



## GROUP DYNAMICS AMONG THE WOMEN SHG MEMBERS INVOLVED IN DAIRY SECTOR

*Vandana, M.Sc., College of Home Science, Department of Home Science Extension and Communication Management, Dr.R.P.C.A.U., Pusa, Samastipur, Bihar*

*Meera Singh (Chairman & Dean) College of Home Science, Department of Home Science Extension and Communication Management, Dr.R.P.C.A.U., Pusa, Samastipur, Bihar*

*Satya Prakash, Assistant Professor, Department of Extension Education, Dr.R.P.C.A.U., Pusa Samastipur, Bihar*

Received: 19/07/2017

Edited: 24/07/2017

Accepted: 31/07/2017

**Abstract:** *Dairying is one of the vital components of animal husbandry and has become an important secondary source of income. Dairying as an enterprise has been taken up mostly by marginal and landless farmers, wherein most of the activities are being performed by housewives. Keeping in view of the all above facts, the present study is undertaken with the following specific objectives: - To know the contribution of Socio- Economic and Personal variables on group dynamics. There are altogether 16 blocks in Muzaffarpur district. Out of which two blocks Bochha and Sakra were selected purposively where self-help group on dairy sector are running effectively. Majority of the women of progressive self-help group of respective blocks are actively engaged in modern dairy enterprise and dairying farming is either their main or subsidiary occupation. 10 SHGs were selected randomly from the different blocks comprising 05 SHGs from Sakra and 05 SHGs from Bochha. 50 percent respondents were selected. I.e. total no. of respondents was 60 constituted the sample size of the study. Education, group saving, sources of information, a level of knowledge and mass media exposure of the respondent were found significant with GDEI. On the basis of findings it is inferred that the respondent of SHGs were educated and their level of knowledge was up to the mark in dairying.*

**Key words:** *Group Dynamics, Dairy Sector, Self Help Group.*

### Introduction

Animal husbandry along with agriculture is one of key sectors which provide massive employment and income opportunities for rural people of Bihar. This sector contributes about one-fifth of total rural income and creates large scale employment to women and workers belonging to marginalized section of the society. Dairying is one of the vital components of animal husbandry and has become an important secondary source of income. Dairying as an enterprise has been taken up mostly by marginal and landless farmers, wherein most of the activities are being performed by housewives. Now-a-days, micro finance through self-help group (SHG) has become a ladder for the poor to drag them out from the state of impoverishment; which, at the same time, also give them boost to feel secure, socially and psychologically. The "Self Help Group" concept is not a very new phenomenon to our civilization. Self Help Groups in quasi organized form started to exist

even in very primitive age of civilization. The members are linked by a common bond like caste, sub-caste, consanguinity, community, place of origin or activity in these 'natural groups' or 'affinity groups'. The Self Help Groups have the advantages of economies in so many stages of production process by undertaking common action programmes such as cost effective credit delivery system, generating a forum for collective learning with rural people, promoting democratic culture, fostering an entrepreneurial culture, providing a concrete base for coordination and cooperation in programmes with main stream development institutions, possessing credibility and power to ensure participation and helping to assess the individual member's management capacity (Fernandez, 1995). Although there are a number of studies on the role of women in diary sector yet there remain paucity with respect to their knowledge and adoption of scientific

practices. Realizing the importance of dairying in the socio economic life of dairy producers it was felt necessary to probe into the dairy practices followed by dairy women. It was presumed that the empirical information on this aspect would greatly help in designing suitable strategies for upliftment of dairy women. Muzaffarpur district of Bihar is one of the districts having higher number of Dairy SHGs. Sufficient numbers of respondents were available and it was adjacent to our university, so data collection was also easy for a student researcher. Keeping in view of the all above facts, the present study is undertaken with the following specific objectives:

(1) To know the contribution of Socio-Economic and Personal variables on group dynamics.

**Material & Methods:** There are altogether 16 blocks in Muzaffarpur district. Out of which two blocks Bochha and Sakra were selected purposively where self-help group on dairy sector are running effectively. Majority of the women of progressive self-help group of respective blocks are actively engaged in modern dairy enterprise and dairying farming is either their main or subsidiary occupation. A total no of 27,673 SHGs are functioning in the district out of which 10 SHGs were selected randomly from the different blocks comprising 05 SHGs from Sakra and 05 SHGs from Bochha. 50 percent respondents were selected. i.e. total no. of respondents were 60 constituted the sample size of the study. The study has been conducted in Muzaffarpur district to measure the Group dynamics of self-help group work on dairy farm.

**Table 1: Distribution of selected blocks, villages, SHGs and the number of selected respondents**

| Sl. No. | Block    | Name of village | Name of SHG  | Number of respondent |
|---------|----------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1       | Sakra    | Rupanpatti      | Janiki SHG   | 6                    |
|         |          |                 | Ajmer SHG    | 6                    |
|         |          | Bahnagri        | Pawan SHG    | 6                    |
|         |          |                 | Radha SHG    | 6                    |
|         |          |                 | Chaushima    | Gulab SHG            |
| 2       | Bochha   | Majhauri        | Rekha SHG    | 6                    |
|         |          |                 | Sangam SHG   | 6                    |
|         |          | Lohsari         | Maharani SHG | 6                    |
|         |          |                 | Dharti SHG   | 6                    |
|         |          | Bhootane        | Tulshi SHG   | 6                    |
| Total   | 2 blocks | 6villages       | 10 SHG       | 60                   |

**Selection of variables and their measurement**

**(i) Selection of variables**

Keeping in view the requirement of the objectives of the investigation the present study focused on exploring the dynamics which influence the group activities and its performance and also constraints faced by group members.

**Results and Discussion:**

**Comparison of group dynamic effectiveness index of the selected SHGs**

Group dynamics effectiveness index of each respondent of respective SHG where measured and presented in table 1 according to their GDEI score and their rank order.

**Table 2: Group dynamic effectiveness index of SHGs**

| District    | Block     | Name of village | Name of SHG  | GDEI score | Rank |
|-------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|------------|------|
| Muzaffarpur | Sakra     | Rupanpatti      | Janiki SHG   | 56.534     | VII  |
|             |           |                 | Ajmer SHG    | 58.542     | IV   |
|             |           | Bahnagri        | Pawan SHG    | 52.458     | X    |
|             |           |                 | Radha SHG    | 56.204     | VIII |
|             | Chaushima | Gulab SHG       | 58.005       | VI         |      |
|             | Bochha    | Majhuali        | Rekha SHG    | 55.381     | IX   |
|             |           |                 | Sangam SHG   | 58.305     | V    |
|             |           | Lohsari         | Maharani SHG | 59.166     | II   |
|             |           |                 | Dharti SHG   | 58.808     | III  |
|             |           | Bhootane        | Tulshi SHG   | 59.678     | I    |

The table- 2 revealed that among all the 10 SHGs Tulsi Bhootane of Bochha block of Muzaffarpur district got the highest score (59.678) followed by Maharahi SHG Lohsari (59.166) and Dharti SHG of Lohsari got first, second and third rank and the least score was obtain in case of Pawan SHG Bhanagri of Sakra block of Muzzafarpur district. It is evident from table that there is variation in the GDEI of SHGs within the same village or same block the probable reason may be the SHGs formed are in different years and the old SHGs members where of different point of views as compare to members of new SHGs due to their working experience. The other factor may be the different thinking or attitude of human beings,

everyone have different views about a thing or look after the thighs in different ways. So that when a question was asked they might have answered according to their attitude, educational qualification as well as family background which might have affected their opinions expressed.

**The relationship of dimensions of group dynamics effectiveness with GDEI (Group dynamics effectiveness index)**

The relationship of dimensions of group dynamics effectiveness with GDEI was established in this study by simple correlation coefficient analysis to identify the most important dimensions which influenced the GDEI is presented in table 3.

**Table 3: Simple correlation analysis of dimensions of group dynamics effectiveness with GDEI (N=60)**

| Dimensions of GDEI   | Correlation coefficient (r) |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Participation        | 0.088                       |
| Membership           | 0.365**                     |
| Decision making      | 0.282*                      |
| Economic motivation  | 0.089                       |
| Maintenance function | 0.877**                     |
| Tasks function       | 0.285*                      |
| Interpersonal trust  | 0.548**                     |

\* Significant at 5% of probability level

\*\* Significant at 1% of probability level

The correlation coefficient of participation in group meeting of SHG was found to be non-significant with GDEI as in some group where most of the SHGs member were also agricultural workers and have problems in attending the meeting on regular basis. This finding is also supported by the findings of (Teli 2010). The correlation coefficient of other factor such as membership, decision making,

task functions and maintenance of their dairy farming activities were found to be significant as it was also reflected in previous table that the respondent were aware of their work responsibilities.

**The Contribution of Socio-economic and Personal Variables on group dynamics: Relationship among socio-economic and personal**

characteristics of respondents with GDEI of the SHG of which they are member.

**Table 4: Relationship of socio economic and personal characteristics with GDEI (N=60)**

| S.No | Characteristics                       | Correlation Coefficient |
|------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1    | Age                                   | 0.080                   |
| 2    | Caste                                 | 0.072                   |
| 3    | Occupation                            | 0.032                   |
| 4    | Education                             | 0.380**                 |
| 5    | Family Type                           | 0.068                   |
| 6    | Family Annual income                  | 0.200                   |
| 7    | Group Size                            | 0.093                   |
| 8    | Group income                          | 0.074                   |
| 9    | Group Saving                          | 0.668**                 |
| 10   | Social Participation                  | 0.064                   |
| 11   | Sources of Information Utilized (SIU) | 0.332**                 |
| 12   | Level of Knowledge                    | 0.434**                 |
| 13   | Mass Media exposure                   | 0.210*                  |
| 14   | SHG membership                        | 0.010                   |

\*Significant at 5% of probability level

\*\* Significant at 1% of probability level

It is clear from the table that education, group saving, sources of information, a level of knowledge and mass media exposure of the respondent were found significant. On the basis of findings of this table it is inferred that the respondent of SHGs where educated and their level of knowledge was up to the mark in dairying. They were also well aware of different technologies of dairy farming as there media exposure was also found to be significant with GDEI. It is concluded from this table that respondent of different SHGs were found educated and well acquainted with

knowledge of dairy farming activities and have attitude of group saving

**Conclusions:**

**The contribution of socio-economic and personal variables on group dynamics**

Education, group saving, sources of information, a level of knowledge and mass media exposure of the respondent were found significant with GDEI. On the basis of findings it is inferred that the respondent of SHGs where educated and their level of knowledge was up to the mark in dairying.

**References:**

Anila A.A, (2012). A Study on Socio-Economic Condition of Self Help Group Members in Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu, (2012). ZENITH International Journal of Business Economics & Management Research, 2.

Ganapathi, R. and Murugesan, J. (2011). “Impact of Micro Finance on Economic Status of Members of the Self help Groups”, GITAM Journal of Management, Vol.9; No.1, Jan-March 2011; PP. 25-45.

Palani, E. and Selvaraj, V.M. (2008). “Socio-economic Empowerment of Women through Self-Help Groups”, Indian Cooperative Review, pp 210-217.