



# IJRASET

International Journal For Research in  
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



---

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

---

**Volume: 9      Issue: III      Month of publication: March 2021**

**DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2021.33387>**

**[www.ijraset.com](http://www.ijraset.com)**

**Call:  08813907089**

**E-mail ID: [ijraset@gmail.com](mailto:ijraset@gmail.com)**

# A Study on Self-Help Group of Women and its Contribution to their Socio-Economic Development

Atifa Falaq<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Satya Prakash<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Veer Bahadur Singh Purvanchal University, Jaunpur (U.P)

<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor and Research Guide, Veer Bahadur Singh Purvanchal University, Jaunpur (U.P)

**Abstract:** *The idea of Self Help Group has its underlying foundations in rural zones and it has been mooted along the country what's more, semi metropolitan women to improve their day to day environments. Despite the fact that it is relevant to men in our country, however it has been more fruitful just among women and they can begin monetary exercises through SHG development. In India, this plan is executed with the assistance of NABARD as a fundamental nodal organization in rustic turn of events. It is independent work age conspire for particularly rural women, who don't have their own resources. The word 'strengthening' implies giving force. As indicated by the International Encyclopaedia (1999), power implies having the limit and the way to guide one's life towards wanted social, political and monetary objectives or status. Strengthening gives a more noteworthy admittance to information and assets, more independence in dynamic, more prominent capacity to design lives, more authority over the conditions which impact lives, and independence from customs, convictions and practices. Consequently, strengthening of Women an objective in it, however key to all worldwide advancement objectives. Strengthening is a dynamic multidimensional cycle to empower women to understand their character and force in all circles of life. This paper inspects the women strengthening through SHGs and furthermore clarifies the current situation of women strengthening in India. The study reviled to educate all the women to make develop of themselves and to develop the economy. The SHGs helps to achieve the social and financial needs.*

**Keywords:** *Poverty Alleviation, SHG, socio and economic development.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

In the early many years, the idea of women improvement was absolutely out of brain and their condition was hopeless. Be that as it may, with the changed situation, the considering individuals has been changed because of training, mindfulness and now, the issues of women are viewed as the issues of social government assistance and are viewed as more truly and at last addressed as other path round especially in the past over 15 years. Because of the advancement of new strategies, programs and even tasks, the situation with women has completely been changed as they give help to the low pay women. This worry for low-pay women's needs has concurred generally with acknowledgment of their significant part being developed. Different mediation approaches have been created to address the necessities of the women which eventually uncover changes not just in friendly arrangement ways to deal with third World Development, state arrangements identifying with women yet in addition in the in general financial approach of the country overall. The strengthening approach is the latest and is pointed toward engaging women through more prominent independence and interior strength.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Self Help Groups are considered to be most significant tools to adopt participatory approach for the women empowerment. SHG's help in empowerment of women both social and economically. The women empowerment through SHG's would give benefits not only to the individual woman but also to her family and community as a whole through collective action for development.

Ghosh (1995) developed a case study of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas in Birbhum district of West Bengal. Various women groups were formed in two blocks of the district. Among these groups, only 10 groups were selected for the study on the basis of their performance relate to income generating activities. Socio-metric score of each group member was calculated by applying correlation coefficient matrix that found to be 0.57. The result indicates a positive relationship between educational status and group cohesiveness. Narasimhan (1999) argues during the previous five decades of economic planning has not done much to improve the standard of Women in India. The primary reasons are women are their fear, ignorance, powerlessness and vulnerability. She emphasizes the need for bringing attitudinal change among them as the most important step towards empowerment. She concludes that besides monetary resources, it is necessary to improve mindset of the policy makers.

Kulshreshta and Gupta (2001) made an attempt to emphasize the importance of financing the poor through Self-Help Groups as this would lead not only to reduce the intensity of poverty but also promote gender equality and socio-economic equality. He discussed the various problems faced by the formal banking sector, the emergence of Micro-Finance and the role of SHG's. The authors have concluded that for quick transformation of the poor from dependency to self reliance through social mobilization and awareness creation.

#### A. *Research Objectives*

- 1) To analyze the income, expenditure and saving pattern of the member of the SHG.
- 2) To find out the benefits of the members through SHG.
- 3) To study the functioning of the group.
- 4) To study how the SHG put its contribution towards the socio-economic condition of the women.

#### B. *Methodology*

The study is two main sources of data on population and workforce are the decennial population census and the national sample survey organization. The required data for the study were collected from report publish by self help group, DRDA, Block offices and other related sites, reports of the Government. For investigation, researchers have gathered past three year information from the sources referenced previously.

### III. IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

In India, women establish around half of the complete populace and hence vital human asset for the nation's improvement. The investment of women in the country's GDP is however low as 8% however their work cooperation seemed to be 19.7 percent in 1981. According to statistics 2001, the female workforce interest appraised in their complete populace is 25.7 percent and it is relatively higher at 31% in rustic region when contrasted with 11.6 percent in metropolitan regions. They are occupied with various areas and that the undetectable work of housewives contributed by them assessed to be almost 33% of India's GNP. In the course of the most recent couple of many years, women have approached to set up their own undertakings. It is all around perceived that the situation with women is personally connected with its financial position which relies upon promising circumstances for investment in profitable exercises. Business venture improvement of among women is accordingly seen as one of the significant apparatuses to eliminate joblessness and sexual orientation segregations for neediness easing in India.

The microfinance movement through SHGs across India is to make women manage themselves for social mobilization, to create self confidence, rise their self esteem through participation in socio-economic and political life. The SHGs programmed generally targets the rural poor, particularly the women, who are often discriminated against not only by institutions but also with their own family. The poor are faced with the challenge of acquiring credit to get loans to engage in various productive activities, without necessary collateral required by formal financial institutions. The provision of loans to women may then serve the dual goals of increasing household assets and empowering women. Microfinance institutions have become increasingly popular as a way to mobilize poor communities through the provision of loans through SHGs formed and loans are allocated to members based on group solidarity instead of formal collateral.

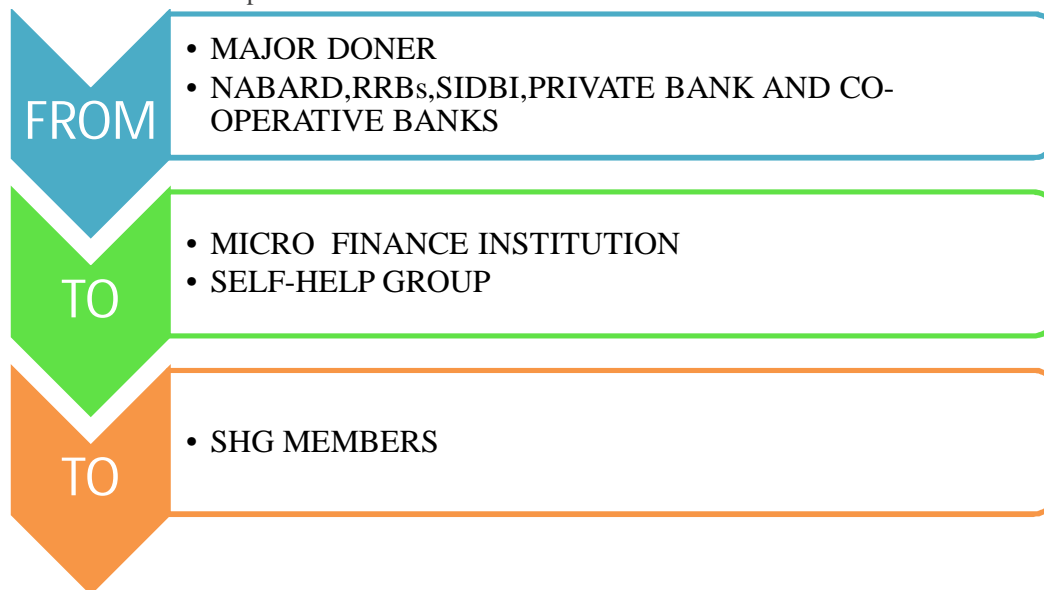
### IV. SELF-HELP GROUP

Women and SHGs in many parts of the country have achieved success in bringing the women to the main stream of decision making. The SHG in our country has become a source of inspiration for women's welfare formation of SHG is a viable alternative to achieve the objectives of rural development and to get community participation in all rural development programmers. SHG is also a viable organized set up to disburse micro credit to the rural women and encouraging them together into entrepreneurial activities. (Abdul, 2007). To alleviate the poverty and to empower the women, the micro-finance, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and credit management groups have also started in India. Self improvement Gathering (SHG) is a little willful relationship to frame a gathering. It is casual and homogenous gathering of not in excess of twenty individuals. SHGs comprise of most extreme 20 individuals since any gathering having in excess of 20 individuals must be enrolled under Indian general set of laws. That is the reason, it is prescribed to be casual to get them far from organization, defilement, pointless authoritative consumption and benefit intention. Truth be told, it is a local model for neediness decrease which all the while attempts to engage and shape the existences of its individuals in a superior way. Gatherings are required to be homogenous so the individuals don't have clashing interest and every one of the individuals can partake uninhibitedly with no dread. Self improvement gatherings (SHGs) development has set off a quiet upheaval in the rural credit conveyance framework in India. SHGs have demonstrated as a viable vehicle for conveying credit to rustic poor for their financial strengthening.

**A. Objectives of SHG**

- 1) To inculcate the savings and banking habits among members.
- 2) To secure them from financial, technical and moral strengths.
- 3) To enable availing of loan for productive purposes.
- 4) To gain economic prosperity through loan/credit.
- 5) To gain from collective wisdom in organizing and managing their own finance and distributing the benefits among themselves.
- 6) To sensitize women of target area for the need of SHG and its relevance in their empowerment.
- 7) To create group feeling among women.
- 8) To enhance the confidence and capabilities of women.
- 9) To develop collective decision making among women.
- 10) To encourage habit of saving among women and facilitate the accumulation of their own capital resource base.
- 11) To motivate women taking up social responsibilities particularly related to women development.
- 12) It acts as the forum for members to provide space and support to each other.

Model 1.pattern of flow of fund of SHGs'from financial intermediaries.



**V. ANALYSIS OF THE STUDY - THE GROWTH OF SELF HELP GROUPS IN INDIA IS SHOWN IN THE TABLE1 GIVEN BELOW.**

Table 1: Number of SHGS in India (2017-2018 TO 2019-20)

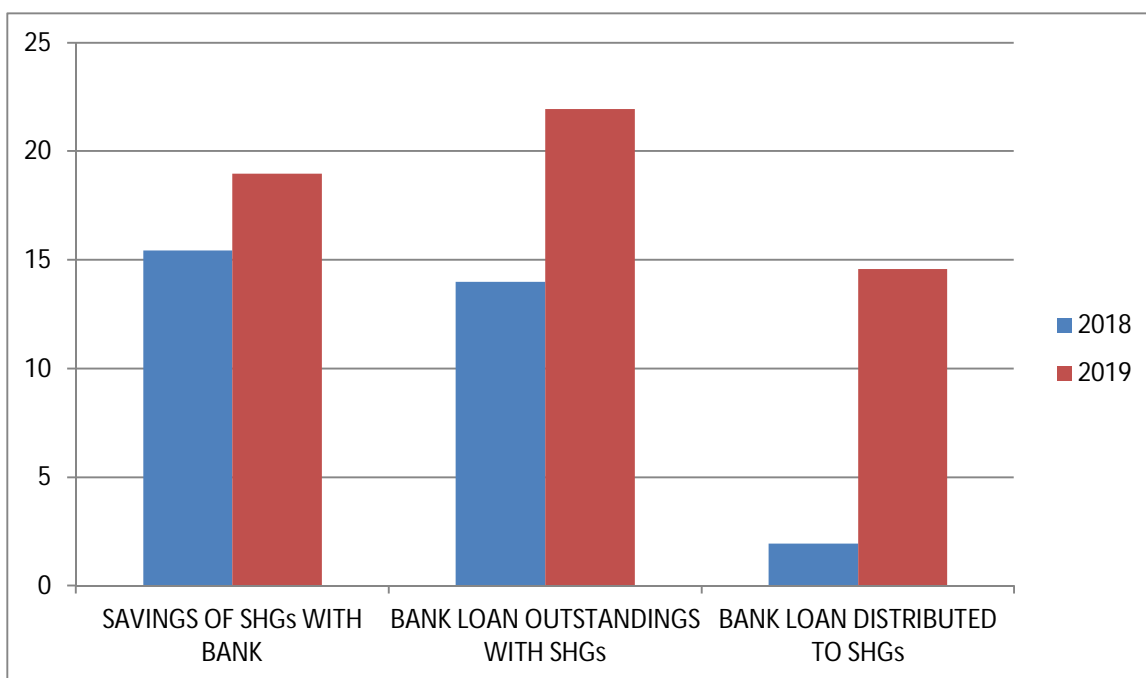
YEAR	NO.OF SHG in lakh	GROWTH RATE
2018	87.44	1.95
2019	100.14	14.52
2020	102.43	2.29

It is shown that how the number of SHGs is increased in the period 2018 to 2019-2020 102.43 lakh SHGs was linked with the banks. In 2018 to 2019 the number of SHGs has been increased by 100.14 growth rate 14.52% .In the year 2020 shg has been increased by102.43and growth rate was 2.29. The variation is grater in growth rate.



Table 2: Progress of Women SHGS  
(no. in lakh/amount in crore)

Particulars	2017-18		2018-19		%Growth (2018-19)		2019-2020		%Growth (2019-20)	
	No. of SHG	Amt.	No. of SHG	Amt.	No. of SHG	Amt.	No. of SHG	Amt.	No. of SHG	Amt.
Savings of SHGs' with bank	73.9	17497.86	85.31	20473.55	15.44	17.01	88.32	23320.55	18.97	30.92
Bank loan outstanding with SHGs	20.75	44558.74	23.65	53254.04	13.98	19.51	28.84	73297.56	21.95	37.64
Bank loan disbursed to SHGs'	45.49	70401.73	44.61	79231.98	-1.93	12.54	51.12	100620.71	14.59	27



Graph showing financial performance of shg women in% age during 2018 & 2019-2020

## VI. CONCLUSION

Self help Group has fairly changed the women' status socially and monetarily, as they have assumed a significant part in giving monetary help, dynamic in the family just as being useful to different individuals from the gathering and teaching their youngsters which have empower the women in improving the relationship with the family moreover. There is a degree for the SHGs to transform into a powerful participatory system to advance financial turn of events. It is valid that the SHGs are coordinated and depend on standards of self improvement to create conditions for regardless giving investment funds and credit administration to its individuals. The examination shows that the SHGs have a base commitment in advancing women strengthening which needs to get expanded by having coordinated effort with the nearby NGOs and Government organizations. Study uncovers SHGs addressed existences of specific helpless women lived in rural regions. It is tracked down that the women in the SHGs have acquired self-assurance for social and monetary independence and independent among the individuals. The women in the SHGs are less reliant on close to home saving sources rather they lean toward the banks to save their saving which is a positive sign in itself. Being an individual from the SHG the women are getting the openness to have a social association with others.



### REFERENCES

- [1] Mishra , K.S & Pandey , K.P (2012) Women Status and Empowerment in India .New Delhi: New Century Publication.
- [2] Kothari , C.R (2004) . Research Methodology Second Edition . New Delhi : New Age International (P) Limited Publisher.
- [3] Christabell, P.J. (2009) Women Empowerment through Capacity Building. New Delhi: Delhi Publishing Company.
- [4] Ahuja, R .(2012) . Research Methods . New Delhi : Rawat Publication.
- [5] [www.microfinance.lu/comas/media/37\\_swain\\_an.pdf](http://www.microfinance.lu/comas/media/37_swain_an.pdf)
- [6] <http://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/publicationreport/pdfs/yhmr190111.pdf>
- [7] Micro-finance focus august 2019 vol-1 issue-12
- [8] NABARD Report 2018-2019
- [9] Guha & Gupta –Hand Book on Microfinance p 28
- [10] NABARD, “Report on Status of Microfinance in India,2018-19”,NABARD



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:  
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:  
7.429



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24\*7 Support on Whatsapp)