

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2020.902.050>

Performance of Mahila Mandals of Nehru Yuva Kendra in Tumakuru District-A Comparative Analysis

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ABSTRACT

The research study was conducted in purposively selected Tumakuru district of Karnataka. Out of 10 taluks, three taluks and two Mahila Mandals per taluk were selected based on maximum number of training programmes conducted by NYK making total of six Mahila Mandals. Data were collected and analysed by using appropriate statistical tools. The results of the study revealed that majority of Mahila Mandals belonged to very good performance category in number of members, selection of group leaders, attendance of members in meetings, utilization of savings amount (83.33%), number of meetings conducted (monthly), timings of meetings conducted, knowledge on Mahila Mandals constitutions and bye-laws (100.00%), repayment of loan borrowed, expansion of entrepreneurial skills, participation in state and district level Samelanas in every year, training undergone (50.00%). With respect to saving amount, Saraswathi Mahila Samaja stands first with the amount of Rs. 64,800. Among six Mahila Mandals, Bharathiya Mahila Samaja was ranked first. With respect to overall performance of taluk wise Mahila Mandals, almost equal percent of performance showed by Mahila Mandals of Tumakuru (34.59 %) and Tiptur taluk (33.46 %). Only half of the Mahila Mandals belonged to high level of performance. Hence, NYKs should concentrate on the rest of half of the members to improve performance by strengthening performance indicators through various extension educational activities.

Keywords

Nehru Yuva
Kendras, Mahila
Mandals and
Performance

Article Info

Accepted:
05 January 2020
Available Online:
10 February 2020

Introduction

Almost half of the human resource of the world constitutes women and that is why they influence the growth of nation's economy. In

Indian society, women have a multi-dimensional role. The largest number of women in India is engaged in farming operations either as cultivators or as supervisors or as agriculture laborers. Active

involvement of women is very essential for the success of the any community development initiative. This has been proved on many occasions all over the world more so in the developing countries. In agrarian nations such as India, farm women are major producer of food because; agriculture is largely house hold enterprise and they play various roles and work hard to stabilize their family.

A well trained farm woman gives a country enormous potential for economic and social development. It is important that women are viewed as an investment opportunity and are treated as partners in the development process. Proper channelization of this energy and enthusiasm for constructive work in agriculture and rural development can contribute to development of country.

Hence, the concept of MahilaMandal gained significance, especially after 1972 when Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK) started in India and it started experimenting ensuring the participation of members of MahilaMandals.

The MahilaMandal is defined as a voluntary group valuing personal interactions and mutual aid as a means of altering the problems perceived as alterable and personal by most of its participants. This strategy made a silent revolution in India regarding poverty eradication by empowering the rural women.

MahilaMandals are small groups created for the purpose of enabling members to get economic benefit out of mutual help, empowerment of women and provide employment opportunity. The group based-approach not only enables the poor women to accumulate capital by way of small savings but also help them to have access to formal credit facilities with subsidiary occupations with the help of NYKs. In general, the

MahilaMandals created were implemented to reach the rural women effectively and help them to obtain easy access to facilities like savings and credit in the long run in alleviating poverty by empowering them, providing knowledge about the various training programmes organised by NYKs and create the employment opportunities.

MahilaMandal under Nehru Yuva Kendra are uplifting its members by means of providing trainings that will enable them to self-employment such as tailoring, knitting, dress designing, beautification, candle making, mehendi designing, bags making, pot designing, hand embroidery, machine embroidery, fresh flowers making/ bouquet and computer course etc.

The progress of any MahilaMandal depends on the participation of its members in different programmes organised by NYKs and their active involvement in the activities of programs of MahilaMandals and other organizations. With this background the effort was made to know Performance and Comparative Analysis of MahilaMandals of Nehru Yuva Kendra in Tumakuru District.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in purposively selected Tumakuru district of Karnataka. Out of 10 taluks, three taluks and two MahilaMandals per taluk were selected based on maximum number of training programmes conducted by NYK making total of six MahilaMandals.

The data were collected by using personal interview method with the help of the structured interview schedule and analysed by using Minitab software and the statistical tools like frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation.

Table.1 Indicator wise performance of MahilaMandals of NYKs (n = 6)

Sl. No.	Performance Indicators	Category	Groups	Per cent
1	Number of members	Very good (15-20)	5	83.33
		Good (10-15)	1	16.67
2	Selection of group leaders	Very good	5	83.33
		Good	1	16.67
3	Number of meetings conducted(monthly)	Very good (2 and more meetings in a month)	6	100.00
4	Attendance of members in meetings	Very good (>90%)	5	83.33
		Good (70%-90%)	1	16.67
5	Timings of meetings conducted	Very good (evening 4 p.m. after)	6	100.00
6	Members savings amount	Very good(Rs.>37,216)	1	16.67
		Good	3	50.00
		Unsatisfactory(Rs.<19,050)	2	33.33
7	Accumulated savings of MahilaMandals	Very good (>3lakhs)	1	16.67
		Good (2-3 lakhs)	3	50.00
		Unsatisfactory (<2 lakhs)	2	33.33
8	Utilization of savings amount	Very good (Fully used for loaning purposes only)	5	83.33
		Good (other purposes)	1	16.67
9	Repayment of loan barrowed	Very good (> 55 score)	3	50.00
		Good (53-55)	1	16.67
		Unsatisfactory (<53)	2	33.33
10	Maintenance of books/register's	Very good	1	16.67
		Good	4	66.66
		Unsatisfactory	1	16.67
11	Income Generating activities of MahilaMandals	High (>5 lakhs)	2	33.33
		Medium (4-5 lakhs)	3	50.00

		Low (<4 lakhs)	1	16.67
12	Expansion of Entrepreneurial skills	High	3	50.00
		Medium	1	16.67
		Low	2	33.33
13	Knowledge on MahilaMandals constitutions and bye-laws (rules and regulations) for conduct of day to day business	Very good (Known to all)	6	100
14	Knowledge on NYKs programmes	High (> 30.60)	2	33.33
		Medium (28.74 – 30.60)	3	50.00
		Low (< 28.74)	1	16.67
15	Credit Facilities availed for self-employment	High (4 and more agency)	1	16.67
		Medium (2-3 agency)	3	50.00
		Low (<2 agency)	2	33.33
16	Attended inter-state study tours	High (> 18.03)	2	33.33
		Medium (16.31 – 18.03)	1	16.67
		Low (< 16.31)	3	50.00
17	Participation in state and district level Samelanas in every year	High (> 15.18)	3	50.00
		Medium (12.82 – 15.81)	1	16.67
		Low (< 12.82)	2	33.33
18	Training undergone	High (> 37.87)	3	50.00
		Medium (33.47 – 37.87)	1	16.67
		Low (< 33.47)	2	33.33
19	Incentives awards to Mahila Mandals	High (> 17.55)	2	33.33
		Medium (16.45 – 17.55)	3	50.00
		Low (< 16.45)	1	16.67

Results and Discussion

Indicator wise performance of MahilaMandals of NYKs

The data in Table 1 revealed the indicators namely, number of members, selection of group leaders, number of meetings conducted

(monthly), attendance of members in meetings, timings of meetings conducted, members savings amount, accumulated savings of MahilaMandals, utilization of savings amount, repayment of loan borrowed, maintenance of books/register's, income generating activities of MahilaMandals, expansion of entrepreneurial skills,

knowledge on MahilaMandals constitutions and byelaws (rules and regulations) for conduct of day to day business, knowledge on NYKs programmes, credit facilities availed for self-employment, attended inter-state study tours, participation in state and district level Samelanas in every year, training undergone, Incentives awards to MahilaMandals.

With regard to number of members, 83.33 per cent and 16.67 percent of mahilamandals are belonged to very good and good categories respectively. About 83.33 per cent and 16.67 percent of MahilaMandals belonged to very good and good categories respectively in selection of group leaders.

Cent per cent of MahilaMandals were belonged to very good category respectively in number (2 or more meetings in a month) of meetings conducted.

Cent per cent of mahilamandals are belonged to very good category in timings of meeting conducted. Majority (50.00%) of mahilamandals belonged to good category followed by unsatisfactory (33.33%) and very good (16.67%) categories in members saving amount respectively. Further, 50.00 per cent, 33.33 per cent and 16.67 percent of

mahilamandals belonged to good, very good and unsatisfactory categories respectively in accumulated savings of mahilamandals. About 83.33 per cent and 16.67 percent of mahilamandals belonged to very good and good categories respectively in utilization of saving amount.

About 50.00 per cent, 33.33 per cent and 16.67 per cent of mahilamandals belonged to very good, unsatisfactory and good categories respectively in repayment of loan borrowed. Majority (66.6%) of mahilamandals belonged to good category followed by very good (16.67%) and unsatisfactory (16.67%) categories respectively in maintenance of register's/books.

With respect to income generating activities, 50 per cent of mahilamandals belonged to medium level followed by high (33.33%) and low (16.67%) level categories respectively.

Similarly with regard to expansion of entrepreneurial skills, 50.00 per cent, 33.33 per cent and 16.67 per cent of mahilamandals belonged to high, low and medium level category. Cent per cent of mahilamandals are belonged to very good category in knowledge on mahilamandals constitutions and bye-laws for conduct of day to day business.

Table.2 Distribution of MahilaMandals of NYKs according to their overall performance (n = 6)

Sl. No.	Category	Frequency	Per cent	
1	Low (< 41.93)	1	16.70	Mean = 44.33
2	Medium (41.93 – 46.73)	2	33.30	
3	High (> 46.73)	3	50.00	S.D. = 4.80
	Total	6	100.00	

Majority (50.00%) of mahilamandals were belonged to medium level of category followed by high (33.33) and low (16.67%) level of categories respectively in knowledge on NYKs programmes.

About 50.00 per cent, 33.33 per cent and 16.67 per cent of mahilamandals were belonged to medium, low and high level of categories respectively in credit facilities availed for self-employment.

50.00 per cent of mahilamandals belonged to low level category followed by high (33.33%) and medium (16.67%) level of categories respectively in attended inter-state study tours.

Nearly 50.00 per cent of mahilamandals were belonged to high level category followed by low (33.33%) and medium (16.67%) level categories of participation in state and district level samelanas in every year.

50.00 per cent, 33.33 per cent and 16.67 per cent mahilamandals were belonged to high, low and medium categories respectively in training undergone.

50.00 per cent of mahilamandals were belonged to medium level of category followed by high (33.33) and low (16.67%) level of categories respectively in incentives awards to mahilamandals. The results were in line with the results of Vaishisht *et al.*, (2008), Verma *et al.*, (2013) and Asha (2015).

Overall performance of MahilaMandals

It is clear from the result of Table 2 that, 50.00 per cent of mahilamandals belonged to high performance group followed by medium (33.33%) and low (16.67%) performance group. These findings are in line with the findings of Vaishisht *et al.*, (2008), and Verma *et al.*, (2013).

Table.3 Comparison of MahilaMandals of NYKs according to their saving amount (Rs.) (n=6)

Sl. No.	MahilaMandals	Members savings amount (Rs.)	Per cent	Rank
1	SaraswathiMahilaSamaja	64,800	38.39	I
2	EshwariMahilaSamaja	24,000	14.22	II
3	BharathiyaMahilaSamaja	24,000	14.22	II
4	SreeJenushreeMahilasangha	20,000	11.85	III
5	Lakshmi ranganathaMahila Samaja	18,000	10.66	IV
6	RenukaMahilaMandali	18,000	10.66	IV

Comparison of MahilaMandals of NYKs according to their saving amount (Rs.)

A perusal of Table 3 revealed that, with regard to saving amount, Saraswathi MahilaSamaja ranked first (Rs. 64,800) followed by Eshwari MahilaSamaja and Bharathiya MahilaSamaja both had second position (Rs. 24,000), SreeJenushree MahilaSangha had third position, Lakshmi rangnatha MahilaSamaja and RenukaMahila Mandali both had fourth position respectively.

These findings are in agreement with findings of Suja (2012).

Comparison of MahilaMandals of NYKs according to their expansion of Entrepreneurial skills

Findings from Table 4revealed that, with reference to expansion of entrepreneurial skills, BharathiyaMahilaSamaja ranked first, followed by Lakshmi rangnatha MahilaSamaja and RenukaMahilaMandali had second and third position respectively.

Further, Eshwari Mahila Samaja, Sree Jenushree Mahila Sangha and Saraswathi MahilaSamaja had fourth, fifth and sixth position respectively. These findings are similar to the findings Priyakumari (2015).

Table.4 Comparison of MahilaMandals of NYKs according to their expansion of Entrepreneurial skills (n=6)

Sl. No.	MahilaMandals	Expansion of Entrepreneurial skills (Rs.)	Per cent	Rank
1	BharathiyaMahilaSamaja	38,700	21.42	I
2	Lakshmi rangnatha Mahila Samaja	34,600	19.14	II
3	RenukaMahilaMandali	33,600	18.60	III
4	SaraswathiMahilaSamaja	19,400	10.74	VI
5	Sree JenushreeMahila Samaja	26,300	14.55	V
6	EshwariMahilaSamaja	28,100	15.55	IV

Table.5 Group wise comparison of MahilaMandals of NYKs according to their overall performance (n=6)

Sl. No.	MahilaMandals	Per cent	Rank
1	BharathiyaMahilaSamaja	19.17	I
2	EshwariMahilaSamaja	17.69	II
3	Lakshmi rangnathaMahilaSamaja	17.67	III
4	RenukaMahilaMandali	15.79	IV
5	SreeJenushreeMahilasangha	15.41	V
6	SaraswathiMahilaSamaja	14.27	VI

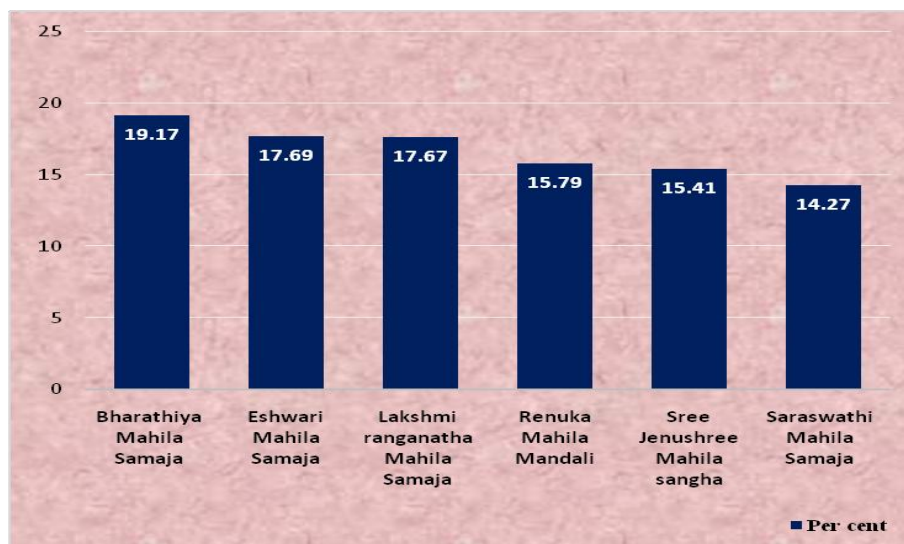


Fig.1 Group wise comparison of MahilaMandals of NYKs according to their Overall performance

The results from Table 5 and Fig. 1 indicated that out of six Mahila Mandals, Bharathiya Mahila Samaja rank (I), followed by Eshwari MahilaSamaja (II) and Lakshmi ranganatha MahilaSamaja (III) by showing high level of performance.

Further, Renuka MahilaMandali, SreeJenushree MahilaSangha and Saraswathi MahilaSamaja stands fourth, fifth and sixth ranks respectively. The results were in line with the results ofVaishisht *et al.*, (2008) andAsha (2015).

Taluk wise distribution of MahilaMandals of NYKs according to their overall performance

The results from Table 6 revealed that, with regard to overall performance of taluk wise MahilaMandals, 34.59 per cent of performance showed by MahilaMandals of Tumakurotaluk. Further, 33.46 per cent and 31.95 per cent showed by MahilaMandals of Tiptur and Gubbitaluks respectively. The findings are in line with the findings of Verma *et al.*, (2013).

Table.6 Taluk wise distribution of MahilaMandals of NYKs according to their overall performance (n = 6)

Sl. No.	Taluks	Frequency	Per cent	
1	Tumakuru	2	34.59	Mean = 88.50
2	Tiptur	2	33.46	
3	Gubbi	2	31.95	S.D. = 4.95
	Total	6	100.00	

It can be concluded from the study results that majority of mahilamandals belonged to very good performance category innumber of members, selection of group leaders ,attendance of members in meetings,

utilization of savings amount, number of meetings conducted(monthly), timings of meetings conducted, knowledge on MahilaMandals constitutions and bye-laws, repayment of loan barrowed, expansion of

entrepreneurial skills, participation in state and district level Samelanas in every year, training undergone.

With respect to saving amount, Saraswathi Mahila Samaja stands first. Among six Mahila Mandals, Bharathiya Mahila Samaja was ranked first. With respect to overall performance of taluk wise Mahila Mandals, almost equal percent of performance showed by Mahila Mandals of Tumakuru and Tiptur taluk. Only half of the Mahila Mandals belonged to high level of performance. Hence, NYKs should concentrate on the rest of half of the members to improve performance by strengthening performance indicators through various extension educational activities.

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How to cite this article:

Sanjay Yadav, V.L. Madhu Prasad and Harshitha. D. 2020. Performance of Mahila Mandals of Nehru Yuva Kendra in Tumakuru District-A Comparative Analysis. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci.* 9(02): 400-408. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2020.902.050>