying and masonry, charcoal, basketry and weaving, baking, bicycle repair, flour grinding, shoemaking and repair, and traditional medicine production are the home-based industries that are the subject of this academic paper. These sectors offer job opportunities, items for consumption in both rural and urban areas, skill development, and development assistance. This study report highlights the socio-economic importance of home-based companies in rural Kenya. Women contribute significantly to the growth of any nation worldwide, according to Hashmi and Chaudhry (2018), who carried out a specific study in two villages.

“Mari city and Kalabagh” of district Mianwali (Punjab). The study looked into the women's well-being. Engaged in various domestic economic pursuits and the socioeconomic effects they have on rural communities. Descriptive research approach was used. 36 respondents provided primary data, which was gathered using qualitative research techniques. Questionnaires and participant observation are among the tools, instruments, and techniques used in the study. Surveys, in-person interviews, case studies, and life history research. Women can significantly improve the socioeconomic standing of the household and the nation's economy as a whole.

The work era and fare improvement. A key element in the growth of the SME sector, which in turn promotes national economic growth, is access to the economy. Over 90% of Pakistan's substantial business sector is comprised of SMEs, which also employ 80% of the nation's non-rural work force and account for up to 40% of the nation's yearly GDP, or about 30% of all exports. Punjab has a significant concentration of SMEs (65. 4%), despite the fact that they are present throughout Pakistan. Balochistan makes up the smallest percentage of the nation's SME sector (2. 3%), whereas Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa make up 18% and 14. 3%, compatibly. The Government may deliver the cottage industry owners with the required resources, equipment as well as basic training to help them market their products internally and internationally.

Conceptual framework

Skills development

The capacity of cottage industry participants to learn new skills and develop existing ones in order to generate high-quality products and services that stimulate economic growth

Access markets

The accessibility and availability of regional, national, and worldwide markets for goods produced by the cottage industry, which has an impact on economic growth and income generation.

Technology adaptations

The use of contemporary tools, machinery, and methods to increase cottage industries' productivity and scalability, which will ultimately boost the economy.

Cottage Industries as an Independent Variable

The framework is built on the back of cottage industry. These consist of:

Textiles, handicrafts, ceramics, and other home-based businesses are examples of cottage industries.

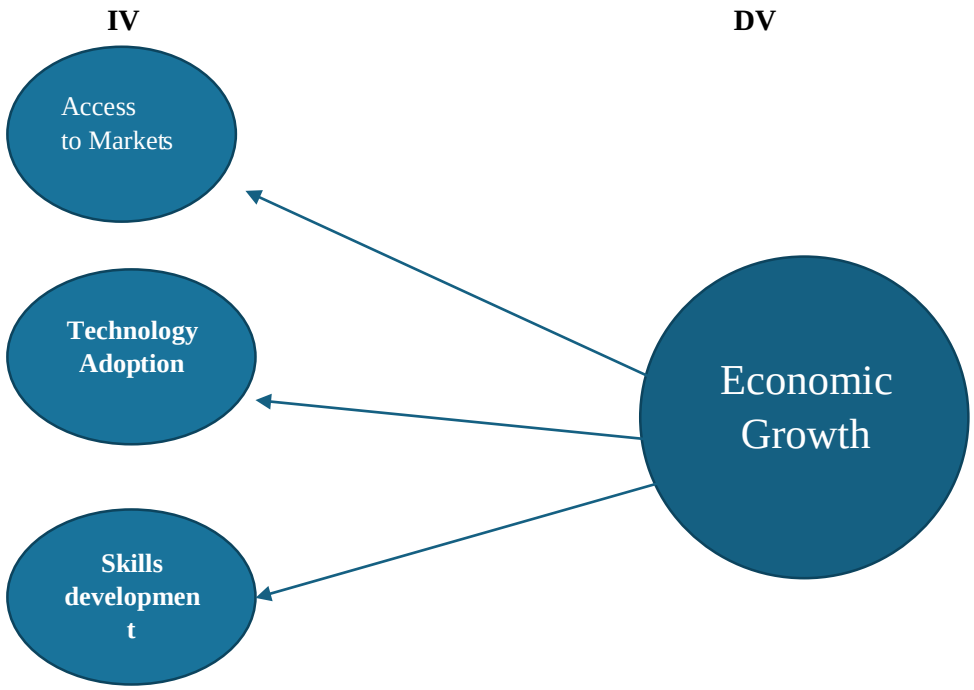
Key characteristics

Production capacity, talent level, innovation, and operation size are considered as key characteristics.

Resources

Financial capital, skilled labor, and raw material availability.

Research Framework



Variables and Their Relationships

Dependent Variable (DV): Economic Growth, measured through various indicators (e.g., mean scores, standard deviations, and their correlations with independent variables).

Independent Variables (IVs): Skill Development (SD): Reflects improvements in skills contributing to productivity. **Technology Adoption (TA):** Indicates the extent to which technology enhances productivity. **Access to Markets (ATM):** Represents the ability to access and utilize local, regional, or international markets.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

Type of Study: Descriptive and explanatory research to understand the relationships between independent variables (skill development, access to markets, and technology adoption) and the dependent variable (economic growth). Quantitative research using surveys and statistical analysis.

Population and Sample size

Owners, managers, and workers in cottage industries of Lasbela and Hub Choki
Collected 100 responses tough available resources and scope from the owners of cottages industries.

Sampling method

Stratified random sampling to guarantee participation in different cottage industry sectors at Lasbela and Hub choki (e.g., small-scale manufacturing, handicrafts).

Sample procedure

In this study, a convenience sampling method is utilized for data collection.

Mode Data Analysis

A random sampling approach is used in this study. WPS Word, Excel, and SPSS were used to analyze the data in order to determine market access, skill development, and technology development are independent determinants, economic growth is a dependent variable Descriptive Statistics, Correlation Analysis, Regression Analysis, ANOVA is used to analysis the result

Data measures

A closed-ended questionnaire was used in this study to collect data. On a five-point Likert scale, each item was given a score. Responses varied from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree" on a scale of 1 to 5. For our investigation, Nguyen, G.D. and Ha, M.T.

Data collection

The purpose of the data collection was to offer empirical support for the validity of the proposed model. Questionnaires were used to collect data in order to evaluate the hypothesis. The goal of this survey was to reach 100 residents of district Lasbela. And Hub choki.

Data analysis techniques

Descriptive statistics

To find the mean, standard deviation, skewers, and kurtosis of the data, SPSS was used for analysis. Statistical inference additionally, regression analysis and correlation were used to assess the data from this study.

Results and Discussion
Demographic information

Age

Table 01

Category		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	63	63.0	63.0	63.0
	Male	37	37.0	37.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Gender

Table 02

Age of responders		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Below 18	6	6.0	6.0	6.0
	16-25	67	67.0	67.0	73.0
	26-35 years	19	19.0	19.0	92.0
	36-45 years	2	2.0	2.0	94.0
	46-55 years	3	3.0	3.0	97.0
	56 and above	3	3.0	3.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Education

Table 03

Qualification level		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Primary	13	13.0	13.0	13.0
	Middle	21	21.0	21.0	34.0
	Matriculation	9	9.0	9.0	43.0
	Intermediate	13	13.0	13.0	56.0
	Graduate	22	22.0	22.0	78.0
	Master	7	7.0	7.0	85.0
	Other	15	15.0	15.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Dominance of Industries

To determine the precise position of domination of various industries, the study's Cottage and SSI units' operations are once more subdivided.

Dominance of Different Types of Industries

Table 04

Categories		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Agriculture	4	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Art & Craft	12	12.0	12.0	16.0
	Bakery	13	13.0	13.0	29.0
	Beauty popular	7	7.0	7.0	36.0
	Cosmetic	6	6.0	6.0	42.0
	Designing	8	8.0	8.0	50.0
	Fast food	19	19.0	19.0	69.0
	Online business	12	12.0	12.0	81.0
	Others	19	19.0	19.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Mode of ownership

The table (04) lists the working units that belonged to various business organization types, including partnerships, corporations, co-ops, and proprietorships.

Table 05

Forms of organization		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Owned by Self	50	50.0	50.0	50.0
	Family	33	33.0	33.0	83.0
	Partnership	17	17.0	17.0	100.0
Total		100	100.0	100.0	

It can be seen from the table that majority of units (50.0%) were owned by self

Range of Investment

The existing SSI and cottage units were categorized based on their investment range. The Cottage and SSI units are categorized according to their investment range in Table 09.

Distribution of Cottage and SSI Units by Range of Investment

Table 6

Range of investment		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2 to 5 thousand	40	40.0	40.0	40.0
	5 to 10 thousands	26	26.0	26.0	66.0
	10 to 50 thousands	11	11.0	11.0	77.0
	50 to 1 lac	7	7.0	7.0	84.0
	1 lac to 2 lac	6	6.0	6.0	90.0
	more than 2 lac	10	10.0	10.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

According to the cumulative percentages, 90% of respondents invest up to two lacs, 66% invest up to ten thousand, and 10% invest more than two lacs. The sample size is 100 in total.

Ownership of Land

The ownership of land of the surveyed Cottage and SSI units of Labela and Hub choki according to field survey is shown in Table- 06

Ownership of Land Cottage and SSI Units of Labela and Hub choki

Table 07

Category		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	at home	52	52.0	52.0	52.0
	At Shop	32	32.0	32.0	84.0
	Industrial Sector	5	5.0	5.0	89.0
	Others	11	11.0	11.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table (07) determine that: Most respondents (52%) indicate this as the primary location from their home. and then at shop: 32% of at shop are run from Industrial sector at lasbela and hub choki as well A small portion which is (5%) of cottage industries on going cottage industries and some of other which is 11% cottage industries which locations not specified.

The cumulative percentages show that by adding each category, 89% of the responses are accounted for by the first three categories, with the remaining 11% falling under "Others." The total sample size is 100.

Results

$Y = \beta o + \beta 1\ X1 + \beta 2\ X2 + \beta 1\ X3$

The model variables are listed below along with their names:
Y refers to Economic Growth
X1 Market access
X2 Skill development
X3 technology development

Summary of Descriptive Statistics
Table 08

Variables	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
DV	77	1.20	3.00	1.8961	.56159
SD	77	1.00	3.80	2.4104	.53988
TA	77	1.20	6.00	2.3727	.75108
ATM	77	1.20	3.00	2.0364	.59491

The analysis includes **100 valid responses**, indicating a sufficient sample size for statistical analysis and insights.
Table (08) presents the descriptive statistics of the variables used in the research. The key indicators include the **mean**, **standard deviation**, and **sample size (N)** for each variable.
(DV) Mean: the average score for economic growth is **1. 8961.This** indicates that, on a scale of measurement, respondents perceive the level of economic growth associated with cottage industries to be slightly below moderate.
Standard Deviation (SD) 0.56159 the relatively low standard deviation reflects moderate consistency among responses regarding economic growth.
SD) Mean: (The average score for skill development is **2. 4104.This** reflects moderate levels of skill development across the sampled cottage industries. **SD0.53988** A lower standard deviation indicates that perceptions about skill development are fairly consistent among respondents.
(TA)Mean: The average score for technology adoption is **2. 3727.This** score suggests relatively low to-moderate levels of technology integration within the cottage industries.
Standard Deviation:
0.75108 The highest standard deviation among the variables shows that responses about technology adoption are more varied, indicating differing levels of adoption across respondents.
(ATM)Mean: The average score for market access is **2.0364**. This indicates moderate levels of access to both domestic and foreign markets, with room for improvement. **Standard Deviation:0.59491** a moderate level of variability in responses suggests some differences in market access across respondents.

Conclusion

Table 1's results point to areas that should be prioritized in order to support cottage industries' economic growth. The performance of cottage industries could be greatly improved by expanding market access and promoting the adoption of new technologies.

A foundation that can be used to solve issues in other areas is reflected in the steady sense of skill growth.

These revelations paved the way for additional research into the connections between economic growth and the independent variables (SD, TA, and ATM).

Coefficient Correlations

Table 09

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	2.142	.430		4.976	.000
SD. 1	.036	.122	.035	.299	.766
TA	-.019	.087	-.026	-.221	.826
ATM	-.141	.110	-.150	-1.287	.202

This table (09) provides details about the contributions of each independent variable (**Skill Development (SD), Technology Adoption (TA), and Access to Markets (ATM)**) to predicting the dependent variable (**Economic Growth (DV)**).

(Constant): Unstandardized Coefficient (B):2.142 When all independent variables are equal to zero, the predicted value of economic growth (DV) is **2.142**. **Standard Error:0.430**The precision of the estimated constant'**s-value:4.976** the constant is statistically significant as its **p-value (Sig.)** is **0.000**, which is less than 0.05.

(SD.): **Unstandardized Coefficient (B):0.036** a unit increase in skill development is associated with a **0.036** increase in economic growth, holding other variables constant. The effect is minimal. **Standardized Coefficient (Beta):0.035** this indicates the relative contribution of skill development compared to other predictors. The contribution is negligible. **T-value:0.299**, **Sig.: 0.766** since **p > 0.05**, the effect of skill development on economic growth is **not statistically significant**.

(TA): **Unstandardized Coefficient (B): -0.019**a unit increase in technology adoption is associated with a **0.019 decrease** in economic growth, holding other variables constant. This negative relationship is counterintuitive. **Standardized Coefficient (Beta): -0.026** the relative contribution of technology adoption to economic growth is negligible. **T-value: -0.221**, **Sig.: 0.826** since **p > 0.05**, the effect of technology adoption on economic growth is **not statistically significant**.

(ATM): **Unstandardized Coefficient (B): -0.141** a unit increase in access to markets is associated with a **0.141 decrease** in economic growth, holding other variables constant. This is also counterintuitive. **Standardized Coefficient (Beta):-0.150** Access to markets has a slightly larger negative relative impact compared to other predictors. **T-value: -1.287**, **Sig.:**

0.202 since **p > 0.05**, the effect of access to markets on economic growth is **not statistically significant**.

ANOVA[a]

Table 10

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.597	3	.199	.621	.604[b]
	Residual	23.372	73	.320		
Total		23.969	76			

Dependent Variable: DV
Predictors: (Constant), ATM, TA, SD.
Overall, the model is significant. Because the p value is below the 5% level of significance, it indicates that the model is jointly significant.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The study finally concludes that cottage and small-scale industries has great scope in lasbela. They generate employments for the nation and improve the balance of trade of the country. They boost the country's trade balance and create jobs for people everywhere. Things were a little rough when Pakistan first developed, but it progressively improved and several corporations were founded on provincial foundation for small-scale and cottage industry development. The most well-known of these companies in the nation were Small Industries Corporation, the establishment of the Directorate of Small Industries Baluchistan and the Small Industries Development Board NEFF were also excellent measures for the growth of cottage and small-scale industries. These groups have been working around the clock to improve cottages and small-scale industries across the nation's many provinces. In various provinces around the nation, these organizations have been working nonstop to improve cottage and small-scale industries. Most owners of cottage and small-scale businesses struggle to manage their businesses. High taxes, high input costs, bank funding availability, terrorism, an unrest-prone environment, transportation, raw material availability, electrical overloading, foreign demand for the products, and the need for skilled workers in the market are some of these issues. As compared to the growth of the lasbela cottage industry is significantly influenced by all the primary variables that were studied, according to the literature study and the data examined based on the responses of the owners of cottage industries operating in the province. This study's findings are consistent with those of other reviewed studies. The government has made every effort to address these issues, but it has not been successful. Although the starting point of numerous efforts for its development, the planned objectives have not yet been met. The government brings raw materials from the rural sectors and establishes administrative facilities in towns and cities, therefore these program major the city suffered while the rural community was left out of the advantages. Many people from rural areas moved to the city in search of employment, which caused population pressure on the city and eventually created major issues for urban residents. To increasing employment and the nation's GDP, it is vital that the cottage industry be revived. Based on problems, the study recommend that the government needs to establish training

facilities or cottage industry skill centers. The nation should set up supported and subsidized prices for input and output goods; a bank in the study area should offer industrial owners an easy-term loan; the industrial zone should have peace protection.

The characteristics of cottage industries are somewhat like those of major industries, but the outcomes are different because whereas large businesses can weather shocks, small businesses—and especially cottage industries—cannot, and as a result, enterprises close. Industrial owners should have access to raw materials at a reasonable cost and load. The producing problem should be resolved, and industrial owners in the research area should receive inexpensive electricity; the commodity's worldwide purchasers should be increased by the government, and industrial owners in the study area should be helped by trained labor. In summary, the government should focus on supporting small enterprises, while business owners should focus on their human resources. The GDP will increase. Issues with employment will be resolved. The people's income level will rise. Health issues will be resolved, education will get better, and the nation will experience wealth. Like China, Korea, Singapore, and Japan, the nation will be more developed than it was previously, and cottage and small-scale industries will play a part.

DECLARATION

The work respond in this Research were carried out by our team under the supervision of Dr Javed Mehraj.

I hereby declared that the tittle of the Research Role of Cottage Industries in Socio Economic Development in District Lasbela and Hub Choki and the content of the Research is the produce of our own work and no part has been copied from any published source (expect the references, stranded mathematical model equation formulae protocol etc.) I further declare that this work has not been submitted for the award of any other diploma degree.

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