

Impact of SHGs on capacity building of
women and promoting rural entrepreneurship in
Rajasthan
(An Analysis of SHG intercession by RGAVP)

Organization-

Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad

Introduction

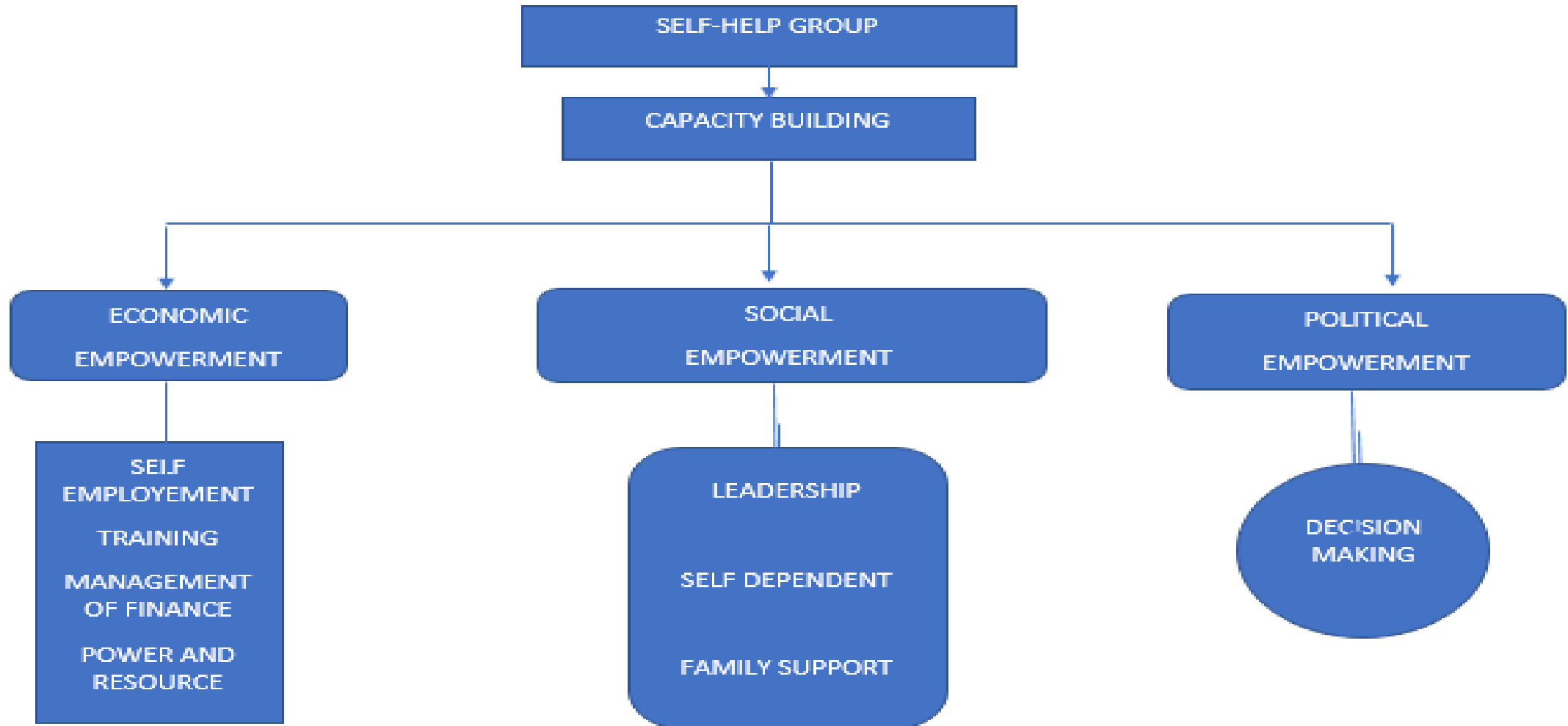
Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) is a Rajasthan government project for rural development under the registered Rajasthan Society Act- 1958. All livelihoods rural programs in state of Rajasthan will be implemented or run by the RGAVP. It is convincing effective poverty alleviate scheme 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 focus on women and marginalized groups in Rajasthan. Objective are making or promoting community institutions as a women's SHGs group, federation, producer organizations.

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.

Conceptual Framework

Of building capacity of rural women



Literature Review

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.
- 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

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.

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. List of the source of the primary data are-

- By seeing or interact with community
- Interview or overview of field office in field or in village visit
- Raw Data in Offices
- Diary entries books of RGAVP
- Photographs

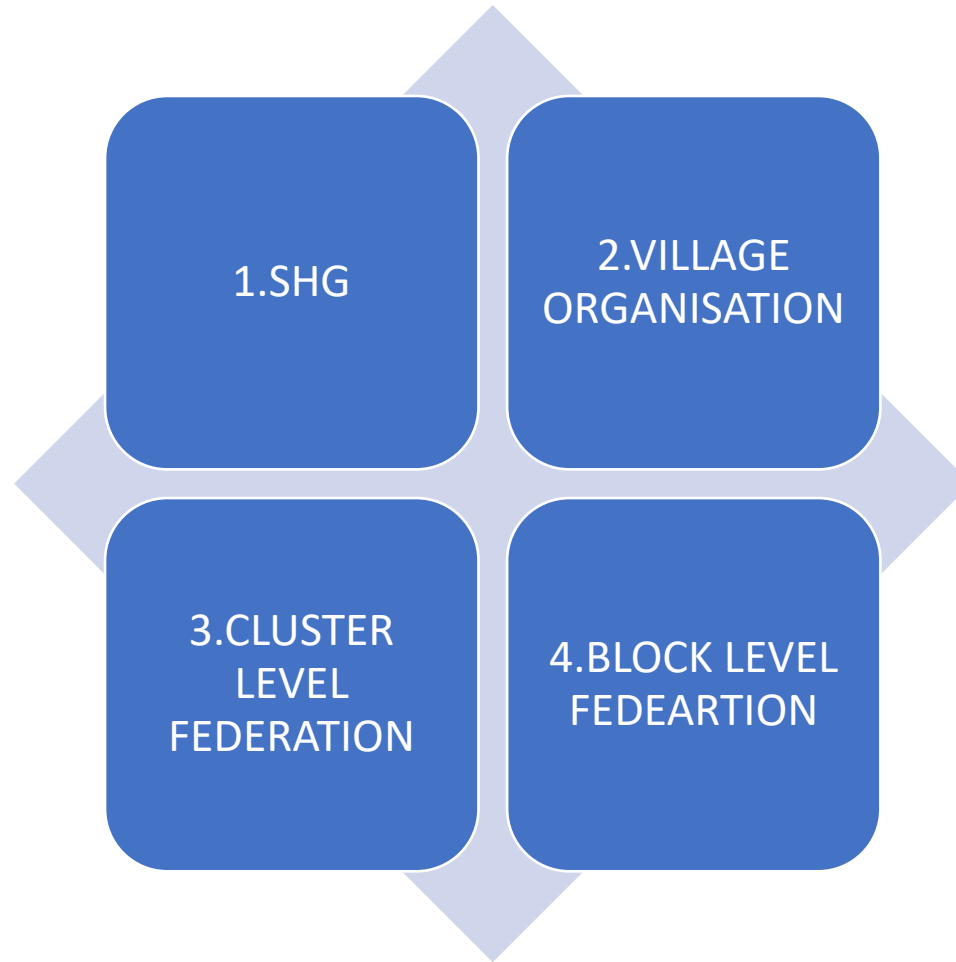
Secondary data: - secondary data is collected already any other person from secondary data are used second time because the returns are use any other project secondary data is already collected and second time use in this report. Its report secondary source of data collected by MIS which is management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

- Information collected through the official government site of RGAVP
- Data collected through qualitative or quantitative research
- Yearly reports of RGAVP

About the data

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.

Women SHGs, VO and CLF as vehicles of education and entrepreneurship



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

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.

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.

Recommendation-

On the behalf of recommendation, I would like to say that in Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad organization have gave more strong training to cadres those are working with poor women on ground level.

Rajasthan grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad need to focus on PIP process for making SHG is more scrutinize way.

Capacity building program should be more emphasis for empowerment of women. Loan care clearance should be instant process for making confidence building among women of SHGs.

In SHGs, meeting, there should be involvement of intrapreneur expert, who can listen and understand about the point of election where SHG members want to work or if there are some additions required in their idea, then expert should be advice so for this purpose Rajasthan grameen Aajeevika vikas Parishad should appoint enter pin your expert.

PF account should be open for the employees of Rajasthan Grameen Ajay ka Vikas Parishad because it gives kind of satisfaction among employees and term off their career stability.

Rajasthan grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad should tell more signature campaign with the help of illiterate woman of SHE because it will need the confidence among women of rural area.

References-

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