CHAPTER - III
RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 Statement of the problem:

Ever since independence India is suffering from several problems, like poverty, unemployment, low economic status of women, high rate of illiteracy, poor health care and low socio-economic status of poor women, out of them poverty has become a major threat to the economic development of our country. Therefore the planners and policy makers thought of identifying certain avenues and measures to check the wide spread poverty. One of the best solutions is the formation of self help group (SHG), for eradication of poverty in our country especially for rural women.

Self help group (SHG), in the name itself it is clear that these groups are formed to help by themselves. The role of SHG is very significant in the present day context, both in motivating women to save at least some portion of their income regularly and to use that amount as investment is some income generating activities.

In rural India, a provision of employment opportunities and income generating activities to rural women is one of the efficacious ways to improve their nutrition, health, education and social status. In most of the developing countries greater emphasis is laid on the imperative need for development of rural women and their active involvement in the mainstream of development. In our country continuous efforts are being made by the central and state government to improve the status of rural women, especially those below the poverty line through different schemes of rural development.

Since the day of independence a number of innovative schemes have been launched for the upliftment of women in our country. These have been a perceptible shift from viewing women as critical agents for socio-economic development. Now the emphasis has shifted from development to empowerment.
Indeed the target of socio-economic development of poor women can be achieved through women empowerment.

Poverty and unemployment have become major threats to the economic development of our country. Therefore the planners and policy makers formulated various strategies against poverty and unemployment. The recent approach of the government is also towards women welfare and empowering them not only individually but also collectively.

It is obvious that, unemployed people and people below poverty line face several problems in day to day life. Still micro finance not adequately available made for poor women. Non availability of loan facilities is also a major obstacle in the development process in our country.

The Government of India has identified to self help group (SHGs) as a viable system to handle macro problems, like poverty and unemployment at the grass root level. Women have joined the self help groups; enable to face number of problems, like household poverty, unemployment, low rate of socio-economic status of life. Women can start self employment project with the help of SHG. So it is necessary to examine the role of SHG in empowering the women in our country. Hence, the present study is undertaken with entitled “Role of micro finance in socio-economic development of women through SHG’s: with reference to Jalna District”.

3.2 Need and significance of the study:

India like most of the developing countries is facing the problem of extreme poverty, especially in the rural areas. There is quarter of its population that lives under poverty line. A large portion of the Indian population survives below the standard of living. Rural women’s contribution to the economy is quite significant. Over 80 percent of the working women in rural areas directly related to agriculture and allied activities. They usually perform very well but, do not get equal wages particularly as compared to male workers. It is very necessary to given a golden chance to women agricultural workers for improving
their socio-economic status. And it is possible with them they prefer to take up alternate economic activities with the help of SHGs. The government has also laid stress on empowering especially rural women by providing them alternative economic activities.

Empowerment is closely linked to economic independence. Nothing succeeds better them power of self help. But rural people face number of problems, like economically deprived in terms of income, access to resources, control over resources and political power, gender biases, child labour, different forms of human abuse, etc.,. One of the main reason for this, which the researchers have often pointed out is the unavailability of timely credit.¹ The unavailability of timely credit such Problems one solution is to provide micro finance to the rural poor women with the help of SHG. Micro finance has emerged as a powerful instrument for fighting against poverty in rural areas. Micro finance provides sufficient credit, saving and other basic financial services to the needy rural poor women. Given small amounts of credit at reasonable interest rates to set up a small own business activity especially rural women. The role of SHG is very significant in the present day context, both in motivating women to save at least some money regularly and to use that amount as investment for income generating activities.

The present study is highly significant to find out the role of micro finance through SHG and how crucial role it plays in socio-economic development of women and also what is its implication. Indeed there is no possibility of socio-economic development of poor women, especially in the developing countries, unless we uplift poor and neglected section of the society. Therefore the present study is mostly focused to examine the role of micro finance through SHG in socio-economic development of women.

According to Swami Vivekananda, ‘There is no chance for the welfare of the world, unless the condition of women is improved’². The government of Maharashtra has taken up the theme of women empowerment, as one of the main
agenda to tackle rural poverty through social mobilization. Maharashtra state now days concentrate on introduce self help group concept to achieve self sufficiency and to bring social transformation among the rural women especially for the living below poverty line.

Ever since the inception, self help group has helped in making great achievements in the country and in Maharashtra state. In the year 2003-2004 the number of SHGs recorded 17,16,451 and in the year 2012-2013 recorded 73,18,013. And bank financed in the year 2003-2004 was 2,210.62 (Croc), and in the year 2012-2013 it was 8217.25 (crore). It is clear that, the SHG movement has grown in enormous rate on the right path and has made great achievement in the country.

In Maharashtra, the number of SHGs in the year 2010, were 1, 55,499, out of them number of women SHGs, recorded 1, 15,197. Number of the SHGs which started their business were 77,788, out of them no. of women SHG which started their business were 25,968. It’s indicates that, the SHGs movement has received great attention in the first decade of 21st century.

Hence, the present study entitled “The Study of Role of Micro Finance in Socio-economic Development of Women through SHG’s: with reference to Jalna District” A study in Jalna District has been embarked.

3.3 Objectives of the study:

Keeping in view of the significance of the study, the following are the main objectives of the preset study.

- To study historical prospective and development of SHGs.
- To review the profile of Jalna District.
- To examine the government (SYSG) policy and its impacts of SHGs.
- To overview the performance of micro finance in Jalna district.
- To analyze impact of micro finance on socio-economic development of women through SHG’s.
• To know the extent of involvement of women in SHG’s development.
• To find out the problems and suggest the remedial course of action for effective functioning of the SHGs in Jalna district.

3.4 Hypotheses of the study:

The following specific hypotheses have been formulated to meet the above objectives of the study.

• Self help groups (SHGs) leads to socio-economic development of women.
• Self help groups help in promoting socio-political and skill development activities among the beneficiaries.
• Micro financing is viable system for the improvement of women SHG’s.
• Government plays important role in development of SHGs.
• SHGs help to eradicate rural poverty.

3.5 Research methodology of the study:

Keeping in view the specific set of objectives enumerated, an in-depth study of micro finance, as well as self help groups in Jalna district of Maharashtra has been selected. In this regard methodology needs special emphasis. The study is based on collection of data from both primary and secondary sources in the district of Jalna in Maharashtra state of India.

3.5.1 Collection of data:

The researcher has collected primary data through discussions, personal interviews with well structured designed questionnaires of beneficiaries. The questionnaire was framed to obtain the opinion and information about socio-economic development of women with help of SHGs.

Secondary data:

The researcher has collected secondary data from annual reports of NABARD, action plans, credit plans of lead bank of Jalna district, reports of various studies and government publications. The basic information’s about status of women and various aspects, like women empowerment, socio-
economic development, rural development poverty eradication, were collected from various books, reports, journals, magazines, and newspaper, internet websites also.

The secondary data is mainly collected from the offices of district Rural Development Agency (DRDA) and NABARD office of Jalna district (MAVIM) Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal office Jalna for the purpose of present study.

3.5.2 Tools and techniques for data analysis:

The collected data is analyzed and tabulated in table followed by the text. The data was scrutinized, verified and analyzed with the help of simple statistical tools and techniques, like percentage, average, Growth rate comparison along with tables, graphs, charts, diagrams, for data analysis.

3.5.3 Area of the study:

The study was undertaken in Jalna district of Maharashtra state, this district is indentified as one of the most backward district in Marathwada region. The literacy rate was 64.40%. The literacy rate of men was 79.14 percent, and the literacy rate of women was 35.45 in Jalna district. Therefore researcher has selected Jalna district for this study entitled, “The study of role of Micro Finance in Socio-economic Development of Women through SHG’s with Reference of Jalna District in the state of Maharashtra.”

3.5.4 Selection of samples:

The sampling design is formulated for the purpose of collection of primary data. Jalna district in Marathwada region of Maharashtra is selected purposively for the following reason:

Jalna district is one of the backward district of Maharashtra state in terms of the levels of female literacy, female employment and other socio-economic parameters.

The district is divided into two revenue divisions namely Jalna and Partur revenue divisions. At the time of sample selection i.e. in the year 2010, there were 3,524 self help groups functioning under the S.G.S.Y. scheme in the
district. Out of them 1,832 were in Jalna revenue division and 1,692 were in Partur revenue division.

Multistage cluster stratified sampling method was adopted for collection primary data by designing the sample from population. Self help groups are functioning in almost all the Talukas of Jalna district. It is not possible to cover all the villages in this inquiry and to keep the study within manageable limits without in any minimizing its significance of two revenue divisions. Therefore two revenue divisions, and eights talukas have been selected for the study they are mentioned follows.

01). Jalna Revenue Division: 02). Partur Revenue Division:

1). Jalna 1). Partur
2). Badnapur 2). Ambad
3). Bhokardan 3). Ghansawangi
4). Jafrabad 4). Mantha

Within the study area again five villages from each taluka, have been selected. Total samples of 240 beneficiaries (At the rate of 120 samples from each revenue division) have been selected on purposive sampling basis. The total 240 beneficiaries, out of them 200 SHGs members and 40 SHGs president are selected on the basis of purposive sampling for the study.

The schematic research sampling design is presented in the following fig. 3.1
3.6 Scope of the study:

The present study has been geographically restricted to two revenue divisions first is Jalna revenue division, and second is Partur. Partur revenue division includes, Ambad, Badanapur, Bhokardan, Ghansawangi, Jafrabad, Jalna, Mantha, Partur in Jalna district. The main aim of the present study is to make an in-depth of the analysis of source of income generating activities and examine socio-economic development of women through SHGs.

The study covers the period of last 10 years from 2002-2003 to 2011-2012. This period is specifically a landmark in the rapid development and significant growth particularly SHGs in concerned areas. The period of 10 years for research study will be quite fertile to draw proper conclusions and suggestions. Hence such a period is selected for the study purpose with study entitled “The study of role of micro finance in socio-economic development of women SHGs with reference to Jalna district”.
3.7 Limitations of the study:

The limitations of the study are as follows.

1) The study is geographically confined to Jalna district only and related to SHGs only.

2) The study is restricted to the span of 10 years only (2002-2003 to 2011-2012)

3) There are number of agencies that promote to SHGs, but the study is restricted to DRDA and MAVIM only.

4) The study is related with only socio-economic development of women SHGs.

3.8 Organization of the study:

The entire study is divided into seven chapters and a brief description of each chapter is presented below

I) Introduction:

This chapter provides the basic concepts of micro finance, SHGs, empowerment of women, homogeneity factors, fund management in SHGs, economic empowerment of women, social-empowerment of women, journey towards empowerment and origin or emergence of the SHG movement, management and function of SHGs, objectives of SHGs and characteristics of SHGs formation of SHG. Bank linkage program and SHGs. Various SHGs bank linkage model, SHGs in India, SHGs in Maharashtra, SHGs in Marathwada, SHGs in Jalna district is explained in brief in the chapter of introduction.

II) Profile of Jalna District:

In this chapter a brief review of socio-economic and geographic conditions of the Jalna district, and also covers the information about economic profile of Jalna district, geographical area, and administration, soils, river system, climate and rainfall, population, density of population, rural and urban population sex ratio working population, land use pattern distribution of holding, cropping pattern, irrigation facilities, electric power supply, roads and transport,
post, telegraphs communication, education facilities, literacy rates, hospitals and housing facilities.

III) Research Design:

The third chapter deals with research methodology such as, statement of the problem, need and significance of the study, objectives, hypotheses, research methodology of the study, collection of data, tools and techniques for data analysis, area of the study, selection of sample, scope of the study, limitation of the study and finally organization of the study.

IV) Review of Literature:

The fourth chapter consists of overall review of relevant literature on the particular topic. Literature is the most important part of any research. In this chapter, the review is taken from articles and books regarding the research topic thesis, newspaper and other related published or unpublished literature on this particular topic. The review of study covers the periods from 1989 to 2013 and covers various aspects i.e. SHGs and social economic empowerment, SHGs and the role of Indian government, SHGs and poverty alleviation, SHGs and the role of NGO, SHGs and micro credit, SHGs and Bank linkage programme SHGs and women entrepreneurship, SHGs and rural development.

V) Performance of Micro Finance in Jalna District:

The fifth chapter is concerned with the performance of micro finance in Jalna district through (SGSY) Scheme. This chapter provides information about government Scheme (SGSY) and performance about micro finance and SHGs in Jalna district. This chapter mainly highlights two Government agencies i.e. DRDA and MAVIM.

VI) Impact of Micro finance on Socio-economic Development of Women through SHGs.

The sixth chapter mainly deals with the analysis, evaluation and interpretation of data collected under well structured quaternaries. This chapter is
concerned with the results and discussion of the study and also focuses on what is the impact of micro finance on socio-economic development of women SHGs. VII) Summary, Conclusions and Suggestions.

The seventh chapter presents on the overall summary of the study, important conclusions drawn by the researcher and important suggestions made by the researcher regarding this study.
3.9 REFERENCES:

5) Social Economic Review of Jalna District 2012