



# ROLE OF SELF HELP GROUPS (SHG) FOR UPLIFTMENT OF RURAL WOMEN-AN OVERVIEW

<sup>1</sup>Chandana N R, <sup>2</sup>Dr. K C Mishra

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, <sup>2</sup>Director

<sup>1</sup>Department of Commerce and Management

<sup>1</sup>Sri Siddhartha Institute of Business Management, Tumakuru, India

*Abstract:* This review has been conducted to identify the effect of micro-finance on the advancement of SHGs in emerging nations like India, it should give more significance to the financial incorporation idea of monetary consideration and micro-finance as it goes about as an instrument which offers monetary types of assistance to low pay bunches through different monetary foundations. Micro-finance assumes an indispensable part in monetary improvement by targeting giving monetary help to financially poor individuals to start their own undertaking and dispose of neediness through standard profit. Micro-finance works with frugality, credit and other monetary administrations to poor individuals who lives in rustic regions, semi-metropolitan regions and metropolitan regions to earn pay reliably through which they can work on their way of life. Micro-finance increase depends on the standard of co-activity and common self-improvement. Micro-finance organizations (MFIs) are monetary foundations that go about as an interface among formal credit facilitating establishments and credit searchers. Micro-finance and monetary consideration go about as two appearances of a coin. Micro-finance organizations assume a significant part in working with consideration since they endeavor exceptionally difficult to connect the helpless mass in country region. At the center of Micro-finance, giving credits through bunch-based procedure. The predominant Micro-finance program is related with SHG bank linkage program shows that viability in interfacing the barred class of helpless segment of the general public. The reason for this paper is to work with a solid base to demonstrate that there is an immediate and genuine connection between Micro-finance and SHGs which promisingly affects monetary consideration.

## I. INTRODUCTION:

India is a backward country financially and socially. For Indian government, it is difficult to help financially in alone opportunity to make to more grounded to be a well structure money related country since it isn't having sufficient resource to provide for needed locales or regions. In spite of the way that Indian Government has taken many actions to improve financial condition anyway incredibly it can't meet needed proportion of achievement in light of the fact that of such incalculable inside and external reasons. To become made, our organization needs to zero in first on nation and semi metropolitan spots improvement since India is having practically 70% of the towns and 26% of people really goes underneath dejection line.

## CONCEPT OF SHG (SELF HELP GROUP):

Microfinance has been opted as a financial improvement approach planned to help the poor mass. It is considered as an effective instrument for battling against poverty in a practical way. At present microfinance is spreading exceptionally quickly across the globe in light of its huge effect on requirements of poor people. The research evidence on microfinance improvement across the globe shows that the financial strengthening of the poor has become feasible through monetary administrations. Micro-finance intercessions through SHGs programs are very much perceived world over as a compelling instrument for neediness lightening and working on financial status of poor in India. Micro-finance through the organization of cooperatives, business banks, provincial country banks, NABARD and NGO's has been generally a stock driven on-going methodology. The personal development of (SHG) - Bank linkage program has emerged as the greatest little credit program on earth. The SHG-Bank linkage program in which SHGs are associated with banks in a constant way at first through save reserves and later through advance things is seen as a fruitful framework to ensure financial joining. This paper is done with the aim to discuss about the concept of Self-help groups and its effort to empower the rural women by increasing their income level through Progress of SHG-Bank linkage programs.

## STATUS OF SHG IN INDIA:

In India, various SHGs are associated with banking establishments for the movement of miniature credit. In India, SHGs recently emerged inside the Mysore resettlement and progression association (MYRADA) in 1985. In 1987 the public bank for cultivation and rural development (NABARD) provided MYRADA with an honor of Rs 1 million to engage it to place resources in distinctive proclivity get-togethers, manufacturing their capacities and planning with their speculation assets after a period of 3-6 months. In 1990 RBI recognized the SHG strategy as an elective credit model. In 1992 NABARD gave rules to give the frameworks to a method that would allow banks to advance directly to SHGs. In 1992 SHG bank linkage program was dispatched. The Tamilnadu women's reinforcing project, an IFAD-maintained venture executed through the Tamilnadu women's progression association, was the chief task in the country, around 1990, the join the SHG thought in to a state upheld program. Starting now and into the foreseeable future, SHGs have been connected with women.

## STATUS OF SHGS IN KARNATAKA:

There are more than 9, 62,446 SHGs in Karnataka (as on 31st MAR 2016). Under various departmental tasks, a large portion of which are females' SHGs. A procedure which has emerged worldwide as unquestionably the most colossal money related progression program for women. A SHG is a little assembling of 12-20 people who deliberately get together to address their dejection and other social issues. The moderate development is responsibility of minimal saving from bundle of people and assembling credits from gathered save reserves similarly as bank propels. It is subsequently that, SHGs are generally called microfinance or small-scale credit establishments. In Karnataka, giving organizations to powerless poor females through SHGs has emerged as the overall framework for fighting female desperation. The state showing the money related issue to SHGs speculation subsidizes cash in the year 2016 there is 1,44,24,213 lakh rupees cash saved by SHGs.

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**Sudharani (2002)** stated that concentration on SHGs and strengthening tracked down that the support in the self-improvement gatherings enhanced the women in house administrations, wellbeing and disinfection, initiative characteristics and financially. The dynamic limit of the SHG members expanded with the time of support.

**Robinson, M. (2003)** in his review says that women owned entities in casual area saw that In India, the issue of female joblessness also; neediness can be handled productively by creating innovative ability in them. For the equivalent, many states have concocted a few plans. Low degree of education and customary division of work has impacted the examination of business by ladies in those fields, which prompts "women occupation" have seriously limited situation of interest and haggling power is lastingly non-existent.

**Tripathy and Jain (2011)** in their study evaluated the distributional ramifications of the world's largest ever government worked for micro-Finance program and analyses the appropriateness of the Self-improvement Gathering (SHG)– micro- undertaking system towards compelling pay age and destitution lightening. The factual examination demonstrates that while inside investment funds and gathering corpus have a positive and critical impact on the pay development of recipients, bank credit doesn't have any such effect. The outcomes likewise feature that the socially and financially forward districts are bound to profit from this program. This has strategy suggestions towards compelling administration of government worked miniature money drives in emerging countries.

**According to Ramakrishna (2013)**, Self-Help Groups are framed for resolving their normal issues. They make normal reserve funds propensity and utilize the pooled reserve funds to help their individuals through an organized course of fundamental monetary intermediation like prioritization of requirements, not set in stone terms for reimbursement and keeping records. It assembles monetary discipline and financial record that then, at that point, urges banks to loan to them in specific products of their own investment funds and with no interest for insurance security. The current review depends on optional information source and considered as the incredible instrument for ladies strengthening and annihilation of neediness. The SHG Bank Linkage has made an undertaking in the economy by changing the conventional financial administrations to country poor and penniless individuals especially ladies' bunch.

**Chalani N (2017)** in his research concentrated on SHGs in Kumar Gaon town, Didrugarh Locale, Assam furthermore tracked down that Self-improvement Gatherings play huge jobs in financial improvement in the Local area. Item advancement, legitimate utilized of media, target market and so forth, is the primary worry in this paper.

## III. METHODOLOGY:

### STATEMENT OF PROBLEM:

The advancement of any economy significantly depends upon the women. They expect a working part in family improvement, business arrangement, and sports, social and shockingly in approach making. However, even today in like manner they are dismissed in explicit families and occupation field. Their full chance isn't yet cultivated dismissing various courses and symposia. Self-improvement gathering programs routinely as credit (or) micro- credit plans and speculation reserves have won concerning changing the presences of powerless ladies by making a way for overhauled pay and extended certainty. This review is endeavored to examine the impact of SHGs on the country powerless females who are business visionaries in Tumakuru locale,

Karnataka. The guideline point of convergence of this review is to examine the amount SHGs are convincing instruments in updating the monetary situation of helpless women business people and accomplishing strengthening.

### Scope of the Study:

The scope of the study is limited to financial inclusion only through SHGs (self-help groups) and its impact on rural women upliftment.

### Need of the study:

The motivation behind this review is to assess the advantages and adequacy of presenting monetary consideration through microfinance establishments and its effect on low pay gatherings to increase their expectation of living and to empower the enterprising spirit among them.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To study the Conceptual framework of SHG in India.
2. To evaluate the impact of financial inclusion on self-help groups.
3. To study the relationship between SHGS (self-help groups) and rural women empowerment.
4. To analyse the hurdles for financial inclusion and women empowerment through SHGs.

### AREA OF STUDY:

SHG individuals in their financial conditions and other related variable through the organized meeting plan gathered by the researcher. For this purpose, the study conducted for **100** respondents of the SHG members were selected from various Self-Help Groups in 4 taluks of Tumakuru District namely Sira, Pavagada, Madhugiri and Kunigal.

### IV. RESULTS & DISCUSSION:

#### V.

#### 1. Table Showing the Age of Self-Help Group Members

AGE	NO OF RESPONDENTS	%
Below 25Years	28	28
26-35 years	40	40
Above 35 years	32	32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Analysis & Interpretation:

From the above table, it is clear that, out of the total respondents taken for the study, 28% of them belong to the age group below 25 years, 40% of the respondents belong to 26 to 35 years and remaining 32% of them belong to age group of above 35 years. It was interpreted that Majority of the respondents under the age group of 26 to 35years.

#### 2. Table Showing Educational Qualification of The Self Help Group Members

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	(%)
Below SSLC	45	45
SSLC	40	40
PUC	15	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Analysis & Interpretation:

From the above table, it is clear that, 45% of them have done their primary education, 40% of the respondents have done SSLC and remaining 15 % of them done PUC. It was interpreted that Majority of the respondents have done their primary education.

### 3. Table Showing Family Type of The Self Help Group Members

FAMILY TYPE	NO OF RESPONDENTS	%
Nuclear Family	65	65
Joint Family	35	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Analysis & Interpretation:

From the above table, it is clear that, 65% of the respondents belong to nuclear family and 35% of the respondents belong to joint family. It was interpreted that Majority of the respondents belong to nuclear family.

### 4. Table Showing Reason Of Respondents For Joining Self Help Group

REASONS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	%
To Achieve Financial Independence	35	35%
For The Purpose of Saving	25	25%
To Increase Social Status	20	20%
To Exhibits Their Talents	15	15%
To Make Better Use of Time	05	05%
	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Analysis & Interpretation:

From the above table, it is clear that, 35% of the respondents joined SHG to achieve financial independence, 25% of the respondents joined SHG with the purpose of saving, 20% of the respondents joined SHG to increase their social status, 15% of the respondents joined SHG to exhibits their talents and 5% of the respondents joined SHG to make better use of time. It was interpreted that majority of the respondents joined SHG to achieve financial independence.

### V. FINDINGS:

1. Majority of the respondents are under the age group of 26 to 35years.
2. Majority of the respondents have done their primary education.
3. Majority of the respondents belong to nuclear family.
4. Majority of the respondents joined SHG to achieve financial independence.

### VI. CONCLUSION:

This review set up, that appropriately planned and adequately executed SHG effectively cannot just reduce neediness yet in addition enables women empowerment at the grass roots. The SHGs which make a quiet upset must be seen as change specialists in country regions. It's anything but an embellishment to say that job of women in SHGs in different nations remembering India for general and study region specifically might be considered as an achievement and a defining moment towards women strengthening and upliftment. During the time spent in monetary development, improvement approaches should be reoriented to treat it not as a progress area but rather as a basic area of the economy. Steps ought to be taken to work on the casual area by making assets accessible, openings and help to help the area to create. As a non-industrial nation, India faces imperatives of assets for fast financial advancement. While there might be constraint of monetary assets, accessible HR are enormous and however to be completely taken advantage of. Consequently, the significant test before the country today is to advance fitting technique for assembling the human asset for advancing utilization of the accessible monetary assets.

### REFERENCES:

1. **Sudha Rani K, Uma Devi D and Surendra G**, "SHGs-Micro-Credit and Empowerment", Social Welfare, Vol. 48, No. 11, pp.18-22.
2. **Robinson**, The microfinance revolution: Sustainable finance for the poor. Washington D.C.: World Bank.
3. **Tripathy, KK and Jain, Sudhir K (2011)**: Income Impact of Micro-enterprise Finance: An Empirical Study on Government Initiatives in Rural India. International Journal of Rural Management. Vol.7. No. 1 & 2. 2011. P. 5-26
4. **Ramakrishna, (2013)**: Performance of Self-Help-Group-Bank Linkage Programme (SBLP) in India: An Analytical Study. Tactful Management Research Journal. Vol.1. No.10.July2013.
5. **Chalani N**, A Study of the Promotional Aspects of the products Produced by SHGs in Kumar Gaon Village, Dibrugarh District. Journal of Science, Arts and Commerce, ERM publications. Pp 44-51.