

Involvement of Technical Assistants for Teaching Primary Electronic Gadgets uses to Rural People

S. Janifar vinnarasi, R.Vasuki, G. Anandhi

Abstract: *The vicious cycle of poverty deprives women, the opportunities to have equal access to participate in many developmental programmes. Self Help Groups has been the most potent gross-roots movement in modern India. The Government recognized the necessity of the empowerment of women by involving them in the economic activity with the use of various voluntary organizations. One such voluntary Non –Government organization is Daughters of Mary Immaculate (DMI) a registered NGO promoted under the MahilarThittam scheme (Mathi) in Kanchipuram District. This study attempts to bring a real picture of Economic impact of women SHG's in Kanchipuram District.*

Keywords: *Self Help Groups, Empowerment, Economic Impact, MahilarThittam*

I. INTRODUCTION

Women have not been treated on par with men in every aspect of life though their role is crucial for the substance of family, society as well as for the development of economy as a whole. So, women have to empower to make them literates and make themselves free from economic exploitation and oppression[1]-[3]. The creation of employment opportunities for women has always been an important objective of various development programmes. Even though there are many schemes for development of women, Self Help Group for women is one of the successful scheme, which is improving women empowerment and plays a major role to eradicate the poverty particularly in rural areas. SathyaSundaram states that self improvement gatherings are willful relationship of individuals framed to achieve a few objectives. These are bunches that have comparative social character, legacy, position or conventional occupations and meet up for a typical reason and oversee assets to serve the gathering individuals. MahalarThittam (Mathi) is a financial strengthening program for ladies executed by Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of ladies Ltd. Mathi depends on SHG approach and is actualized in association with N.G.O's. and network based association[4]-[5]. This methodology was begun in a little route in Dharmapuri

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District in the year 1989 and was continuously presented in every one of the locale of the state. Today the SHG development is a dynamic development spread over all locale of the state[21]-[23]. The different strengthening influences a lady overcomes Self Help Groups makes her sure to confront the life and its issues.

The ladies members by joining self improvement gatherings got presentation to casual learning, chance to move with comparative premium partners which gives conscientization and small scale credit, an approach to procure. The womanhood gets an open door for strengthening through these three crucial elements of self improvement gathering[24]-[25]. This strengthening clear them a path for their political, social, prudent and legitimate life which empowers a general underscored employments[6]-[8].

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Reinhard Dirk (2006) opines that Micro insurance offers poor people protection from risks, such as destitution caused by illness. He narrates various micro insurance models, the partner asset mode, co-operative model, community model etc., through which there are specific challenges case studies of various models have shown that they can be overcome[9]-[11].

Dr. Jeremy Shapiro et al. (2010) states that Micro finance movement leads to make, financial products and services available to low income households. This will allow house hold to accumulate savings, finance productive endeavors, to manage risks and cash flow.

A. Objective

To dissect the statistic status of ladies Self Help Groups of DMI in Kanchipuram District and to look at the connection between statistic profiles and monetary effect of ladies in Self Help Groups of DMI in Kanchipuram District.

B. Hypothesis

The study is based on the following null hypothesis: –

There is no significant relationship between age of the members and the economic impact of DMI in Kanchipuram District[12].

There is no significant relationship between educational qualification of the



members and the economic impact of DMI in Kanchipuram District.

There is no significant relationship between income level of the members and the economic impact of DMI in Kanchipuram District.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Table shows that 35% of sample respondents are of below 25 years of age and only 4.17% of sample respondents are more than 40 years. This shows that young women constitutes more in number than the adult women in joining SHG in the study area. This is evident very clearly as more than 83% of the respondents belongs to less than 35 years of age[13]-[16].

Table 1 : Demographic Profile - Age of the Respondents

Demographic variables	Categories	No. of respondents	Percentage
Age	Up to 25	42	35.00
	26 – 30	33	27.50
	31 - 35	25	20.83
	36 – 40	10	8.33
	41 - 45	5	4.17

Table shows that more than 37.5% of sample respondents who have joined self help groups are illiterate. This is followed by those who have completed primary education and Secondary Education with 20.83% and 25%, respectively. From this it can be states those women who are below Secondary level education or illiterate are more interested in joining self help groups as they provide a mean to earn income for their economic upliftment[17]-[19].

Table 2: Demographic profile – educational status of the respondents

Demographic variables	Categories	No. of respondents	Percentage
Educational status	Illiterate	45	37.50
	Primary	25	20.83
	S.S.L.C.	30	25.00
	H.Sc	15	12.50
	Degree and above	5	4.17

Table reveals that 41 % of sample respondents who have joined in SHG belongs to category of earning less than Rs.1,000 per month. 90% of women who have joined SHG belong to a family whose income are less than Rs. 3000. This shows that lower income female members are more interested to join SHG as they provide alternative employment opportunities to enhance their family income[20].

Table 3: Demographic profile –monthly income of the respondents

Demographic variables	Categories	No. of respondents	Percentage
Monthly family income (Rs)	Less than 1000	50 35 25 7 3	41.6
	1001 - 2000	35	29.16
	2001 - 3000	25	20.83
	3001 - 4000	7	5.83
	Above 4000	3	2.50

IV. CONCLUSION

Financial advancement is the fundamental part of one's improvement. The SHGs help the individuals to improve their financial conditions. The improvement in financial conditions is seen through increment in investment funds, Value of benefits, measure of use, ascend in pay and arrangement of work openings. The impression of the example individuals on the financial effect of Self-Help Groups has been found out by considering different monetary factors. From the measurable examination it is unmistakably indicated that the connection between the statistic factors age and family pay with the financial effect are critical at 5% level. The statistic variable instruction capability doesn't give measurably huge association with the financial effect. In this manner ladies of youthful age gathering (under 35) having a place with lower family pay gathering are monetarily engaged by the Self Help Groups of DMI in Kanchipuram District of Tamil Nadu.

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