

# BENEFICIARIES OF SELF HELP GROUPS IN RAMANAGARA DISTRICT 2010-2011

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## Abstract

Self-Help Group (SHG) is a small voluntary association of poor people, preferably from the same socio-economic background. They come together for the purpose of solving their common problems through self-help and mutual help. In the Ramanagaram dist more than 10% of people belong to the scheduled caste and tribes & they are economically backward people hence the research work was carried out. Ramanagara Dist. is situated in the south of the South Karnataka. It is positioned at 12° 54' to 13° 53' North latitude 75° 04' and 76° 21' East longitude. To know the status of beneficiaries of self help groups in Ramanagaram dist. during 2010-2011 is main aim of the research. For achieve this aim completely secondary data was used. The self help groups are essential to develop the Ramanagara district.

Keywords: Housing scheme, GIS.

## Introduction

The programme was launched during 2000-01 and it is being implemented throughout the state to empower rural women and make them self reliant. Stree Shakthi Groups are formed at the village level to inculcate the savings habit in the members empowering the women economically. About 15 to 20 women members who are from below poverty line families, landless agricultural labourers, SC/ST women join together. Stree Shakthi Groups are formed through Anaganawadi workers and taluk federations. At present there are 1.40 lakh groups functioning in the state approximately 21 lakh women members are organized.

Self-Help Group (SHG) is a small voluntary association of poor people, preferably from the same socio-economic background. They come together for the purpose of solving their common problems through self-help and mutual help. The SHG promotes small savings among its members. The savings are kept with a bank. This common fund is in the name of the SHG. Usually, the number of members in one SHG does not exceed twenty.

Ramanagara district has many SHGs working together. Ramanagara includes 4 taluks which are Channapatna, Kanakapura, Ramanagara and Magadi taluks, where different self help groups' works. They are given below.

To strengthen the process of economic development of rural women and create a conducive environment for social change. To form self help group based on thrift and credit principles which builds self reliance and enable women to have greater access and control over resources. To increase the income levels of rural women by engaging them in Income generating activities and creating financial stability. To provide opportunities to the members of the groups to avail the benefits of other departmental schemes by converging the services of various departments and lending institutions to ensure women's access to credit financing.

## Study Area

Ramanagara (known as Closepet, after Sir Barry Close (1756–1813), in pre-Independence times and retained in geology) is a town and a city municipal council in the Indian state of Karnataka. It is also the headquarters of Ramanagara district. Ramanagara is approximately 50 km southwest of Bangalore. It has an average elevation of 747 metres (2450 feet). Ramanagara is also famous for the huge rocky outcrops. Those that are popular for rock climbing are; Ramadevarabetta, SRS betta and Thenginkalbetta.

Ramanagara's geographical area is 3,599 sq.km, it has bifurcated 4 revenue talukas, 18 hoblis, 130 village panchayath, 2 municipalities, 2 town agglomeration and 823 villages.

Ramanagara is situated in the south of the South Karnataka. It is positioned between 12° 54' to 13° 53' North latitude 75° 04' and 76° 21' East longitude., Ramanagara district borders with Bangalore Rural in the north, Mandya in the west, Tumkur in the northwest, Bangalore Urban in northeast, Chamarajnagar in the south and Tamil Nadu in the East.

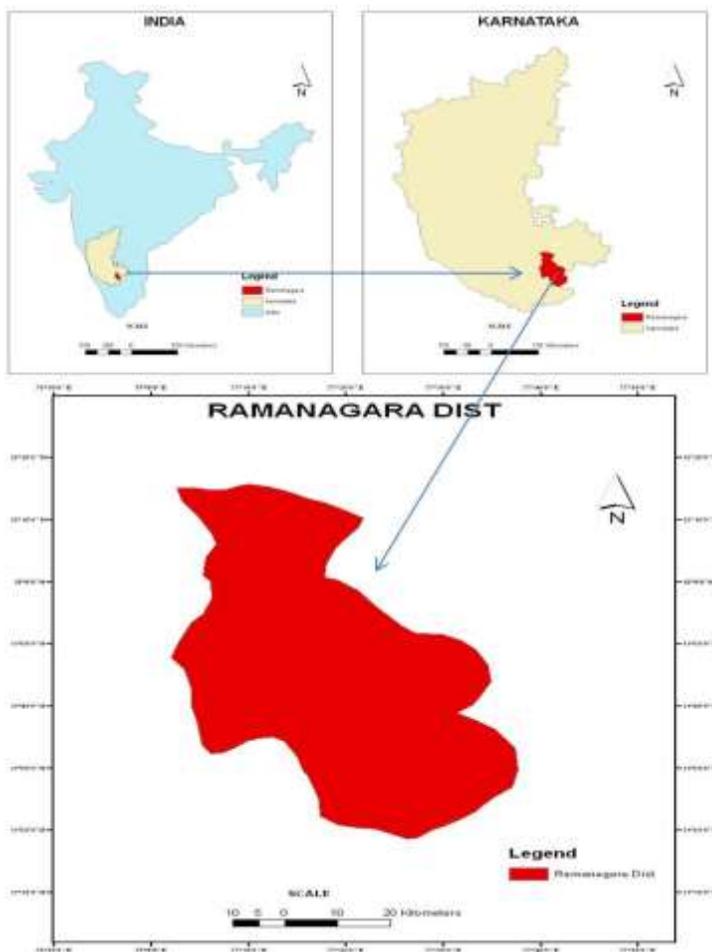


Figure 1. Location Map

## Objectives of the study

- ❖ To know about the self help group scheme.
- ❖ To know the self help group scheme in Ramanagarm Dist.

## Methodology

The present study completely depends on secondary data. For the secondary source, published and unpublished data and data collected from the government and semi-government offices or department will be used.

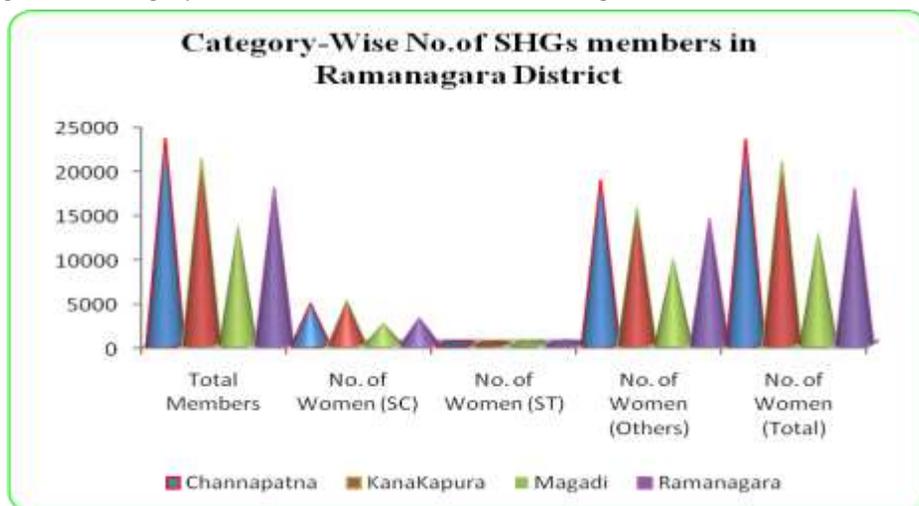
Table 1. Category-wise Number of Self Help Groups in Ramanagara District.

Taluks	Total Members	No. of Women (SC)	No. of Women (ST)	No. of Women (Others)	No. of Women (Total)
Channapatna	23351	4595	52	18595	23242
KanaKapura	21015	4946	349	15433	20728
Magadi	13840	2480	449	9990	12919
Ramanagara	17741	2942	523	14192	17657
<b>Total</b>	<b>75947</b>	<b>14963</b>	<b>1373</b>	<b>58210</b>	<b>74546</b>

Source: Deputy Director, Women and Child Department, Ramanagara District. (2010-11)

Channapatna taluk has 23351 Stree shakthi (SHGs) members, Kanakapura taluk has 21015 Stree shakthi (SHGs) members, Magadi taluk has 13840 Stree shakthi (SHGs) members, Ramanagara taluk has 17741 Stree shakthi (SHGs) members in respect of different groups in Ramanagara district. (2011-12). Channapatna taluk has more SHGs group than others hence the Channapatana taluk has more members of the SHGs.

Figure 2. Category-Wise SHGs members in Ramanagara district:



The above graph shows that SHGs total member and SC, ST and others women members in Channapatna, Kanakapura, Magadi and Ramanagarataluks in Ramanagara district. In the Ramanagara district stree shakthi rural development programme have not been implemented successfully hence 75,947 families have membership in different groups.



Figure 3. Category-wise Number of Self Help Groups in Ramanagara District

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