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SHGS Motivating Women as Entrepreneurs through Micro Finance" – A Case Study of Shikaripura Town, Shivamogga TQ Dist.

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With reference to the above mentioned subject, we are submitting the abstract & full paper on the sub theme "Micro Finance" paper entitled " SHGs Motivating Women as Entrepreneurs Through Micro Finance" – A Case Study Of Shikaripura Town, Shivamogga Tq, Dt. at 7th International Conference. We submit abstract & full paper along with this through e-mail.

ABSTACT

Micro finance is an innovative concept in the area of finance. It usually means provision of small, micro-credit and other financial services to the poor. Micro finance is one of the better tools for poverty alleviation, attaining economic growth and development in emerging economies. The present paper deals with how SHGs motivating women as entrepreneurs through micro finance. This study aims to empowering of women entrepreneurs with the help of micro finance. The study area is of Shikaripura Town, Shivamogga Tq. & Dist. The sample size is 50. The statistical tools like average, percentage, cumulative percentage are used in the study. The objectives of the paper are to know the role of SHGs in the study area, to know how SHGs create employment to women in the study area, to assess the micro finance requirement for women of SHGs, to study the problems faced by SHGs women and finally to conclude by suggesting solutions for improving the role of SHGs through micro finance.

Keywords: Micro finance, SHGs, Women Entrepreneurs

INTRODUCTION

Micro finance is an innovative concept in the area of finance. It usually means provision of small, micro-credit and other financial services to the poor. Micro finance is one of the better tools for poverty alleviation, attaining economic growth and development in emerging economies. The present paper deals with how SHGs motivating women as entrepreneurs through micro finance. This study aims to empowering of women entrepreneurs with the help of micro finance. The micro finance is better and successfully worked with SHGs. The emergence of the concept of SHGs and joint life liability as made the effective use of micro finance. Today micro finance is the one of emerging business and also as highest number of clients in the world. Women have a unique position in the society. Entrepreneurship enhances financial dependence and self esteem of women. Women managed SHGs have shown remarkable growth in the Indian economy.

MEANING OF MICRO FINANCE

According to Reserve Bank of India, Micro finance is an economic development tool whose objective is to assist the poor the work their way out of poverty. It covers a range of services which includes, provision of credit, many other services kike savings, insurance, money transfers, counseling etc.

MEANING SHGS

A Self Help Group is a financial intermediary committee usually composed of 10 to 12 women or men.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

The present study concentrates on role of SHGs for empowering women as entrepreneur through micro finance with reference Shikaripura Town, Shivamogga Tq. & Dist.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Lall & Sahai, (2008), conduct a comparative assessment of multi-dimensional issues and challenges of women entrepreneurship and family business. The study identified psychographic variable like degree of commitment, entrepreneurial challenges and future plan for expansion.

Dr. R. Emmaniel, (2012), "A Profile of Handloom Industries in India", stated that handloom are important craft product and comprise the largest cottage industry of the country. Due to complication handlooms have lost much of its market and it's almost lost in existence.

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Krupa V.D. & Prabhu, (2011), approached the women empowerment is the ability of women to exercise full control over once action. The study analyzes and examines the role of SHGs in making women as an entrepreneur.

S.K. Badodiya,(2012), in his work the impact of SHGs shows and observed that poverty is a great social and more challenging problem. This can be eliminated through empowering poor women to be a part of SHGs and avail financial assistance in micro finance.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To know the role of SHGs in the study area.
2. To know how SHGs create employment to women in the study area.
3. To assess the micro finance requirement for women of SHGs.
4. To study the problems faced by SHGs women.

METHODOLOGY

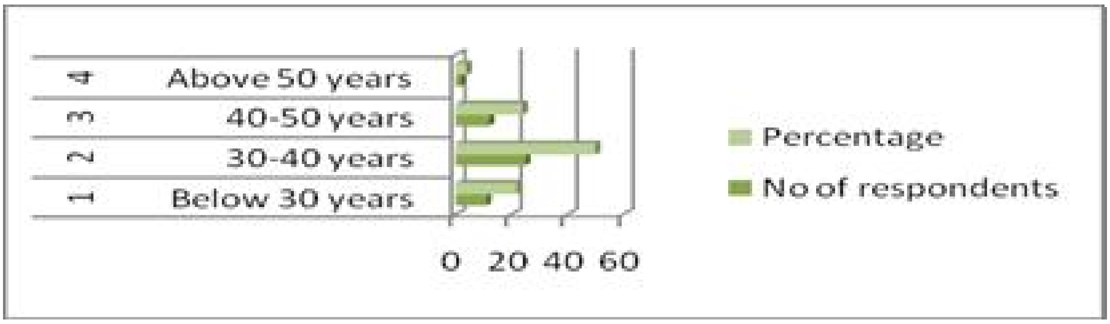
The study collects data from both primary data and secondary data. The primary data are collected through a well-structured questionnaire. The secondary data have been collected by books and publications, related information from net, magazine and journals. The Convenience sampling method is used. The study area is Shikaripura Town of Shivamogga Tq, Dist. The Sample size is of 50. The Statistical tools used in the study are averages, percentage & cumulative percentage methods.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA.

Table-1: Age group of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Age of the respondents	No of respondents	Percentage	Valid percentage	Cumulative percentage
1	Below 30 years	11	22	22	22
2	30-40 years	25	50	50	72
3	40-50 years	12	24	24	96
4	Above 50 years	02	04	04	100
Total		50	100	100	

Source: Primary data.



Inference: The 50% of the respondents were between 30-40years, 24% of the respondents between 40-50 years, 22% of the respondents below 30 years and 4 % of the respondents are above 50 years.

Table -2: Qualification of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Qualification of the respondents	No of respondents	Percentage	Valid percentage	Cumulative percentage
1	Primary	20	40	40	40
2	SSLC	15	30	30	70
3	Degree	13	26	26	96
4	Others	02	04	04	100
Total		50	100	100	

Source: Primary data.

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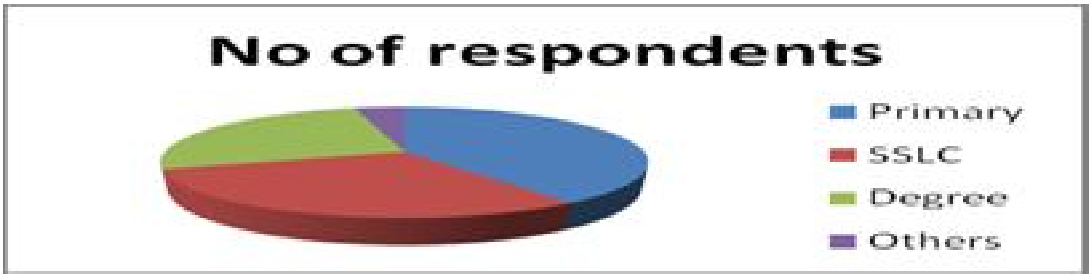
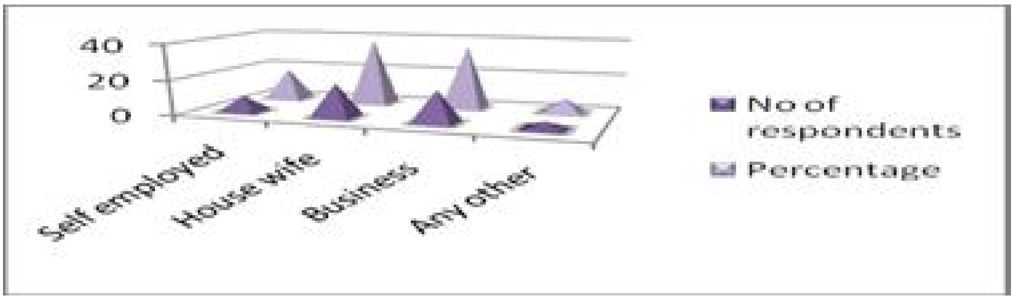


Inference: The 40% of the respondents are having their primary education, 40% of the respondents are having their primary education, 30% of the respondents are having their SSLC education, 26% of the respondents are having their degree education and 2% of the respondents are having other education.

Table-3: Occupation of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Occupation	No of Respondents	Percentage	Valid percentage	Cumulative percentage
1	Self employed	09	18	18	18
2	House wife	19	38	38	56
3	Business	18	36	36	92
4	Any other	04	08	08	100
Total		50	100	100	

Source: Primary data.

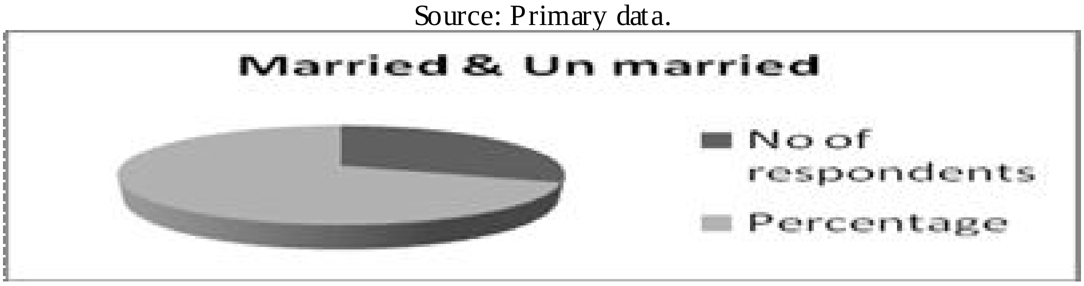


Inference: The 38% of the respondents are house wife, 36% of the respondents are doing business, 18% of the respondents are self employed and 8 % of the respondents are doing other work.

Table-4: Marital Status of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Marital Status	No of respondents	Percentage	Valid percentage	Cumulative percentage
1	Married	42	96	96	96
2	Unmarried	08	04	04	100
Total		50	100	100	

Source: Primary data.



Inference: The 96% of the respondents are married and 4 % of the respondents are unmarried.

Table-5: Income of the Respondents.

Sl.	Income per	No of	Percentage	Valid	Cumulative

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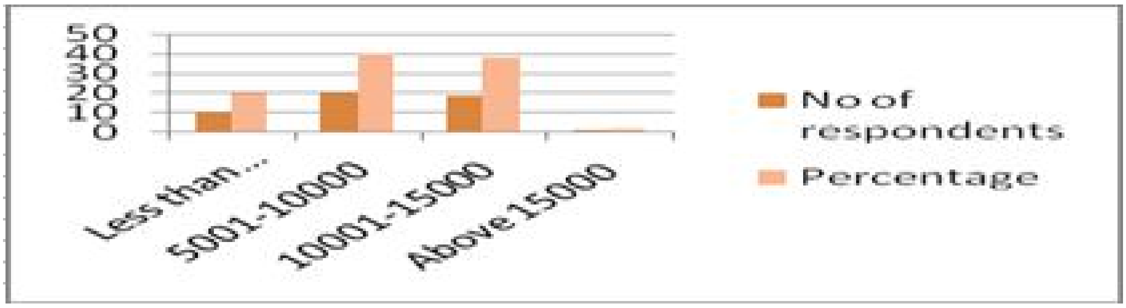
No.	month	Respondents		percentage	percentage
1	Less than 5000	10	20	20	20
2	5001-10000	20	40	40	60
3	10001-15000	19	38	38	98
4	Above 15000	01	02	02	100
Total		50	100	100	

Source: Primary data.

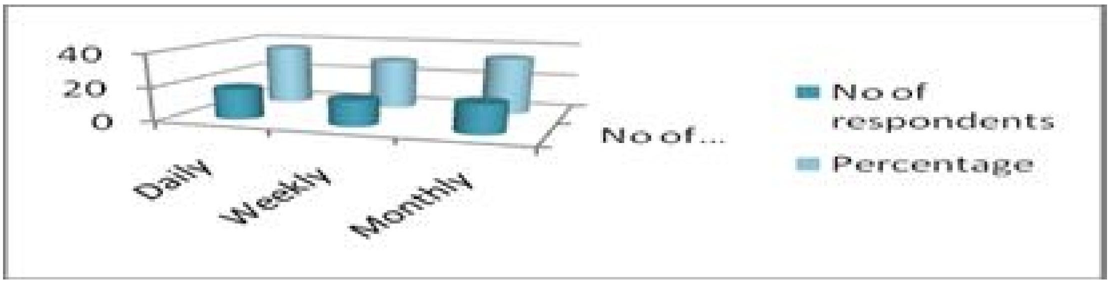


Inference : The 40 % respondents are having income between Rs5001-10000, 38 % respondents are having income between Rs 10001-15000, 20 % respondents are having less than Rs 5000 and 2 % respondents are having income above Rs 15000.

Table -6: Savings of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Savings	No of respondents	Percentage	Valid percentage	Cumulative percentage
1	Daily	18	36	36	36
2	Weekly	15	30	30	66
3	Monthly	17	34	34	100
Total		50	100	100	

Source: Primary data.



Inference: The 36 % of the respondents are saving daily, 34 % of the respondents are saving monthly and 30% of the respondents are saving weekly.

Table -7: Number of respondents interested to start any business through avail loan.

Sl. No.	Loan	No of respondents	Percentage	Valid percentage	Cumulative percentage
1	Yes	45	90	90	90
2	No	05	10	10	100
Total		50	100	100	

Source: Primary data.

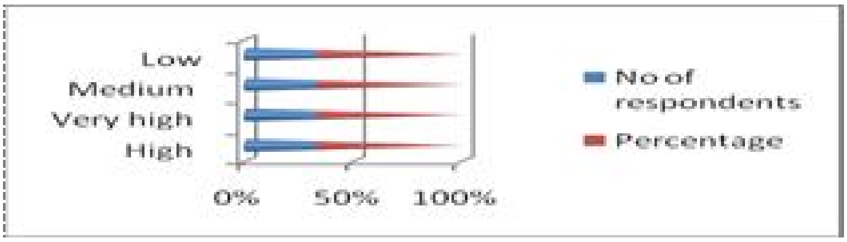
Inference: The 90 % of respondents are showing interest towards to start new business through availing loan and 5 % of respondents are not showing interest towards to start new business through availing loan.

Table-8: Respondents life style after joining to SHGs.

Sl.	Life style	No of respondents	Percentage	Valid	Cumulative

No.				percentage	percentage
1	High	18	36	36	36
2	Very high	15	30	30	66
3	Medium	16	32	32	92
4	Low	01	02	02	100
Total		50	100	100	

Source: Primary data.

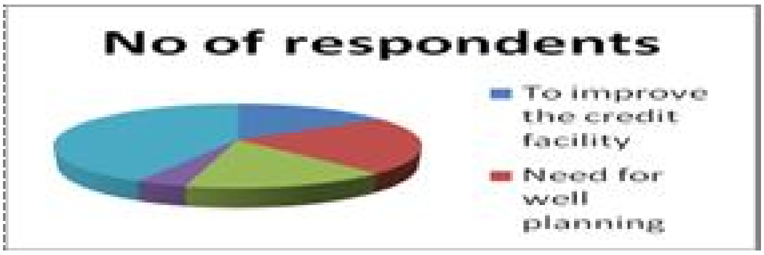


Inference: The 36 % of the respondents are opined that their life style as changed after joining to SHGs at a high level, 32 % of the respondents are opined that their life style s changed after joining to SHGs at a very high level, 30 % of the respondents are opined that their life style s changed after joining to SHGs at a medium level and 2 % of the respondents are opined that their life style s changed after joining to SHGs at a low level.

Table-9: Suggestions to improve SHGs.

Sl. No.	Suggestions	No of Respondents	Percentage	Valid percentage	Cumulative percentage
1	To improve the credit facility	08	16	16	16
2	Need for well planning	11	22	22	38
3	To improve savings	08	16	16	54
4	Coordination	02	04	04	58
5	To reduce interest rate	21	42	42	100
Total		50	100	100	

Source: Primary data.



Inference: The 42% of respondents give suggestion to reduce interest rate on the loan, 22% of respondents give suggestion to need well planning, 16 % of respondent's gives suggestion to improve credit facility & savings and 4% of respondents give suggestion to have coordination among members of the SHGs.

FINDINGS

- 50% of the respondents were between 30-40years, and 4 % of the respondents are above 50 years.
- 40% of the respondents are having their primary education, 2% of the respondents are having other education.
- 38% of the respondents are house wife, and 8 % of the respondents are doing other work.
- 96% of the respondents are married and 4 % of the respondents are unmarried.
- 40% respondents are having income between Rs5001-10000, and 2 % respondents are having income above Rs 15000.

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- 90% of respondents are showing interest towards to start new business through availing loan and 5 % of respondents are not showing interest towards to start new business through availing loan.
- 36% of the respondents are opined that their life style as changed after joining to SHGs at a high level and 2 % of the respondents are opined that their life style s changed after joining to SHGs at a low level,
- 42% of respondents give suggestion to reduce interest rate on the loan, and 4% of respondents give suggestion to have coordination among members of the SHGs.

SUGGESTIONS

- SHGs should concentrate more on increasing income level.
- SHGs members should place for income generation.
- Many of its members are not utilizing savings amount properly instead they are utilizing for other objectives.
- Many of the respondents are not aware about SHGs, NGOs, Bank, Government Bodies, Schemes, plans and others.
- Some of the respondents are having indifferent attitude in SHGs.
- The family should encourage women to be a part of SHGs.
- SHGs members properly utilize subsidy given by the Government.

CONCLUSION

Women entrepreneurship is important factor to empower the women in the country. They need to be promoted and motivated for further growth. The SHG is playing such great role but at central level some major step should need to take. It is also observed that the motivating factor such as utilization of own experience, knowledge, interest, family support, economic needs, personal ego satisfaction and desire to become independent are helping to further growth, but it is flexible. It may affect to the entrepreneurs to their psychological nature. Any how the women entrepreneurship and can be stated in small investment. We feel it is major activity to economic development of nation.

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