



AGRI MAGAZINE

(International E-Magazine for Agricultural Articles)

Volume: 03, Issue: 04 (April, 2026)

Available online at <http://www.agrimagazine.in>

© Agri Magazine, ISSN: 3048-8656

Role of Women Self Help Groups in Rural Economy

Harkesh Kumar Balai¹ and *Khushboo Kumari

¹Asst. Professor, Faculty of Agriculture, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

²Student, B.Sc. (Hons.) Agriculture, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

*Corresponding Author's email: khushboovats1510@gmail.com

Rural development is a very dynamic process which includes in improving the socio-economic, political environmental, and well-being of the poor people living in rural areas. In India more than 70 percent people living in rural areas, the concept of rural development assume great significance. The Molakalmuru taluk is one of the most backward taluk in Chitradurga district these areas have been facing so many problems like unemployment, poverty, lack of skills, illiteracy, and basic infrastructure health care common trend here. The present study is focused on the Socio-Economic status of Self-Help Group on rural development, and to study impact of Self-Help Group on rural development in Molakaimuru taluk. The present paper it is based on primary and secondary sources of information.

Keywords: Rural Development, Socio-Economic Unemployment, Poverty

Introduction

Women in India are the victims of a multiple socio-economic and cultural factors. They are an integral part of our economy. Empowerment of rural women is necessary condition for nation's economic development and social upliftment. The formation of SHGs is not only a micro credit project but also an empowerment proces. According to Ledger wood (1999) micro finance generally inchade savings and credit but can also include other financial services like insurance and payment services. Therefore, micro finance involves the provision of financial services such as savings, loans and insurance to poor people living in urban and rural settings who are unable to visit formal financial institutions. The term micro finance can be used interchangeably with the term micro credit. However the term micro finance has a broader meaning than the micro Credit, as it covers financial services like savings, insurance esc, on the other hand, micro credit covers only parveyance of loans is small quantity. The important characteristic of micro finance is to provide financial services through groups of individuals, in this connection micro finance with self-help groups (SHGs) play an effective role for promoting women empowerment. It is not only effective tool to fight against poverty, but also us a means of promoting the empowerment of marginalised sections of the society. Micro finance institution started in India in 1980s through SHGis model. On the other hand, Gramem Groups model was. initiated by Bangladesh Grameen Bank and is being used by some of the Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) in our country. This model was first introduced by Nobel peace prize (2006) winner economist Md. Yunus Microfinance is emerging as a powerful instrument for poverty alleviation in the global world. In India, Microfinance scene is dominated by Self Help Group (SHGs)-Bank Linkage Programme as a cost effective mehanium for providing financial services to the poorer section and women, which has been successful not only in moeting financial needs of the rural poor women but also strengthen collective self help capacities of the poor, leading to their empowerment. Rapid progress in SHG formation has now turned into an empowerment movement among women across the cou counny. Women's access to credit and their emerging role in

productive purposes like participation in national income has got recognition in the first international Women's Conference held in Mexico in 1975. This led to the setting up of the Women's World Banking network and production of manuals for women's credit provision. Other women's organizations world-wide set up credit and savings components both as a way of increasing women's incomes and bringing women together to address wider gender issues. Concern with women's access to credit and assumptions about contributions to women's empowerment are not new. From the early 1970s women's movements in a number of countries became increasingly interested in the degree to which women were able to access poverty-focused credit programmes and credit cooperatives. After poverty reduction campaign, empowering women the second important goal which was reinforced by the Micro Credit Summit in 1997. Micro finance through SHGs for women has recently been seen as a key strategy not only for poverty alleviation programme but also on gender equality and health.

Definition of SHGs

According to the NABARD Self-help group means twenty or less people from a homogenous class who are willing to come together for talking their common problem. They make regular savings and use the joint savings to give interest borrowing loans to their members.

Impact of Self-Help Group on Rural Development

The Self-Help Group contribute for the rural development in the following manner. The saving interference under the groups in the Self-Help Group helps to show punishment on group members in emerging saving practice, the increase self confidence level of the female, and cyclone or any abnormal activities in requirement of funds, income increase and standard of living, in order to change the expression of socio-economic scenario, and Self-Help Group are playing significant role in the self-employment by income increase and better standard of living of the rural people. Alleviate poverty and promote economic individuality microfinance is playing a significant role in easing poverty, and rural atdevelopment. Microfinance to the rural S Group is a way income increases and better s living of the rural women. The Self Help Groups exposed that economic independence of rural women, The members look to transfer the financ moneylenders, and friends to Self-Help Gro to meet these expenditures. Rise self-confide self-respect SHGs movement is theoretical to economic self-reliance of rural poor, create confidence and overcome waste SHGs member savings in their name and it gives them increa confidence and self-respect role with Self-He has reduced family strength due to decrea financial problems Make self-employment opportunities the implementation of SHGsprogramme has made Self-employment opportunities for the poor rural people .

Objective of the study

- To study the Socio-Economic status of SHGs on rural development.
- To study impact of SHGs on rural development.

Methodology

The present paper is descriptive and analytical in nature. For the purpose of analysis, both the secondary and primary data were being used. In the taluka of Molakalmuru, in Chitradurga district, a total of 70 respondents, chosen randomly, were personally interviewed by the author of the paper using structured interview schedule. The information gathered are presented in appropriate Tables and analyzed accordingly. The results are also appropriately interpreted and Secondary data is obtained by Journals, Magazines, NIRD Reports, NABARB Documents, Department of Women and Child Development Annual Reports.

Conclusion

Women constitute nearly half of the world's population. But how many wernen have any idea on empowerment? In India, majority of our population live in rural ares and women living in rural India have no idea about the importance of women's empowerment as they are not properly educated. Women have been playing an important role for the socio-economic

development of the society since time immemorial. They are considered as the backbone of a family. But women in particular often bear the brunt of poverty and limited access to economic opportunities, including unfavourable financial access. Thus it is very important to empower the rural women through self-help groups for economic development. From the study, it is found that micro finance through self-help group is helping the poor and upgrading women empowerment by making them financially strong, SHGs have increased their habit of savings and investment in some developmental activities. Thus it is universally accepted that SHGs and Bank linkage programme has profound influence on the economic status, decision making process and level of dependence of women in India.

References

1. Anjugam and Alagumani (2001), The impact of micro finance on the socioeconomic status of women in Madurai District
2. K. Ritu, R.K. Kushwaha and A.K. Srivastava (2003), "Social-Economic Impact through self-help groups, examined the functioning of self-help groups in Kanpur Dehat District.
3. M.A. Lokhande (2008) in his work "Socio-economic impact of microfinance through self-help groups in Maharashtra Region
4. Sabyasachi Das (2003), "Self Help Groups and Micro credit: Synergic Integration", Kurukshetra, Vol.51, No (10), pp.25- 30.
5. Somasekhar, K & M. Bapuji "Empowerment of women through SHGs
6. www.rajeshmane.com
7. Rural Entrepreneurship and Inclusive Growth of Self-Help Group Members *Epra International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (MR)*. (nal.). <https://eprajournals.com/JMR/article/13599> abstract
8. Shambunath, N. (2021) Women Entrepreneurship in Rural India Key to India's Economic Growth *IJRAR International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)*, 8(1), 10-17