
Research Papers



Emerging Women Leadership through Self Help Groups movement in Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh

Dr. Mohsin Uddin
Training Manager,
Distance Education Cell,
National Institute of Rural Development,
Hyderabad

Abstract

The present study was conducted in Sagar division of Madhya Pradesh with the objective to study the emerging and leadership style among the women as SHG(Self Help Group) members. It was found that members of the SHGs in the sub-urban sample were more democratic in comparison to rural sample. There was significant difference between those belonging to OBC (Other Backward Class) and SC (Scheduled Caste) on Leadership Styles while there was very little difference between SC and ST.

Introduction:-

Women empowerment requires democratized leadership for sustainability of Self Help Groups. Leadership plays a central part in understanding group behavior, for it's the leader who usually provides the direction towards goal attainment (Stephen P. Robbins, Timothy A. Judge and Seema Sanghi, 2009)

The self-help-group (SHG) is an informal organisation of 10-20 persons from the homogeneous poorer section of the society. It is controlled and managed by its own members. The regular saving contribution to corpus fund is the eligibility to join the self-help-group. The mutual trust is the spirit of the organisation. It has its own set of rules and regulations. There is transparency and accountability in SHG transactions (Arjun Y. Pangannava, 2008).

Women leadership is often not equipped with the necessary leadership styles. After becoming members of Self Help Groups they have acquired and improved leadership. With a view to assess the leadership styles among the women SHGs, a study was undertaken in Sagar division of Madhya Pradesh.

Objectives of the study:

The study objectives are as follows

1. To study the emergence and leadership style achieved by women as SHG members.
2. To distinguish leadership style between rural and suburban area.

Hypothesis:-

Given hereunder are the following hypotheses, which were tested under the study;

Ho:1: There will be no significant difference among members of SHGs on leadership style in relation to Sub Urban and Rural villages.

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Ho:2: There will be no significant difference among members of SHG on leadership style in relation to General, Schedule Caste (SC) and Schedule Tribes (ST).

Research Methodology:

Sample: -

The study was conducted in two districts of Sagar Division namely Sagar and Damoh, selected randomly in which SHGs were formed under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna (SGSY). One Gram Panchayat from each district was also selected randomly for detailed field assessment. In total two districts and two Gram Panchayats were selected.

Table - 1

The schematic presentation of sample distribution

S.No.	Sagar (Near Head Quarter)		Damoh (Far Away from Head Quarter)	
	Rural	Sub Urban	Rural	Sub Urban
1	-	100 (Women)	100 (Women)	-

Method of the study: Normative survey method was used in this study.

Tool Used: A Self-developed Leadership Description Questionnaire (LDQ), was used for collecting the data.

Variables:

Table-2

Variables of the study

S. No.	Independent Variables	Dependent variable
1	Rural/Sub Urban	Leadership Styles
2	Social Category (i.e. General/SC/ST)	

Analysis of Data:

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Table-3
Comparison of "Leadership" between sub-urban and rural

S.No.	Variables	N	LDQ				
			Mean	SD	t-value		
					Calculated t _c value	One tail tabulated t at 5%	Two tail tabulated t _c at 5%
1	Sub-urban	100	111.33	16.59	2.18	1.64	1.96
2	Rural	100	106.57	14.12			

(Source: Based on primary data) [Tabulated | t_c | = 1.96 at 5% level of significance since sample size are greater than 30, the

| t_c | is fixed as 1.96 at 5% level of significance]

Let null hypothesis is Ho: mean effect of leadership in sub-urban sample = mean effect of leadership in rural sample.

The table 3, shows the mean score of sub-urban population is 111.33 and mean score of rural population is 106.57. There is significant difference found in the mean values of sub-urban and rural population because the calculated t-value (t=2.18) is greater than tabulated 1.96 at 5% which clearly indicates that the null hypothesis is rejected.

From data it is clear that members of SHGs belonging to sub-urban sample are higher democratic in comparison to rural sample.

Table-4
Comparison of "Leadership" between OBC and SC

S.No.	Variables	N	LDQ				
			Mean	SD	t-value		
					Calculated t _c value	One tail tabulated t at 5%	Two tail tabulated t _c at 5%
1	OBC	107	115.82	13.64	6.68	1.64	1.96
2	SC	67	101.18	14.71			

(Source: Based on primary data)

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Let null hypothesis is Ho: Mean effect of leadership in OBC sample= Mean effect of leadership in SC sample.

It is revealed from table-4 that the means score of OBC population is 115.82 and SC population is 101.18. The null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected. There is significant difference found in the mean values of OBC and SC samples because the calculated t-value ($t=-6.68$) of OBC and SC is less than tabulate value.

Table - 5

Comparison of "Leadership" between OBC and ST

S.No.	Variables	N	LDQ				
			Mean	SD	t-value		
					Calculated t value	One tail tabulated t at 5%	Two tail tabulated t at 5%
1	OBC	107	115.82	13.64	5.22	1.64	1.96
2	ST	26	100.69	11.42			

(Source: Based on primary data)

Let null hypothesis is Ho: mean effect of leadership in OBC sample = mean effect of leadership in ST sample.

As presented in table-5, mean score of OBC population is 115.82 and ST population is 100.69. The null hypothesis is rejected. There is significant difference in the mean values of OBC and ST population. As the calculated t-value ($t=-5.22$) of OBC and ST is less than tabulated value.

Finding:-

1. Members of SHGs belonging to sub-urban sample are higher democratic in comparison to rural sample.
2. OBCs score relatively better than other category, the higher in democratic leadership abilities and better communication and role performance in this category.
3. Members of SHGs belonging to sub-urban sample have higher Democratic Leadership in comparison to rural sample.
4. There is significant difference between sub-urban and rural subjects on Leadership Description Questionnaire (LDQ).
5. There is no significant difference between SC and ST subjects on Leadership Description Questionnaire (LDQ).
6. There is significant difference between OBC and SC subjects on Leadership Description Questionnaire (LDQ).
7. There is significant difference between OBC and ST subjects on Leadership Description Questionnaire (LDQ).

Conclusion:-

Members of SHGs belonging to sub-urban sample are higher democratic in comparison to rural sample. There was significant difference between OBC and SC on Leadership Styles while there was no major difference between SC and ST.

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