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# Role Of Self-Help Group In Socio Economic Development Of India

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## ABSTRACT

Self-help Groups have been playing considerable role in training of Swarozgaris, infrastructure development, marketing and technology support, communication level of members, self confidence among members, change in family violence, frequency of interaction with outsiders, change in the saving pattern of SHG members, change in the cumulative saving pattern of SHG members per month, involvement in politics, achieving social harmony, achieving social justice, involvement in community action, sustainable quality and accountability, equity within SHGs, defaults and recoveries, and sustainability - financial value. The financial mobility due to participation in the SHG has led to an improvement in the quality of life, according to some of the successful groups. Overall, many families were able to address their basic needs better than before. The implementation of SHG has generated Self-employment opportunities for the rural poor. The program helped many participants in improving their economic conditions. After joining the self help group the women are economically and socially empowered.

**Keywords:** Self Help Groups, financial mobility, self employment opportunities, economic conditions.

## INTRODUCTION

Normally SHG are framed in rural India. They comprise of 15-20 individual from a specific area living with comparative socio-economic conditions. The groups are worked on the standards of shared trust, Cooperation, condition and entomb reliance. All part together assembles conference and talks about different issue of both individual and general and take choice according to their socio-economic and social empowerment. Self-help group gatherings are composed by a facilitator (credit official in the event of a microfinance establishment) and happen at standard spans. They for the most part embrace severe monetary order in regards to assortment and representing reserve funds and credit

exchanges. This includes huge vis-à-vis communication among individuals and solid obligation to the prosperity of all group individuals. The critical element of SHGs is the standard of correspondence and the solid accentuation on building social attachment among individuals. To accomplish this, individuals need to defeat their social, economic, and political contrasts and build up the solidarity to advance their aggregate advantages. By fortifying the organizations and trust inside their networks, these groups are better ready to work cooperatively to determine the social, economic and medical care issues influencing the local area.

Farmers require institutions which can help meet their requirements – farming or non-farming. To have such needs fulfilled, they approach the institutions and individuals which are closest to them. These generally are the cooperatives and the moneylenders. They can even approach their relatives and friends to borrow some money to purchase their requirements from the market, or even from the cooperative society. Self-Help Groups are, however, such institutions where members with their own collective small savings try to help the group members. A small group moves forward towards self-empowerment. The needy persons, the group members, are mostly poorest of the poor and have determination to strengthen themselves economically and socially.

Usually these people individually have no access to formal banking system. Moneylenders exploit them in the hours of their needs. To overcome both these situations there is a felt-need to create Self-Help Groups. Members with their collective resource take up some income-generating activities which will bring additional income to their household. These institutions thus become powerful tools for poverty alleviation and social cohesion at the grassroots level.

Why Self-Help Group is so important in India?

1. To alleviate poverty
2. To increase employment opportunity
3. To accelerate economic growth
4. To raise status in society is the prime reason for respondents joining the SHG
5. To promote income generating activities

As a micro-finance institution the SHG should be able to provide credit to the members. It is also expected that the members return the money borrowed in time, in full, and with interest so that other members also benefit. The SHG has to ensure that all accounts and the books of account are up to date and maintained to ensure transparency and accuracy. Good accounts reflect the goodwill of the organisation and ensure its credibility. Properly kept records are not only of reference value but also useful in future planning and decision-making. The members might need some exposure and interaction. They might also need some equipment and technology support. SHGs need to continue improve their capacities.

Members-oriented action approaches are conceived and implemented which are recommended and demanded by the members. Most of these programmes are social and economic and even cultural. Such programmes are also usually the agenda of the development projects which promote SHGs. Programmes can be educational, additional income-generation, off-farm activities, labour-intensive activities, watershed-related and public works construction activities, harnessing water resources for drinking and irrigation, health, education, vocational training etc. etc. Development programmes can be directed at women, youth or farmers.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Sujatha (2011) had made an endeavor to investigate part of Self-help Groups in economic empowerment of women and the social development issues tended to without anyone else help Groups through her examination entitled Economic empowerment of women and past SHG as a hierarchical chance to discover social development spaces. The investigation had uncovered that women actually were not leaders inside their family and if there should be an occurrence of significant choices male were the chief. Women were viewed as individual from SHG and just economic specialist to their family. The investigation showed that the greater part of the individuals had taken their advance by the SHGs for utilization. In a large portion of the SHGs, the inside credit taken by the individuals was profoundly deficient to set up a sensible pay producing activities.

Henriques, Elizabeth (2016) Self Help Groups have arisen as a significant system to achieve socio-economic change in the public eye. Different investigations demonstrate the positive effect that SHGs have had on work age, reserve funds, wages, destitution easing and women empowerment. The current examination, in light of essential information sourced from women individuals from SHGs situated in the territory of Goa is an endeavor to comprehend the effect of group enrollment on its individuals, especially women. An endeavor has additionally been made to illuminate the essential job that the Self Help Group Promoting Agencies paper in understanding the objective of women empowerment. The investigation additionally examinations the autonomy that women show in taking choices, be it in the economic or political space.

Priyakumari, S & Seetharaman (2017) Rural India is the genuine India, rural development is the genuine development of the country India, is the message of the dad of the country. One such activity is SHG through microfinance. It fills in as a powerful apparatus for getting sorted out women to have an empowered existence. The primary rationale of SHG is the common help which gives them energy to address the socioeconomic issue. The idea of empowerment additionally helps to decrease the sexual orientation predisposition. NABARDs' mediations in rural development have become a powerful instrument for the women empowerment. SHG bank linkage program started by NABARD has economically

profited the rural women. This paper is chiefly centered around the job of SHG in the economic empowerment of rural women. The finding of the examination shows that the SHG activities emphatically affect the economic part of SHG individuals.

Ansari, Mohammad Aslam & Arya (2017) As of late, SHGs have become a critical development in India. The Self-Help Group (SHG) development in India has been working the correct way in empowering women and annihilating neediness in the rural and urban territories. Numerous women in India unequivocally trust in the development and consider it liable for improving their vocations. In any case, women are as yet not empowered according to the assumption. The current examination is an endeavor to break down the job and execution of SHGs in advancing women's empowerment from region Dehradun; Vikasnagar, and Sahaspur squares of Uttarakhand were chosen for the examination. The expansive goal of the investigation is to dissect the working arrangement of SHGs for preparation of saving, conveyance of credit to the penniless, reimbursement of advances and in developing of assessment of SGH individuals with respect to increment in the force of dynamic. Both essential and auxiliary information are gathered and age, family framework and number of wards in the family are broke down in segment data. The examination centers on the job of SHGs in women empowerment, social attachment and socio-economic improvement of the poor for their union.

E, Thipperudrappa & K.B, Dr. Dhananjaya (2018) Self-help groups assume a significant part in the economic development and development of India. Supportable development is a distant key of rural and semi urban regions, and they start economic activities in the development of the general public, through the mindfulness among individuals.

Michelle A. Harris (2019) Scholars have since a long time ago accepted that individuals' self-regard and social connections influence one another. Notwithstanding, the experimental proof has been conflicting, making considerable vulnerability about whether connections are truth be told a powerful factor in self-regard development and the other way around. This meta analysis orchestrates the accessible longitudinal information on the imminent influence of social connections on self-regard (48 examples including 46,231 members) and the forthcoming influence of self-regard on friendly connections (35 examples including 21,995 members). All influences controlled for earlier levels of the results. Results showed that connections and self-regard correspondingly anticipate each other over the long haul with comparable influence sizes (.08 in the two headings). Arbitrator investigations proposed that the influences held across test attributes like mean age, sex, identity, and delay between evaluations, with the exception of the self-regard influence on connections, which was directed by kind of relationship accomplice (more grounded for general connections than for explicit accomplices) and relationship correspondent (more grounded for self-announced than for witness detailed relationship qualities). The discoveries uphold suppositions of exemplary and contemporary

hypotheses because of social connections on self-regard and on the results of self-regard for the relationship space. In aggregate, the discoveries recommend that the connection between individuals' social connections and their degree of self-regard is genuinely proportional altogether developmental stages across the life expectancy, mirroring a positive criticism circle between the builds.

Kapoor, Shikha (2019) In present day times a country can't stand to have any of its residents who are fit for economic development to be non-beneficial. The paper draws out the viability of social assembly and economic development by introducing the cases and exhibits how they are having an effect in the public eye. It attempts to examination how SHG as a piece of social advancement can be utilized for empowering women/young ladies through business venture mitigation. It likewise uncovers its social and economic ramifications by women association in profitable and monetary commitment in the family subsequently tending to the significance of SHG's and its reformist development of women. New open arrangements can be intended to fortify and prepare for financing these SHG (Self Help Group). Corporates can be urged to receive areas to help SHG as a feature of obligatory CSR (Corporate Social duty) action according to Companies Act 2013 in India.

**OBJECTIVE OF RESEARCH PAPER:** To analyze the role of self-help group in social and economic development of India.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:** Research methodology shows the set-up of the research, the design of the research and the pattern of the research. It is blue print and planning sheet of the whole research. Methodology is required for every researcher for getting the information related to research work.

### **RESEARCH DESIGN**

In the present research study researcher used exploratory research method to analyze the role of self-help group in social and economic development of India.

### **COLLECTION OF DATA**

**Secondary data:** Secondary data have been collected through the internet, magazines, research papers, journals, reviews for articles etc.

### **ROLE OF SELF-HELP GROUP IN SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA**

- 1. Saving and Financial Decision Making:** One of the primary benefits of participation in a SHG is the opportunity to save regularly, access formal savings institutions and participate in the management of these savings. They save regularly, have their own bank accounts and make deposits into these accounts. SHG

is having a good impact on members, in their ability to save their hard earned money.

2. **Access to credit:** A corollary of participation in SHGs is an improvement in a woman's access to credit. Since the project is perhaps too early in its implementation to directly improve women's access to credit. The financial mobility due to participation in the SHG has led to an improvement in the quality of life, according to some of the successful groups. Overall, many families were able to address their basic needs better than before. Some of NGOs reports have shown that the record on the repayment of loans by women was often better than that of men, and that women were also more likely to spend the income earned, on their families, leading to improved health and nutrition of the poor population and for improving the quality of their lives.
3. **Employment:** The implementation of SHG has generated Self-employment opportunities for the rural poor. The program helped many participants in improving their economic conditions. After joining the self help group the women are economically and socially empowered. This empowerment cannot be transformed or delivered it must be self generated such that it enables those who are empowered to take control over their lives.
4. **Decision-making within the household:** The social impact of the SHG program increased involvement in Decision-making, awareness about various programs and organisations, increased access to such organisations, increased expenditure on Health and Marriage events, there is a Change in the attitude of male members of the families, now they are convinced about the concept of SHG and encourage women to participate in the meetings and women reported that they have savings in their name and it gives them confidence and increased self-respect. Within family the respect and status of women has increased. Children Education has improved significantly. Especially girl education was very low but now SHG members are sending their children including girls to school. The Sanitation in member's households has improved and it has led to better health in members families. Now women are taking treatment from qualified doctors, even if they have to travel to nearby towns. Members are now confident enough to raise social status.
5. **Self Confidence among Members:** The group formation brought out the hidden talent and leadership qualities among the members. Therefore, it can be concluded that after joining the SHG the members have improved their status in family, become helpful in family finance and sometimes helped others too. Now, most of the SHG people feel that they get more respect; not only in the village, but our own family members treated us more respectfully. People of the village now invite us for social and community functions.
6. **Social empowerment:** The social empowerment implies that the lady ought to get a significant spot in her family and society, and ought to reserve a privilege to

empower her to utilize accessible assets. It has brought about creating self-certainty, self-regard and self-regard moreover. Also, inspire the everyday environments of poor people family women's. As the lady has now expanded presence in banks, Gram Panchayats, different Government boards of trustees and so forth, her societal position is seen fairly raised. The social effect of the SHG program expanded association in Decision-production, mindfulness about different projects and associations, expanded admittance to such associations, expanded consumption on Health and Marriage occasions, there is a Change in the demeanor of male individuals from the families, presently they are persuaded about the idea of SHG and urge women to partake in the gatherings and women detailed that they have reserve funds in their name and it gives them certainty and expanded self-regard.

## **CONCLUSION**

SHG Programme clearly plays a central role in the lives of the poor. The programme in various blocks all seem to be very successful in reaching poor clients. Importantly; there is evidence of increased household income. This is a very significant indicator of impact. Standard of living for the program participants has increased and also the food security is much more for the program clients. Programme loans are one of the main ways clients overcome food insecurity with sickness, disease, emergencies and crises, where programme participants seem to transfer the loan source from friends and moneylenders to SHG loans to meet these expenses. At the individual level, there is evidence that the programme attracts already relatively empowered people and that empowerment occurs among some clients through programme participation. The process of empowerment manifests itself in increased self-esteem. Programme participation is also associated with changes in decision-making at the family level. Program participants are far more aware about the various programs and organizations and have an access to these organisations. Self-help Groups have been playing considerable role in training of Swarozgaris, infrastructure development, marketing and technology support, communication level of members, self confidence among sample members, change in family violence, frequency of interaction with outsiders, change in the saving pattern of SHG members, change in the cumulative saving pattern of SHG members per month, involvement in politics, achieving social harmony, achieving social justice, involvement in community action, sustainable quality and accountability, equity within SHGs, defaults and recoveries, and sustainability - financial value.

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