



# REVIEW OF RESEARCH

ISSN: 2249-894X

IMPACT FACTOR : 5.7631(UIF)

VOLUME - 9 | ISSUE - 12 | SEPTEMBER - 2020



---

---

## ROLE OF SELF- HELP GROUPS IN WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

**Jyoti Sahebrao Jadhav<sup>1</sup> and Dr. Madhav Hanumantrao Shinde<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Ph.D. Research Student, R. B. Narayanrao Borawake College,  
Shrirampur, Ahmednagar (MH)

<sup>2</sup>Department of Economics, Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar (MH)

### ABSTRACT

India's Self-Help Group (SHG) movement has developed as the world's largest and greatest successful network of women-owned community-based microfinance institutions.

SHG Bank linkage Programme is an influential intervention in economic enablement and financial inclusion for the lowest of the pyramid. A proven platform primarily conceived for increasing the outreach of banking services among the poor has since graduated to a Programme for the promotion of livelihoods and poverty alleviation.

All major parameters viz. the number of SHGs by investments bank accounts, amount of credit expended throughout the year, the bank loans outstanding as well as the significance of savings outstanding had shown positive progress during the past three years.

**KEYWORDS:** Self- Help Groups and Women Empowerment.

### INTRODUCTION

Women's empowerment is the direction in which women difficult and refabricates what it is that they can be done and achieve in a financial position that they previously were rejected. Empowerment can be well-defined in several ways; empowerment means accepting and agreeing people (women) who are on the outside of the executive process into it. "This puts solid importance on contribution in political assemblies and official policymaking as well as in the economic field, on the capability to achieve an income that empowers participation in inexpensive rule creation." women's are permitted when they are accomplished to admission the chances obtainable to them without boundaries such as in education, profession, and lifestyle. Feeling entitled to make your own judgments creates a sense of empowerment. Empowerment embraces the exploit of levitation the situation of women over education, levitation awareness, literacy and training. Women's empowerment is all about preparing and allowing women to make life-determining judgments through the various difficulties in society.

We have identified the following three forms of women empowerment.

### ECONOMICS EMPOWERMENT:

Economic empowerment grows women's activity, admittance to official government programs, flexibility outside the home, economic freedom, and acquiring authority. Strategy manufacturers are recommended to support job training to aid in



appearance in the proper markets. One endorsement is to offer more formal education opportunities for women that would allow for advanced bargaining authority in the home. Consolidation of women's entree to property legacy and land rights is an alternative process used to economically empower women. This would allow them well methods for resource development, capital, and dealing power expected to proclamation sexual orientation disparities. Habitually, ladies in creating and immature nations are authoritatively controlled from their territory on the sole premise of sexual orientation. Having a right to their land provides women a kind of bargaining power that they wouldn't generally have; in turn, they gain more opportunities for economic independence and formal financial institutions.

### **POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT:**

Political empowerment provisions making policies that would best support gender equality and agency for women in equally the public and private fields. Prevalent methods that have been recommended are to make positive action policies that have a share for the number of women in strategy manufacture and parliament situations. As of 2017, the worldwide average of women who hold minor and single house parliament situations is 23.6 percent. Supplementary recommendations have been to raise women's rights to vote, voice thoughts, and the capability to run for office with a reasonable chance of being elected. Because women are naturally connected with childcare and domestic accountabilities in the home, they have less time devoted to incoming the labor market and running their business. Approaches that develop their dealing power in the family would incorporate standards that represent instances of separation, arrangements for better government assistance for ladies, and strategies that give ladies command over assets, (for example, property rights). In any case, the commitment isn't limited to the domain of legislative issues. It can take in investment in the family, in schools, and the capacity to make choices for oneself. A few scholars accept that exchanging force and office the family unit should be accomplished before one can move onto more extensive political investment.

### **INSTRUCTIVE STRENGTHENING:**

Training raises individuals' self-assurance and furthermore qualifies them to secure well positions and they can work side by side with men. They include out in the open discussion and set expectations for the public authority for medical services, social security and different rights. In explicit, instruction enables ladies to settle on decisions that expansion their kids' wellbeing, prosperity, and odds of endurance.

Education updates others of preventing and comprising the illness, and it is an important component of efforts to decrease malnutrition. Moreover, it empowers women to make choices that can improve their welfare, including marrying beyond childhood and having fewer children. Significantly, education can increase women's awareness of their rights, boost their self-esteem, and provide them the opportunity to assert their rights.

### **SELF-HELP GROUP (FINANCE)**

A self-help group (SHG) is a monetary in-between group normally self-possessed of 10-20 native women. Maximum self-help groups are placed in India; still SHGs can be established in various countries, particularly in South Asia and Southeast Asia. SHG is nothing but a group of people who are on daily wages, they form a group and from that group, one person assembles the money and gives the money to the person who is inessential. Members also make minor consistent savings contributions over a few months until there is sufficient money in the group to begin lending. Funds may then be lent back to the members or to others in the village for any resolution. In India, many SHGs are connected to banks for the distribution of micro-credit.

Many self-help groups, particularly in India, under NABARD - National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development SHG Bank Linkage program, borrow from banks once they have accrued a base of their own capital. This model has concerned kindness as a possible method of delivering micro-finance

services to needy populations that have been hard to reach directly through banks. By combining their specific savings into a single deposit, self-help groups minimize the bank's transaction costs and generate an attractive volume of deposits. Through self-help groups, the bank can help small rural savers while paying them a market rate of interest.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Banerjee, G.D. (2002)<sup>1</sup>, in their Evaluation Study on Self-Help Group, observed that the participation of women in SHGs made a significant impact on their empowerment both in social and economic aspects. Maximum of the women were clever to growth their income equal various and subsidized to the expansion of their family. It has enabled women's participation in financial decisions, full satisfaction in performance in SHG activities, continuing girl child education and reduction in consumption of alcohol individually, contesting and winning in panchayat elections, visioning with government authorities to improve village basic infrastructure (laying of roads, getting electric connections and providing drainage, drilling of bore well and community hall construction).

Housman (1992)<sup>2</sup> stated that women constitute about half of the world population and contribute about two-thirds of all the labor hours worked by the human race, though they are the primary providers of childcare and suppliers of many of the necessities of day to day life for themselves and their families.

Sahu and Tripathy (2005)<sup>3</sup> in their edited book views that 70 percent of the world's poor are women. Access to poor banking services is important not only for poverty alleviation but also for optimizing their contribution to the growth of regional as well as the national economy. Self Help Groups have arisen as the greatest energetic appliance in the development of involved development and women empowerment. Rural women are the marginalized groups in society because of socio-economic constraints. They endure retrograde and subordinate situation of the social ranked hierarchy. They can lift themselves from the morass of poverty and stagnation through microfinance and the formation of Self-Help Groups.

Sudha Rani, K., D. Umadevi and G. Surendra (2002)<sup>4</sup> in their study titled "SHGs, Micro-Credit and Empowerment" observed that the participation in SHGs enhanced the empowerment of women in aspects like increase in self-confidence and decision-making power during the period of participation.

Wallace. et al, (1991)<sup>5</sup> the role of women is increasingly recognized in the development of the Third World Nations particularly in collective groups or cooperatives in rural areas.

### OBJECTIVE:

- To Study the Role of Self- Help Groups in economic enablement of women.

### HYPOTHESES:

- Self- Help Groups has benefitted the economic enablement of women.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This research paper is essentially expressive and critical in nature. In this research paper, an attempt has been taken to examine the empowerment of women in the Ahmednagar district. The data used in it is morally from secondary sources allowing the essence of this study. The secondary data are collected from annual reports of Central and State Governments, Economic Survey of Maharashtra, Status of Microfinance in India (Annual reports of NABARD), district reports, District Social and Economic analysis, journals, publications and various websites.

### ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

SHG Bank Linkage Programme (SHG-BLP), has become the mainstay of the 87.44 lakh SHGs covering nearly 110 million households for social, economic and financial empowerment of the women. As per the Global Findex Database 2017 of World Bank, India's gender gap in access to financial service

has come down to 6 per cent. Microfinance initiatives have a major role in bringing the unbanked women to the mainstream by bringing them into the domain of SHG-BLP.

**Table No. 1: Progress of SHG Savings with Banks and amount of saving outstanding during Past Three Years**

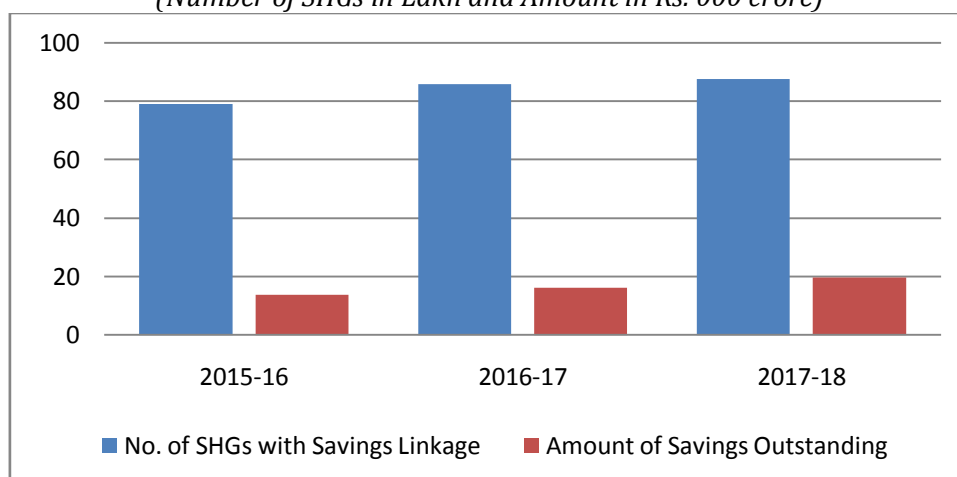
*(Number of SHGs in Lakh and Amount in Rs. 000 crore)*

| Year    | No. of SHGs with Savings Linkage | Amount of Savings Outstanding |
|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2015-16 | 79.03                            | 13.69                         |
| 2016-17 | 85.77                            | 16.11                         |
| 2017-18 | 87.44                            | 19.59                         |

Sources: NABARD, Status of microfinance in India 2017 - 18

**Figure 1 : Progress of SHGs during Past Three Years (2015-16 to 2017-18)**

*(Number of SHGs in Lakh and Amount in Rs. 000 crore)*



There was a perceptible jump in the number of SHG Savings with Banks and amount of saving outstanding to SHGs at 1.95% and 21.59% respectively, during 2017-18.

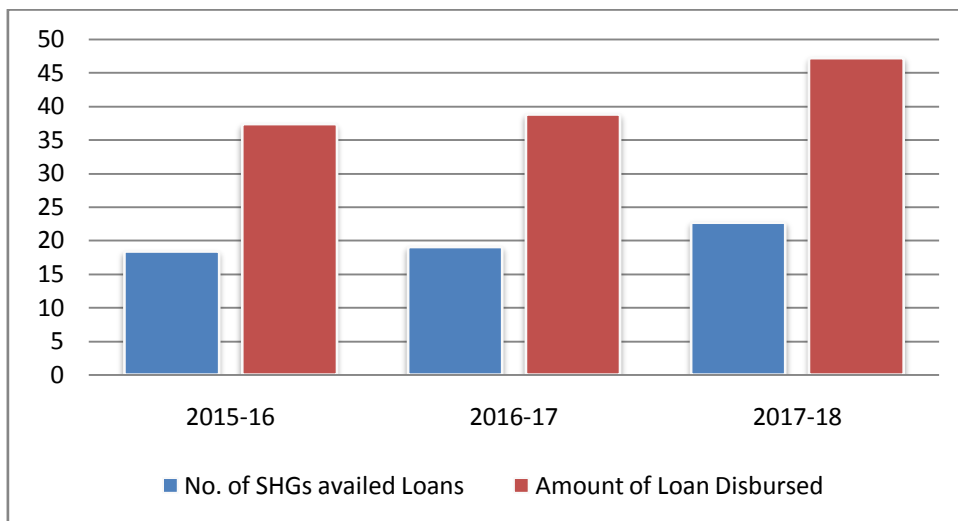
**Table No. 2: Progress of SHG availed Loans and Disbursed to SHGs during Past Three Years**

*(Number of SHGs in Lakh and Amount in Rs. 000 crore)*

| Year    | No. of SHGs availed Loans during the year | Amount of Loan Disbursed during the year |
|---------|---|--|
| 2015-16 | 18.32                                     | 37.29                                    |
| 2016-17 | 18.98                                     | 38.78                                    |
| 2017-18 | 22.61                                     | 47.18                                    |

Sources: NABARD, Status of microfinance in India 2017 - 18

**Figure 2 : Progress of SHGs during Past Three Years (2015-16 to 2017-18)**  
*(Number of SHGs in Lakh and Amount in Rs. 000 crore)*



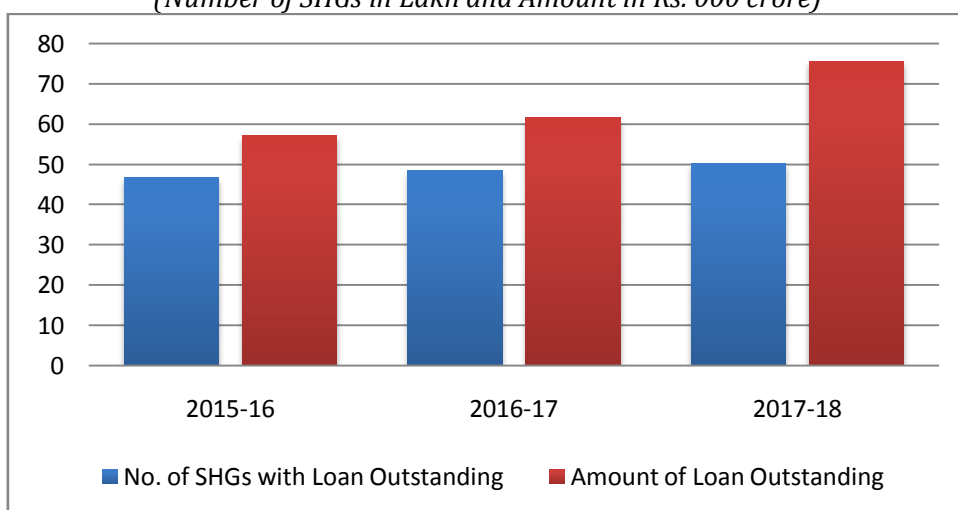
There was a perceptible jump in the number of SHGs availed bank loan and amount of Amount of Loan Disbursed to SHGs at 19.13% and 21.67% respectively, during 2017-18.

**Table No. 3: No. of SHGs with Loan Outstanding and Amount of Loan Outstanding during Past Three Years**  
*(Number of SHGs in Lakh and Amount in Rs. 000 crore)*

| Year    | No. of SHGs with Loan Outstanding | Amount of Loan Outstanding |
|---------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2015-16 | 46.73                             | 57.12                      |
| 2016-17 | 48.48                             | 61.58                      |
| 2017-18 | 50.2                              | 75.60                      |

Sources: NABARD, Status of microfinance in India 2017 - 18

**Figure 2 : Progress of SHGs during Past Three Years (2015-16 to 2017-18)**  
*(Number of SHGs in Lakh and Amount in Rs. 000 crore)*



There was a perceptible jump in the number of SHGs availed bank loan and amount of institutional credit disbursed to SHGs at 3.55% and 22.76% respectively, during 2017-18.

### CONCLUSION:

SHG Bank association Programme is a powerful interference in economic enablement and financial inclusion for the lowermost of the pyramid. A proven platform primarily conceived for increasing the outreach of banking services among the poor has since graduated to a Programme for the promotion of livelihoods and poverty alleviation.

All major parameters viz. the number of SHGs by investments bank accounts, amount of credit expended throughout the year, the bank loans outstanding as well as the significance of savings outstanding had shown positive progress during the past three years.

### REFERENCES:

1. Banerjee, G.D., Financing Agriculture – *In-house Journal of Agricultural Finance Cooperation Ltd., Evaluation Study on Self-Help Group*, April-June 2002.
2. Housman. R.F. “The Mutuak Voice. The Role of women in Sustainable Development”. *International Environmental Law-Review*, Vol-4, No-2, 1992, pp.361-399.
3. Sahu and Tripathy (2005), *Self-Help Groups and Women Empowerment*, Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
4. Sudha Rani, K., D. Uma Devi and G. Surendra “SHGs, Micro-Credit and Empowerment”, *Social Welfare*, February, 2002, pp. 20-22.
5. Wallace et al, (1991) “Limits of Women’s Groups as Viable Channel for the Development of women in Kenya”. *Changing Perception, Writing on Gender and Development*,” Oxfam Publications, London 1991, pp.245-252.
6. Handbook of Urban Statistics 2019: Government of India Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, New Delhi.

### WEBSITES:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women%27s\\_empowerment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women%27s_empowerment)  
<https://www.nabard.org/Publication.aspx?cid=507&id=24>  
<https://www.nabard.org/content.aspx?id=651>