

The study of SHGs intercession for adequacy building of
women and Promoting Rural Entrepreneurship in
Rural Development

Dissertation Submitted to



The IIHMR University, Jaipur

for the partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of
Master of Business Administration (MBA)

in

Rural Management

by

MANVENDRA SINGH GAHLOT

Under the Supervision and Guidance of

RAHUL GHAI sir

2019-2021

DECLARATION BY STUDENT

I hereby declare that this dissertation titled the study of
SHGs intercession for adequacy building of
women and Promoting Rural Entrepreneurship in
Rural Development
is the bonafide record of my original research work. I
declare that it has not been submitted to any other
university or institution for the award of any degree or
diploma. Information derived from the published or
unpublished work of others has been duly acknowledged
in the text.

MANVENDRA SINGH GAHLOT

Dt: 2nd July 2021

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that MANVENDRA SINGH GAHLOT in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of MBA (Rural Management) from the IIHMR University, Jaipur has successfully completed his internship at RAJASTHAN GRAMEEN AAJEEVIKA VIKAS PARISHAD (RGAVP) during 1st April 2021, to 30 June 19, 2021.

PLACE- JAIPUR

Dt- 2nd July 2021

Mr. TARUN SINGH CHAUHAN

**RAJASTHAN GRAMEEN AAJEEVIKA VIKAS PARISHAD
(RGAVP)**

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that dissertation titled “The study of SHGs intercession for adequacy building of women and Promoting Rural Entrepreneurship in Rural Development” is a record of the research work undertaken by MANVENDRA SINGH GAHLOT in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of MBA (Rural Management) from the IIHMR University, Jaipur under my guidance and supervision and his/her approach to the research study has been sincere, scientific, and analytical.

RAHUL GHAI
Faculty Guide
IIHMR University, Jaipur

Dt- 2nd July 2021

RAHUL GHAI
School Dean
IIHMR University, Jaipur

Dt- 2nd July 2021

Executive-Summary

Women's entrepreneurship Contribution in the where economics for the family and communities and also, it is reducing poverty in the rural areas. The empowerment of women to increase a large extent which is dependent on taking part in some activities. My study aims at discussing some important aspects about women empowerment through micro-entrepreneurship development and SHGs. It is also ensuring that country's economic growth and development which is most important in rural development. Therefore, promoting the small-scale enterprises and micro scale enterprises which has been recognized as an important strategy for increasing the economic empowerment of women. At the low level, women's microenterprises which is building up women's confidence, social economic status, and skills. It states that women are in the category of the society especially in rural developing countries. In India also the status of women is very low especially in rural areas and opportunity of earning are very low. Now, self-help group are considered as innovative for growth of empowerment of rural woman. In my view the importance of this dissertation which is dependent on primary data and secondary data on woman empowerment, this aspect also include status of women in SHGs, Advantages of micro enterprises in building capacity of women empowering and scope of "development" the study of SHG intersection for a DKC building of women in promoting rural entrepreneurship in rural development.

Chapter- 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

National rural livelihood Mission NRLM is a poverty elevation project implemented by Ministry of rural development government of India. The scheme is focused on promoting self-employment and organization of rural poor the basic idea behind the program is to organize the poor into SHG self-help groups and make them capable for self-employment.

In 1999 after restriction integrated rural development program I RDP, Ministry of rural development (MORD) launched Swarna Jayanti Grameen SwarojGar Yojana SGSY to focus on promoting self-employment among rural poor. SGSY is now remolded to from NRLM thereby plugging the shortfalls of SGSY programmers. This scheme was launched in 2011 with a budget of dollar five .1 billion and is one of the flagship programs of Ministry of rural development. This is one of the world's largest initiative to improve the livelihood of poor. This programmer is supported by World Bank with credit of dollar one billion.

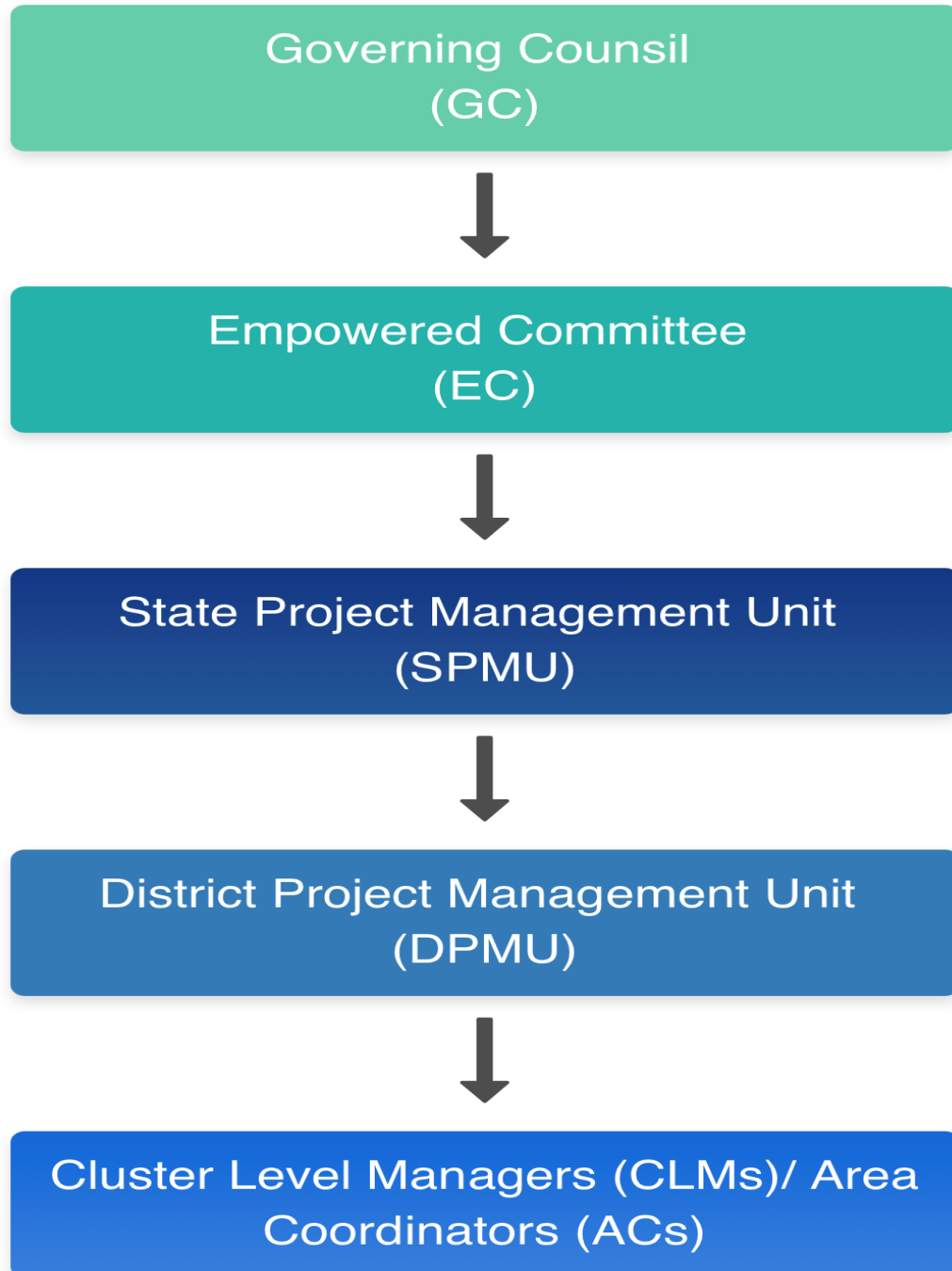
Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) is a Rajasthan government project for rural development under the registered Rajasthan Society Act- 1958. All livelihoods rural programs in state of Rajasthan will be implemented or run by the RGAVP. It is convincing effective poverty alleviate scheme which getting them funded from Government of India and other funding agencies. Mainly RGAVP is about effective convergence amongst government initiatives for rural development by facilitating the formations and strengthening of SHGs, community development organizations and federation of SHGs, promoting of small enterprises in the areas of farm and non-farm sectors for income enhancement of the poor. Mission of RGAVP is to develop or increase empowerment of rural poor and economic

opportunities with main focus on women and marginalized groups in Rajasthan. Objective are making or promoting community institutions as a women's SHGs group, federation, producer organizations. Financial inclusion through project funds. Develop skills of rural youth, livelihood support and converged with other government programs for leveraging impact. This RGAVP project run by under the hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan is the chairman of society and leads by state mission director who is the member Secretary of the society.

1.2 The training plan for different community cadres and institutions

Cadre/Institution	Total days of training	Description	Subject area	Trainers
SHG Book Keeper	14 days	5 days by CRP + three 3 days refresher training at 3 months interval	SHG Book Keeping	CRP, PRP and MBK
Active Women	30 days	10 days attachment with CRP+ 10 day immersion in NRO+ 10 days SHG training	SHG concept & Management	CRP and trainers from NRO
VOA	10 days	10 days training by NRO	VO concept & Management , VO book keeping	Sr. CRP and trainers from NRO
MBK	13 days	5 days class room + 5 days field practice + 3 days refresher	SHG book Keeping	State level trainers and PRP
MCLP cadre	15 days	Class room and field practice	MCP process	Trainers from NRO
SHG	10 days	5 days by CRP + five one day training on different module + Hand holding support by AW	SHG concept & management, leadership development, Bank operation , Bank Linkage, MCP orientation	CRP and Active Women
VO	7 days	7 days by Sr. CRP+ hand holding support by VOA	SHG concept & management, leadership development	Sr. CRP and PRP

Organization structure



Many policies and strategies are being adopted by government or non-government organizations for rural development in economic, social, and cultural dimensions since many decades but without considering women as a part of development process which have negative impact on their lives. Actual need to consider women a curial part for development of the country. SHGs (self-help group) program which provides a good opportunity to women empowerment in all aspects which contributes something is for the development of our country. In the developing countries women have always been higher status weather at home or any working places. Women have lacking four things are - power, knowledge, finance, and opportunities but self-help groups fulfil the four criteria are- making of financially stable and increasing sense of empowerment also. In Indian many of women have chance to join SHGs for training and development purposes to prospective of skilled workers and entrepreneurs. The origin of SHG from Bangladesh in 1975 which aimed to provide small micro finance facilities to the poor rural people for day-to-day activities to generating income and fulfilling daily requirements or basic needs. SHG means a group of people or a voluntary association between 10 to 20 members in it who come together and work together to eradicate problem or solve the problem by collective action through regular savings, access to credit which all overall results in solving social economic problems and livelihood recovery. SHG is an important tool for women empowerment in the rural areas which can be implemented at grassroots level in five years plan of government in India.

1.3 Importance of women empowerment in Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship played important role of creating an employment opportunity for communities and providing employment for those are interested started-up business of their increasing economic status for the rural sector. Entrepreneurship development and income generating activity are practical solution for empowering women leads to economic, self-reliance, and open way to achieve for themselves. The government of India has defined women entrepreneurs as an enterprise owned and controlled by women. Having a minimum financial interest of 51 percent of the capital and giving at least 51 percent of the employment generated in the

enterprises to women. Its help to enhance their personal capabilities and increase decision making status in the family or in society.

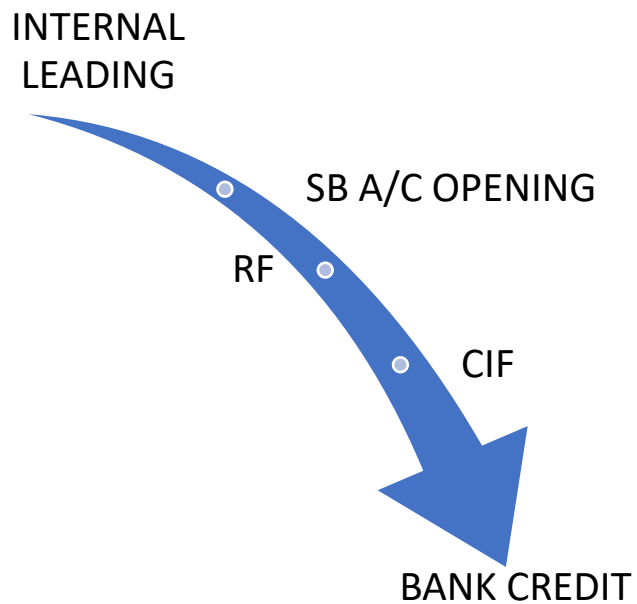
The positive impact on female empowerment, building capacity of women in rural and on households' income. Advantages of self-help groups are-

- they encourage the poor to save and become creditworthy and accountable customers in bank. They reduce the transaction cost of borrowers and leaders.
- They help the poor to gain social and economic empowerment. Increase in assets creation and savings, higher employment and improving social lives of members.
- Women learn and trained in new skills and in technologies and the wage-earning workers become micro entrepreneurs.

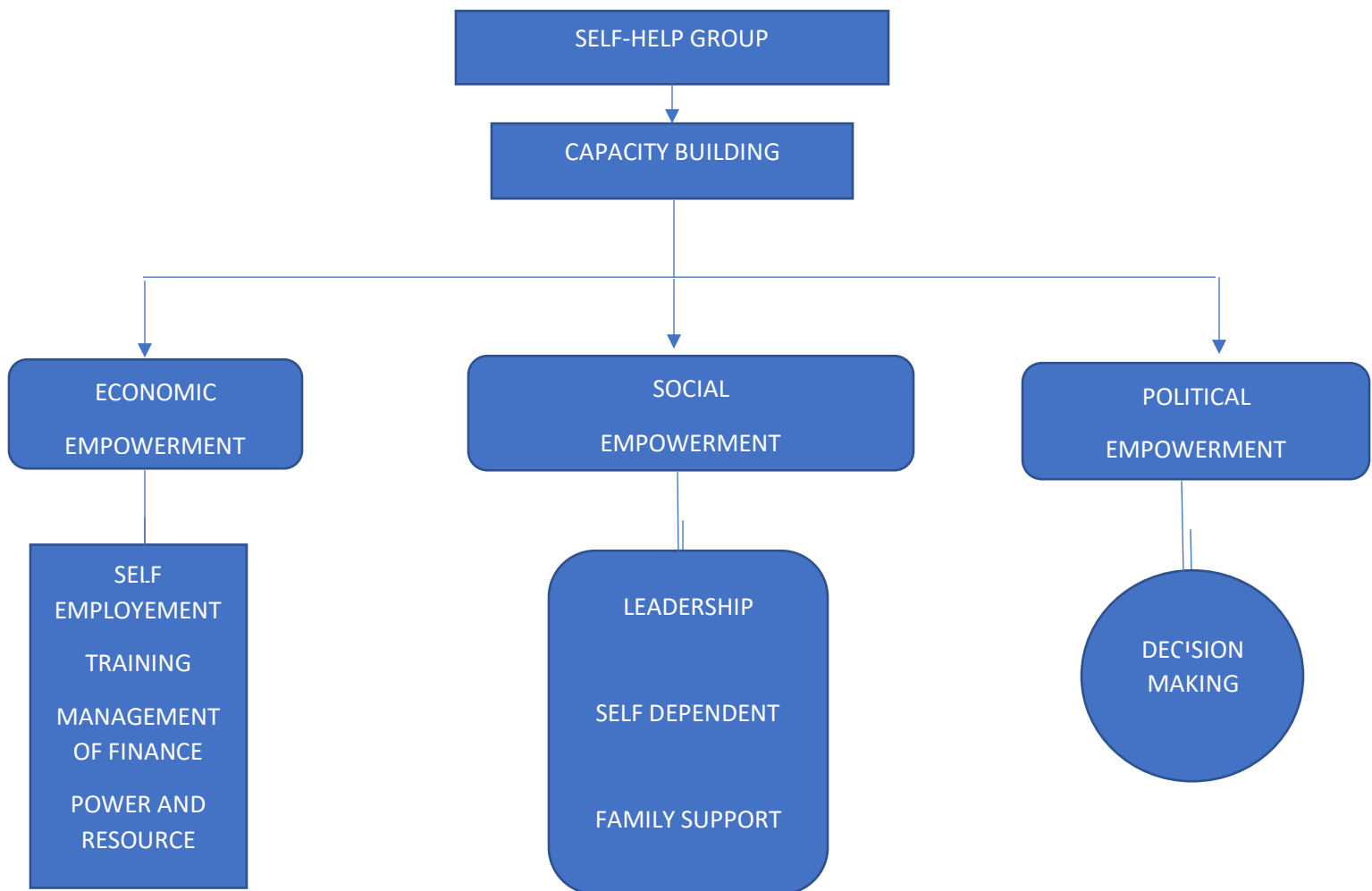
Empowering mean to providing trust, power, and resources to the weaker and vulnerable sections like poor women and this opportunity to take their own decisions and raise their voices for own personal issues and help them each other. Adequacy building is a process by which any person get opportunity to enhance, generate or obtain new skill, knowledge which they can perform the given task with maximum output with full pf capacity or ability. It is providing a training to rural women generating and improving the necessary skill required particularly fields like- leadership, maintaining bookkeeping records, management of finance resources, linking up marketing, managing existing resources for their livelihood etc. works which will be increases their income or for sustainable their livelihood activities for the further and social status in the

society. Many organizations' working with SHGs and they have to change the scenario in rural area by promoting capacity building in SHGs through empowering.

Capitalization structure of SHGs



Conceptual Framework:



Chapter- 2

Review of Literature

2.1 About the Studies

This paper review focuses on empowerment process through SHGs and ongoing solutions of SHGs in the rural area at existing dimensions and various levels of empowerment stages. This study is based on some issues like women empowerment in general. Women empowerment concepts and meaning and the importance of women empowerment different dimensions of women empowerment such as social, economic, political aspects and the role of NGO on SHGs. It concluded that the findings of the real empowerment of the women which is possible only when a woman has increased economic resources with more strength, more involvement in family through participation.

Sukhdeep kaur mann and Varinder Randhawa 2012 they study is based on surveys research which is done in all the districts of Punjab to give an idea or on the training capacity building of women SHGs in the particular state. The findings of the study are training on SHG orientation is fundamental requirement for all SHGs to functionally operate in the field but still more than 50 percent of the SHGs are not able to get such type of training. Many studies have been made on women entrepreneurs within many countries or in India. Some study on an empirical analysis and some methodological issues.

Gurutharam and Achimota in 2012, Conduct a study on 200 women entrepreneurships in Maharashtra to measure the strengths of self-help group and other form of companies in woman. Its results show and indicate that Women entrepreneurship in SHG's are more empowering than the other entrepreneurs. Kala and Margaret in 2013 Studied on the important impact of NGOs on development of the woman benefits and entrepreneur. They argued that demographic variability, monthly income, education, and year of influence in the level of empowerment in women.

In 2013, Kiran and Subramanyam argument that SHGs are successful in the empowerment of women through entrepreneurial finance to rural women. According to Kiran and Subramaniam the SHGs had major impact on economic life and social life of rural women. In 2013 studies on role of micro entrepreneurship among the rural women's two persons argued that microenterprises are an effective instrument of economic development and social development of rural youth, and it also helps to generate employment for a number of people which is best tool for a rural woman as it enables them to add the family income also.

The study was undertaking with the objective to comprehensive the socio-economic status of SHGs members and the analysis the impact of micro financing through on SHGs on the social, economic, and social empowerment of rural women. The SHG movement is a great achievement for women empowerment and social change in India.

All about the review of literature is an evidence that are few a number of studies have already been undertaking on women's empowerment and related issues and this also present study in this respect is an attempt to the role of self-help group and micro-enterprises in empowerment of women.

Chapter- 3

Methodology

3.1 Methodology

In the methodology chapter two types of data collection-

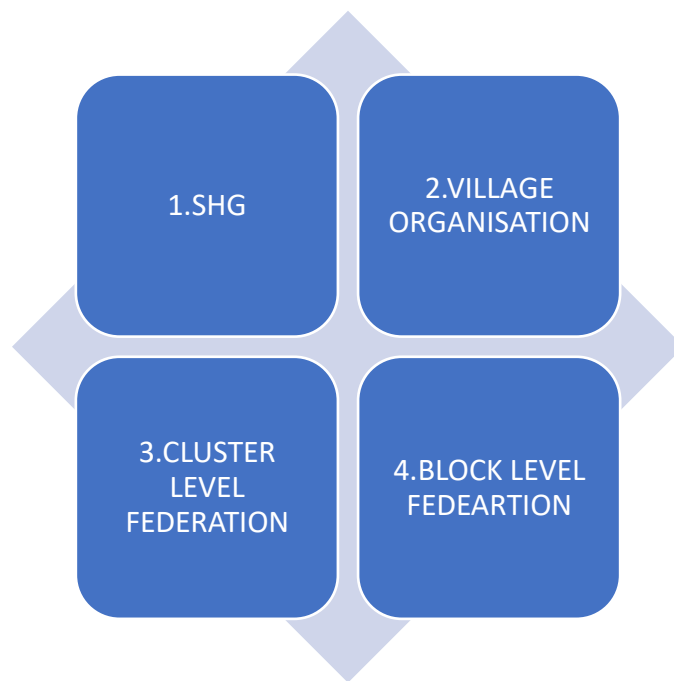
1. Primary data
2. Secondary data

Primary data: - primary data is called first time collected in first time use of report. Like individual interactions field visits group discussions and group meetings project staff interactions home visits book or account studies.

Secondary data: - secondary data is collected already any other person from secondary data are used second time because the returns are use any other project secondary data is already collected and second time use in this report. Its report secondary source of data collected by MIS which is management information system and read many types of reports in Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad website.

The purpose of Study of SHG is in the building of women in promoting rural Enter pin your ship in Rural development I am using type of primary source and secondary sources. The study methodology is both quantitative and qualitative and I am using primary and secondary source of data to support in finding a solution primary source of information were taken from SHG Self-help group, VO Village Organization, Cluster level Federation in a meeting in group discussion with SHGs member and active woman and other staff. Interaction with staff home visit in individual interactions. And a disk creative questionnaire has been prepared. Remember of SHG is help me to collect primary source of data and complete my questionnaire.

3.2 How organization making a strong intersection for education building of women in promoting rural entrepreneurship in rural development by help of self-help group, village organizations and cluster level Federation?



SELF HELP GROUP

Organization based on the principles of self-help group in mutual cooperation. We have a three-tier structure- SHGs, Village organization and cluster level Federation. We expect all the SHG in a block would come together to form A block level Federation in the near future. Formation of SHG will be formed the target of families of the project. The minimum ten to eleven and the max. twenty members specially women form SHG. In case of hard remote areas, low density population area or in the case of physically challenged member SHG can be of less than Ten members but not less five members.

Self-help group 1st stage of participants identification for poor. In the initial stage will be identified by the groups of SHG is in the same village where subsequently village organization will be formed as per prescribed eligibility conditions. The number of village organization facilitators will be one per village organization. All member of SHGs 10 to 15 women. And we follow to the punch Sutra- regular weekly meetings regular weekly savings regular interval only regular repayment and regular weekly bookkeeping in our SHG. Then once we identify the member of our SSD, we participate in training program as organized by the mission. We hold our first meeting where we decide to group's name, meeting date time and venue and the amount of saving each member would save every week. At the next meeting we will fix rules and regulation for SHG, Select the leaders also, president and secretary.

It is too important to hold meetings with target which is important to ensure their Willingness to participate in activities. The sharing concept will be enabling members to understand the process SHG and to overcome or identify the initial in habitations focused to gender, saving, social importance-based issues. This will be done to enable the members to understand what is SHGs. The meeting will be enabling the physically facilitator to motivate member by clarifying on how SHG support member in advisory through self-help.

Model agenda of SHG meeting: -

Prayer

Attendance

Electing the chairperson

Setting agenda for meeting

Saving from each member

Repayment

Prioritization

Extending credit

Discussion on common issues

Keep writing the books of accounts simultaneously

Issues

Fix another meeting place

Reading aloud the times

Signatures of member

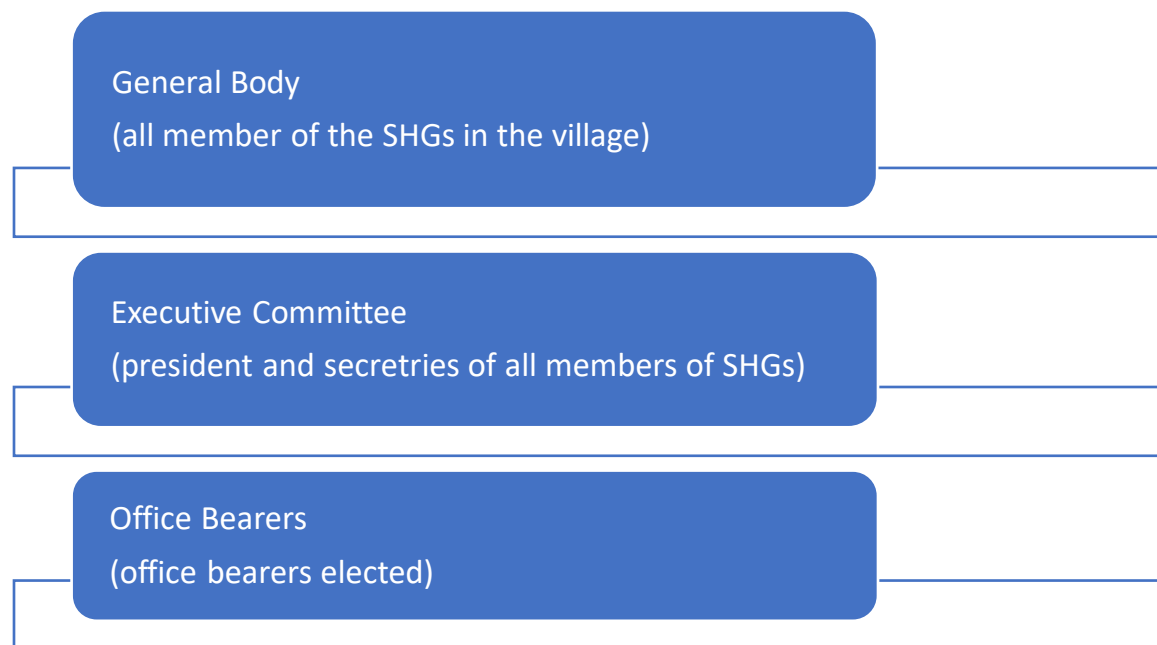
Grading of SHGs

On complete of 6 months of group formation those who are get or received livelihood investment first is managing well be graded for rural livelihood support. Grading would be done jointly by banker and PFT team. SHG would be prepared there MCLP for individual member of SHG is and a solid rated MCLP group as a whole. One time (IPFT) received the MCLP then detailed grading there be organized and village organization video greeting the groups on the basis of perfection and behalf of group workings.

Village Organization

Village organization is a federation of SHG at village or Panchayat level which is dependent on the number of SHG. Form a loose village organization after disbursement of RS in our bank account and after six-month formal village organization formation will take place. The number of SHG is in village organization is not less than five and should be not more than 30. In case if groups are more than 30 SHG is in the village or in the Panchayat we form and another Village organization.

Structure of Village Organization



Cluster Level Federation

- ❖ Cluster level Federation CLF is a federation of all village organization in our cluster.
- ❖ Village organization would be functional in following five sutras.
- ❖ 90% repayment of CLF at the side of village organization level
- ❖ Or religious organization should update books of records and at least two or three social elections under the ambit of village organization.
- ❖ We need to ensure that the total loan outstanding would be greater than 70% of total groups.

Financial Assistance from NRLM

	Rate of interest	Repayment schedule
Cluster level federation	6%	24 installments
Village organization	9%	18 installments
Self-help group	12%	12 installments

The repayment and applicable interest rate on CLF will be as under:

-



According to this whole structure of making SHGs groups in a village then making of village organization and last cluster level Federation. Our organization working on those models'

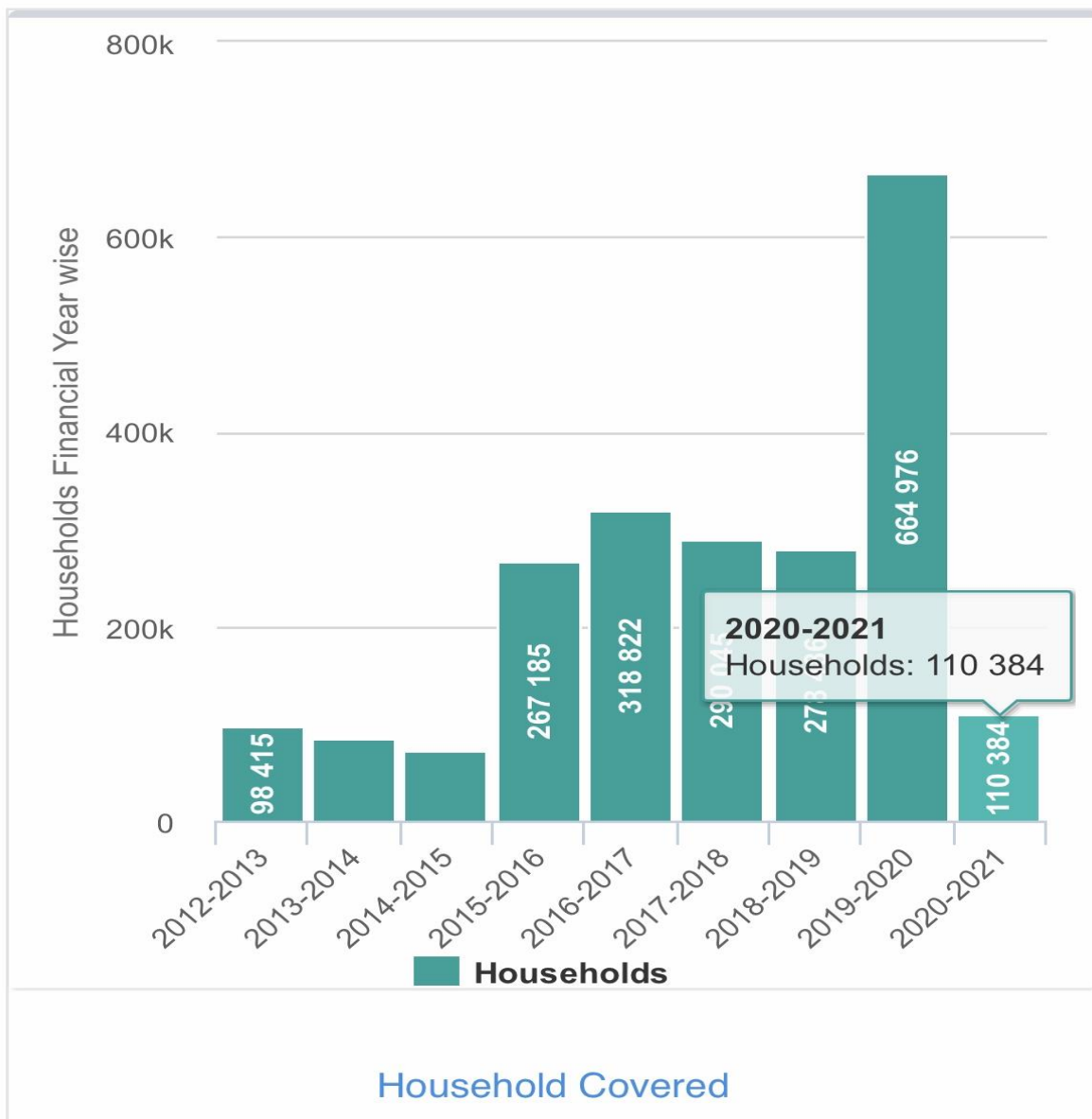
structure of making SHGs which helps to intercession for education building of women and promoting rural entrepreneurship in rural development. In villages those women really need a work or earning some money for Fulfil requirement they are making a handicraft product, and those products which are used in day-to-day life like pickle, soap, Brush, jute bags, sleepers and many types of products which are most usable thing in day today common life. In this pandemic year of COVID-19 women's makes a mask for public and to get daily wages or profits.

These organizations which helps in rural development organize a Saras fairs in the city many Districts or States nominate theirs name and participate in this fair and selling products which they are making at home or in SHG group and earn a high profit in this fair. Now important point is this whole structure or organizing fairs is 100% percent help for adequacy building of women and promoting rural entrepreneurship in rural development.

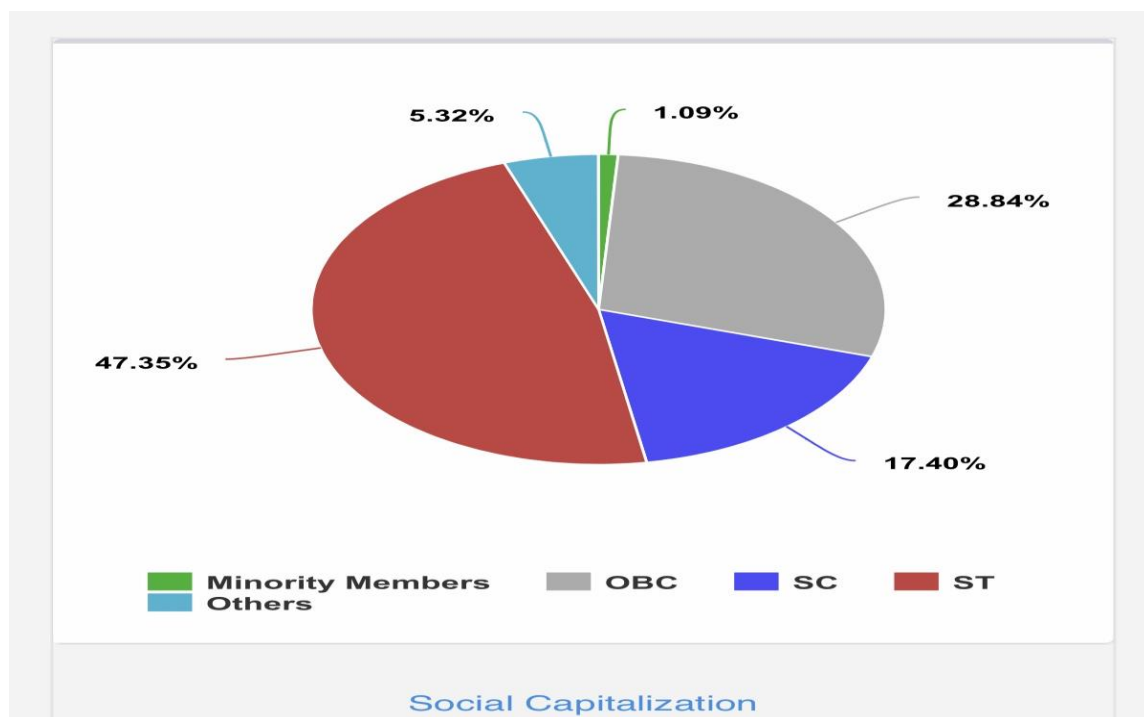
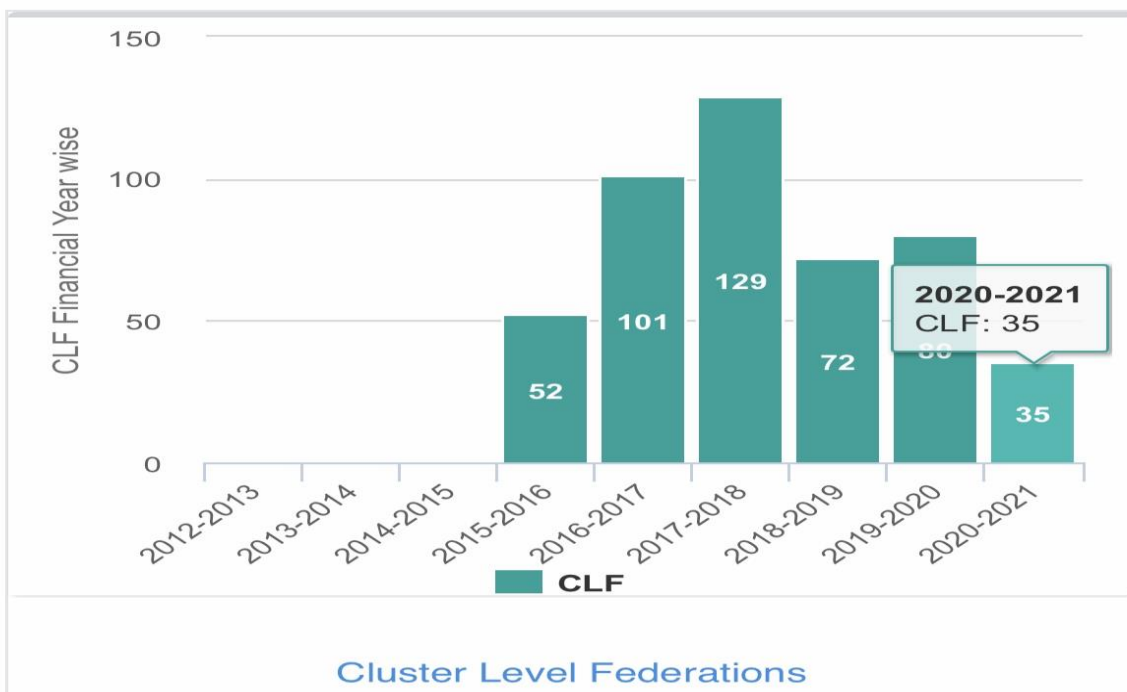
3.3 Facts about Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Program till 2020: -

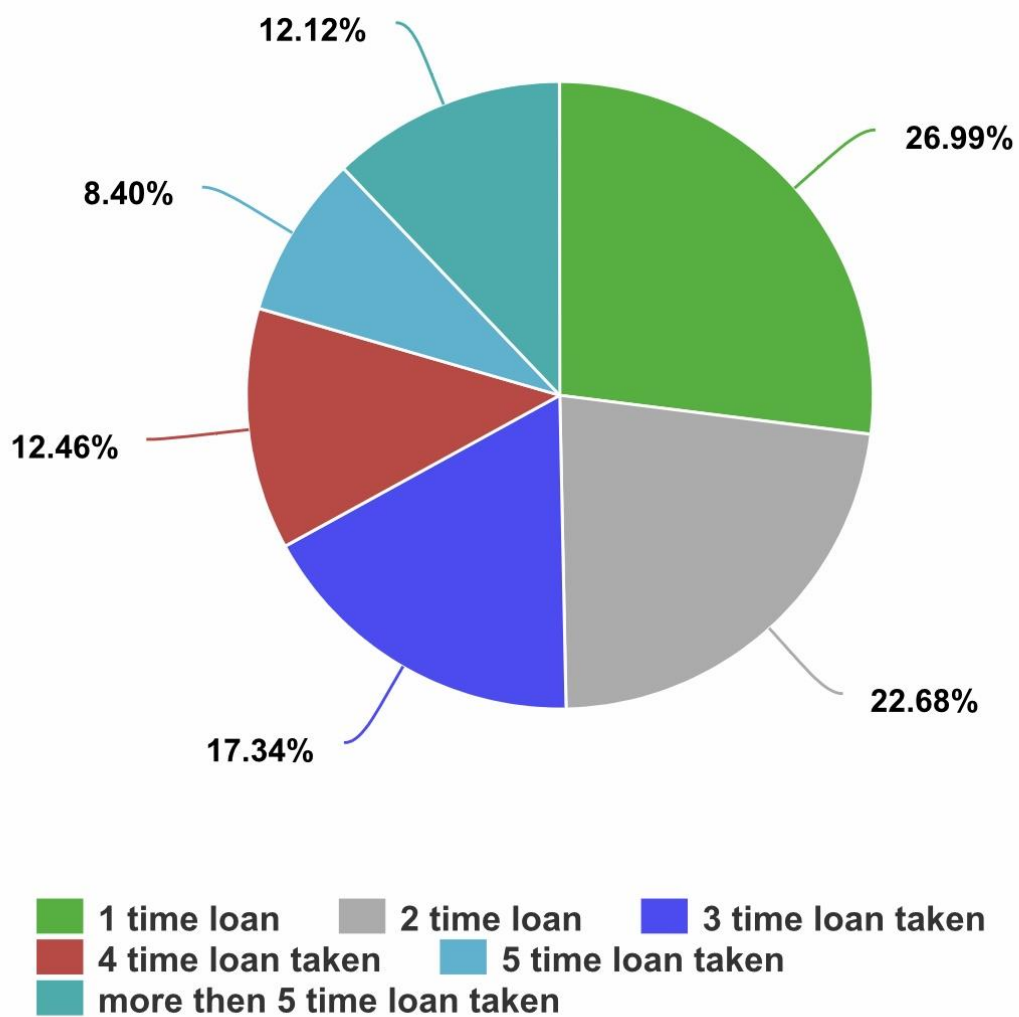
- ✚ Total 60 blocks entered under Rajasthan rural livelihood program
- ✚ Total 6238 villages entered under this program
- ✚ 6,54,217 total household covered in Rajasthan
- ✚ Total 55,574 SHG is formed
- ✚ Total 50,680 SHG is having SB accounts
- ✚ 4,83,402 SHGs received revolving funds
- ✚ 36,061 SHGs availed livelihood fund
- ✚ 5030 Village organizations are formed
- ✚ 3221 village organizations received established fund
- ✚ 2542 village organizations received VRF
- ✚ 208 cluster level federations are formed in Rajasthan
- ✚ 151 level federations received established fund
- ✚ 67,049 total community Cadre
- ✚ 16,062 youth are trained in Rajasthan
- ✚ 1,11,154 households are covered in livelihood support in Rajasthan

3.4 Some data according to financial year wise: -









Frequency of Loans Availled by SHG Members

In the study of SHG into session for a DKC building of women and promoting rural entrepreneurship in rural development according to financial year secondary data base till 2021 state that 110384 households are involved in SHGs which is most important for women. In Rajasthan organization having total 10172 SHGs in 2021-2021 according to SHG financial year wise. Total 2306 village organizations are made according to sources and 35 clusters level federation in Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad.

Frequency of loans available by SHE members as one-time loan are only 26.99%, two-time loans are 22.68%, three-time loans 17.34%, four time loans are taken 12.46%, five time loan are taken only 8.40%, more than five time loan taken only 12.12% in this organization. Digit of social capitalization in Rajasthan minority members are only 1.09%, OBC or 28.84%, SCR only 17.40%, ST and 47.35% and others are 5.32% only.

Chapter-4

Results and Discussion

4.1 Research Gap: -

In our study we focused on how the intercession for adequacy building are affecting or beneficial to women in SHGs and what are the key determinant arising while implantation whose interventions in the rural areas. After the interviewing with women in SHG at group level given any idea about their own options about the current situation in SHG women and the role of SHG while doing this activity and how they are different from other government programs which are developing for societies. In context about society where the women as to double their livelihood efforts to reach a development stage as compared to men. The main outcome of research gap is there a lack of balance between family and career obligation of women's, Lack of direct ownership, the absenteeism of Intrapreneurial skills and finance in economically rich and poor women, poor degree of financial freedom of rural women, lack of confidence schedule of life, lack of education, no awareness about capabilities, low-risk bearing ability, low self-confidence, working problem with male workers, lack of contact with successful women rural intrapreneurs which is the major problem of rural women entrepreneurship development in India.

4.2 Questionnaire

1. Does participation in SHGs increase women awareness and knowledge?

Yes, participation of women in SHG is increased awareness and knowledge of women. Actually, the rural women are having only basic knowledge about entrepreneurship, indigenous knowledge, potential, skills, and resource to established and manage enterprises in market. Promoting entrepreneurship micro-enterprises is a solution for women into overall development process and removal the rural poverty in developed economic country or in the state. I state that economic empowerment of village women through micro-entrepreneurship and leadership to

the woman empowerment such as social economic opportunity, social equality, family development, Political participation, Community development and in last development for a nation.

2.What is the significant impact of SHGs in intercession for adequacy building of rural women?

The significant impact of SHG in intercession for adequacy building of rural woman are Women' showing skills in different areas like marketing, farming, ready-made garments, food processing, preparation of handicraft in handcrafted gift items, dairying, Using of wood, stone, metal like blondes, making furniture with the help of bamboo, ports the Wessels, decorative pieces, making baskets, tailoring and embroidery, carpet making, agarbatti, Chowk cattle final preparations, preparation of yarn, doormat, Slippers, jute bags, clothes, pickles, knowledge of retailing and salesman. We know entrepreneurship is active or multifaceted process which helps rural women to understand their fulfil identity and power in life.

3.What are the impact and its advantages in entrepreneurship development in women empowerment?

The impact of entrepreneurship development in woman empowerment and its advantages are:

-

Impact-

Self-confidence of women are increased and gave them a better future through intrapreneurship development. Now many rural women are involved in a small-scale entrepreneurship plan with

the help of self-help group group which are economically empowered in a very good status for family and community. Microenterprises is the best tool for women is enable them to add family earning such as provide family members for a good lifestyle, better education, and healthy family. Promoting entrepreneurship through micro-enterprise removal of the rural poverty to increasing developing economy. The result of women's contribution are changes in household decisions making in family, most of men are consulting with wife in family matters. It helps to bring about awareness among rural women about saving, education, environment cleanliness, family welfare, health, social forestry and so on.

Advantages-

The advantages of entrepreneurship development in women empowerment are Enterprises in rural area can help to empower women in rural areas which is not only enhancing national productivity, generate employment but also helping to develop economic independence and personal or social capabilities among rural women like-
Economic freedom

The advantages of entrepreneurship development in women empowerment are Enterprises in rural area can help to empower women in rural areas which is not only enhancing national productivity, generate employment but also helping to develop economic independence and personal or social capabilities among rural women like-

- Economic freedom
- Self confidence
- Development in leadership qualities

- Engages in political activities
- Increased social interaction
- Increase awareness
- Involves in solving problems related to women or in communities.
- Increase self confidence
- Improve standards of living
- Sense of achievement
- Participation in social meeting

4.3 Conclusion

It can be good to say that women are in a better position where in women's participation in the field of entrepreneurship which is increasing at a considerable rate and efforts are taken at the economy as well global level to increase women's involvement in the enterprises or in the society. At present women are broken the monopoly of men and proved that they are not lesser than all men. DSFG in micro enterprises lead measure impact on social and economic life of rural women in development areas. These studies conclude that increase in self-confidence, Alliance, and dependency of women due to the involve in entrepreneurship and in other activities of SHG in rural development. Now women have known about the knowledge of opportunities which is available them, but my view is there change for improvement in it. Increasing literacy level could be helpful for the SHG members to overcome organized on streets and to understand technical understanding and gaining required skills, government policies. The stage of society development

is accepted now the Economic status of women in rural entrepreneurship and therefore it becomes impressive for the government to frame policies for development.

KEY WORDS-

- Self-help group
- Women entrepreneurship
- Micro-credit
- Micro-enterprise
- SHGs
- NRLM

Chapter-5

Recommendation

5.1Recomandations-

- http://www.rajeevika.rajasthan.gov.in/rrlp_report.php
- <http://oaji.net/articles/2015/1707-1424927854.pdf>
- https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/Delivery.cfm/SSRN_ID3173764_code_1377754.pdf?abstractid=3173764&mirid=1