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Vandana

M.Sc. Student, Home Science Extension & Communication Management, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Pusa, Samastipur, Bihar, India

Satya Prakash

Assistant Professor cum-Scientist, Department of Extension Education, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Pusa, Samastipur, Bihar, India

Meera Singh

Student, Department of Home Science Extension & Communication Management, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Pusa, Samastipur, Bihar, India

Study on economic motivation and functions of SHGs members towards dairy

Vandana, Satya Prakash and Meera Singh

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Abstract

India has one of the largest stocks of cattle and buffaloes: more than 50 percent of the world's buffaloes and 20 percent of its cattle. There are altogether 16 blocks in Muzaffarpur district. Out of which two blocks Bochha and Sakra were selected purposively where selfhelp group on dairy sector are running effectively. The major findings of the study towards motivation were the majority (76.67%) of the respondents had medium level of economic motivation followed by the respondents having high level of economic motivation (16.67%). However only 6.67% of the dairy women had low level of economic motivation. Data on maintenance functions revealed that two records that is lactation record and income record was kept by a higher percentage of respondents than those for insemination, calving record and health record. The frequency and percentage of respondents in each record has been analysed and almost all respondents i.e 100 percent respondents were keeping records of lactation and income followed by percentage of respondents keeping health record, insemination record and caving record was 68.33, 60 and 31.67 respectively. Task functions were operationally defined as the degree to which the members are involved in different group activities and maintain task functions of SHG. The majority of respondent's involvement about giving water to animals (61.67%) and milking (83.33%) were functioning by actual doing, while involvement about majority of Health care of animals (28.33%), Cleaning shed (20%) and Preparation of feed for doing & Feeding animals (15%) functioning by only supervision. In case of both (actual doing + supervision) majority of respondents were involved in Marketing of milk (78.33%), Preparation of feed for doing (61.66%) and Collection & cutting fodder (56.67%).

Keywords: Motivation, task function, maintenance function, dairy

Introduction

The concept of Self-Help Groups serves to underline the principle "for the people, by the people and of the people". The Self-Help Groups is the brain child of Grameen Bank of Bangladesh, which was founded by Prof. Mohammed Yunas of Chittagong University in the year 1975. The Self-Help Groups scheme was introduced in Tamil Nadu in 1989. The activism within the women movement has influenced the government to frame policies and plan for the betterment of the country. The empowerment of women through Self Help Groups (SHGs) would lead to benefits not only to the individual women, but also for the family and community as a whole through collective action for development. Self Help Groups have linkages with NGOs (Non-Government Organizations) and banks to get finance for development. In turn it will promote the economy of the country by its contribution to rural economy. Self Help Groups are small voluntary associations of rural people, preferably women folk from the same socio-economic background. They come together for the purpose of solving the common problems through self-help and mutual help in the Self-Help Groups.

Research methodology

Sampling procedure

(i) Selection of blocks

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.

Corresponding Author:

Satya Prakash

Assistant Professor cum-Scientist, Department of Extension Education, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Pusa, Samastipur, Bihar, India

(ii) Selection of respondents

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.

A list of those members who attend SHGs meeting regularly were prepared and out of the list 50 percent respondents were selected. i.e. 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. For this reason, Muzaffarpur district was selected for the study purpose. The researcher is native of this district and knowledge of the local language and other facts helped the research in obtaining the data accurately. The block wise selection of respondent is depicted in table- 1.

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

S. No.	Block	Name of village	Name of SHG	Number of respondents
1	Sakra	Rupanpatti	Janiki SHG	6
			Ajmer SHG	6
		Bahnagri	Pawan SHG	6
			Radha SHG	6
		Chaushima	Gulab SHG	6
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 respondents

Economic motivation

It is occupational success in terms of profit maximization and relative value an individual place on economic ends. In the present study, economic motivation refers to one's inner desire to maximize production as well as profit from livestock

enterprise. On the basis of scores obtained by SHGs dairy women on economic motivation, women's respondents were classified into three groups, viz. low, medium and high level of economic motivation. The frequency and percentage of respondents in each category has been presented in table 2

Table 2: Distribution of members of SHGs according to their economic motivation (N=60)

Economic motivation	Frequency	%
Low (0.0-0.42)	4	6.67
Medium (0.42-2.88)	46	76.67
High (2.88 and above)	10	16.67

The perusal of table 2 reveals the majority (76.67%) of the respondents had medium level of economic motivation followed by the respondents having high level of economic motivation (16.67%). However, only 6.67% of the dairy women had low level of economic motivation.

Maintenance functions

Data on maintenance functions revealed that two records that is lactation record and income record was kept by a higher percentage of respondents than those for insemination, calving record and health record. The frequency and percentage of respondents in each record has been presented in Table -3

Table 3: Distribution of members of SHGs according to their maintenance functions (N=60)

Records	Frequency	%
Insemination record	36	60
Calving record	19	31.67
Lactation record	60	100
Health record	38	68.33
Income record	60	100

The tables-3 revealed that almost all respondents i.e 100 percent respondents were keeping records of lactation and income followed by percentage of respondents keeping health record, insemination record and calving record was 68.33, 60 and 31.67 respectively.

Task functions

Task functions were operationally defined as the degree to which the members are involved in different group activities and maintain task functions of SHG.

Table 4: Distribution of members of SHGs according to their task function (N=60)

S. No	Activity	Actual doing		Supervision		Both	
		F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)
1	Collection & cutting fodder	19	(31.67)	7	(11.67)	34	(56.67)
2	Preparation of feed for doing	14	(23.33)	9	(15)	37	(61.66)
3	Feeding animals	24	(40)	9	(15)	27	(45)
4	Cleaning animals	24	(40)	7	(11.67)	29	(48.33)
5	Giving water to animals	37	(61.67)	4	(6.67)	19	(31.67)

6	Health care of animals	25	(41.67)	17	(28.33)	18	(30)
7	Milking	50	(83.33)	1	(1.67)	9	(15)
8	Marketing of milk	10	(16.67)	3	(5)	47	(78.33)
9	Cleaning shed	23	(38.33)	12	(20)	25	(41.67)

Table- 4. showed that the majority of respondent's involvement about giving water to animals (61.67%) and milking (83.33%) were functioning by actual doing, while involvement about majority of Health care of animals (28.33%), Cleaning shed (20%) and Preparation of feed for doing & Feeding animals (15%) functioning by only supervision. In case of both (actual doing + supervision) majority of respondents were involved in Marketing of milk (78.33%), Preparation of feed for doing (61.66%) and Collection & cutting fodder (56.67%).

References

1. As this study was restricted only to Muzaffarpur district of Bihar so general conclusion cannot be drawn on this basis more studies may be conducted in other part of the country to arrive in generalized conclusion.
2. Studies are to be conducted to understand the training need of SHG members and process of formation of SHG.
3. Studies on possibilities of value addition in dairy product in village level to enhance the profitability of SHGs in dairy farming.
4. Developing proper mass media and multimedia mix for various aspects of dairying activities, which could help the SHG member in attaining advance and scientific practices in dairying activities.
5. Studies should be conducted to develop a suitable extension model for efficient and proper functioning of SHGs.