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Appraise the extent of empowerment of rural women through Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal (MAVIM) activities

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Abstract

This study was undertaken in the villages of Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra state where MAVIM activities were being conducted. The list of SHG was obtained from CMRC Ratnagiri, Sangmeshwar and khed tehsil. The SHGs has been engaged in the agriculture entrepreneurship was selected. From each tehsil and CMRC 30 SHGs was selected. From each SHG President, Secretary, or Treasure was selected. Thus, from each tehsil 30 respondent and from three tehsil (CMRCs) 90 respondents. The Ratnagiri, Sangmeshwar and Khed thesils were selected for study. Before participation in SHG activities only (27.79%) of women respondents were in no empowerment level while after participation in SGG activities it was about (66.67%) in medium economic empowerment level. The information showed that (100.00%) respondents were observed freedom for offering present to relatives, (88.88%) had participation in purchase of input for family enterprise, (91.11%) women respondents had participation in decision about purchasing building and house, (83.33%) able to operate personal account in bank, (94.44%) had freedom for spending on entertainment of guest, (94.44%) freedom for selection of job, (100.00%) had opportunity for economic development, (92.22%) respondents had authority to employ labourers, (88.88%) had participation in decision about adoption of modern technology, (77.77%) had personal saving in form of fixed deposit and (91.11%) had participation in decision about marketing of produce.

Keywords: Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal (MAVIM), community manage resource center (CMRC), self help group (SHG)

Introduction

Women in rural areas, especially those from rural families, may not benefit from programs for human development because the roles of women and efforts to amplify their voices are key to those initiatives. It's critical to empower women since doing so increases their engagement in informal and alternative educational systems and indirectly fuels the growing desire for education among girls. Women's empowerment aims to reduce work holism and promote gender equality. Thus, it is essential to empower women in order to boost their self-confidence, expand their income-generating opportunities, create more jobs, and promote awareness of their wrongdoings in a society where men predominate.

The MAVIM is a practical organization that offers microcredit to these women in rural areas in order to encourage them to become entrepreneurial and engage in commercial enterprises. MAVIM was not started as a microcredit project, but as an empowering process. The MAVIM's empowerment of women is a shared objective in order to more effectively address their social and economic needs. Through the MAVIM, women gain social and financial power. They encourage women to take part in decision-making in the home, neighborhood, and local democratic sector in addition to training them for leadership roles. The concept of self-help gave rise to the phrase MAVIM. The major goals of MAVIM are to empower rural poor people, particularly landless women and rural craftspeople, and to assist socioeconomic growth.

It was anticipated that the implementation of MAVIM would empower and amplify the voices of rural women and other organizations. By forming a thrift group, they can learn how to cooperate with the authorities and any formal credit systems, which will boost their confidence and sense of empowerment.

Methodology

This study was undertaken in the villages of Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra state where

MAVIM activities were being conducted. The list of villages having women self-help groups were obtained from the office of Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal. Accordingly, tehsils namely Ratnagiri, Sangmeshwar and Khed were selected. The list of SHG was obtained from CMRC Ratnagiri, Sangmeshwar and khed tehsil. The SHGs has been engaged in the agriculture entrepreneurship was selected. From each tehsil and CMRC 30 SHGs was selected. From each SHG President, Secretary, or Treasure was selected. Thus, from each tehsil 30 respondent and from three tehsil (CMRCs) 90 respondents. Thus, total sample of the study comprises of 90 respondents. Taking in to consideration the objectives of the study a detailed interview schedule was prepared with the help of technical experts and available literature. Effort was made to formulate clear and simple questions. The data were collected personally by the researcher with the help of structured interview schedule developed for this purpose. The women respondents were contacted at their home or their work place. Total 90 women respondents were interviewed and their responses were recorded in the schedule. The collected data was care highly examined for completeness and correctness before tabulation both qualitative and quantitative class were formed. Data was classified, tabulated and analyzed using mean, frequency, percentage and standard deviation.

Results and Discussion

Appraise the extent of empowerment of rural women through MAVIM activities

Empowerment is an active, multidimensional process which enables women to realize their high identity and power in all sphere of life. Empowerment is a process of awareness and capacity building leading to greater participation, to greater decision-making power and control and to transformative action.

The information from Table 1 showed that (100.00%) respondents were observed freedom for offering present to relatives, (100.00%) had opportunity for economic development, (94.44%) had freedom for spending on entertainment of guest, (94.44 percent) freedom for selection of job, (92.22%) respondents had authority to employ laborer's, (91.11%) of the women respondents had participation in decision about purchasing building and house, (91.11%) had participation in decision about marketing of produce. (88.88%) had participation in purchase of input for family enterprise, (88.88%) had participation in decision about adoption of modern technology, (83.33%) able to operate personal account in bank and (77.77%) had personal saving in form of fixed deposit respectively.

Table 1: Distribution of the respondents according to them appraise the extent of empowerment of rural women through MAVIM activities

Sl. No.	Statements	Respondents (N = 90)	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Opportunity for economic development.	90	100.00
2.	Freedom for offering present to relatives.	90	100.00
3.	Freedom for selection of Job.	85	94.44
4.	Freedom for spending on entertainment of guest.	85	94.44
5.	Participation in decision about Purchasing a building / house.	85	94.44
6.	Authority to employee labours.	83	92.22
7.	Participation in decision about marketing of produce.	82	91.11
8.	Participation in purchase of input for family enterprise.	80	88.88
9.	Participation in decision about adoption of modern technology.	80	88.88
10.	Able to operate personal account in bank.	75	83.33
11.	Increase personal saving in form of fix deposit.	70	77.77

Conclusion

The MAVIM's empowerment of women is a shared objective in order to more effectively address their social and economic needs. Through the MAVIM, women gain social and financial power. They encourage women to take part in decision-making in the home, neighborhood, and local democratic sector in addition to training them for leadership roles. The concept of self-help gave rise to the phrase MAVIM. The major goals of MAVIM are to empower rural poor people, particularly landless women and rural craftspeople, and to assist socioeconomic growth. It was anticipated that the implementation of MAVIM would empower and amplify the voices of rural women and other organizations. By forming a thrift group, they can learn how to cooperate with the authorities and any formal credit systems, which will boost their confidence and sense of empowerment.

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