

Constraints Faced and Suggestions Received by Self Help Group Members of Akola District, Maharashtra

ABSTRACT

SHG has emerged as a key programming strategy for most of the women development activities starting with the NABARD led pilot project in 1992 that aimed at promoting and financing 500 SHGs across the country; the SHG – Bank Linkage programme has come a long way. However, given the SHG approach's positive outcomes, there are many problems and constraints that conflict with the SHGs. The present study was carried out in Akola district of Maharashtra state during the year 2018-19 with a sample size of 120 to define the constraints faced and suggestions offered by the members of SHGs. The major constraints faced by the members of SHG were lack of commitment among SHG members followed by lack of education and lack of management skills. Among the suggestions majority of the members offered more income - generating skills training should be organized for the members, women beneficiaries should be provided with adequate financing and subsidies and the members should arrive in time to attend meetings.

Keywords: Women, Self help groups, income, constraints and suggestions

INTRODUCTION

"SHG is a small, economically homogeneous and affinity group of rural poor voluntarily formed to save and mutually agree to contribute to a common fund for their purpose as per the group decision towards their own economic development." These are groups, which have similar social identity, heritage, caste or traditional occupations and come together for a common cause and manage resources for the benefit of the group members. The SHG is a group of rural poor who have volunteered to organize themselves into a group for eradication of poverty of the members. SHGs are presently promoted by Govt., development banks and voluntary agencies with focus on social and economic issues, mainly thrift and credit

programme. They are also taking up issues relating to rural industries and modernization of agriculture. The constraints were defined as the difficulties faced by the group members of the SHGs while carryout the activities of SHG. The suggestion is an idea or plan put forward for the consideration. It may be something that implies or indicates a certain fact or situation.

The suggestions given by the respondents were helpful in improve the effectiveness and sustainability of self- help groups. In this context, the present paper aims to highlight the constraints faced by women members of self-help groups (SHGs) and suggestions provided by members in carrying out SHG activities in Akola district of Maharashtra State.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was carried out in Akola District of Vidarbha region in Maharashtra state.

SELECTION OF TALUKA

Three talukas namely Akola, Balapur and Telhara of Akola district were purposively selected for the study as they were having self help groups which were actively running, reaping profits and sustaining their livelihoods when compared to other talukas in Akola district.

SELECTION OF VILLAGE

In Akola, Balapur and Telhara talukas four villages from each taluka were selected randomly on the basis of actively running SHGs in respective villages. Comprising total sample of 12 villages was selected for the present study.

SELECTION OF RESPONDENTS

Out of three talukas 4 villages were selected from each taluka and from each village 10 self help group members as respondents were selected randomly. Thus, total 120 respondents were constituted for the present study. It covers twelve villages in three Panchayat samities of Akola district.

For collection of data regarding the constraints were obtained through asking for the constraints they faced. On the basis of the responses from the respondents for each of these constraints ranking was given based on frequency and percentage. The suggestions given by the respondents were collected to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of self- help groups. The suggestions offered by the members are arranged in descending order of their frequency and per cent.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The information regarding the constraints faced by the members of the Self-Help Groups are presented in Table 1. The data in Table 1 revealed that lack of credit availability at low rates of interest, its adequacy and timely access ranked first with 76.66 per cent followed by 71.66 per cent at difficulty in managing time to spare for SHG activities from everyday household activities, Non Cooperation of family members (60.00%), Absence of members in group meetings (54.16%), Lack of update and informational support on latest technologies and techniques (44.16%), Irregular payment of monthly contribution and untimely repayment of loan by group members (42.50%), Lack of discipline (36.66%).

Suggestions offered by the members for their sustainability

The information regarding the suggestions offered by the members of the Self Help Groups are presented in Table 2.

It could be clearly seen from the Table 2 that women beneficiaries should be provided with adequate financing and subsidies ranked first with 65.83 percent followed by, More income generating skills training should be organized for the members (60.00%), Cooperation between members is necessary (58.33%), Maintain the register regularly (54.17%), Rotation wise responsibility must be made mandatory (48.33%), for marketing, long - distance and fast transport facilities should be made easily available (34.17 per cent).

CONCLUSION

In Conclusion Major constraints faced were lack of credit availability at low rates of interest, its adequacy and timely access followed by difficulty in managing time to spare for SHG activities from everyday household activities and non Cooperation of family members. Among the suggestions offered majority of the members offered women beneficiaries should be provided with adequate financing and subsidies, more income generating skills training should be organized for the members.

REFERENCES

- Bhairamkar, M.S. Impact of micro finance through self help groups in Konkan region of Maharashtra. 2009. Ph.D (Agri.) Thesis (Unpub.) Dr.BSKVV, Dapoli.
- Devalatha. Profile study of women self help groups in Gadag district of Northern Karnataka. *Karnataka J. Agric.Sci*; 2005,19(1):223-224.
- Krishna Priya. Impact of self help groups on rural women empowerment in Andhra Pradesh. Ph.D. (Agri.) Thesis (Unpub.) 2016, ANGRAU, Bapatla.
- Meena, M.S. and K.M. Singh. Impact of self help groups on attitudes of members. *Indian J. of Agril. Sci*; 2013,83 (9): 971–6.
- Preethi. Empowerment sustenance among women self help groups through micro finance activities – a critical analysis, 2011. Ph.D. (Agri.) Thesis (Unpub.) ANGRAU, Hyderabad, India.

Table 1 Constraints faced by self help group members

Sl.No	Constraints	Frequency	Percent	Rank
1	Lack of credit availability at low rates of interest, its adequacy and timely access	92	76.66	I
2	Difficulty in managing time to spare for SHG activities from everyday household activities	86	71.66	II
3	Non Cooperation of family members	72	60.00	III
4	Absence of members in group meetings	65	54.16	IV
5	Lack of update and informational support on latest technologies and techniques	53	44.16	V
6	Irregular payment of monthly contribution and untimely repayment of loan by group members	51	42.50	VI
7	Lack of Discipline	44	36.66	VII

Table 2: Suggestions received by self help group members

Sl.No	Suggestions	Frequency	Percent	Rank
1	Women beneficiaries should be provided with adequate financing and subsidies	79	65.83	I
2	More income generating skills training should be organized for the members	72	60.00	II
3	Cooperation between members is necessary	70	58.33	III
4	Maintain the register regularly	65	54.17	IV
5	Rotation wise responsibility must be made mandatory	58	48.33	V

6	For Marketing, long distance, fast transport facilities should be made easily available	41	34.17	VI
---	---	----	-------	----

UNDER PEER REVIEW