



African Journal of Biological Sciences



ROLE OF SELF-HELP GROUPS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL COMMUNITIES

PALLARAJYALAKSHMI

Assistant Professor,
Department of commerce,
Government Degree College, Palakonda,
Parvathipuram (Dist), Andhra Pradesh, India.

DR.V.MOHAN NAYAK

Assistant Professor,
Department of commerce,
GVRS Government Degree College,
Dhone, Nandyal (Dist), Andhra Pradesh, India.

ABSTRACT

Rural development is a dynamic process that contributes to the socioeconomic, environmental, and political well-being of poor and vulnerable rural residents. The current study focuses on the socioeconomic situation of self-help groups and their impact on rural development. The Self-help groups approach is another occurrence in the sphere of rural advancement that aims to improve the daily environment of the provincial poor by establishing practicable network-based institutions. The self-help group is concerned with providing financial benefits to women by carrying out revenue-generating activities.

KEY WORDS: Poverty, Unemployment, Rural Development, provincial, etc.,

INTRODUCTION

A country's ability to develop depends on its rural areas. A self-help group (SHG) is a voluntary organization of men, women, or both living under comparable economic circumstances. Members of the club make little contributions until they have enough funds to begin their own lending procedure. Self-Help Groups are groups of 10-25 persons in a community that meet for social or economic purposes. Most SHGs are created to improve the financial stability of their members. Self-help groups can exist with or without registration. In India, SHGs are usually associated with banks.

Need for the study

- ❖ Researching the role of SHGs helps in comprehending the tangible and intangible impacts they have on rural communities. This includes economic empowerment, social cohesion, and overall community development.
- ❖ A comprehensive study can provide insights into the effectiveness of SHGs in achieving developmental goals. Policymakers can use this information to formulate policies that support and strengthen SHG initiatives, thereby maximizing their impact on rural development.
- ❖ By studying successful SHG models and practices, researchers can identify best practices that can be replicated or scaled up in other rural communities. This can lead to more efficient utilization of resources and better outcomes for development initiatives.
- ❖ Understanding the challenges faced by SHGs in rural development is essential for addressing them effectively. By identifying barriers such as access to finance, capacity building, or social dynamics, interventions can be designed to overcome these obstacles and enhance the effectiveness of SHGs.
- ❖ Researching the role of SHGs empowers stakeholders such as SHG members, community leaders, NGOs, and government agencies by providing them with evidence-based insights into the impact of their initiatives. This can lead to more informed decision-making and greater accountability in development efforts.
- ❖ Studying SHGs can help in assessing their long-term sustainability and resilience to external shocks. By understanding the factors that contribute to the sustainability of SHG interventions, strategies can be developed to ensure their continued impact on rural development.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of studying the role of Self-Help Groups in the development of rural communities encompasses various dimensions, including economic empowerment, social cohesion, community development, capacity building, policy support, challenges, opportunities, impact assessment, and comparative analysis. Such a comprehensive study can provide valuable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers to strengthen SHG-led initiatives and promote inclusive and sustainable rural development.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- ❖ To Providing access to credit, encouraging savings, and promoting entrepreneurship.
- ❖ To Mobilizing resources, creating livelihood opportunities, and implementing poverty reduction programs.
- ❖ To Offering training programs on financial literacy, entrepreneurship, and project management.
- ❖ To Encouraging self-sufficiency through income-generating activities and skill enhancement.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Self-help Groups (SHGs) tackle poverty eradication by focusing on self-help. The logic is that individual effort is insufficient to improve their situation. This necessitates integrating them into a group so that they can benefit from collective decision making and collective implementation of programs for the common good (Karmakar, 1999). Essentially, the literature attempts to evolve a true measure of economic growth, which cannot be accomplished without the adoption of an effective rural development strategy. The development process should begin at the grassroots level in order to drive a direct attack on poverty and achieve the development goals that have been specifically assigned to it. According to the findings of many literatures, rural development processes will strengthen rural people's ability to manage all elements of rural life--social, economic, cultural, and political--and will have certain interconnections with poverty alleviation (Banerjee, 2004). Briefly, the wide analysis of literatures demonstrates that in the process of rural development, society must organize itself into diverse groups to meet its development demands. Self-help groups are also some organizations that raise awareness among the poor in order to increase their ability to meet their functional needs and identify the challenges they have encountered most recently.

ROLE OF SELF -HELP GROUPS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT:**Economic Empowerment:**

SHGs provide access to financial services such as savings, credit, and microfinance, enabling members to start or expand income-generating activities.

They encourage a culture of savings, which helps members build financial resilience and plan for future investments. Through collective action, SHGs can negotiate better terms for loans and access to markets, enhancing the economic prospects of their members.

Women's Empowerment:

SHGs predominantly focus on empowering women by providing them with opportunities for leadership, skill development, and decision-making.

Women are often the primary members and beneficiaries of SHGs, gaining confidence and autonomy through participation in group activities. SHGs challenge traditional gender roles and norms, promoting women's agency in household and community matters.

Social Cohesion and Support:

SHGs foster a sense of community and mutual support among members, creating a platform for sharing experiences, knowledge, and resources.

Members provide emotional support to each other, particularly during times of crisis or need, strengthening social bonds within the community.

Poverty Alleviation:

SHGs play a crucial role in poverty reduction by mobilizing resources and implementing income-generating projects at the grassroots level. They promote sustainable livelihoods through activities such as agriculture, animal husbandry, handicrafts, and small-scale industries. SHGs empower marginalized communities to break the cycle of poverty through education, skill development, and access to opportunities.

Community Development:

SHGs contribute to the overall development of rural communities by initiating and implementing various development projects. They undertake infrastructure development projects such as construction of roads, bridges, water tanks, and sanitation facilities, addressing local needs and priorities. SHGs promote health and sanitation awareness, organize community health camps, and advocate for improved healthcare services.

Capacity Building and Skill Development:

SHGs offer training programs and workshops to enhance the entrepreneurial and managerial skills of their members. Capacity-building initiatives focus on financial literacy, bookkeeping, market linkages, and technology adoption, empowering members to manage their enterprises effectively.

Advocacy and Representation:

SHGs serve as platforms for advocacy and representation, amplifying the voices of rural communities at local, regional, and national levels.

They advocate for the rights and interests of their members, particularly women and marginalized groups, influencing policies and programs that affect their lives.

Income generating activities of SHGs

Income-generating activities of SHGs The self-help group (SHG) approach is a novel approach to rural development that aims to improve the living conditions of the rural poor by establishing sustainable community-based institutions. It will provide a new platform for women to actively participate in the development process through various livelihood activities that involve managing natural resources. The self-help groups engage in a variety of income-generating activities. The operations of SHGs are mainly based on traditional knowledge and the availability of local resources. The beneficiaries of the SHGs were found to be predominantly female members, as opposed to other SHGs, which had both male and female members. The majority of the operations of the SHGs are essentially related with agricultural economy.

Income patterns from different economic activities

Self-help organizations are typically funded and supported by various agencies and institutions. In order to manage the self-help group, each SHG received a one-time grant. Following that, each SHG received an inter-loaning amount. The inter-loaning amount is regulated among SHG recipients based on a monthly interest rate. This approach enables women to engage in numerous income-generating activities in rural areas.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

SHGs are primarily found in backward and poor areas. People in these places have been dealing with a variety of issues, including illiteracy, poverty, a lack of skills and health care, inadequate infrastructure, and so on. Since their beginning, SHGs have played an important role in eradicating these issues through collaborative efforts. It is difficult to deal with things on your own, but it is much easier when you work together. As a result, the area's SHGs serve as a catalyst for transformation for the rural poor. The current research area's self-help groups are capable of organizing the poor and disenfranchised to work together to develop rural areas. Below are some of the roles played by the SHG's.

- ❖ To begin, SHGs provide the rural poor with self-employment opportunities, allowing them to earn a consistent income to cover their immediate needs. In terms of academic level, 89% of SHG beneficiaries were below class X, 9% below secondary, and only 2% below graduate. The impoverished struggle to find work due to their low reading level, but SHGs provide them with the possibility to work for themselves.
- ❖ Second, 95% of SHG recipients were housewives who had no income prior to joining the SHG. Now, these housewives may aid their families financially in times of need while also gaining respect in the family and society.
- ❖ Third, SHGs have helped women enhance their talents in a variety of areas by managing abundant natural resources. They can help each other learn a variety of skills, including money management, because most women in rural regions have minimal expertise of financial management
- ❖ . Fourth, SHGs assist poor people in the village in saving large sums of money more quickly by pooling their savings into a common fund, which may subsequently be used by the group or a member of the group for productive investment. Because the impoverished can only save a modest amount of money on their own, it is frequently insufficient to invest.
- ❖ Finally, SHGs boost women's social empowerment by allowing them to participate and make collective decisions. All SHG members are required to attend meetings and participate in income-generating activities. It offers children confidence and understanding to actively participate in the process of development, both at the household level and in the external environment.

SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

These are some of the suggestions for improving and further developing the SHGs. The SHG members should have a good understanding. The president and secretaries of SHGs should be educated individuals who can take on the tasks. SHGs' marketing networks should be expanded to allow for the sale of items at a reasonable price. SHG activities should be focused on those that offer a strong return. To obtain the intended results, SHG management training should be held on a regular basis. The overall observation demonstrates that the SHGs in the research area are quite effective at organizing impoverished and marginalized women into self-serviced economic institutions. Significant improvements have been documented in rural living conditions, particularly among women. The study shows that there is a significant variety in income creation among SHGs' various economic activities due to product value discrepancies. As a result, good transportation and market networks could be extremely beneficial to the rural poor's development. Despite numerous challenges in rural regions, the formation of SHGs has been extremely beneficial in boosting the opportunities for the rural poor's livelihood activities. As a result, it is possible to conclude that women's participation in SHGs has a significant impact on the development of self-reliance, self-confidence, and social empowerment among SHG members, hence contributing to the region's rural development. SHGs have helped to bring about structural changes in rural life and the economy. Given the multifaceted role that SHGs play in rural development, the government should provide further support by handholding them and bringing them on level with the rest of the sectors. In India, there is a significant proportion of rural and urban poor who, if tried individually, cannot break the cycle of poverty, necessitating collective action to eradicate poverty and promote rural development. Poor people require credit in order to work for themselves and achieve financial independence. SHGs have a higher likelihood of successfully generating income than individual endeavors.

REFERENCE:

1. .S. R. Barthakur and S. Gohain, SHG Organizational Management (North East Livelihood Promotion Society NELPS, 2015) .
2. Dr. K. J. Handique, Rural development in the North-Eastern Region (UGC Sponsored Gandhian Studies Centre, Gargaon College, Simaluguri, Dist. Sivasagar, Assam, 2012)
3. K. Singha, Village Development in North-East India: New Approaches (Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2009)
4. Dhar, S. and Sarker, S.(2009). "Interest, Income and Financial Sustainability: The Case of mF Beneficiary Units in India", *Indian Accounti 11g Review*, June. Ghate, P. (2008).

5. Micro Finance in India, A State of Sector Report, Access Publication. Joshi, D. (2003).
6. Mallick, R. (2002). Implementing and Evaluation of Micro-credit in Bangladesh, Development in Practice,
7. Mosley, P. (2001) "Micro Finance and Poverty in Bolivia", The Journal of Development Studies, 37.
8. Rajiven, A. (2008). "Micro Insurance in India", Yojana, 32.