

Original Research Article

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Socio Economic Characteristics of Self Help Group Tribal Women in Nilgiris District, India

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ABSTRACT

A study was taken up among the tribal women in the Nilgiris district mainly to assess the determinants of tribal women SHG members for joining SHGs. Kotagiri and Gudalur blocks were selected based on the presence of NGOs specifically working for the tribes. Totally twelve SHGs have been randomly selected for the study. This comprises four each from Todas, Kattunayakas and Paniyas. A sample of 10 members from each SHGs have been randomly selected. Thus the total sample size is 120. The study reveals that 38.33 per cent of the tribal women have low level credit orientation. Majority (75.83%) of the tribal women are found consulting with spouse and elders for making decisions at all levels followed by consulting with their family members. Majority (40.83%) of the tribal women have low level of socio-cultural linkage. Majority (40.83%) of the tribal women, exhibited a low level of intra-tribal communication. Majority (40.83%) of the tribal women possessed low leadership abilities. More than half (54.16%) of the tribal women were found to have a low level of entrepreneurial self-efficacy, 65.00 per cent of the tribal women in the total sample were found to have low pre-entrepreneurial exposure. Majority (85.00%) of the tribal women are well aware of the Integrated Tribal Development Programmes.

Keywords

Tribal women, Socio economic characteristics, Self help groups.

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Introduction

In recent years, SHGs have become significant institutions for tribal development. It is now being increasingly realized that instead of targeting the individual in the process of development, it would be more useful to adopt the approach of group development (Wilson, 2007).

The group approach makes available the collective wisdom and combined resources for any task. With this background, a critical study of the evaluation of the socio economic characteristics of the Nilgiris tribal women

Self Help Group members have been carried out.

Materials and Methods

Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu was purposively selected because it is one of the districts where the percentage of tribal population is higher and the tribal SHGs are actively functioning. Kotagiri and Gudalur blocks were selected based on the presence of NGOs specifically working for the tribes. Among these NGOs, NAWA (Nilgiris

Adivasi Welfare Association) of Kotagiri block and CTRD (Centre for Tribal and Rural Development Trust) of Gudalur block were purposively selected because both the NGOs strive for the upliftment of the tribal communities viz., Paniyas, Kattunayakars, Todas, Irulas, Kotas and Kurumbas. Among these tribal communities, Todas, Kattunayakas and Paniyas were selected since these communities have more number of women SHGs engaged in the entrepreneurial activities.

Based on this, a sample of eight SHGs and four SHGs from CTRD and NAWA respectively were selected. A sample of ten members from each SHG was considered for the study. From these twelve SHGs, a sample of 120 members was considered as respondents for the study.

Results and Discussion

The socio economic characteristics of tribal women Self Help Group members are given in Table 1.

Credit orientation

Credit orientation decides the degree of orientation to avail credit from credit institutions. The overall analysis reveals that 38.33 per cent of the tribal women have low level credit orientation. The reason behind this is that the tribal women feel that credit makes them fall easy victim to local money lenders and leads them to be dependent on them.

Decision making behaviour

For any activity, decision making is pivotal. The extent to which a woman is able to take independent decision is a measure of her empowerment. Among the total respondents, majority (75.83%) of the tribal women are found consulting with spouse and elders for

making decisions at all levels followed by consulting with their family members.

Socio-cultural linkage

From the above table, the overall inference infers that majority (40.83%) of the tribal women have low level of socio-cultural linkage. This could be possible as the tribal women are more of traditional in nature with more of conservative behaviour and their linkage outside their social system would also tend to be low.

Intra-tribal communication

It refers to all such activities performed the tribes to share their ideas and experiences with regard to their economic prosperity. With respect to the total sample, majority (40.83%) of the tribal women, exhibited a low level of intra-tribal communication.

Leadership abilities

Leadership ability refers to ability of a person to influence people to co-operate in achieving a goal. With respect to all the three communities, majority (40.83%) of the tribal women possessed low leadership abilities.

Entrepreneurial self-efficacy

Entrepreneurial self-efficacy is the dynamic set of beliefs about one's capacity to start a new venture and succeed in carrying it out. Table 1 reveals that more than half (54.16%) of the tribal women were found to have a low level of entrepreneurial self-efficacy followed by medium and high levels.

Pre entrepreneurial exposure

Table 1 reveals that 65.00 per cent of the tribal women in the total sample were found to have low pre-entrepreneurial exposure followed by high and medium levels.

Table.1 Distribution of respondents based on the socio economic characteristics of tribal women SHG members

S. No.	Profile of respondents	Category	Total (n=120)	
			No	%
1.	Credit orientation	Low	46	38.33
		Moderate	40	33.33
		High	34	28.34
2.	Decision making behaviour	Self without consulting	7	5.83
		Consulting with Spouse/elders	91	75.83
		Consulting all the family members	22	18.34
		Others help in taking decisions	-	-
		No participation	-	-
3.	Socio-cultural linkage	Low	49	40.83
		Moderate	43	35.83
		High	28	23.34
4.	Intra-tribal communication	Low	49	40.83
		Moderate	43	35.83
		High	28	23.34
5.	Leadership abilities	Low	49	40.83
		Moderate	42	35.00
		High	29	24.17
6.	Entrepreneurial self-efficacy	Low	65	54.16
		Moderate	31	25.84
		High	24	20.00
7.	Pre entrepreneurial exposure	Low	78	65.00
		Moderate	16	13.33
		High	26	21.67
8.	Awareness on tribal developmental programmes	Horticulture department	95	79.17
		Hill Area Development Programme	90	75.00
		Scheme for Tea planting for tribal farmers	90	75.00
		Tamil Nadu Government Insurance Scheme	64	53.33
		Forest Rights Act	90	75.00
		Integrated Child Development Programme	61	50.83
		Health Education Programmes	100	83.33
		Integrated Tribal Development Programme	102	85.00

Awareness on tribal developmental programmes

From the above table it could be inferred that from the total sample point of view, majority (85.00%) of the tribal women are well aware of the Integrated Tribal Development Programmes.

The tribal women have become well secured in their livelihood status due to their participation in Self Help Groups. If every effort taken results in the expected positive ways, the tribal women could visualize and experience the better side of their lives. This has been proved in the study. Once after the introduction of Self Help Groups, the tribal

women have begun to actively participate in all spheres of social activities.

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