CHAPTER NO. VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter highlights on the overall summary of the present study, major conclusions and important suggestions made by the researcher regarding to this study.

The study is divided into three different parts. First part presents the overall presentation of the chapter’s in detail of the study. Second part highlights on the major important findings of the study with some important suggestions given by the researcher to overcome the problems found in this study about the Self Help Groups, the suggestions are based on real findings and conceptual development of the present study.

The performance of SHGs in rural development i.e. improvement in social and economic conditions of the poor people depended largely on the members participation and cohesion yet this positive effect is found to be mediated by the factors of duration of membership and stage of the group. But it is certain that self Help Groups (SHGs) play a vital role in economical and social development of the rural areas in the Jalna District. The members perceived it had positive impact on their social status in the community neighborhood and even at home. They have reported benefits through SHG
by way of increased income, Saving and decreased debts. They have perceived mostly high level of cohesion in their SHGs. The matter of serious concern here is negative effect of duration of group on cohesion. As the participation has direct impact of SHGs on the rural development. It can not be further accelerated without increasing the level of participation of members. The decline of perceived impact of SHGs with increased duration of functioning needs to be reversed through some mechanism to increase participation of members.

**Summary of the Study:**

The present study is analyzed and presented by following chapter schemes.

- Chapter first “Introduction” deals with the over all importance of the study. It includes significance of the study, objectives of the study, Hypothesis tested, the research methodology adopted for the study with collection of data and expected contribution from the study. It also gives the details about the performance of Self Help Groups, in the region.

- Chapter second highlights on the "Review of related literature" on the present study. This chapter includes the detailed review of the
literature available on the present study in this chapter bulk of research articles and books are received and made important comment's regarding to this study.

- Chapter third deals with the **overall economy of the Jalna district** it tries to highlight the economic structure of Jalna district and also population, natural resources available and infrastructure of the Jalna district.

- Chapter four deals with the **formation and organisation of self help groups** and there working this chapter also includes SHG and bank linkage and also the gives detail about fund management of self help groups.

- Chapter fifth deals with **financial efficiency of Self Help Group's in Jalna District**. It covers the overall financial position of Self Help Group's, for this purpose the analysis has been made for the selected self help groups from different taluka places of Jalna District. It also includes the over all employment generated by the self help group's in
the Jalna district, over all business units started and earned profit margin by the Self Help Group's from the local business is the also highlights in this chapter.

- Last chapter is the subject matter of summary, major conclusions of the study and important suggestions given by the researcher to the present research work.

**Major Conclusion:**

1) It is observed that SHGs bank linkage program is very helpful in providing micro credit to the micro enterprises. From the micro-credit provided by banks, SHGs in the Jalna district had undertaken goat rearing, cow rearing, diary, irrigation and Vermiculture economic activities. (table 5.3).

2) It was found that majority of the SHGs respondents were belonged to the age group of below 40 years i.e. young age group. (table 5.4).

3) It is observed that majority of the SHGs respondents i.e.68% were found married, while none of the SHGs respondent was found remarried.(table 5.6).

4) One of the conclusions of the study is that most of the SHGs respondent’s i.e.54.67percent were found educated up to 4th class and 12% respondents were found illiterate. Hence, there is urgent need to undertake girls/
women’s educational programs to extend the level of women’s educational status. (table 5.7).

5) From the data analysis it is disclosed that, 43% SHGs respondent belonged to the medium size of family i.e.4-6 members. Hence, it is observed that SHGs respondents had ideal size of family. (table 5.8).

6) One of the observations of the study is that majority of the SHGs respondents primary occupation had found as agriculture and depended on agriculture i.e.48%. Thus, SHGs respondents belonged to weaker economic section. In order to uplift the poor there is need of micro financing to the needy poor people. (table 5.9).

7) It is found that majority of the SHGs respondents hold land between 1.00-2.50 acres i.e. 69.33%. Thus, SHGs respondents belonged to weaker economic section. Thus, there is need of micro financing to the needy people to uplift the poor. (table 5.10).

8) It was observed that 45.33% SHGs respondents had annual income range between Rs. 20000-30000. Thus, majority of the SHGs respondents had unsatisfactory economic condition. In order uplift these poor families there is urgent need of micro financing to the needy poor people.(table 5.11).

9) The disclosure of the study is that 52% SHGs respondents had possessed asset of Rs. less than 30,000. Thus, it can be seen that, respondents of the
SHGs had poor economic status. In order to uplift the rural poor, there is urgent need of micro financing to the needy poor people (table 5.12).

10) One of the observations of the study is that majority of the SHGs i.e.54.67% were found age group of between 3-4 years. (Table 5.13).

From the data analysis it is disclosed that 72% SHGs had found 10-15 size of group members i.e. good size of group(Table 5.14).

11) It was observed that 28% SHGs respondent were found having experience of membership of three years with SHGs.(Table 5.16).

12) One of the observation of the study is that member of the SHGs participated in various activities such as banking works 25.33% Group meeting 30.67%, public programmes 18.67% income generation programme 8% deposit collections 10.67% and literacy programs 6.60%.(Table 5.17).

13) One of the observations of the study is that through membership of SHGs, economic condition of rural families was improved. The improved economic condition reported by such as increased income by 82.67% increased saving 94.67%, debt decreased 93.33%, respect in family increased 90.67%, respected in neighborhood increased 84% and families economic condition improved by 78.67% SHGs respondents (Table 5.18).

14) It is observed that means of saving before formation of SHGs 84% respondents had at home, but after formation of SHGs 100% SHGs
respondents means of saving become SHGs (Table 5.19).

15) One of the observation of the study is that before formation of SHGs 88% respondents source of credit was money lenders, as source of credit become 0%  (Table 5.20).

16) The disclosure of the study is that respondents of the SHGs took credit for various productive purpose. They took credit for agriculture 69.87% and for small business 30.13% Credit taken by SHGs respondents for productive purpose is the symbol of employment generation and asset creation (Table 5.21).

17) One of the observation of the study is that 34% SHGs respondents before formation of SHGs had asset valued below Rs. 50,000. After formation of SHGs 37.34% resondents had asset valued between Rs. 75,000 to 125000. Thus, SHGs are instrumental for asset creation of rural poor.(Table 5.22).

18) It is observed that before formation of SHGs 49.33% respondents had T.V. set but after formation of SHGs 76% respondents had T.V. set. Thus, after formation of SHGs living standard of SHGs respondents is improved.(Table 5.23).

19) It is observed that increased purchasing power of SHGs respondents reveals improved standard of living of SHGs respondents, while increased
expenditure on education i.e. 183.99% and on health i.e. 154% reveals that SHGs respondents were well aware about their families literacy and health.(Table 5.24).

20) One of the observation of the study is that formation of SHGs had positive and significant impact on functional literacy of the respondents. After formation of SHGs literacy such as reading and writing was increased upto 50% and 40.86% respectively.(Table 5.25).

21) One of the conclusion of the study is that formation of SHGs had effective impact on social status of SHGs respondents. After formation of SHGs respondents attending village committed meeting were increased upto 785.71% and interaction with bank and Govt. officials of the respondents increased upto 1050% and 430% respectively.(Table 5.26).

22) It was observed that SHGs are helpful in employment generation in the rural areas. SHGs respondents generated 3938 person days of employment through various economic undertaken by them.(Table 5.27)

23) It reveals from the study that SHGs are instrumental in income generation in the rural areas. In the Jalna district income generated by respondents through agricultural activities Rs. 96739 (46.27%) and from dairy business Rs. 66400(31.76%) (Table 5.28.)
24) It was observed that the micro-finance provided by SHGs is productive, enough and had a favorable effect on employment and income generation. It is also observed that the credit extended to rural women had a quality improving effect on the families of sample respondents, majority of the women members i.e. about 80% had utilized the income generated either for investing or for meeting the educational and health requirements.

25) One of the observation of the study is that financial activities undertaken by SHGs increased their working capital upto 50% reported by 40% sample SHGs.(Table 5.30).

**Major Observations:**

Observations of the study are as under:

1. Jalna district has been characterized by slow economic growth, high illiteracy rate, lower percapita income and low agriculture productivity. More than 56000 household in the Jalna district are living below poverty line. In order to uplift the poor there is need of micro-financing to the needy poor people.

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below poverty line. In order to uplift the poor there is need micro financing to the needy poor people.

3. The number of SHGs is substantially increasing in all the blocks of Jalna District.

4. The SHG in the Jalna district are mobilizing thrift deposits receiving timely matching and revolving funds to generate employment activities to earn their livelihood.

5. The rural women in all the blocks of Jalna District have successfully demonstrated how to mobilize and manage thrift, appraise credit needs and enforce financial discipline.

6. The Social out-look of the women has under gone a beneficial change and some degree of transformation of social outlook is found on Social development, the women need further exposure. The changes that have occurred between “before” and “After” stages are encouraging, but not adequate.

7. The micro-level study of selected SHGs in all the eight blocks of Jalna district reveals that these groups generated awareness among rural women about Government development programs.
8. It is also found that there was a sense of equality of status of women as participants decision makers and beneficiaries in the democratic, economic, social spheres of life and sensitized the women members to take active part in Socio-economic progress of rural areas.

9. It reveals from the study that the rate of illiteracy can be further reduced through existing programs. Formal education with focus on critical issues, needed for functional literacy should be imported to the women groups so that they can manage their groups’ affairs independently.

10. It was observed that periodical training at regular intervals to group members on self-management issues is to be necessarily imported with the help of experienced resource persons.

11. One of the observations of the study is that change of leadership is a must for sharing the responsibilities by all members and generates leadership qualities in each member.

12. From the data analysis it is disclosed that Anti-child labor measures should be made an integral part of these Self-Help efforts.

13. As regard the development of SHG implementation process among B.P.L. families the study revealed that it is underdeveloped in the district despite special efforts by the government i.e. establishment of
special financial / promotional institutions like DRDA and MAVIM. Successful working of these SHGs in the all blocks of Jalna district has given enormous benefits to its members.

14. The disclosure of the study is that the DRDA and MAVIM could not achieve sent percent target set by them over the period of the study.

15. It is observed that organized working of the women through these SHGs in the rural areas of Jalna district has increased the income of the families involved.

16. From the data analysis it is disclosed that milk animal rearing i.e. cow rearing and Goat rearing is very popular business among SHGs as majority of them had selected it.

17. One of the conclusions of the study is that most of the families involved in the SHGs are now able to repay their old debts and started asset building. The existing enterprises of beneficiaries are better managed now.

18. It was observed that most of the SHGs had preferred to undertake somewhat traditional activities such as dairy and milk animal rearing like cow rearing and goat rearing.
19. One of the observations of the study is that success of these SHGs not only improved the economic status of the women concerned but there is also drastic change in their social status.

20. The disclosure of the study is that now these women have better say in their family matters.

21. From the data analysis it is disclosed that success of these SHGs in the rural areas of Jalna district has given an amazing confidence in the women concerned.

22. It was observed that women involved in the SHGs in all the eight blocks of Jalna district are now coming forward to help other women of that area.

23. One of the conclusions of the study is that the SHGs acts as the forum for members to provide space and support to each other.

24. It was observed that SHGs have demonstrated their self-worth and in contributing to community development like breaking the gender stereotypes, social barriers and emphasizing women empowerment as also in social and cultural spheres, and in fostering community cohesiveness by non-partisan participation in village festivities and celebrating national festivals.
25. One of the conclusions of the study is that SHGs formed under various programmes provide a great scope for convergence of the programmes activities of various ministries, Departments and organizations. With appropriate mechanisms various ministries/Departments/organizations can look towards the SHGs for targeting their programmes. Which ultimately would help in improving the quality of life in rural areas.

26. The disclosure of the study is that due to lack of proper SHG promotional training the process of SHG development in the rural areas of Jalna district is very low.

27. It is observed that SHG federations also provide the opportunity for poor people to influence policies and to constitute effective pressure groups at the block, district and state level.

28. It was found that the major problems faced by the members of SHGs are inadequate guidelines, lack of operating knowledge poor quality of SHG linker.

29. The overall changes in the rural areas of all the eight blocks of Jalna district due to the SHGs again substantiate the saying ‘Educating a women means educating a family’.
30. The number of default members in few SHGs were found at the time of credit linkage at banks level resulting in main times banks are reluctant to provide bank loan or credit to them under first linkage stage.

31. All SHGs studied by the researcher-recorded increase in their annual income, over all being 90 % and above.

32. It is also observed that male members of the SHGs households were coerced into giving up alcoholism.

33. One of the observations of the study is that SHGs members sent their wards to school and built pucca houses.

**Suggestions / Recommendations:**

The major suggestions / Recommendations regarding development of SHGs and role of government agencies and NGOs are as below.

1. The respondents share the view that the government is apathetic towards them. They reported delay in sanctioning and disbursement of loan to SHGs. Lack of co-ordination between government agencies, banks and SHGs was reported as major problem. This might have resulted in the decline of the perception of benefits by the respondents. The administrators and bankers need to infuse confidence in the minds of the members of SHGs
Efforts should be made to avoid delay in sanctioning revolving fund and loan.

2. It is strongly recommended that the DRDA and MAVIM with other NGOs and development agencies should have to create required environment regarding SHGs development in the rural areas of the Jalna district.

3. Unlike elsewhere in Maharashtra very few NGOs are active in organizing and facilitating SHGs in the Jalna district. Involvement of NGOs would facilitate infusion of better development orientation to SHGs in the Jalna district. Involvement of NGOs by way of aid to welfare and development activities of them. The community Based organizations (CBOs) and faith Based organizations (FBOs) need to come forward, to organize and facilitate SHGs in the Jalna district, as vehicles of transformation and development.

4. It may be suggested that in order to train a large number of members of SHGs in all the eight blocks of Jalna district. The SHG training program should be organized at every village level with the help of gram panchayat’s. There should be a wide publicity to the SHG training programs to be organized.
5. There are insufficient women self Help Groups (SHGs) found in all the eight blocks of the Jalna district. as in the other parts of Maharashtra State especially in Vidharbha region and Western Maharashtra region. Here too, SHGs need to play vital role in the empowerment of women. The hard working nature of rural women and their expertise in a variety of tasks may be harnessed for development of the households as well as the district through the SHGs.

6. It may be suggested that the assisting agencies should simplify their procedure, reduce complicated paper work, and provide adequate guidelines and financial procedure to the members of SHGs.

7. A considerable proportion of the respondents i.e. about 73% felt insufficiency of loan amount for income generation. The loan amount needs to be fixed according to the requirements of the projects under taken and revised periodically.

8. The DRDA, MAVIM, KVK, SHPI, NGOs and other implementing agencies of SHGs program for assisting more families should give wider publicity to the programme.

9. The study observed that the problem of marketing of the products reported by 34% SHGs respondents. Marketing of the products is emerging as critical
among the SHGs efforts shall be made to provide faire price to the products of SHGs.

10. It is strongly recommended that any type of discrimination that is based on caste creed or religion must be rooted out and efforts must be made to bring the Socio-economically backward class people in economic activities.

11. The leaders of the SHGs need to be provided training in group dynamics and leadership so that they can run their groups more democratically and effectively.

12. The department of social sciences especially, social work need to undertake such training programmes periodically in collaboration with DRDA and MAVIM.

13. Field visits to successful SHGs who perform better in running micro enterprises may be undertaken in the all eight blocks of Jalna District.

14. It may be suggested that the scheme of incentives in backward districts such as Jalna district needs to be continued. Subsidies and concessions should be given timely and adequately to SHGs as they are solely depended on this assistance.

15. One of the problem identified in the course of the present study is that the presence of non-poor in the SHGs which actually would isolate
the real poor. Efforts shall be made at the block level officials to check this and maximize the inclusion of poor households.

16. It may strongly recommended that in every village at least 20 Self Help Group must be formed and poorest of the poor should be given membership of it.

17. However NGOs and VAs have been guided in various forum, meetings workshops to term SHGs of those members who are not defaulters to any bank.

18. It may be suggested that the SBI & BOM have to plan strategy to form and credit link of maximum SHGs with motivation of cash benefit to NGOs.

19. AJGB works under SHPI have to form SHGs of their own level and with the help of Individual Rural volunteers (IRVs).

20. The bank have to establish SHG cell and nodal officer spearheading SHG linkage movement and give more emphasis on training and capacity building programmes for all SHGs members.

21. In order to ensure that maximum number of SHGs get linked to banks, as also to create future stock of good SHGs, Thrust on promotion of quality SHGs on a large scale, with special focus on backward areas in the Jalna district.
22. It may be suggested that to design and to fund suitable training and exposure programme for all stakeholders.

23. The state government and local authorities have to provide promotional assistance to NGOs for promotion and nurturing of SHGs generally on ‘add-on’ basis.

24. It is strongly recommended to encourage banks to operationalise proper rating of SHGs before financing and to encourage co-operative banks to take up SHG financing.

25. It may strongly recommended to widen the range of SHG promotion agencies by integrating SHG approach in social sector development program of the development agencies and panchayat raj institutions.

26. Recently RBI has granted relaxation in its directions and Jalna DCCB have been permitted to extend finance to non-defaulting Self Help Groups (SHGs). Now DCCB Jalna have to start promotion of new SHGs and also plan to finance existing SHGs in big way.

27. It is necessary that in the initial days of formation of new SHGs, proper support form branch managers/NGOs is required. For this purpose, branch managers/NGOs have to undertake joint visits to good working SHGs periodically. Members of bank team have to extend their co-operation and willingness to undertake an exposure visit for making discussions,
record verifications and expectation of members to such SHGs organized by NABARD and other agencies.

28. A Micro Finance Development Fund (MFDF) has been setup in NABARD with contribution from NABARD, RBI, and a few commercial banks. The funds have to be utilizing for providing grant support to NGOs to take up SHG promotion as an “Add-on” activity. Support to banks acting as SHPIs, farmers clubs promoting SHGs etc. It is suggested to increase involvement of the banking system as well as NGO- sector, the micro credit movement will get a further boost in the days to come.

29. It is suggested that DRDA, MAVIM, and NGOs have to hold ‘Mahila Melavas’ at village level so that concept of SHGs reaches many rural household.

30. It may be suggested that the banks treat the linkage programme as business opportunity for reaching the rural poor and make it a part of their corporate strategy.

31. The number of SHGs are increasing in the Jalna district and it is therefore, necessary to have uniform system of maintenance of data. The group-wise data is generally maintained by SHPIs, though Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) / Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). These organizations maintaining data at present but they are using different
Profarma’s. Against this background there is a urgent need to develop uniform system for the purpose.

32. It is strongly recommended that bank loans should take into account the higher requirement for working capital for micro-enterprises based on their capacity to absorb credit.

33. In the eight blocks of Jalna district, there are plenty of locally available resources. Information about locally available materials and their varied uses should be disseminated to SHGs. Proper encouragement and training should be given to them to make innovative products by using these materials. In order to have a knowledge base about the availability of materials, in Panchayat Levels, surveys can be conducted under the auspices of local authorities.

34. In order to solve the various problems relating to marketing of SHGs. The state level organization MAVIM should have to extend the activities throughout the State instead of limiting its operations in a particular area.

35. Various SHGs functioning in a particular Panchayat area can from a co-operative Society. This society may be entrusted with the task of marketing the products of different SHGs under a common brand name. Further, the society can undertake sales promotion activities and procure rare raw materials for the benefit of members of the SHGs.
36. Non Governmental organizations (NGOs) can play a significant role in empowering women entrepreneurs by providing basic education, motivation, training, financial help and so on.

37. All the members in the SHGs may not have the same caliber and expertise. NGOs can identify the inefficient members of the group and can impart proper training to them in order to make them competent. For this purpose, short term training programmes can be arranged at the Panchayat level.

38. Frequent awareness camps can be organized by the Rural Development Department authorities to create awareness about the different schemes of assistance available to the participants in the SHGs.

39. Arrangements may be made by the financial institutions for providing adequate financial assistance to the SHGs strictly on the basis of their actual performance without any discrimination of caste, politics etc.

40. Considering the uncovered number of BPL families under SHGs. Bank linkage programme, it may be suggested that there is need of formation of more and more SHGs in the Jalna district.
Directions for future research:

The researcher has undertaken every possible efforts to focus on various aspects of Self Help Groups, their socio-economic activities and their problems. However it was not possible to highlight on some issues in details such as the transaction costs, cost- benefit analysis. So, there is scope for future study on these issues.