

TRIBAL WOMEN PERCEPTION ON VARIOUS ASPECTS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN THE SELECTED TRIBAL DISTRICTS OF MP.

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Abstract:

Women are engaged from dawn to dusk in primitive economic activities such as domestic cattle rearing, poultry, duckery, piggery, traditional fishing, traditional weaving, and gathering of wild edibles, fuel and water to fulfill the day to day necessity. Due to lack of awareness about banking facilities and some other MFIs like RGVN, ASOMI, BANDHAN Bank etc. and as well as training facilities provided by different NGOs and blocks also another important way of capacity building, they get deprived of saving habits and economic empowerment. But if they go for financial system through SHGs then can use it for income generating purposes and it is help them to become economically independent. In this context, I present a work on Tribal Women Perception on Various Aspects of Women Empowerment in the Selected Tribal Districts of MP.

Keywords: Perception, Tribal Women, Women Empowerment, MP.

Introduction:

In modern days the concern for empowerment of tribal women has occupied the attention of many sociologists because of its social relevance. A good number of studies have been done on the status of women in general. Most of the studies have deal with the women's conditions, education and employment. Various sociological studies on tribal women are available now. Most of these studies on tribal women have concentrated on their problems and sufferings. Studies on political participation of tribal women in particular are rarely found. For this purpose, a systematic sociological study is the need of the hour. This necessitates an empirical study on tribal women in the context of impact of self help groups on their empowerment. The present study is an attempt in this direction.

Literature Review:

Bhasin, (2007) the tribal women, comprise like some other social gathering, about portion of the absolute populace. The tribal women, as women in every single social gathering, are more unskilled than men. Like others social gatherings, the tribal women share issues identified with regenerative wellbeing. At the point when essential and auxiliary subsistence exercises are checked, women work more than men.

Bhasin (2007) has done her investigation about tribal women in various geographic locale for example Ladhak, North Eastern Region, Rajasthan and her discoveries show that the tribal women have a great deal of significance in innate networks. Indeed, even the innate networks of Rajasthan don't view the introduction of young lady youngster as a revile. Share framework isn't there. The young lady has the privilege to pick her significant other. Separations are simple and very much verified. Women assume indispensable job in financial exercises. They take joint choice alongside the male partners.

Panigrahi (2017) Empowerment of Tribal women for the quickened financial advancement of any network the dynamic interest of women is fundamental. The investigation was directed in innate commanded Bastar District of Chhattisgarh State (Southern part). Information was gathered from 189 women and dissected with the assistance of reasonable measurable techniques. Tribal women assume a noteworthy job in the financial advancement of new born's as they contribute in different monetary exercises. Inborn women buckle down for job of the family however carry on with a poor life, disregarding their numerous commitments in the house and on the homestead. After the investigation of the information and field perception, it is uncovered that absence of training, unexpected frailty status and baby death rate, low degree of compensation work, authority quality are the fundamental hindrances to the financial strengthening of inborn women.

Problem Statement:

Women constitute about half of the world population and play a crucial role in socio-economic context of the society. In this way advancement of the country in obvious sense can scarcely be accomplished without legitimate improvement and strengthening of women's. Modernization and advancement process is influencing the two people life in an unexpected way. Sexual orientation Disparities is found in every single social orders and it's the social and social standards which approves the status of tribal women in a general public. Culture is moved starting with one age then onto the next, thus additionally the sexual orientation job. (Moved with culture).Therefore it is generally basic right now know and recognize the different variables that decides the status of tribal women in a general public and job of these components in strengthening of tribal women as no general public can create overlooking its important part of the population.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To Analyze the Socio Economic Profile of Tribal Women's In SHGs in Selected Tribal District of MP.
2. To Study the Tribal Women Perception on Various Aspects of Women Empowerment in the Study Districts.

3. To Suggest the Policy and Program to Strengthen the Process of Women Empowerment through SHGs in the Study Districts.

Hypothesis of the Study:

Ho1: There is no significant association between demographic variable and awareness level of tribal women.

Methodology:

The study is based on Descriptive research design. The major aim of descriptive research design is to describe events, phenomena and situations. The study has been conducted thorough descriptions factor affecting the Women Empowerment in the Selected Tribal Districts of Madhya Pradesh. Secondary data is collected from books, web sites, journals, published & unpublished research work and literatures which are available in concerned Panchayats, Block, District and Libraries. The study depends on both the primary and secondary data. Among the tribal district in Madhya Pradesh, two tribal districts with highest tribal population or tribal women population is purposively selected for the study. It was decided to choose the tribal women for sample respondents. Add up to focused populace was 300 (reaction sheets got 286 and chose 280 on judgment premise), as 6 of them were observed inadequate or actualities gave off an impression of being topped off coolly with unimportant data, consequently not considered. Certain statistical analyses like Standard deviation, Mean, Chi Square and ANOVA are used.

Result of Hypothesis:

Frequency Test for Demographic Variables (DV) and Awareness Level of Tribal Women

| S.No | Variables | Chi-Square Value | DF | Asym p. Sig | Accept/Reject | Level of Association |
|------|--|------------------|----|-------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | Cramer's V |
| 1 | Age & Awareness Level of Tribal Women | 6.518 | 05 | 0.300 | Accept | 0.109 |
| 2 | Marital Status & Awareness Level of Tribal Women | 2.405 | 02 | 0.000 | Reject | 0.068 |
| 3 | Family Type & Awareness Level of Tribal Women | 0.222 | 02 | 0.000 | Reject | 0.023 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------|----|-------|--------|-------|
| 4 | House Type & Awareness Level of Tribal Women | 1.318 | 02 | 0.517 | Accept | 0.570 |
| 5 | Qualification & Awareness Level of Tribal Women | 3.860 | 06 | 0.000 | Reject | 0.098 |
| 6 | Occupation & Awareness Level of Tribal Women | 7.886 | 04 | 0.000 | Reject | 0.140 |
| 7 | Income & Awareness Level of Tribal Women | 3.808 | 03 | 0.283 | Accept | 0.098 |

Demographic Variables and Awareness Level of Tribal Women: From the result it can be easily depicted that we have to accept the null hypothesis as the P-value is more than the significant level of 0.05. Thus, we conclude that there is no significant association between age, house type and income and awareness level of tribal women. There is a difference in demographic variables with awareness of level of tribal women. To measure the magnitude of association Cramer's V test is applied and the level of association is very low (0.3) level for the all the variables except house type.

Findings:

49.25 % are having kachha type of house, which shows the poverty level of respondents most of them are very poor financial and economical condition. 40 % are having a mixed type of house, 10.75% are having pakka type of house in the selected tribal area of Madhya Pradesh. 43.25 % are having the income of Rs. 3,000- Rs. 5,000, 31.75 % are having the income of Rs. 5,000- Rs. 10,000, 14.75 % are having the income of less than Rs. 3,000 and 10.25 % are having the having the income of more than Rs.10, 000. From the above data it can be easily revealed that most of the respondents are income between Rs. 3,000- Rs. 10,000, because awareness and educational level. So it is clearly depict that the sample is dominated by the respondents having the income of Rs.3,000- Rs. 5,000.

Creating awareness regarding self reliance, generating self confidence and develop the nature of mutual help & co-operation are the Psychological Empowerment comes in the tribal women. As per the perception of tribal women after joining the self help groups they are more aware about the self reliance and self confidence in them. It also developed mutual help and cooperative nature among them. As per the perception of tribal women in the selected tribal district of Madhya Pradesh the awareness level regarding banking transaction, health and family welfare, legal aspects and political issues has increased after joining the SHGs. Now the tribal women are more confident and self reliance because of their SHGs participation. After joining the SHGs the physical assets and live stock of the respondents has been increased. As the SHGs provided credit facilities for their group members by which they started their self business and increase their physical assets. Most of the respondents taking credit facilities to purchase goat for farming and dairy that increase the live stock like goat and cow.

As per the perception of the tribal women after joining the SHGs their economic condition has improved a lot. Because of SHGs their monthly income and savings has increased. Value of their assets has also increased and it shows the positive impact of SHGs on the economic empowerment of the tribal women in Madhya Pradesh.

Conclusion & Suggestions:

Persuade social responsibility, increase command of decision making and knowledge about banking procedures are social impact of joining the SHGs on the tribal women in Madhya Pradesh. Now the tribal women are more aware about their social responsibility, banking procedures and able to take their own decision.

Now the women in the tribal area are more aware about their voting right, inducing to think about leadership on issues and also developed leadership skill. This shows the positive impact of the SHGS on political empowerment of the tribal women but on some ground they are still backward like induce to contest election, suggesting participation in politics, increase in participation in political process and removal of legal discrimination against women.

SHGs and bank linkage will also encourage as it facilitates the sustainability of SHGs. This linkage support the SHGs on the ground of funds, trainers and equipments can benefit the SHGs. Proper linkage with the central and state government; SHGs can plan higher skill trainings programs for the tribal women empowerment. For the sustainability and effective mobilization of SHGs, some federation or a kind of umbrella organizations should be established by the government. The registration procedure of SHG should be more simplify by the government. The training programme needed in the tribal area of Madhya Pradesh which will promote critical analysis in women and encourage them to think independently and challenge unequal gender relations and exploitation's. Awareness programmes on social evils like child labour, sanitation, alcohol, gender equality, importance of education and health.

Policy Implications:

The government must ease and simplify the procedure for SHG registration. Help such as funds, trainers and equipments can benefit the SHGs. Necessary provision related to regulation of income and expense of SHG can make it difficult for embezzlement and frauds. Village development committee's budget must be flexible enough to help SHGs. From the findings of this study the central and state government can reframe their policies and the implementation part. The results will also help the other researchers to conduct more intensive study in the future on the tribal women. SHGs can also improve their performance, identifying and

overcome their weakness to work more effectively towards the betterment and empowerment of tribal women.

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