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# Analytical Study On Economic And Social Development In Bilaspur Under National Urban Livelihood Mission

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## ABSTRACT

The study examines the impact of social and economic growth on the success of the National Urban Livelihood Mission Project in the city of Bilaspur. The study is based on primary data that was gathered utilising structured questionnaires and interviewing techniques. 200 sample participants are randomly picked from self-help group participants in Bilaspur city's National Urban Livelihood Mission Project. The majority of participants had completed secondary education, according to the survey, with a mean score of 76.1728 (standard deviation: 7.46557). However, after joining self-help groups, their awareness of a variety of topics expanded. It is proposed that raising knowledge of additional government programmes offered through the national urban livelihood mission as well as bank policies is essential. The national urban livelihood mission programme should encourage women in self-help groups to participate in the entirety of the urban development awareness campaign.

**KEYWORDS:** Social development; Economic Development; national urban livelihood mission; Self-help groups; family.

## INTRODUCTION

One of the key contributors to the economic development at all levels is women's involvement in combating poverty through both remunerative and un-remunerative work at home and in the workplace. Women's empowerment is one of the key factors in the fight to eradicate poverty.

Women's participation in combating poverty through both remunerative and non-remunerative work at home and at the workplace is one of the key factors in the fight against poverty. Women are the main contributors to the economy at all levels, making their empowerment one of the key factors in the fight against poverty. Members of self-help groups now have a lot more confidence in their ability to save money by taking out internal loans at cheaper interest rates rather than bank loans. Women therefore had a limited view of economic development. However, the government had a larger need to improve the social and economic status of women. The researcher discovered that the NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOOD MISSION initiative has made good attempts to improve

urban poor women after she surveyed a variety of books. The researcher thought it would be fascinating to look into the social and economic advancement of urban poor women as a result of the NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOOD MISSION project.

## **REVIEW of LITERATURE**

**Hampamma& Naidu (2017)** The effect of self-help groups on the socioeconomic advancement, women's empowerment, and family welfare of tribal women residing in the Kurnool area, as well as the function of self-help groups in the development of Tribal families, have been researched.

**Nalina (2016)** provided a conceptual framework for women's self-empowerment through self-help groups. Self-help groups were first proposed by rural and semi-urban women to help them improve their living situations. The idea originated in rural areas.

**Manohar (2015)** made an investigation into the specific impact of self-help groups and smaller scale funds on the financial empowerment of women—a contextual analysis of the Haveri locale in Karnataka—with the goal of evaluating the role of Self Help Groups in assisting women in the examination region and the impact of miniaturised scale money given by the Self-help groups to the respondent woman individuals in their pay creating activities, reserve funds.

## **OBJECTIVES**

- To examine how self-help groups in Bilaspur City, Chhattisgarh, are empowering women in the context of the national urban livelihood mission.
- To determine how members of women's empowerment and self-help groups are affected by education level and family size
- To ascertain the relationship between family size and empowerment
- To research and record how self-help group participants feel about the national urban livelihood mission initiative.

## **METHODOLOGY**

Primary and secondary data are the foundation of the investigation. Under the national urban livelihood mission project, 200 Self-Help Groups of Women Entrepreneurs provided the primary data. Through random selection techniques, the researcher used a structured interview schedule in the neighbourhoods of Bilaspur City. To bolster the study's conclusions, secondary data were gathered from publications such books, journals, newspapers, and websites as well as official records created by the Bilaspur Municipal Corporation (BMC).

## **DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS**

**Table 1: Influence of Education and social development on Women Empowerment under national urban livelihood mission**

Factors	Constructs	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
Economic	Illiterate	25	69.231	13.453
	Primary	44	65.443	17.861
	Secondary	53	70.711	15.654
	Diploma	53	72.654	12.543
	Under Graduation	22	69.321	14.657
	Post-Graduation	3	71.23	9.436
Social	Illiterate	25	79.223	13.546
	Primary	40	81.435	11.236
	Secondary	58	79.345	10.433
	Diploma	52	81.256	9.879
	Under Graduation	22	84.318	10.811
	Post-Graduation	3	89.333	11.451

**Table 2: ANOVA results for significance Economic and social development on Women Empowerment under national urban livelihood mission**

ANOVA						
		Sum of squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Economic	Between Groups	789.089	5	153.643	.689	.611
	Within Groups	43543.342	194	223.405		
	Total	44332.431	199			
Social	Between Groups	679.718	5	129.243		
	Within Groups	26987.054	194	139.632	.892	.333
	Total	27666.772	199			

**Economic development:** The mean proportion of respondents who reported having attained each level of education—illiterate, primary, secondary, diploma, graduate, and post-graduate—is 69.231, 65.443, 70.711, 72.654, 69.321 and 71.23, respectively. The results of a one-way ANOVA showed that there was no statistically significant difference in the means of these scores ( $F=0.689$ ;  $p=.611$ ), indicating that all the means were similar. In other words, the respondents' educational backgrounds did not significantly affect their level of economic empowerment.

In terms of social development, the mean percentage of respondents who are illiterate, primary, secondary, diploma, graduate, or post-graduate is 79.233, 81.435, 79.345, 81.256, 84.318, and 89.333, respectively. The results of a one-way ANOVA showed that there was no statistically significant difference in the means of these scores ( $F=0.892$ ;

p=0.333), indicating that all the means were similar. In other words, the respondents' educational backgrounds did not significantly affect their level of economic development.

**Table 3 Influence between Number of members in the family and empowerment**

Type of empowerment	Number of family member	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Economic	1-2	33	74.6717	10.56753
	3-5	131	69.1858	15.28625
	5+	36	68.7500	17.32337
	Total	200	70.0125	15.09057
Social	1-2	33	86.5657	11.20314
	3-5	131	82.5191	12.59386
	5+	36	83.0093	9.42657
	Total	200	83.2750	11.89989

**Table 4: ANOVA result for**

		ANOVA				
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Economic	Between Groups	863.295	2	431.648	1.913	.150
	Within Groups	44454.035	197	225.655		
	Total	45317.330	199			
Social	Between Groups	434.735	2	217.367	1.543	.216
	Within Groups	27745.140	197	140.838		
	Total	28179.875	199			

**Economic empowerment:** For respondents with 1-2, 3-5, and >5 family members, the mean percent of economic empowerment are 74.67, 69.18, and 68.75, respectively. The results of a one-way ANOVA showed that there was no statistically significant difference in the means of these scores (F=1.913; p=.150), indicating that all the means were similar. In other words, the size of the respondents' family did not significantly affect their level of economic empowerment.

**Social empowerment:** The mean percentage of respondents who are members of families with 1-2, 3-5, and >5 people is 86.56, 82.51, and 83.00, respectively. The results of a one-way ANOVA showed that there was no statistically significant mean difference between these scores (F=1.543; p=0.216), indicating that all the means are comparable. In other words, the size of the respondents' family did not significantly affect their level of economic empowerment.

## CONCLUSION

The National Urban Livelihood Mission was established by the Government of India with the goal of reducing poverty and vulnerability among urban poor households. The mission is based on the belief that mobilising urban poor households into self-help groups and their federations at the area and city levels is a key component of any programme

aimed at eradicating poverty that is both effective and long-lasting. To encourage the development of Self-help groups and their federations and advance the financial inclusion of SHG members within the NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOOD MISSION. According to the report, most of the respondents have at least a secondary education. However, after joining self-help groups, their knowledge of numerous programmes expanded. It is proposed that raising awareness of bank procedures and other government programmes under the NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOOD MISSION is essential. The NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOOD MISSION initiative should promote women from self-help organisations to participate in all urban development awareness campaigns.

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