A DEEP STUDY OF FORMATION OF SELF-HELP GROUPS (SHGs)

¹Bisakha Chatterjee*, ²Dr. Jayveer Singh

¹Research Scholar, History, OPJS University, Churu, Rajasthan, India ²Supervisor, History, OPJS University, Churu, Rajasthan, India

Email ID: bisakha1982@gmail.com

| Accepted: | 05.09.2022 | |
|-----------|------------|--|
| meetpicu. | 05.07.2022 | |

Published: 01.10.2022

Keywords: Impetus, Premise, Imbalance, Destitution.

Abstract

The Self improvement Groups (SHGs) are the significant component of this plan. SHGs license them to upgrade their pay, increase their expectation of living and status in the public eye. It goes about as the impetus for bringing this piece of the general public under the standard of development. SHG chips away at the premise of co-employable standards and gives the open door to individuals to help one another. It is considered as the method for strengthening and upliftment of the denied area. SHGs order and coordinate needy individuals who don't have simple admittance to the monetary framework in the coordinated area. This strategy assembles and gathers the poor country individuals particularly ladies to shape bunches for shared advantages and help. SHGs assume a fundamental part in raising the investment funds and giving credit for diminishing destitution and social imbalances in the country.

Paper Identification



*Corresponding Author

INTRODUCTION

SHG is a little gathering of provincial poor, who have willfully approached to frame a gathering for development of the social and financial status of the individuals. It very well may be formal (enrolled) or casual. Individuals from SHG consent to save routinely and add to a typical asset. The individuals consent to utilize this normal asset and such different assets (like awards and advances from banks), which they might get collectively, to give little credits to destitute individuals according to the choice of the gathering. Self improvement gatherings are little deliberate gatherings that are framed by individuals of the connected board of trustees or a gathering in a town comprises of 10 or 20 nearby ladies. SHG go about as an energizer to make socially and financially in reverse ladies particularly, to become independent. SHGs increment their pay as well as further develop their status in the public arena. SHG generally address the ladies' un-business issue by making them independently employed. Orientation segregation and imbalance are additionally tended to, SHG assume a fundamental part in sharpening ladies to understand their significance and their strengthening. The gathering makes them to understand their true capacities in advancing their monetary autonomy. They ordinarily offer consent to add a commonplace store and to meet on shared guide premises and their necessities. SHG interest prompts ladies improvement and strengthening. The cycle empowers ladies to change their true capacities into action.SHG can turn into a vehicle of progress. SHG depends on the rule of "Self improvement" to empower independent work and neediness easing. The presence of SHGs in towns is progressively being perceived as quite possibly the main components of credit linkage in the rustic regions and help in getting to credit to poor people and consequently, assumes an exceptionally vital part in destitution easing. They additionally help to fabricate social capital, particularly ladies hence enables ladies and gives them a more prominent voice in the general public independent work through SHG has brought about superior education levels, better medical services and surprisingly better way of life.

NEED OF SELF - HELP Gatherings (SHGs)

India is a fundamentally provincial nation where enormous populaces of individuals are residing under the discouraging safe house of antagonistic destitution. It's undeniably true that manageable development includes comparable open doors and freedom of decisions for all with no bias based on standing, class, district, orientation, and so on Be that as it may, the circumstance of country poor, especially ladies makes significant prevention in its achievement as they are experiencing neediness, absence of admittance to assets, social and financial backwardness, absence of helpful activity and non-investment in navigation at all levels. Notwithstanding the way that, the time of advancement, privatization and globalization have opened up magnificent open doors for improvement and development in this manner coming about into the adjustment of business procedures, yet the withdrawal of essential offices for example wellbeing, instruction, and work additionally deteriorated debilitation and weakness of destitute individuals because of the shortfall of satisfactory security nets. The circumstance of ladies becomes weak because of the lopsided

circulation of power at all levels. For engaging the rustic lamentable and other more vulnerable segments of the general public, for the most part ladies, the simple beam of trust is seen at the neighborhood level. Accordingly, the requirement for nearby level establishments and that too reasonable ones is the need of the current hour. The Public authority has been creating and carrying out different projects for the upliftment of rustic individuals.

Be that as it may, rustic destitution joblessness still continue in the nation in general scale. This issue is becoming thorough and extreme. The conventional financial framework is past the range of lamentable individuals, and they need to profoundly rely upon cash moneylenders for their necessities of assets. Exclusively, destitute individuals unfit to get to monetary help from formal organizations because of absence of guarantee protections. In India, most of individuals lives underneath the destitution line. The circumstance of joblessness, underemployment in the nation has gone up on the grounds that they intensely rely upon horticulture for their occupation and tracking down no other choice of getting work. The current status of ladies shows the segregation being made on orientation premise in the country. The ladies establish the significant piece of the populace; assuming that this part of the populace is overlooked it will influence the general economy and advancement in the country. To foster the country, each segment of the general public (men, ladies, provincial and metropolitan regions, destitute individuals, and so on) ought to be offered the equivalent chance of getting to the assets for money creating exercises. Thinking about the reality and power of the issues, numerous Intentional Improvement Associations (VDOs) have come ahead with assorted projects for oppressed individuals in the country. These offices complete different momentous projects and plans to manage the common issues for example destitution, joblessness, and non-monetary help from the formal monetary organizations, viciousness, and oppression ladies, and so on in our country. Swarnajayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana (SGSY) is a significant program for the upliftment of destitute individuals. The goal of this program is to bring the recipients over the neediness line.

Elements of SHGs

The followings are the significant elements of SHGs;

• Empowering individuals to become confident and self-subordinate

 giving a gathering to individuals for talking about their social and financial issues

 Improving the societal position of individuals by temperance of their being individuals from the gathering

Giving a stage to an individuals for trade of thoughts

• Creating and upgrading the dynamic limit of individuals

cultivating a feeling of common assistance and coactivity among individuals

• imparting in individuals a feeling of solidarity and certainty which they need for tackling their concerns

 Advancing education and expanding general mindfulness among individuals and

 advancing mathematically and outfitting the poor with fundamental abilities needed for understanding financial exchanges.

Standards AND States OF SHGs

SHG is indeed a grouping of needy persons who have chosen to organise themselves into a group with the purpose of eradicating the neediness of others. They agree to save on a regular basis and to convert their reserve cash into a savings account. typical asset. The people from the gathering agree to utilize such ordinary investment funds and other such funds that they might get as a social occasion through a normal organization. A Self improvement Gathering might comprise of 10 to 20 individuals. On account of minor water system, and on account of incapacitated people, this number might be at least five .All individuals from the get-together ought to have a place with families beneath the neediness line. The get-together can not include in excess of a part from a similar line of descent An person cannot be a member of more only one assembly at the same time. The gathering should be based on a set of universally recognised ideals. It should have complete meetings (day by day or biweekly) that function in a vote-based system, allowing for the exchange of viewpoints and the involvement of each section in the dynamic cycle, among other things. They prepare activity plans after having a point-by-point discussion about the activities they want to do. Every participant in the social gathering is given the chance to express her points of view. While taking significant choices assessment of most of the individuals ought to be considered. The social event ought to can gather the base saving assets from every single one of the individuals, reliably. The reserve funds so gathered will be the gathering's corpus store. Poor individuals from the gathering can get these aggregated reserve funds as credit. There is a president, a secretary and a financial officer in each SHG. The term of office conveyors is on revolution premise, typically for one year. The social occasion should keep up essential key records, for example, Minutes book, participation register, advance record, general record, Money diaries, banking pass books, and personal pass books are all examples of pass books. However, the meetings might also choose to register immediately underneath the Society Organizations Registration Law, the Agree Exhibit, or as a nonprofit organisation. Working closely with grassroots networks, an outside facilitator may play a critical role in the planning and execution of gatherings as well as in the development of the organization's mission.

SHG League

Additionally, SHGs have banded together to form larger organisations. A realistic example of a SHG Partnership is shown in the illustration below. Group is made up of between 15 to 50 SHGs, with a handful of representatives from each SHG on average. Depending on the geography, a few groups of people get together to form a pinnacle organization or a SHG Coalition. SHG Coalitions have provided a number of significant benefits to SHGs somewhere at group and organisational levels as a result of their greater prominence in the community. SHG Alliances are increasingly being recognised as a vital point of contact between SHG development and the rest of society. There is a balance between group borrowings, the exchange of ideas, the pooling of expenditures, and the discourse of common interests. There are often many inter of trustees that deal with a variety of difficulties, such as advanced assortments, accounting, and social issues, among others.

The SHG Association is a formal assembly of casually vested parties who have a common interest. Because of the more informal nature of its members, the organisation is confronted with internal imperatives. In particular, this one has a helpless limit when it comes to self-administration, supervisors who are of average to poor quality, and frames and cycles that are insufficiently defined and described.

Advantages of Self Help Groups

• Monetary Consideration - SHGs motivators banks to loan to poor and minimized segments of society on account of the affirmation of profits.

• Voice to underestimated - SHGs have given a voice to the in any case underrepresented and voiceless areas of society.

• Social Trustworthiness - SHGs assist with destroying numerous social ills like share, liquor abuse, early marriage, and so on

• Orientation Uniformity - By enabling ladies SHGs assist with directing the country towards genuine orientation fairness.

• Pressure Gatherings - SHGs go about as strain bunches through which tension can be mounted on the public authority to follow up on significant issues.

• Upgrading the proficiency of government plans - SHGs help execute and work on the

effectiveness of government plans. They likewise assist with decreasing defilement through friendly reviews.

• Substitute wellspring of job/business - SHG assist individuals with procuring their work by giving professional preparing, and furthermore assist with further developing their current wellspring of vocation by offering apparatuses, and so on They likewise assist with facilitating the reliance on farming.

• Sway on medical care and lodging - Monetary consideration because of SHGs has prompted better family arranging, decreased paces of youngster mortality, upgraded maternal wellbeing and furthermore assisted individuals with battling infections better via better nourishment, medical care offices and lodging.

• Banking proficiency - SHGs urge individuals to save and advance financial education among the rustic portion.

FORMATION OF SELF-HELP GROUPS (SHGs)

The course of SHG arrangement has different phases of development. Be that as it may, the cycle can't be universalized on the grounds that it varies from districts to locales contingent on the reason for which it is framed. Notwithstanding, there are for the most part four phases of gathering arrangement, and the job of facilitator for the development of SHG is a typical component connoting the necessity of the facilitator in this interaction. The stages include for the arrangement of SHG:

- 1. Mobilization stage
- 2. Formation stage
- 3. Stabilization stage
- 4. Self-dependence stage

Activation STAGE:

To begin SHG, someone needs to step up in light of the fact that social preparation is anything but an unconstrained cycle, it must be incited. This initiator can be an individual from NGOs or any monetary establishments. The initiator is called 'Facilitator', who works with bunch assembly. Following are the means associated with the assembly stage.

Arranging of Overview:

Prior to beginning a SHG, it is extremely imperative to affect the whole individuals in that specific region. The gathering can't be run effectively and viably if the local area hesitance to help the SHG than their reality is troublesome around there. Thus, hence, a facilitator is required for directing a short study of the families around there. The facilitator comes to be familiar with the intrigued individuals, particularly ladies who are anxious to change their life financial just as socially to further develop their general status as strengthening. When the facilitator is familiar with the intrigued individuals, it attempts to find the individuals on a few shared convictions like age, proficiency, pay, rank, geological liking, and so on The facilitator makes it sure that the individuals from recently shaped SHG don't have the participation of any recently framed SHG.

Making Mindfulness through Town Gathering Gatherings:

The facilitator meets planned individuals regularly and attempts to clarify the idea and benefits of SHG. These gatherings of the facilitator with the planned individuals structure the foundation of the SHG idea. They educate individuals concerning the viability of SHG for beating their concerns and making a feeling of achievement among the individuals. The facilitator makes it clear ahead of time those SHGs are framed not for benefiting any sort of sponsorships from the public authority yet for coming and cooperating for fostering the individual and entire local area. The facilitator makes the forthcoming individuals that there is gigantic potential, which can be viably saddled just when they are in a gathering and not the person. Thusly, the facilitator makes trust in the personalities of forthcoming individuals about SHGs. Bit by bit, they begin directing a gathering with an accessible

number of individuals. It is seen that individuals are not crashed into the gathering, however they enter the gathering immediately.

Development STAGE:

Following are the fundamental stages in the arrangement of the gathering.

Early Exercises: Individuals planned to frame SHGs concludes the different exercises should be done progress of time for the development of SHGs in genuine. At this progression, individuals choose the particular spot, time and term for gatherings, measure of stores and name of the gathering.

Choosing Gathering Pioneers: At first, the facilitator picks the gathering chief. Generally, the gathering has three pioneers: executive, financial officer, and administrative is turned secretary. The role occasionally, and pioneers are considered as dependable specialists of the gathering and not the despot of the gathering. The heads of the gathering are prepared by the facilitator for keeping up with and taking care of the monetary records of SHGs. They should surely understand about the working of SHGs for example directing gatherings on equitable guideline, bunch co-activity, and coordination, taking care of and settling the contentions of gatherings, haggling with town pioneers and government authorities, and so on

Framing Rules: When the gathering has raised adequate assets through individuals, the gathering should be connected with banks to shape the gathering formally by opening a SHG account with the bank. The initial date of SHG account with the bank is the proper date of its development. After this, the gathering needs to choose the different principles and guideline under the direction of the facilitator. The principles ought to be an adaptable one, which incorporates: date of keeping the saving, recurrence of gatherings, measure of credit, reimbursement of advances, financing cost borrowed, punishments for not going to the gathering gatherings, fines for late reimbursement of advances, terms and condition for raising the advance by the individuals from the actual gathering, and so forth This multitude of rules and methodology are chosen for the smooth and proficient working of the gathering. The principles ought to be straightforward enough for individuals to comprehend and not for making burden to individuals.

Preparing: Successful preparing should be led for preparing the gathering chief just as individuals from the SHG. The facilitator organizes both formal and casual preparing for SHG, that comprise of instruction preparing, wellbeing preparing, preparing for keeping up with the legitimate record of SHG, information about the viable use of government plans, preparing to battle for their lawful freedoms, preparing the individuals to conquer the issues coming in the way of driving the working of SHG successful and productively.

Adjustment STAGE:

It is the stage, where the individuals from SHG have joined their endeavors to widen the exercises and area of activity of their SHG. Now of level the gathering work in an organized and in a uniform way. The successful administration and monetary expertise ought to be created among the individuals. Occasionally the facilitator needs to really take a look at the working of SHG to direct them any place they are deprived for that. Gradually the corpus of gathering builds, which expands the getting limit of the gathering for useful and utilization purposes. Individuals should know about their privileges, job as a business visionary, job as a dependable resident of the general public, government plans, and so on Bunch conversations are coordinated on different social issues and their appearance on society, and so on

SELF-RELIANCE STAGE:

The phase of independence is accomplished solely after the phase of adjustment. At this stage, the facilitator turns into the aloof onlooker. When the gathering is balanced out, it can utilize its ability to battle against the social custom and obstruction of the general public. It is the phase of enabled for the individuals both monetarily just as mentally. Presently the individuals from the gathering are adequately autonomous to take dynamic choices about their life because of the advancement of their character by working in Self improvement Gathering (SHG). Each gathering works needed to arrive at this stage to amplify the advantages from SHG. In this stage, the gathering becomes steady to the point of managing hardships and scarcities of the general public. This is the last stage which makes them dependent and solid to deal with the hardships of the forthcoming scene.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:-

(Alemu et al., 2018) analyzes the article "WOMEN **EMPOWERMENT** THROUGH SELF-HELP **GROUPS: THE BITTERSWEET FRUITS** OF APPLE COLLECTIVE **CULTIVATION** IN HIGHLAND ETHIOPIA" and In the study, it is stated that authorities and aid agencies have come to terms with the idea that organization are critical in the development of such capacities, as stated. Building influence and power by group formation has been used in urban areas everywhere world, especially in rural areas, to achieve a variety of goals, including risk reduction, income generation, and publicly owned supply, amongst others. Except for microcredit, males outweigh women there in majority most comanagement projects, excluding microcredit, in terms of continuous participation as well as emphasis on leadership positions. A solution for transgendered collective bargaining mechanisms might be provided by the creation of gender institutions like girls microfinance services institutions and soul groups (SHGs).

(*R. Singh, 2018*) examines the study "ROLE OF SELF HELP GROUP IN WOMEN EMPOWERMENT" and defines woman development as a method or social activity by which girls expand and reconstruct what it feels would rather in a situation that they have been denied. Empower may be described in a variety of ways; nonetheless, when it comes to decent work, empowerment involves embracing and enabling those (women) who also are from the inside of the ruling process to become included in the choice process. Accordingly, involvement in political organisations and decision are highly valued, in the new economic environment, earning a living that allows one to participate in decsion is valued as well. Individual emancipation is defined as the process of giving people personal freedom, societies, and local communities. Individuals are free when they become able to bring use of the chances that are made accessible around them without being constrained by constraints and limits, such as those imposed by education, career, or lifestyles. A sensation of strength comes from believing that you have the authority to make their own choices. Education, awareness-raising, literacybuilding, and employment are all examples of actions that may be taken to improve the role of women. Social inclusion is mostly about empowering and enabling girls to make life-altering choices as a result of the many difficulties that face them in modern society.

(Al-Kubati & Selvaratnam, 2021) consider the paper titled "EMPOWERING WOMEN THROUGH THE SELF-HELP GROUP BANK LINKAGE PROGRAMME AS A TOOL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: LESSONS FROM INDIA" and SHG-BLP has been found to be beneficial in that, throughout addition to addressing the budgetary status of local women, Self help groups helps these women build their potential, thereby enabling them to become more self-sufficient and independent. Women to participate in Self help groups, for example, seemed to be conscious of the ou pas rewards of the programme, such as increase in self but also an an increase in health status, according to a poll. Continued involvement and precession of commitments, which are required under the Self help groups, result in improved in their capacity to voice their views both within and without country, as well as a facilitation of their manoeuvrability. The number of females who participated in this study said that they gained greater confidence to confidence to interact of public officials and capital backing as a result of the Self help groups, that is a distinguishing trait of the initiative.

(Bhattacharjee, 2012) investigated "SELF HELP GROUPS AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT- A STUDY IN NORTH 24 PARGANA DISTRICT IN WEST BENGAL" and volunteers are local owners homogeneous kinship groups of poorest members of society who come together on this small amounts of money on a daily basis and deposit them in a joint account that is used to meet employees' emergency needs but rather to provide asset loans now at group's discretion. As a result of the philosophy of "by not only the people, again for ppl, and also of the ppl," this campaign as gained widespread support since it assists them in meeting their needs including determining their own future. The people have gained power of this arrangement. Because of this emphasis on individual independence, personal determination, and autonomy, self-help organisations mobilise the existing systems of the individuals in their group or just in their community to achieve their goals. SHGs are unquestionably a weapon of empowerment for impoverished women, since they educate them how to save for the term, assist them in saving from everyday costs, and enable them to limit wasteful expenditures, among other things. Their monthly meetings give a shared platform for both of them to discuss and address social and similar challenges that they face on a daily basis.

(Jena & Patro, 2016) in their article "SELF-HELP GROUPS – A KEY TO WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN BARADA, DISTRICT OF DHENKANAL ODISHA" the As shown by the research, a Self-Help Club (SHG) is just a small private group of impoverished individuals, ideally within the same political and social background, who get together to help one another. This group of people has got together with the goal of tackling their shared difficulties via self-help as well as mutual cooperation. The SHG encourages its members to save tiny amounts of money, which are then deposited in a local bank. That SHG has established a common corpus in its name. Typically, a SHG has no more than 25 members at any one time. The fundamental principles of Self help groups are enabled system, trust, organisation of series of smaller groups, teamwork, spirit of charity shops, supply lending, asset, and female loans, peer group tension in interest payments, learning skills, capability building, and enfranchisement, among other things.

(N. Mishra, 2015) analyzes the article "WOMEN THROUGH EMPOWERMENT SELF HELP GROUPS IN ODISHA: ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL NETWORKS AND THEIR SPACE FOR MANEUVERABILITY" and According to the findings of the research, self-help clubs are key structures and mechanisms for enabling rural women with poverty alleviation initiatives and participation in a variety of decision-making environments. These significant women's rights groups have seen transformations in their pursuit of economic emancipation and contribution here to family. Although they have received formal training, regional and customary obstacles might place them at a disadvantage at sometimes. The most evident influence of SHGs affecting women is their ability to "achieve their objectives via collective." The sustainability of any campaign is highly dependent on the degree of interest shown by the many stakeholders, as well as the level of involvement by multiple departments. In important to foster these ladies, the training programme should focus on their actual requirements rather than on their perceived needs. Certain of the problems that these women confront include obtaining crude ingredients for some items and selling some final products.

(Nichols, 2021) examines the study "SELF-HELP GROUPS AS PLATFORMS FOR DEVELOPMENT: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL CAPITAL" According to the findings of the research, SHG events often aren't conducted in the manner intended, and that issues are linked to both cultural constraints and social power. In this research, three areas along the operational route were identified as having difficulties: the organisation of meetings, verifying that all women went, and guaranteeing that all women could commit time needed to the wellness module. Therefore, to summarise, some groups found it difficult to organise weekly meetings because of economic marginalisation or poor literacy levels. But even when conferences were conducted on a regular basis, women with small children or those who worked on a daily basis were at danger of missing them. Home visits and other safety nets, which were intended to help these women, didn't seem to be beneficial in our tiny sample of women. Furthermore, when inspections were made, the material that was provided was condensed and omitted.

(S.Thangamani, 2013) in his article "A STUDY ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH SELF-HELP GROUPS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO METTUPALAYAM TALUK IN COIMBATORE DISTRICT" the A survey was conducted in Mettupalayam Municipality to discover women who were empowered by participating in Shg Members. It was discovered that the social economic element has altered as a result of participating in Shg Members. Savings, on the other hand, are rising at an older stage of transition. There's many new concerns that have to be resolved in effort to allow th woman 's role more effective in the longer - term. By enlisting volunteer groups in social mobilisation and by building a conducive regulatory system, micro fiancé has the potential to scale up becoming a rational phenomenon, as shown by the findings of this study. The role of the soul group with in s actually and coming together between the humankind is critical. In conclusion, we can say that the business operations of the Support Group are highly successful. Reaching Its destination Groups in Mettupalayam Municipality have been very effective in developing women's issues in rural regions in this manner.

CONCLUSION: - In terms of SHG progress, this SHG-Bank Linkage Program has been the most major component which official comment is readily available. Such data provide a reliable picture of the state of progress in India at any given time. One may believe that most of the well-functioning SHGs have received loan advances from banks; however, this is not really the case in other parts of the nation where banks have been slow to establish linkages with SHGs. Large numbers of the SHGs that are working admirably have not moved toward banks for their own reasons - some, for instance, have sufficient investment funds and awards given by NGOs to meet their prerequisites. In certain areas, banks are found excessively far away from the SHGs. Various SHGs are too youthful to even think about getting to bank advances, while others are working ineffectively and are along these lines ineligible. Consequently the quantity of SHGs is more noteworthy than that revealed in the NABARD archive: different reports demonstrate that they number approximately 3 million, including the upside, the normal and the terrible.

RÉFÉRENCIAS

- Alemu, S. H., Van Kempen, L., & Ruben, R. (2018). Women Empowerment Through Self-Help Groups: The Bittersweet Fruits of Collective Apple Cultivation in Highland Ethiopia. Journal of Human Development and Capabilities, 19(3), 308–330. https://doi.org/10.1080/19452829.2018.14544 07
- Anand, P., Saxena, S., Gonzales Martinez, R., & Dang, H. A. H. (2020). Can Women's Selfhelp Groups Contribute to Sustainable

Development? Evidence of Capability Changes from Northern India. Journal of Human Development and Capabilities, 21(2), 137–160.

https://doi.org/10.1080/19452829.2020.17421 00

- Anjugam, M., & Ramasamy, C. (2007). Determinants of Women's Participation in Self-Help Group (SHG)-Led Microfinance Programme in Tamil Nadu *. Agricultural Economics Research Review, 20(2), 283–298. https://ageconsearch.umn.edu/record/47334
- Al-Kubati, N. A. A., & Selvaratnam, D. P. (2021). Empowering women through the Self-Help Group Bank Linkage Programme as a tool for sustainable development: lessons from India. Community Development Journal, 00(00), 1–26.

https://doi.org/10.1093/cdj/bsab036

- Bhattacharjee, A. (2012). Self Help Groups and Women Empowerment- A Study in North 24 Pargana District in West Bengal. XVII.
- Biswas, C. S. (2018). Women empowerment in India. Women's Entrepreneurship and Microfinance, 4(4), 3–16. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-10-4268-3_1
- 7. Jaime, D. la C. L. (2006). No Title. August, 1–220.
- Jeklin, A. (2016). No Title No Title No Title. July, 1–23.
- Jena, S., & Patro, L. (2016). Self-Help Groups

 a Key To Women Empowerment in Barada ,
 District of Dhenkanal . Odisha. Ijariie, 2, 449–455.
- Jose, S., Chockalingam, S. M., & Velmurugan, R. (2020). Problems of women self help group members in Ernakulam district. Journal of Critical Reviews, 7(1), 141–143.

https://doi.org/10.22159/jcr.07.01.25

- Kaur, P., & Kaur, R. (2015). Empowering Rural Women through Self-Help Groups in India. Gian Jyoti E-Journal, 5(1), 39–44.
- Kishor, S., & Gupta, K. (2009). Gender Equality and Women 's Empowerment in India - National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) India 2005-06. In Health (San Francisco).
- Nichols, C. (2021). Self-help groups as platforms for development: The role of social capital. World Development, 146, 105575. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2021.1055 75
- Senthilkumar, C. B., Dharmaraj, A. A., Indhumathi, B. C., Selvam, C. V., & Kandeepan, E. (2020). A study on women empowerment through Self- help groups with special reference to villupuram district in Tamil Nadu. Journal of Critical Reviews, 7(6), 355–359.

https://doi.org/10.31838/jcr.07.06.62

 Shettar, R. M. (2015b). A Study on Issues and Challenges of Women Empowerment in India. IOSR Journal of Business and ManagementVer. I, 17(4), 2319–7668. www.iosrjournals.org