

**IMPACT OF SELF HELP GROUPS IN EMPOWERMENT OF  
WOMEN THROUGH LIVESTOCK REARING**



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**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**IMPACT OF SELF HELP GROUPS IN EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH LIVESTOCK REARING**” submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **Master of Veterinary Science in Animal Husbandry Economics** to the **Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chennai-51** is a record of bonafide research work carried out by **B. JAYA VARATHAN** under my guidance and that no part of this thesis has been submitted for the award of any other degree, diploma, fellowship or other similar titles or prizes and that the work has not been published in part or full in any scientific or popular journal or magazine.


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## ABSTRACT

<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Impact of Self Help Groups in Empowerment of Women through Livestock rearing.</b>
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A study was undertaken to analyse the impact of self help groups in empowerment of women through livestock rearing in Tiruvannamalai district of Tamil Nadu. For collection of data, a multi-stage random sampling design was used. From the selected district, two blocks were selected and five villages from each block were selected by simple random sampling technique. Thus, a pre-determined sample of 120 women livestock farmers (60 from SHG and 60 from Non- SHG) was selected from the two blocks.

The overall average land holding size of SHG member and non-member was found to be 0.67 and 1.43 acres. The overall average family size for sample farmers in SHG was 4.01 and for non-members it was 4.38. Among the SHG members, the highest percentage of respondents (58.33 per cent) possessed secondary level of education.

The livestock occupation contributed 121.57 man-days for SHG whereas it was 51.04 man-days for non-members. The overall average annual gross household income for SHG members was Rs. 87240.32, in which the income from livestock activities accounted 33.10 per cent. The overall average annual gross income per

household for non-members was Rs. 90004.00, in which income from livestock activities accounted for 27.43 per cent.

The cumulative empowerment score for SHG members and non-members were found to be 4068 and 2241, respectively. The results of multiple linear regression analysis revealed that membership in SHG, education of the women farmer, livestock holding, risk orientation and information seeking behaviour had a highly significant and positive relationship on the cumulative empowerment score of sample respondents. To find out the determinants influencing technological empowerment of women, multiple linear regression technique was applied and the results showed that membership in SHG, livestock holding and risk orientation had a significant and positive relationship on the cumulative technological empowerment score of sample respondents.

The findings of correlation analysis depicted that income, possession of livestock and land holding had a negative and significant relationship with group performance indicators such as team spirit, decision making, leadership and management orientation.

The results of binary logistic regression analysis revealed that the factors cumulative empowerment score, economic motivation, risk orientation and information seeking behaviour had greater influence on women members to participate in SHG programme. The factors occupation, family size, livestock holding and innovation had a significant and negative influence on the participation in SHG.

The results of constraint analysis by Garret ranking technique indicated that the high cost of feed, lack of marketing information, lack of gender based academic institutions causing illiteracy were the major constraints faced by SHG members. The results of multiple linear regression analysis to analyse the socio-economic factors associated with the severity of constraints revealed that age, level of education, livestock income and total income were significantly associated with the constraint intensity.