

# International Journal of Management and Organizational Research

## Self-Help Groups on Women Empowerment and Socio-Economic Development in Mylapore City

K Sathyaraj <sup>1\*</sup>, Dr. S Panneerselvam <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, St. Peter's Institute of Higher Education & Research, and Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

<sup>2</sup> Professor, Department of Commerce, St. Peter's Institute of Higher Education & Research, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

\* Corresponding Author: **K Sathyaraj**

### Article Info

**ISSN (online):** 2583-6641

**Volume:** 03

**Issue:** 06

**November-December** 2024

**Received:** 10-10-2024;

**Accepted:** 11-11-2024

**Page No:** 35-37

### Abstract

Self-assist corporations, or SHGs, function vital for empowering women and promoting socioeconomic boom in cities like Mylapore. The remodeling results of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) on women's monetary independence, decision-making skills, and widespread great of life are examined in this examination. SHGs help ladies triumph over socioeconomic barriers and make essential upgrades to their houses and groups via presenting microfinance offerings, talent-improvement initiatives, and a forum for group trouble-fixing. The examination's primary goal is to decide whether or now not individuals' incomes, education, and fitness consciousness have expanded due to SHGs. It also explores how SHGs can improve unity in society and reduce disparities among genders.

**Keywords:** Self Help Group, Women, Empowerment, Mylapore

### Introduction

The concept of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) has grown into an amazing tool for promoting social and economic empowerment, especially for Indian girls. SHGs are a crucial device for addressing gender disparities, developing economic inclusion, and inspiring the ones in want because of their roots inside the thoughts of mutual aid and institutional effort. SHGs supply ladies the opportunity to become financially unbiased, improve their self-esteem, and actively interact in domestic and network choice-making in urban places like Mylapore City, wherein quite a few socioeconomic troubles persist.

SHGs are commonly characterized as microfinance collectives, allowing members to pool financial savings and access credit for entrepreneurial ventures and other financial activities. Beyond economic blessings, these businesses facilitate skill development, literacy packages, and consciousness projects, fostering a holistic boom amongst women.

Mylapore acknowledged for its mixture of cultural heritage and concrete dynamism, offers a unique context for exploring the position of SHGs in bridging socio-monetary gaps. This study delves into how SHGs empower ladies, beautify their economic reputation, and make contributions to the socio-financial improvement of the metropolis. It also investigates the demanding situations faced by SHGs and their members, presenting insights for coverage upgrades and sustainable increases.

### Review of Literature

P. K. Bandgar in his observation on "Financial Inclusion" observed that Micro-Savings are a proxy for micro-insurance and SHGs are a channel to Financial Inclusion it is an actual hope for inclusive increase. Inclusion of the disadvantaged sections of society into the formal economic machine is the key to sustainable development.

Perumal stated that ladies who join SHGs are bolstered in many approaches other than turning economically empowered. They benefit from a say in the circle of relatives and their social popularity is superior.

Satish observed that care should be taken to ensure the homogeneity of socio and monetary repute of the individuals even as forming SHGs. The formation of SHGs must be systematic. He emphasized the spread of SHG tests all through rural India in preference to the local attention of SHGs.

### Needs of the Study

Women empowerment and socio-economic development are crucial for achieving sustainable and inclusive increase in urban areas like Mylapore town. Despite big improvements, many girls in this location face challenges together with limited get entry to financial resources, loss of entrepreneurial opportunities, and socio-cultural constraints. Self-help groups (SHGs) have been verified to be powerful in addressing these obstacles by way of promoting economic literacy, fostering entrepreneurship, and growing an aid device for girls. This study aims to provide actionable insights for policymakers, SHG organizers, and stakeholders to maximize the potential of SHGs in Mylapore City. By evaluating their role in improving economic opportunities, social participation, and decision-making among women, this research highlights the importance of fostering a supportive ecosystem for sustained empowerment and development.

### Scope of the Study

This study specializes in comparing the effect of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) on girls' empowerment and socio-monetary improvement in Mylapore town. It explores how SHGs make contributions to financial independence, ability enhancement, and improved choice-making among women. The studies additionally assess the position of SHGs in addressing socio-financial issues including poverty, gender inequality, and confined entry to sources. By identifying both the achievements and challenges confronted through SHGs, they have a look at objectives to offer insights for enhancing their effectiveness. The findings are anticipated to guide policymakers, NGOs, and stakeholders in fostering sustainable improvement and girls' empowerment in urban contexts.

### Objectives of the Study

1. To analyze the role of Self-Help Groups in enhancing women's financial independence in Mylapore City.
2. To assess the Impact of SHG on Socio-Economic levels.
3. To identify the Challenge faced by the SHG's effectiveness in Promoting women's empowerment and community development.

### Methodology

This study uses mixed methods to examine the role of Self Help Groups (SHGs) in promoting women's empowerment and socio-economic development in Mylapore. Primary data

are collected through structured surveys and semi-structured interviews with SHG members, group leaders, and other stakeholders. A sample size of 120 data was selected using purposive sampling to ensure representativeness from diverse socioeconomic backgrounds. Secondary data is gathered from government reports, SHG records, and relevant literature to contextualize the findings. Quantitative data focuses on financial indicators, such as income levels, savings, and access to credit, while qualitative data explores changes in social empowerment, decision-making, and community participation.

### Result Analysis

**Table 1:** Age of the SHG Member

S. No	Age	Frequency	Percentage
1	Up to 20	20	16.70
2	21-30	71	59.20
3	31-40	14	11.70
4	41-50	12	10.00
5	Above 50	3	2.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary data

**Table 2:** Educational Status of the SHG Members

S. No	Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
1	Literate	152	76.00
2	Illiterate	48	24.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary data

**Table 3:** Family Status of the SHG Members

S. No	Family	Frequency	Percentage
1	Joint	76	63.30
2	Nuclear	44	36.70
<b>Total</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary data

**Table 4:** Reason for Joining of SHG Members

S. No	Reasons	Frequency	Percentage
1	For Savings	55	45.83
2	To attain the Economic independence	18	15.00
3	To get Recognition	20	16.67
4	Others	27	22.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary data

**Table 5:** Benefits of Received by the SHG Members

S. NO	Benefits	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Total
1	Development of Saving habit	77 (64.17)	22 (18.33)	20 (16.67)	120 100%
2	Increased Income	64 (53.33)	25 (20.83)	31 (25.83)	120 100%
3	Decision-Making Power	61 (50.83)	32 (26.67)	27 (22.50)	120 100%
4	Promotional assistance	55 (45.83)	23 (19.67)	39 (32.50)	120 100%
5	Window for Better Technology	63 (52.50)	20 (16.67)	36 (30.00)	120 100%

Source: Primary data

### Conclusion

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have emerged as transformative retailers for ladies' empowerment and socio-economic improvement in Mylapore city. This observation highlights the pivotal function of SHGs in fostering monetary independence, improving decision-making abilities, and improving the overall of lifestyles women members. By supplying get right of entry to microfinance, skill

improvement, and a platform for collective action, SHGs empower girls to conquer socio-economic boundaries and contribute substantially to their families and groups. Despite their successes, challenges consisting of aid constraints, limited institutional aid, and cultural barriers persist. Addressing those issues via coverage enhancements and improved collaboration among government agencies, non-governmental agencies, and SHGs can increase their impact.

The findings emphasize the need for sustained efforts to strengthen SHG frameworks, making sure their effectiveness in promoting gender equality and inclusive boom. With continued help, SHGs can function as a cornerstone for accomplishing lengthy-term socio-monetary development and women empowerment in Mylapore town.

### References

1. Sundaram A. Impact of a self-help group in socio-economic development of India. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science*. 2012;5(1):20-7.
2. Maheshwari CM, Goyal S. Role of self-help groups in socio-economic empowerment of women: A review of studies. *Pacific Business Review International*. 2014;7(2):1-10.
3. Vinodhini RL, Vaijyanthi P. Self-help group and socio-economic empowerment of women in rural India. *Indian Journal of Science and Technology*. 2016;9(27):67-89.
4. Shireesha E. Empowerment of women through self-help groups. *International Journal of Scientific Development and Research (IJS DR)*. 2019;4(12):13-6.
5. Malhotra S. Contribution of self-help groups in the socio-economic development of women. *International Journal of Research in Social Sciences*. 2016;6(8):333-44.
6. Sandhu K. Women's empowerment through self-help groups. *Indian Research Journal of Extension Education*. 2015;15(4):29-34.
7. Brody C, De Hoop T, Vojtkova M, Warnock R, Dunbar M, Murthy P, *et al*. Economic self-help group programs for improving women's empowerment: A systematic review. *Campbell Systematic Reviews*. 2015;11(1):1-182.