

Important profile characteristics of SHG members of Bagalkot district

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ABSTRACT

Training imparts knowledge and skills and it improves the performance of an individual. Farm Universities, KVKs, Developmental departments impart trainings to the farming community. When they want to train women folk, SHG members would be the trainees most of the times. But these trainings would be more fruitful when trainees' needs are identified and planed according to the needs identified. Keeping this in view the study was taken up in Bagalkot District of Karnataka to know their training needs. General information SHGs and profile characteristics are also important attributes to be known by the researcher while planning training programmes. Purposive sampling was used to select the District and Taluks. Random sampling technique was used to select SHG members. Simple statistical tools were used to analyse the data. The study revealed that only four SHGs were involved in group activities. Majority of the respondents were below 40 years of age and literate. Almost all the families of the respondents had domestic animals. Around 50.00 per cent of the respondents had attended Farmers' Training programmes, group meetings, Agri exhibition and Krishimelas and they had free time also. So these SHGs members can be better trained in their areas of interest taking into consideration of their profile characteristics.

1. Introduction

Training is an important tool to impart knowledge, internalise skills and change attitudes of the trainees. SHGs play an important role in women empowerment. As we all know SHGs became the mouth of women, which gave confidence to them to come forward, to share their needs, problems, to take up entrepreneurial activities and to involve in banking and other business activities. Keeping this in mind, the present study was taken up in Bagalkot District of Karnataka during 2015-16. Before knowing their training needs it was important to know the general information of SHGs and important profile characters women members, so that training programme could be planned more effectively and also to tailor made the training programmes.

2. Material and Methods

Bagalkot district was selected purposively for the study as it is known for Horticulture area. Purposive sampling was done to select Bagalkot and Badamitaluks based on more number of SHGs in these taluks of the Bagalkot District. Villages were also selected purposively where more number of SHGs were functioning. Villages namely Mannikatti, Shirur from Bagalkot Taluk and Hoolageri, Neerbudihal from Badami Taluk were

selected. Four SHGs from each village and eight women members of SHGs were selected randomly. This comprised a sample of 128 women for the study purpose. An interview Schedule was developed for data collection. The schedule was pretested in non sample area. Personal interview method was used to collect the information from the women SHG members. Simple statistical tools used to analyse the results.

3. Results

Table 1 depicts the general information about SHGs taken up for the study. Number of membership ranged from 10 to 20 members. Out of 16 SHGs, 10 SHG members meet weekly, while others monthly. Saving money per month ranged from Rs.40 to Rs.100. Further, out of 16 SHGs only four were involved in group activities like Cotton bag making, Roti preparation and Papadi, Chakkuli preparation. So other groups may be encouraged to take up group activities. Seven SHGs availed credit from banks. These SHGs were using that money in lending personal loans among themselves. This could be diverted to take up entrepreneurial activities based on their training needs.

Table1: General information about SHGs*

Name of SHG	No. of Members	Frequency of meeting	Savings/M (Rs.)	Group Activity	Fund Received from Govt.	Credit availed from bank
Shri MhalakshmiJalanaya SHG	16	M	100	Nil	Nil	Yes
Shri Renukadevi.Jalanayna SHG	15	M	50	Nil	Nil	Nil
Shri Bhagammadevi SHG	20	M	100	Nil	Nil	Nil
Shri MarutheshwaarJalanayana SHG	16	M	100	Nil	Nil	Yes

Shri KshetraDharmastalmanjunathgramabhivruddinetravati SHG	10	W	80	Cotton Bag Making	Nil	Nil
Hemaraddimallamma SHG	19	M	100	Cotton Bag Making	Yes	Yes
Shri siddalingeshwar SHG	20	W	80	Nil	Nil	Nil
Daaneshwari.Jalanayana SHG	15	M	100	Roti Making	Nil	Nil
Om Shri SatyaSai Baba	10	W	40	Nil	Nil	Nil
Shri Shankrammadevi SHG	12	W	80	Nil	Nil	Nil
Shri Veerabhdreshawara SHG	10	W	40	Nil	Yes	Yes
Shree Vasavi SHG	12	W	40	Nil	Yes	Yes
Neelambika SHG	18	W	80	Nil	Yes	Yes
Bhuvaneshwari SHG	11	W	80	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chandabibi SHG	15	W	40	Papadi, Chakkuli preparation	Yes	Yes
Shree Beeralingeshwara SHG	12	W	40	Nil	Nil	Nil

* Information was collected from 128 members from 16 SHGs.

Important Profile characteristics of the respondents were depicted from table 2 to table 7.

Table 2: Age of the respondents N=128

Sl. No.	Range of the Age	No	Percentage
1	<21	01	0.78
2	21-30	48	37.50
3	31-40	35	27.34
4	41-50	25	19.53
5	51-60	16	12.50
6	>61	03	2.34

Table 3: Education of the respondents N=128

Sl. No.	Level of the Education	No	Percentage
1	Illiterate	44	34.38
2	Primary	06	4.69
3	Higher Primary	30	23.44
4	High school	32	25.00
5	PU Education	13	10.16
6	Degree & above	03	2.34

Table 2 revealed that around 38 per cent of the respondents were young i.e. below 30 years. Another 27.00 percent of the respondents were below 40 years. Majority (65.00 %) of the women were literate. As indicated by the results nearly 65 per cent (including > 30 years and > 40 years) of the SHG members were below 40 years, these women could be trained up in the areas where skills are involved based on their interested areas like bouquet making, value addition to the fruits, labelling, packaging etc. Interestingly almost similar percentage (65 %) (Table 3) of them were literate also, the training programmes could be supported

with training materials like training manual, folders which could be used in future by the trainees.

Table 4 showed that nearly 19.00 per cent of the respondents were involved in agriculture while around 30.00 per cent of them were working as agricultural or other labourers. Table 5 revealed that almost all the families of the respondents had domestic animals. As revealed by the results, these women who were engaged in agriculture, having domestic animals could be trained up in the areas of Vermi compost, its marketing, scientific methods of Sheep rearing and Dairy practices etc.

Table 4: Occupation of the Family and Respondents N=128

Sl. No.	Occupation	Family Occupation		Respondent's Occupation	
		No	Percentage	No	Percentage
1	Agriculture	70	54.69	24	18.75
2	Service	12	9.38	08	6.25
3	Business	10	7.81	12	9.38
4	Labour	27	21.09	38	29.69
5	Sheep rearing	02	1.56	00	0.00
6	Tailoring	04	3.13	11	8.59
7	Washer man	02	1.56	00	0.00

8	Driver	01	0.78	00	0.00
9	Small scale industry	00	00	04	3.13

Table 5: Domestic animals

Sl. No.	Animals	No.
1	Cow	54
2	Ox	56
3	Buffalo	70
4	Calf	46
5	Sheep	133
6	Goat	20
7	Hen	55

Table 6 depicted participation of respondents in Extension activities. Around 50.00 per cent of the respondents had sometimes attended Farmers' Training programmes and group meetings. This was followed by participation in Agri exhibition and Krishimela (around 39.00 %). This revealed that nearly more than 1/3 rd of women were interested in extension activities, so they could be exposed to interested

entrepreneurial training programmes. Exhibitions and Krishimelas could also be made use to expose them to different enterprises so that they can be motivated. The results of Important Profile characteristics of the respondents were on par with the study conducted by Devalatha(2005) and Jain (2015)

Table6 : Participation in Extension Activities N=128

Sl. No.	Extension Activities	Nature of Participation		
		Regularly (Frequency)	Sometimes (Frequency)	Never (Frequency)
1	Farmers Training	9	63	56
2	Group Discussion	20	66	42
3	Method Demonstration	5	40	111
4	Result Demonstration	0	5	123
5	Field Day	2	10	116
6	Agri Exhibition	6	50	72
7	Field Visit	3	17	108
8	Horti. Fair	19	31	78
9	KrishiMela	16	49	63
10	Krishi Tour	7	20	101
11	Aandolana	2	4	122

Table 7 showed that free time availability to the respondents. Nearly 48.00 per cent of the respondents had free time. Among these, majority of them watch TV and few

take rest. Their free time could be utilised to train them in their interested areas of entrepreneurial activities.

Table7: Availability of free time**N=128**

Sl. No.	Response	Number	Percentage	Activity	Number
1	Yes	61	47.66	Kasuti making	01
2	No	67	52.34	Knitting	01
3				Watching TV	44
4				Rest	15

4. Conclusion

Training is an important tool which imparts skills and increases the efficiency of the trainees and improves their performance. Profile characteristics are important attributes which determine training needs. Therefore few characteristics

were studied before analysing their training needs. These profile characteristics help in planning training programmes for the beneficiaries.

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