

Original Research Article

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Profile and Constraints of Self Help Group Members about Value Added Products in Latur District

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ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out in Marathawada region of Maharashtra state. From this region Latur was randomly selected for research purpose from which three tehsils namely Chakur, Latur, and Renapur were selected randomly for the study. For the purpose of study four villages from each selected tehsils, (Total 3 X 4= 12) were selected randomly. Thus a total of 12 villages were selected for the study. From each village one SHG was selected randomly for the study. From randomly selected 12 SHGs ten members selected randomly and thus it will makes sample of 120 SHG members for the study from Latur district. majority (67.50 %) of the SHG members were from middle age group, more than one third (36.66 %), SHG members were educated up to secondary school level, majority (62.50 %) of SHG members had medium experience in SHG, half (50.00 %) of SHG members had small land holding, majority (81.66 %) of SHG members belonged to nuclear type family, majority (70.00 %) of SHG had agriculture occupation along with SHG, majority (78.33 %) of SHG members had medium annual income, majority (61.66 %) of SHG members had medium income from SHG, majority (70.00 %) of SHG members had medium economic motivation, majority (68.33 %) of SHG members had not received any kind of training regarding value added products, more than half (55.00%) of SHG members had medium mass media exposure.

Keywords

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Introduction

Bangladesh can be consider as native place of Self Help Group (SHGs). Mohammed Yunus popularly known as Father of Micro-credit system and pioneer of SHG started a research project in Bangladesh in the year 1979 and came out with idea of micro-

credit that resulted in the establishment of Grameen Bank in the year 1983. In India, the first effort was undertaken by NABARD in the year 1986-87, when it supported and funded an action research project on saving and credit management of SHGs of Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency (MYRADA).

Self Help groups are considered as agents of socio economic transformation in rural areas. The characteristics features of SHGS are voluntary membership, participatory planning, holistic approach, resource mobilization, self management, self help and mutual help (Rathod, 2007; Ahire, 2011).

Many of the SHGs are formed by women and are supported by NGOs and they provide revolving credit to them. The micro credit facilities provided by the financial institutions help in the formation of more SHGs. The success rate of SHGs gives a clear indication to the Government that it has to support at all levels (Soor, 2008; Gawai, 2020).

In India, number of SHGs is 69, 74, 285, while in Maharashtra it is 5, 15, 320. In Marathwada region the total number of SHGs is 1, 11,490. In latur district 16,697 SHGs (NLRM Daily Report).

The main objectives of this study the profile of self help group members about value added products. And to identify the constrains faced by the self help group members about value added products.

Materials and Methods

The present study was carried out in the Latur district of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. Latur district is located in central India in the south-eastern part of Maharashtra. It is situated between 18⁰50' and 18⁰ 75' North latitude and on 76⁰ 25' and 77⁰ 25' East longitude.

The total geographic area latur district is 7371 sq.km which is about 2.40 per cent of the total area of Maharashtra. The total population of this district is 2,454,196 (Census, 2011) lies with major portion of this district laterite-plateau. The divided in to tow parts i.e. high hill and low hill area.

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which three tehsils namely Chakur, Latur, and Renapur were selected randomly for the study.

For the purpose of study four villages from each selected tehsils, (Total 3 X 4= 12) were selected randomly. Thus a total of 12 villages were selected for the study.

From each village one SHG was selected randomly for the study. From randomly selected 12 SHGs ten members selected randomly and thus it will makes sample of 120 SHG members for the study from Latur district.

Results and Discussion

Profile of the Self Help Group Members

It was observed that majority (67.50%) of the SHG members belonged to middle group of 23 to 42 years old followed by 18.34 per cent SHG members belonged to old group i.e. above 42 years old. Whereas only 14.16 per cent of the SHG members belonged to young group i.e. up to 22 years old.

Education

It was found that slightly more than one third (36.66%) of the members of SHG were educated up to secondary school level followed by 30.00 per cent of members educated up to higher secondary school while 09.17 per cent members were literate and educated up to primary school level and it was further observed that (07.50%) members were illiterate and also graduate.

Experience in SHG

It was revealed that majority (62.50%) of the SHG members had medium experience in SHG (Up to 10 months),while 25.83 per cent SHG members belonged to high experience in SHG category (11 to 25 months) and only 11.67 per cent of SHG members were found to be having low experience in SHG (Above 25 months).

Table.1 Profile of Self Help Group Members

n= 120

Profile characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age	Young (up to 22 years)	17	14.16
	Middle (23 to 42 years)	81	67.50
	Old (above 42 years)	22	18.34
Education	Illiterate (Cannot Read and Write)	09	07.50
	Literate (Can read and write)	11	09.17
	Primary School (1 st to 7 th)	11	09.17
	Secondary School (8 th to 10th)	44	36.66
	Higher Secondary (11th to 12th)	36	30.00
Experience in SHG	Graduation & above	09	07.50
	Low (up to 25 months)	14	11.67
	Medium (11 to 25 months)	75	62.50
Land holding	High (above 25 months)	31	25.83
	Landless (No land)	09	07.50
	Marginal (0.01 to 1.00 ha)	18	15.00
	Small (1.01 to 2.00 ha)	60	50.00
	Semi-medium (2.01 to 4.00 ha)	31	25.90
	Medium (4.01 to 10.00 ha)	02	01.60
Family Type	Large (above 10.00 ha)	00	00.00
	Joint	22	18.33
Occupation	Nuclear family	98	81.67
	SHG + Labour	16	13.33
	SHG + Agriculture	84	70.00
	SHG + Business	05	04.17
	SHG + Services	04	03.33
	SHG + Other	11	09.17
Annual income	Low (Up to Rs 50,564/-)	06	05.00
	Medium (Rs 50,564 to Rs 2,19,435/-)	94	78.33
	High (above Rs 2,19,435/-)	20	16.67
Income from SHG	Low (up to Rs 32,581)	27	22.50
	Medium (Rs 32,581 to Rs 66,684)	74	61.66
	High (above Rs 66,684)	19	15.83
Economic motivation	Low(Up to 16)	16	13.33
	Medium (17 to 25)	84	70.00
	High (above 25)	20	16.67
Training received	Received	38	31.67
	Not Received	82	68.33
Mass Media Exposure	Low (up to 8)	31	25.83
	Medium (8 to 14)	66	55.00
	High (above 14)	23	19.17

Table.2 Constraints faced by SHG members about value added products

SL. No	Constraints	Frequency (N=120)	%	Rank
1	Inadequate Loan Facility	115	95.83	I
2	Lack of Market facilities	110	91.66	II
3	Low availability of raw material	107	89.16	III
4	Inadequate Training Facilities	104	86.66	IV
5	Training programme are not available at their own village	91	75.83	V
6	Opposition for free mobility from family members to learn More skills.	95	79.16	VI
7	Lack of time for training due to home responsibilities	85	70.83	VII

Land holding

It was concluded that that half (50.00%) of the SHG members had small size i.e. 1.01 to 2.00 ha land holding. whereas 25.90 per cent SHG members had semi-medium size i.e. 2.01 to 4.00 ha land holding, 15.00 per cent members had marginal size i.e. up to 1.00 ha land holding, 07.50 per cent members had no land holding, 01.60 per cent members had medium size i.e. 4.01 to 10.00 ha land holding and none of the members were from large land holding i.e. above 10.01 ha.

Family Type

It was noticed that majority (81.67%) SHG members had nuclear type of family followed by only 18.33 per cent of members belonged to joint family.

Occupation

It was depicted that majority (70.00%) of the SHG members had agriculture occupation along with SHG. Whereas 13.33 per cent of the members were labour along with SHG, 9.17 per cent members had SHG+Other occupation, 4.17 per cent members had business along with SHG and only 3.33 per cent members had service along with SHG.

Annual income

It was indicated that majority (78.33%) of SHG members had medium annual income (Rs 50,564 to Rs 2, 19,435/-) followed by 16.67 per cent SHG

members had high (above Rs -2, 19,435/-) and only few 05.00 % SHG members had low annual income (Up to Rs 50,564/-) per year.

Income from SHG

It was seen that majority (61.66%) SHG members had medium income from SHG (Rs 32,581 to Rs 66,684) whereas 22.50% SHG members had low income from SHG (Up to Rs 32,581) and 15.83 per cent members had high income from SHG per year.

Economic motivation

It was evident that majority (70.00%) members had medium economic motivation followed by 16.67 per cent of members had high economic motivation and 13.33 per cent of members had low economic motivation.

Training received

It was found that majority (68.33%) of SHG members had not received any kind of training regarding value added products followed by 31.67 per cent members had received training.

Mass media exposure

It was concluded that slightly more than half (55.00%) of the SHG members had medium mass media exposure followed by 25.83 per cent of SHG members had low mass media exposure and 19.17 per cent of SHG members had high mass media

exposure. It was observed that majority of SHG members belonged to middle age group, almost all literate, had medium experience in SHG, small size of land holding, from nuclear type family, agriculture occupation, had medium annual income and also medium income from SHG, medium economic motivation, not received any training, had medium mass media exposure.

Constraints faced by SHG members about value Added Products

The constraints faced by SHG members about value added products are presented in table 2. From the table 2 (95.83 %) members faced problem of loan facility followed by 91.00 per cent members faced problems of marketing while 89.16 per cent members have problem of low availability of raw material, whereas 86.66 per cent SHG members faced problem of inadequate training facility, followed by 79.16 per cent members faced problems like opposition for free mobility from family members to learn more skills, constraints like training programme are not available at their own village faced by 75.83 percent members and lastly 70.83 per cent members have lack of time due to home responsibilities. Above mentioned constraints are faced by SHG members about value added products

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