

**The Role Of Shgs In Spreading Legal Awareness Of Domestic Violence
Against Women In Tamil Nadu**

1. J. KALAVATHI
Ph.D., Research Scholar
Department of History
Annamalai University
Annamalai Nagar – 608 002

2. Dr. P. RAMAR
Assistant Professor in History
D.G. Govt. Arts College (W)
Mayiladuthurai – 609 001

INTRODUCTION

Women's role in equal power sharing and active participation in decision-making, including in political process at all levels will be ensured for the achievement of empowerment. Personnel policies will also be drawn to encourage every individual to participate effectively in the developmental process. Woman, who belongs to economically and socially weaker sections of the society, was even more repressed. Till recent times, women's participation in the decision-making become very low. Sustainable development helps economic growth and fairly equal opportunity for all. Sustainability refer to the continuance of any programme or development. In the context of Self- Help Group, sustainability means SHG become a fixed movement to carry out programmes for the growth of economic development. Outside support is not possible for all the time, therefore, self-supporting or self- sustaining efforts of SHG play a vital role. Self- Help Group organizes a process of economic development of women to achieve a better quality of life.

SELF – HELP GROUP

Self- help groups were started and formed in 1975. In India NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development) initiated in 1986- 1987. The absence of institutional

credits available in the rural area led to establishment of self- help groups. A self- help group is a Social voluntary association of both men and women who came under similar economic condition.

The group members make little savings for a particular duration of time until they have enough capital in their group to start a own lending process. These funds can be utilized for lending purpose (to members or other people). In India, many self- help groups are associated with banking institutions for the delivery of micro- credit. Self- help groups are popular and famous in India and South- East Asian countries. In India, self- help groups first emerged within Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency (MARADA) in 1985. Tamil Nadu women's Empowerment project, an IFAD (International Fund for Agriculture Development) a supported project was implemented through the Tamil Nadu women's Development, which was the first project in the country, around 1990, to evolve the self- help group concept into a state- sponsored programme.

SELF- HELP GROUPS IN TAMIL NADU

The self- help group Movement in Tamil Nadu started with IFAD "International Fund for Agricultural Development" assisted women's development project from the year 1991- 1992. Over the past 20 years the SHG Movement has spread it wings towards the entire state. These Self – Help Groups endorsed with an enrolment of 2,427,141 women members. Multifold activities of SHGs have paved way for improving the village economy.

Creating avenues and opportunities for skill development, including leadership qualities and enabling economic independence are major functions of the “Mahalir Thittam” a project of Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of women Ltd, was aimed at the empowerment of every individual woman folk.

Tamil Nadu as perforunip well on the SHG are that resulted in the boasting of more than 3.78 Lakhs of SHGs directly covered by Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Ltd, through the successful fostering of saving habits and promptness in the repayment, of loan. Three years ago, women were reluctant even to attend Gram Shaba Meetings. Of late attendance of women for the meetings went up by 65 percent. The importance of social audit was disseminated through representing their grievances. They were able to give priorities for meetings and to reorganize themselves into network at the Panchayat level to decide their agenda. The SHGs have become the tool for institutionalizing convergence between various welfare departments.

NEED FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

There is an urgent necessity to improve the status of women with well conceived, and planned, development programmes that would bring active participation based on the women’s needs in order to elevate and empower them. The physical strength and alleged dominance of men has played an important role in controlling women’s freedom of action.

OBJECTIVES OF SELF- HELP GROUPS

- To brief development socially and economically, who live below the poverty line.

- To inculcate self- confidence.
- To promote gender equality and equal rights.
- To promote education and make cent percent literacy.
- To encourage to take over village level administration.
- To take achieve part in the political processes.
- To save them from their income and expenditure.
- To avail loans without pled rip pledge, jewels with money lenders or pledge documents in the banks.
- To unlearn the economic, and political situation and to visit different places like government offices, banks, etc.

WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS:

Self- help groups help the marginalized to increase the skills and brief awareness to women. The objectives of Entrepreneurship Development programme promotes economic activities among the members of Self- Help Group through version means such as skill training, Entrepreneurship Development, credit linkage and market support. The year 2001 was announced as the year of Women Empowerment. The Indian women were controlled by the their male in family from womb to tomb. When she is a child, she is under the control of her father. But after marriage she is under the control of by her husband and at the old age, controlled by her son. They were not even made aware of the utility of education.

NON- FORMAL ADULT EDUCATION EMPOWERS WOMEN

Non formal Education is an effective method of women's empowerment in rural areas. Lairdship empowers a women to unleash the untapped potential within her, transform her life and help her to shape a just and egalitarian society. Therefore, non-formal education pares was for transferring new knowledge and technology to them NFE for empowerment means people gain knowledge understanding to control over social, economic and political forces to improve their standard in the society. Educating a girl in some areas, where there are social and cultural barriers for educating females, community level work may help the parents to understand the value of education. Adult's education classes provide opportunity for flouncing the parents.

CONVERGENCE OF SHG

Convergence means a meeting place. Programmes can be implemented through groups accordion to their needs. The panchayat office or anganwadi Centre is as a meeting place, where the group leaders from the village, act for various schemes. Village level workers also contact her for more information on schemes.

EMPOWERING SELF – HELP GROUP WOMEN:

- Beeping awareness about the Government and bank procedures.
- Helping women able to read and write.
- Taking them for outside visit.
- Developing the capability to manage a mini bank with ledgers and passbooks.
- Aiming at the total abolition of over interest rate (kandhuvatti).
- Enhancing their knowledge and skills to play economic activities.

- Encourage them to increase their incomes by undertaking successfully, economic activities as individual or groups.
- Provide good marketing outlets for their products.
- Establish their participation in the Gram sabhas, Panchayat Level Federation Clusters, Block Level Federations, meetings of BLCC held under the chairmanship of the District Collector.
- Empower the confidence and courage to address and take up various issues concerning themselves and the community.

SELF – HELP GROUP FOR SPECIAL CATEGORY

Special Self – Help Group concept is needed for the disabled, the Widows, Commercial sex Workers, Eunuchs, Endangered artisans, Affected Weavers, Youth and HIV affected women, Agricultural and other working women for daily wages.

The different aspects of women empowerment in democracy, (political empowerment) education of girls (Social Empowerment), eradication of gender barriers in employment (economic empowerment) and land rights and legal machinery (legal empowerment) are discussed below.

A CASE STUDY

A study in Tamil Nadu reveals that a women Self – Help Group maintained the tourist spot at Yeager Hills of Tamil Nadu. Impressed by the activity of SHG the Vellore District Rural Development Agency and State Bank of India provided a revolving fund of Rs.25,000 to the SHG and they leased three “shebang flower trees” and earned considerable

profit. Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman, in her maiden budget on Friday July 5, 2019, stressed on the importance of empowering women.

CONCLUSION

The Self- Help Group render their help the women – folk to participate in the organized activities apart from helping members to mobilize funds. The empowerment of women really starts with This kind of activities of Self- Help Group. In most of developed countries much emphasis is being given the on need for empowering the rural women and their active involvement in participation their development. In our country, strenuous efforts are being taken by the Union and State Governments in improve the Staten of rural women. especially those below who lorry to poverty line through different schemes. In Rural India the high rate of illiteracy and low economic status of women underline the need for increasing their earning power by providing income generating assets. Provision of employment opportunities and income to rural women is ratter a right way to improve their nutrition, health, education, and social status. Women are in need of skill development, managerial empowerment, financial empowerment and leadership qualities. so, a Social Movement as self – help groups was sponsored and promoted at the grass root level, The government save direction to the Banks to provide financial assistance to Self- help groups and Government departments were directed to assist them in both technical and skill development there to Women Self- Help Groups.

REFERENCES

- Bipinkumar, Women Empowerment and Sustainable Development, Regal publications, New Delhi, 2004.

- Gariyali, G.k. Women's own The Self – Help Movement of Tamil Nadu, vetri publishers, New Delhi, 2004.
- ParvinRazia.M, Empowerment of Women strategies and systems for Gender Justice, Dominant publishers and Distributors, New Delhi 2005.
- Role of Women for India Ahead, conference proceedings and Abstracts, SRM University, Chennai, 2007.
- Sarojani Baby.K, Women Empowerment Self- Help Group, the Associated Publishers, Ambala, Cantt, 2006.
- Singh. B.K, Women Empowerment through Self – Help Group, Adhyayan publishers and Distributors, Delhi 2006.
- Sreeramulu.G, Empowerment of Women through Self- Help Group, Eastern Book Corporation, 2006.
- Venkata Ravi.R, Empowerment of people Grassroots Strategies and Issues, Kanishka publication, New Delhi 2004.