

## Role of SHGs in women Empowerment in Bihar - A Case Study of Madhubani District



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**ABSTRACT** – The concept of self-help group has its roots in rural areas and it has been mooted along the rural and semi urban women to improve their living conditions though it is applicable to men in our country but it has been more successful only among women and they can start economic activities through SHGs movement in India, the scheme is implemented with the help of NABARD as a main nodal agency in rural in development. It is employment generation scheme for especially rural women, who don't have their own assets, the word empowerment' means giving power. According to the international encyclopedia (1999) power having the capacity and the means to direct one's life towards desired social, political and economic goals or status. Empowerment provides a greater access to knowledge and resources

**keywords:** A CASE OF MADHUBANI DISTRICT, NABARD

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### INTRODUCTION:

Madhubani district is part of mithalanchal region of north Bihar. The district was carved out from Darbhanga District. The district is backward however it is famous for its ancient madhubani painting the basic infrastructure in the district of terms of transport, communication, power supply, market system is not so developed. However the above infrastructure is in progress now a days. The madhubani district is the geographical area situated at 85°-43' to 86°-42' east and 25° - 59' to 26° -39' north and its measures by area is 3501 sq K.M with average rain fall of 1273.0 mm administrative set up.

District is headed by district- magistrate under him DDCs then ADMs are posted for looking after the general administration development and land reformers. At every division there is sub divisional officers called SDOs and in my every block development officer called BDOs/Cos and in every panchyat sevak is there.

## **EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH SELF-HELP GROUPS**

Mahatma Gandhi states that the positions of women in the society is an index of its civilization. Training women and forming SHGs (self build help groups) are the major resource of inspiration to uplifting the women. The government has initiated women welfare programmes through development centers, rural agencies, banks, NABARD etc. In India, most of the SHGs are led by women with benefits of socioeconomic homogeneity, smaller size, functionality, participation, voluntary operating mode and non-political women. The SHGs in India, operating from April 1999, have entered into various fields like dairy farms, fisheries, ration shops, handlooms, farm cultivation, rain water harvesting etc. Special programmes have been designed for training and capacity building of women beneficiaries of the SHGs. Regular skill development training programmes are being organized for value addition to DWCRAs and SHGs production for better packaging, standardization of ingredients, pricing and to develop marketing skills among women. Women are exposed to best and relevant technologies displayed at training and technology development in all districts.

### **Self – Help Groups Madhubani District.**

#### **Adarsh mahila mandal Ladoogama:**

Self – help Group Formation Education Rural Development Health and Awareness: We have formed about 200 women SHGs in Madhubani district of Bihar state. Its main sector and key issues are animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries, agriculture, art & culture, children, disaster management, women's development, empowerment, Youth Affairs.

## **CONCLUSION**

The SHGs and microcredit organization have a long history in Madhubani. These self – help groups were promoted by NGOs, banks and Co-operatives. The NABARD launched a pilot project for linking SHGs in February 1992 with the Reserve Bank of India.

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