

Original Research Article

Constraints Faced by Members of Self-Help Group and Invite their Suggestion to Overcome These Constraints

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ABSTRACT

The present study conducted in two talukas viz. Parbhani and Selu were selected Purposively from Parbhani District and Three villages from each taluka were selected purposively, from each village ten respondents were selected. The study "Participation of Self-help group members in agriculture and allied activities" conducted namely Wadgao, Pimpalgao, Pedgao, Rawalgao, Dhanegao, Rawalgao, Kundi. The constituting total sample size is 120 respondents. The data were collected by personal interview method with the help of structured interview schedule. The data were tabulated, analysed and interpreted. Distribution of respondents according to on the basis of performance of women SHG in agriculture and allied activities. The Ex-Post-Facto research design was used for the research study.

Keywords

Self-Help Group (SHG),
Constraints,
Respondents

Introduction

Most of the rural women are exploited by landlords for their personal good and enrichment and women are treated as servant. So, government must intervene and formulate policies to uplift the rural women. Now, the women are more working than men and most of the farming activities (80%) are done by females. So, this era is called as Feminization of Agriculture and Female face of Farming. Women contribute heavily to agriculture in the developing world, especially in the production of food for the households. Compared to men, women are generally involved in wider range of crop, livestock and agro-based activities and perform a wider range of pre-planting and post-harvest tasks. Women play a significant and crucial role in agricultural development and allied activities.

The majority of farms own some livestock. The pattern of livestock strength is mainly influenced by various factors such as farm size, cropping pattern, availability of range-lands including fodder and pasture. It is common practice in the rural areas to give an animal as part of a women dowry and also rural women earn extra income from the sale of milk and animals.

Women constitute about 48 per cent of country's population and play an equally important role along with men in creating a better family life. The presence of Indian women in agriculture is ancient and inexorable. In Indian agriculture women continue to share a number of farm operations with men. Besides agriculture women have major share of work in animal

husbandry, home making and upliftment of family economic. In India about 86 per cent of rural women work in agriculture and allied activities (Borah, 1998).

Materials and Methods

The present study was carried out in Marathwada region of Maharashtra State during the year 2019-20. The Maharashtra state is divided into 6 districts with two regions. Among this Marathwada region was selected for present study. The present investigation was carried out in Marathwada region comprises of out of 8 districts. Out of 8 districts for the present study one district is selected randomly, i.e. Parbhani. In Parbhani district comprised of 9 talukas, out of which two talukas selected purposively i.e. Parbhani and Selu. In selected talukas three villages were purposively selected, thus total six villages were selected for the present investigation. From each selected village, ten (10) Self Help Group members were selected purposively. That members who are involved in agriculture and allied activities was selected as a respondent. Thus, 120 (Total $10 \times 12 = 120$) total respondents for the present study. The constraint in the present study was operationalized as any condition or factor, which might hinder or restrict the use of it. The data were collected by using a well-structured interview schedule technique. The data collected were coded, complied and analysed using frequencies, percentages and rank.

Results and Discussions

The data from Table 1 clearly revealed that major constraints were faced by the SHG members were of varied type and having more intensity. The data revealed that 73.33 per cent respondents' rate of knowledge of advanced agricultural technology, while 56.67 per cent lack of improved agricultural

tools specific for farm women, followed by 50.83 per cent respondents lack of facilities to carry heavy weight of fodder and 48.33 per cent timely unavailability of production resources used in agriculture. Other constraints were observed that 44.17 per cent respondent high cost of chemical fertilizers & pesticides and 46.67 per cent lack of irrigation facilities.

The finding supports the finding shown by Bhamare (2006), Warkade (2010) and Aggarwal *et al.*, (2013).

Suggestions to overcome the constraints in agriculture and allied activities

Suggestions confronted by farm women in respect of improving their position for further development may be considered as feedback to overcome the constraints. The detail of suggestions confronted by SHG members in improving the level in agricultural and allied activities are presented in Table 2.

Major suggestions expressed by the self help group women was cooperation among family members while taking decision about farm activities 79.16 per cent, while 66.66 per cent training programme should be organize for improved farm technology for farm women, followed by 62.5 per cent of the SHG members suggested Senior women of family should support and guide to farm women, whereas 50.00 per cent of the farm women suggested senior men members of family should motivate the farm women for work to build-up their confidence to take risk and 41.66 per cent of them suggested that there should be friendly environment and interaction among the family members while taking decision. The finding supports the finding shown by Devendra *et al.*, (2010), Gondaliya (2012) and Singh (2013).

Table.1 Constraints faced by members of SHG in participation of agriculture and allied activities

Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Per cent	Rank
1.	Rate of knowledge of advanced agricultural technology	88	73.33	I
2.	Lack of improved agricultural tools specific for farm women	68	56.67	II
3.	Lack of facilities to carry heavy weight of fodder	61	50.83	III
4.	Timely unavailability of production resources used in agriculture	58	48.33	IV
5.	High cost of chemical fertilizers & pesticides	53	44.17	VI
6.	Lack of irrigation facilities	56	46.67	V

Table.2 Suggestions to overcome the constraints in agriculture and allied activities

Sr. no.	Suggestion	Frequency	Per cent	Rank
1.	Training programme should be organized for improved farm technology for farm women	80	66.66	II
2.	There should be cooperation among family members while taking decision about farm activities	95	79.16	I
3.	Senior men members of family should motivate the farm women for work to build-up their confidence to take risk	60	50.00	IV
4.	Senior women of family should support and guide to farm women	75	62.5	III
5.	There should be friendly environment and interaction among the family members while taking decision	50	41.66	V

In conclusion, majority of the respondents (73.33) reported rate of knowledge of advanced agricultural technology. Majority of the respondents (79.16) reported there should be cooperation among family members while taking decision about farm activities

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