



WOMEN EMPOWERMENT BY MICROFINANCE THROUGH SELF HELP GROUP

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ABSTRACT

Women empowerment is a process in which women have to face up to the accessible norm and culture, to competently maintain their well being. The involvement of women in Self Help Groups (SHGs) made a huge force on their empowerment both in societal and reasonable aspects. As an upward country we know India face the trouble of scarcity & being without a job like any other underneath developed countryside. With the opening taken by NABARD in 1986-87, Self Help Group was connected with banks. Arrangement of SHGs in countryside areas to create micro credits has become possible units to maintain various actions connected to farming dairy, livestock grazing, countryside enterprises & the like. SHGs develop the equal opportunity of status of women as participant which empowers them and now the social order is taking into consideration women as opinion leaders. NABARD & other state government have identified the in sequence that the current dispute is to persuade SHGs & their associate and to graduate into full-grown levels of enterprise.

SHG created in 1975. In India NABARD had begun in 1986-87. But the proper effort has begun in 1991-92. A SHG is a very small cost-effective, the same empathy grouping of the countryside poor readily approaching together to put aside little amount regularly, which are deposit in a common fund to meet up members' critical situation needs and to funding collateral free loans determined by the group SHGs, obviously are performance in self-governing approach. The higher limit of member in a group is 20. Among them a member is selected as an 'animator' and two members are selected as the law making body. The animator is selected for the period of two years. The grouping members meet every week. They talk about the group savings, rotating round of shanghai money, bank loan, refund of loan, societal and group of people action plan.

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INTRODUCTION

The concept of Self Help Groups provides to lay significance on the attitude for the Tamilnadu in 1989. The activism in the women association has prejudiced the government to take in course of action and arrangement for the betterment of the nation. The empowerment of women from beginning to end Self Help Groups (SHGs) would directly to imburement not only to the entity women, but also for the family and the general public as a complete grouping action for growth. Self Help Groups have connection with NGOs (Non-Government Organizations) and bank to obtain monetary support for development. In turn it will maintain the affluence of the nation by its taking part to rural economy. Self Help Groups are small intentional relations of countryside people, if feasible women folk from the related socio-economic environment. They move toward in performance for the principle of resolve the normal difficulty through self-help and general help in the Self Help Groups.

From the early 1970s, women's actions in numerous countries acknowledged credit as a prime limit on women's ability to make income and become more and more paying concentration in the level to which scarceness-listen cautiously credit programs and credit supportive were really being used by women. *The 1980s saw the manifestation of poverty-targeted micro-finance institution like Gramin Bank. Several programmes have empowerment oriented. In the 1990s, a group of proof of high women recompenses rates and the growing ability of gender lobby written contributor agencies and NGOs lead to growing eminence on target women in micro-finance programmes.*

The Self Help Groups (SHGs) come forward as an element of the Indian financial system after 1996. They are small, informal and homogenous group of not more than 20 members each. The size of 20 has been made compulsory because any grouping higher than this has to register under the Indian society Registration Act.

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REVIEW OF LITERATURE

During the path of the study, a number of authors were referred and it is necessary that an outline of the literature survey is put to note and the following reference is worth mention. According to Agarwal, Deepti (2001), “Women require to be observed not as recipient but as energetic participant in the growth of development and transformed empowerment of women could be organized into group of people sharing as well as for claim of their civil rights in various, services connected to their fiscal and social well being”.

S.Anand (2002), in her talk paper titled “SHG in empower women; case study of chosen Self Help Groups and fellow citizen Groups”, gives a review of growth of Self Help Groups. She has attempted to study the performance of chosen Self Help Groups and fellow citizen groups and to evaluate its impact, particularly the impact of micro credit programmes on empower women. It has been obviously recognized that deliver credit alone may not create the preferred impact. The sustaining services and structure in the course of which credit is deliver enduring from group formation and guidance to awareness rising and a wide variety of other supporting procedures are serious to make the contact of group activity physically powerful and sustainable

Vasudeva Rao (2003) had taken up a study on “Self Help Groups and Social change” with the object to study the better status and worth of life of pitiable women and children in the countryside areas and the association of set of public in forecast .To attain the objectives of the revise, a trial of 1.5 %, out of 2.19 l self help group in Andhra Pradesh, was taken. It is experiential that the self attention and self inspiration would go a long way for the nourishment of the group. The share of women in resolution making concerning significant familial matter is changeable between districts and caste groups. The velocity of illiteracy can be more reduced through the accessible programes.

Objectives of the Study

1. To learn the socio-economic surroundings of the women beneficiary and their family character.
2. To analysis the income, expenses and investments induce to the SHG member.
3. To learn their fulfillment of member in SHG.
4. To find out the difficulty face by the member in SHG. .

About SHGs

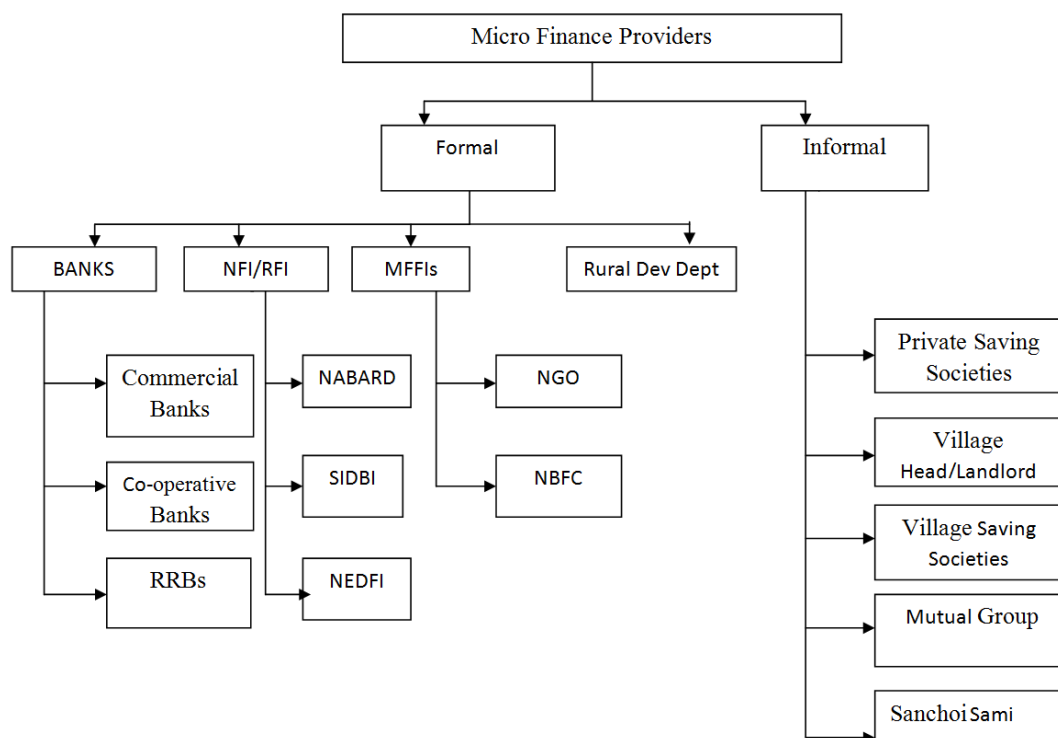
Many of the important commercial banks in India has in use a noble task to attain those families who were till now having no right to use to the credit by any formal monetary organization & therefore, were depending on informal sources & moneylenders. Banks has effectively initiated various measures to expand its SHG set-up. Unique guidance plan in SHGs, secure contact with NGOs, Self Help Groups, cell, RUDSET etc., and a soundless financial revolt has full place gradually, but progressively with the arrangement of SHGs. One major grouping that is going to benefit from Micro Finance is women. Women make up nearly half of the countryside poor & they lack the necessary financial resources to moreover keep themselves & their families or begin a small enterprise. They form 80% of the customers to Micro Finances. Credit obtain by them from these institution have help them improve their lives to large extent since they spend the money earned from their economic activities.

Delivery Micro Finance through the Providers

- Non Governmental Organizations
- Commercial Banks
- Micro Finance Institutions

Challenges Facing Micro Finance Institutions

Many challenges faced by Micro Finance Institutions are multi layered & many challenges are local origin.



Women Empowerment by Microfinance Through Self Help Group

In spite of their limited source, they have an important strength on the presentation of the Micro Finance services provider in the countryside areas. Some of the main challenges are:

1. Sustainability of the organization
2. Recollect the mechanism of loans
3. presentation evaluation of these organization
4. Long-standing socio-political contact of Micro Finance activities
5. Examine delivery approaches

Role of Micro Finance in Rural Women's Economic Empowerment

The women from the countryside area usually work for elongated hours to nourish their families. Huge numbers of women receive their livelihood in the casual sector. In the lack of suitable employment, they created their own opportunity by suitable self business in the casual sector. Guarantee requirements, banking official procedure, high operation cost of micro credit & cumbersome actions have resulted in restrict access to monetary services particularly for women.

Functions of distinctive SHGs

- Create a general fund by the members during their normal savings.
- Flexible operational system and gathering the resources in a self-governing way.
- Monthly meeting: passing resolutions through the members.
- The credit amount is little and logical. So it is simple to pay off in time.
- The price of interest is reasonable, changeable from grouping to grouping and credit to credit.

Limitations of Study

- As my rework was found on easiest study, it was not able to present more accurate order.
- Many members are not ready to provide real information about the credit.
- Poor reaction from members in provided that necessary related primary data.
- Time is one of the constraints for me to meet up new respondents.

Major Findings about Features of the Groups

- Members are reflecting a different association covering different social & economic categories, together with poor.
- It seems more important that for women to be an SHG member.
- At grouping level, SHG is heterogeneous by wealth.
- SHG privileged are of all castes; reflect caste work of their group.
- Substitute of grouping members are generally the relations or family unit members of the obtainable member

Micro Entrepreneurship

Some of the foremost venture undertaken by the members of SHGs is:

- Seasonal Business (hiring mango groves, maintenance stalls in village's festivals)

- Agarbatti Sticks
- Areca paper bowls and plates
- Mess or road side hotels
- Broom sticks
- Medicine agriculture like growing marigold etc.
- To readymade foods (pickles, pap ads, snacks and the like.....)
- Cattle graze
- Stationary Shops/ Bangle Stores
- finance

Suggestion for Banks for promotion and provisions of SHGs in the State

- Banks may persist the importance on go over finance to meet increasing needs of SHGs.
- Maintain good quality refund customs in SHG group.
- Recognize, expand and maintain micro enterprise amongst SHGs members.
- Finance diversifies movement.

CONCLUSION

As percentage of women in the labour force became gradually more perceptible, gender differences among superior and less important staffers twisted out to be important in a work place, from plant floor to warrior planes, from hospitals to banks in city areas. In countryside areas, it is SHGs which show field and forced women for official association to groups not just for civilizing Economic Status but also to hold family healthier than previously. They prove themselves that they are fine transformational leaders of their family unit as well as the general public by successfully and powerfully using the obtainable sources. But still the groups have to provide more evidence and at the same time their current presentation is not negligible. This micro study shows that SHGs are most important Women to become empowered.

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