

Impact On Women Leadership At The Grass Root Level Through Self Help Groups

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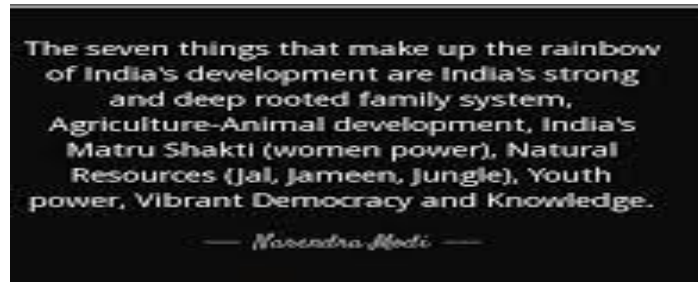
ABSTRACT

Needs of the poor and to make products available to them, The strength of these innovative approaches, as you will come to appreciate, is that they tend to create opportunities for the poor by offering them choices and encouraging self-esteem -C.K. Prahalad. Both regional and global evidence presents a positive picture of increased entrepreneurial activity among females, and highlights in particular, the rise in the rate of early stage entrepreneurs across both developed and emerging nations. However, it appears that a significant percentage of female-owned organizations remain small in size, with limited growth. Today women at the grass root level have taken initiative to cope up with the social disclosures and constraints and personal sentiments. This paper explored women at the bottom of pyramid facing social confrontation and still overtaking and sustaining in spite of social tremors and making a difference in their personal life.

Keywords: Women leadership, Grass root level, Challenges, Personal sentiments, Self esteem

1. INTRODUCTION

Women entrepreneurship has been considered as successful for the empowerment of rural women by the way of their entrepreneurial development especially at the grass root level where women has been short sighting for decades which had put a major impact upon their social and economic life. For the achievement of the sustainable Entrepreneurial development among the members of the SHGs more need is to be given for the development and encouragement of SHG. SHGs have not just created substantial resources and enhanced living states of the women but helped in changing a lot of their social viewpoint and exercises. SHGs have served the reason for strengthening, social solidarity and socio – monetary improvement of poor people. This segment is considered as inclusive growth and more importantly women has been brought about by the clutches of socio economic barriers by the policy makers and strengthening their confidence and uplifting end empowering these down trodden.



REVIEW OF LITERATURE

SARAVANAN, M. (2016) identified in their study that women may have played a prevailing task in the growth of the nation from the point of view of the muscular perspective but the study is about the vital role of women in the household and the plummeting of paucity. Self- help group has empowered women and it has helped to purge of paucity in the financial system to promote and save them. SHG has made a dense ground for the women to sustain their family and has contributed massively social and Economic development. Through the micro financing of the SHG, it has seen that a solitary woman in the family can support their family from inconsistency of community issues.

PRICE WATER COOPERS (2016) observed that microfinance industry, particularly in Andaman, has been a physically powerful enabler in excluding the fiscally underserved and unserved in the prescribed financial environment. The optimistic role played by this division was manifested from the presentation of common banking and small business bank licenses to the top MFIs in Andaman. It was fashioned to transport enhanced services to the deprived; thereby, serving these populations recovered their values of living. Andaman envisions a society of Self-help groups who are committed to initiating a significant change in the lives of the poor, especially women. SHG's encompass a society of microfinance organizations that operate in Andaman. Their principal goals include: encouraging social economic and development to maintain healthy relationships with people, ensuring that SHG's stay on track and focused with the guideline prescribed to them, and mediating between various government officials and other important sector stakeholders. This report tries to recognize the variable trend in the microfinance network and confer technique which can be adopted by SHG's to be successful in the active atmosphere.

BHASIN, KAMLA (2016) noted that women's empowerment is not and cannot be separate from the empowerment of nature, empowerment of all the marginalized people and countries. Empowerment of women has to be done at all levels and in all sections if it is to become strong and wide spread and make a difference.

JAMAL, NAGINA ET AL, (2015) mentioned in their study and observed that in recent times, women empowerment is a key challenge for communities in the world. For this challenge, various efforts have been made by public/private/non-governmental sectors. The study noted that Self-help groups (SHGs) have reportedly been contributing significantly to women empowerment in several countries including Pakistan. The present study is a case study of quantitative impact analysis of SHGs, A case study conducted in Gujranwala district, province of Punjab, Pakistan. Descriptive statistics demonstrate the significance of the SHGs while analysis shows that they have been contributing to improvement of women's economic, social and psychological conditions in the district.

SARAVANAN, M (2016) concluded in their study that the Self Help Groups (SHGs) has impacted significantly on the women who participated in it for their empowerment. The SHGs have had greater impact on both economic and social aspects of the beneficiaries.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study about performance of Self Help Groups
- To study the perceptions of Self Help Groups (SHG's)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

TYPE OF STUDY: DESCRIPTIVE

STUDY AREA

- The study will be undertaken in the urban slum of Ranga Reddy district of newly formed Telangana State which is economically the backward area of the State. The region is typically has urban slums mostly surrounded by scheduled castes and other backward castes.
- For selecting the universe for the study, a multistage and purposive sampling technique was adopted in selecting the Mandal and the groups. The total universe for the study constitutes 400 respondents the table clearly derives all such details.

METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

The study is basically descriptive and empirical in nature. Therefore, the data for the study has been collected both from the primary data and secondary data. The primary data has been collected by administering a structured interview schedule among the selected respondents.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

The collected data which has been collected processed, tabulated and calculated with the help of computers. The data has been analyzed and discussed with the help of averages, percentages, Chi square. The data has also been presented with the help of appropriate bar and pie diagrams.

PERSONAL IMPACT –SELF CONFIDENCE IMPROVEMENT

SELF CONFIDENCE IMPROVEMENT	RESPONDENTS	(%) RESPONDENTS
Strongly Agree	60	15
Agree	220	55
Neither or Nor	43	10
Disagree	45	11
Strongly Disagree	34	9
Total	400	100%

Source: The figures are compiled from primary data

TABLE NO 1

The table above depicts about their self confidence 15 percent respondents mentioned as strongly agree, 55 percent i.e., more than half of the respondents mentioned as agree, 10 percent

mentioned as neither or nor 11 percent mentioned as disagree and remaining 9 percent mentioned as strongly disagree.

PERSONAL IMPACT –LIVING STANDARD IMPROVED

LIVING STANDARD IMPROVED	RESPONDENTS	(%) RESPONDENTS
Strongly Agree	12	3
Agree	174	42
Neither or Nor	120	30
Disagree	46	12
Strongly Disagree	52	13
Total	400	100%

Source: The figures are compiled from primary data

TABLE NO 2

The table above with regard to improvement in living standard only 3 percent mentioned as strongly agree, 42 percent mentioned as agree, 30 percent mentioned as neither or nor, 12 percent mentioned as disagree and remaining 13 percent mentioned as strongly disagree

PERSONAL IMPACT –FAMILY STATUS IMPROVED

FAMILY STATUS IMPROVED	RESPONDENTS	(%) RESPONDENTS
Strongly Agree	12	3
Agree	45	11
Neither or Nor	102	25
Disagree	145	36
Strongly Disagree	64	16
Total	400	100%

Source: The figures are compiled from primary data

TABLE NO 3

With regards to personal impact factor- and improvement in family status 3 percent respondents mentioned as strongly agree, 11 percent mentioned as agree 25 percent mentioned as neither or nor, 36 percent mentioned as disagree and 16 percent mentioned as strongly disagree.

PERSONAL IMPACT – COMMUNICATION SKILLS IMPROVED

COMMUNICATION SKILLS IMPROVED	RESPONDENTS	(%) RESPONDENTS
Strongly Agree	23	6
Agree	110	27
Neither or Nor	143	36
Disagree	39	10
Strongly Disagree	44	11
Total	400	100%

Source: The figures are compiled from primary data

TABLE NO 4

With regards to personal impact factor- and improvement in family status 3 percent respondents mentioned as strongly agree, 11 percent mentioned as agree 25 percent mentioned as neither or nor, 36 percent mentioned as disagree and 16 percent mentioned as strongly disagree

PERSONAL IMPACT –LEADERSHIP QUALITY IMPROVED

LEADERSHIP QUALITY IMPROVED	RESPONDENTS	(%) RESPONDENTS
Strongly Agree	40	10
Agree	170	42
Neither or Nor	110	28
Disagree	45	11
Strongly Disagree	36	9
Total	400	100%

Source: The figures are compiled from primary data

TABLE NO 5

The table above depicts enhancement of leadership qualities, around 10 i.e., meager percent of respondents mentioned as strongly agree, 42 percent mentioned as agree, 28 percent mentioned as neither or nor, 11 percent mentioned as disagree and remaining 9 percent mentioned as strongly disagree

PERSONAL IMPACT –PUBLIC RELATION IMPROVED

PUBLIC RELATION IMPROVED	RESPONDENTS	(%) RESPONDENTS
Strongly Agree	56	14
Agree	280	70
Neither or Nor	55	14
Disagree	23	6
Strongly Disagree	12	3
Total	400	100%

Source: The figures are compiled from primary data

TABLE NO 6

In the context of Personal Impact pertaining improvement in public relation 14 percent respondents mentioned as strongly agree, 70 percent i.e., majority of the respondents mentioned as agree with it, 14 percent mentioned as neither or nor, 6 percent mentioned as disagree, and 3 percent respondents mentioned as strongly disagree with regard to improvement in public relation.

PERSONAL IMPACT –REALIZED ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

REALIZED ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE	RESPONDENTS	(%) RESPONDENTS
Strongly Agree	45	11
Agree	145	36
Neither or Nor	65	16
Disagree	80	20
Strongly Disagree	23	8
Total	400	100%

Source: The figures are compiled from primary data

TABLE NO 7

The above table mentions about SHG's whether they have realized their economic independence, 11 percent mentioned that they strongly agree, around 36 percent mentioned as agree with, around 16 percent mentioned as neither or nor, 20 percent mentioned as disagree with regard to economic independence, and remaining 8 percent mentioned as strongly disagree. It specifies that there is a scope for the SHG members to realize their economic independence in the context of personal impact.

PERSONAL IMPACT –DECISION MAKING SKILL IMPROVED

DECISION MAKING SKILL IMPROVED	RESPONDENTS	(%) RESPONDENTS
Strongly Agree	50	12
Agree	240	60
Neither or Nor	36	9
Disagree	43	11
Strongly Disagree	11	3
Total	400	100%

Source: The figures are compiled from primary data

TABLE NO 8

The table above depicts **Decision Making Skill Improved** by Self Help Group members around 12 percent of the group members said that they strongly agree, 60 percent mentioned as agree with improvement in their decision making skill, 9 percent mentioned neither or not, 11 percent mentioned they disagree with their decision making skill improvement and remaining 3 percent mentioned as strongly disagree.

3. CONCLUSIONS

With regard to self confidence It indicates that majority of the respondents have improved their self confidence level by sharing and discussing their problems with other members of the group and taking their advices and feeling to be self confident.

living standard improvement: It is comprehended that SHG members have improved their standard of living as it gives them great relief from many challenges both from family and also from society as they represent a group and that is being protected and nourished by the group members and Government through welfare measures.

Family status improvement: It is understood that having living at the bottom of pyramid SHG members still do not give importance to status improvement, only the policies at the government level and at other authoritative level their lives pertaining to their welfare would be improved else it takes decades for these segments to think on those parameters.

Communication skills improvement: It is understood that having living at the bottom of pyramid SHG members still do not give importance to status improvement, only the policies at the government level and at other authoritative level their lives pertaining to their welfare would be improved else it takes decades for these segments to think on those parameters.

Enhancement of Leadership qualities: it is assumed that people at the urban slum do not really aim for improving their leadership qualities as except few i.e, less than 50 percent are interested and remaining are not much concerned about it. Certain measures have to be initiated in order to enhance their leadership qualities.

Publication Improvement: It is understood that being urban slum and being below poverty line members they are not much having formal education but are good at improving public relation only after joining SHG. It is a positive scenario and needs little motivation for them to improve in their public relation for the other members who could not improve their public relation

Realized economic Independence: It specifies that there is a scope for the SHG members to realize their economic independence in the context of personal impact

Decision Making Skill Improved: It indicates that most of them have improved their decision-making skills.

4. REFERENCES

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