



# INDIAN Economy



Dr. Lalita K. Sharma

**NITYA**  
PUBLICATIONS

First Edition July 2021

This book or any part thereof may not be reproduced in any form without the written permission of the publisher. Publisher's Disclaimer: Due care has been taken while publishing this book, but the Author, Publisher, Printers are not responsible in any manner for any mistake that may have inadvertently crept in.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reprinted or reproduced or utilized in any form or by any electronic, mechanical, or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system without permission in writing from the publishers.

Any comments or suggestions should be sent to the author and no other place including public domain.

ISBN: 978-93-91257-42-2

Price: Rs. 400/-

Published by:  
Nitya Publications  
Gulmohar, Bhopal MP India  
web: [www.nityapublications.com](http://www.nityapublications.com)  
Email: [info@nityapublications.com](mailto:info@nityapublications.com)  
Ph.No. : +91-900-929-1840

## LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

---

1. **Dr Nuttinder Singh:** Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, GDC women Pulwama, Jammu and Kashmir 192301
2. **Manita Arora:** Assistant professor, Department of Commerce and Management, DAV College Amritsar, Punjab
3. **Dr. Vikram Sandhu:** Associate Professor, University Business School, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar
4. **Harjyot Kaur:** Assistant Professor, Post Graduate Department of Commerce, S.D. College, Hoshiarpur, Punjab
5. **Sunil Rajaram Thakur:** Assistant professor, JSM College, Alibag- Raigad, Maharashtra. Pin- 402201
6. **Dr. Poonam Madani:** Associate Professor, L.B. (PG) College, Panipat, Haryana 132103
7. **Komal Anil Tiwari:** Assistant Professor, S.M. Shetty College of Science, Commerce & Management Studies, Powai, Maharashtra 400076
8. **Chayanika Boruah:** Ph.D Research Scholars, Economics and Political Science, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Guwahati
9. **Shubhalikha Boruah:** Ph.D Research Scholars, Economics and Political Science, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Guwahati
10. **Dr. Ranu Naskar:** Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, Jogamaya Devi College, Kolkata-700 026
11. **G.Bharathi:** Assistant Professor, Department of Business Administration, Stet Women's College (Autonomous), Affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Sundarakkottai, Mannargudi, 614001, Thiruvavur District, Tamilnadu.
12. **Rekha Mahajan:** Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce and Management, DAV College, Amritsar
13. **Dr. Sujith A S:** Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Bharata Mata College, Thrikkakara, Ernakulam, Kerala
14. **Gourab Das:** Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Vidyanagar College, Charashyandas, South 24 Pargnas, West Bengal
15. **Anju Bhatia:** Principal, St. Mother Teresa Public Senior Secondary School, Khanna, Punjab

- Chapter 10**      **Role of RBI in Indian Economy**  
*Rekha Mahajan*
- Chapter 11**      **Financial Inclusion for Inclusive Growth of India**  
*Anju Bhatia*
- Chapter 12**      **Kudumbashree : The Concept of the Kerala Model of  
Development in Women Empowerment**  
*Dr. Sujith A S*
- Chapter 13**      **The Prospects of Self Help Group in Alleviation Poverty:  
A Study with Special Reference to Some Selected Areas in  
the District of South 24 Parganas, West Bengal**  
*Gourab Das*
- Chapter 14**      **Balance of Payments: Problems and Policies**  
*K. Kiruthika*
- Chapter 15**      **Government Budget and the Economy**  
*Shalaka Prakash Chavan*
- Chapter 16**      **GST Benefits and Impact on Indian Economy**  
*Dr. Heena Atwal & Dr. Hardeep Kaur*
- Chapter 17**      **Public Distribution System in India**  
*Ramshankar Varma*
- Chapter 18**      **Wages Discrimination among Migrant Construction  
Workers In Amritsar**  
*Dr. Lalita K. Sharma & Paramveer Singh*
- Chapter 19**      **Problems of Urban India**  
*Ravita Saini*

## CHAPTER 13

# THE PROSPECTS OF SELF HELP GROUP IN ALLEVIATION POVERTY: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SOME SELECTED AREAS IN THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH 24 PARGANAS, WEST BENGAL

Gourab Das

Assistant Professor

Department of Commerce

Vidyanagar College, Charashyamdas, South 24 Pargnas, WB

---

### ABSTRACT

*Self Help Group (SHG's) is one of the very important concept of eradicate poverty. After the seven decades of independence still a large of Indian population are suffering for this curse. SHG's help to empower those poor people financially and initiate the self employment programme in India. This paper aims to show the impact of self help group to reduce poverty in some selected area of south 24 pargana district in west Bengal. It can observe more setup of the SHG's will initiate employment and income generation and help to alleviate poverty from our society.*

*Keyword: Poverty, SHG's, Income, Employment.*

---

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Poverty is one of the main problems of our society. It may be absolute or relative. Absolute poverty refers to the condition of not having the means to afford basic human needs such as nutritious food, clean water, clothing shelter, education and healthcare. Relative poverty is the condition of having fewer resources of less income than others within a society. Unemployment is one of the major causes of poverty. There is a direct relation between unemployment and poverty. It is not created by poor people. It is created by the system we have built, the institution we have designed, the concepts we have formulated. Poverty is an artificial, external imposition on a person. And since it is external, it can be removed. Poverty eradication

has been India's so called top priority for the last sixty years with no tangible results. Every conscious citizen has some responsibility to try to escape the society from this curse.

Removal of poverty is the main objective of planning in India since from the inception of planning periods and so; the poverty alleviation programmes have been given greatest importance in the field of economic development. For the removal of poverty, a direct anti-poverty scheme is required so that it can combat with all those factors which tend to increase the forces of poverty in the both rural and urban areas. But the process of poverty alleviation can be more sustainable when all the members of the family are involved. Therefore, reduction of poverty should be an important concern of the development countries in order to attain economic development and welfare of the people. For alleviating rural poverty and freeing the rural masses from the vicious circle of poverty, a direct implementation of anti-poverty scheme is urgently required for which credit has long been identified as one of the most crucial input for the upliftment of people.

The self-help group (SHG) approach is a new paradigm into the field of rural development which main objectives are to increase the well-being of the poor people, provide access to resources and credit, increase self-confidence, self-esteem and increase their creditability in all aspects of lives. Self-help group is a voluntary and self-managed group of women, belonging to similar socio-economic characteristics, who come together to promote savings among themselves. The poverty alleviation intervention of the SHG is in the form of undertaking economic programmes to provide employment, giving micro finance services to the poor so that they can get themselves acquainted with skills and occupational diversification. This new initiative was taken up by Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, implemented in 1999, to organize the poor into Self-help group. As a poverty alleviation programme, the success of micro-finance is gauged from its ability to service the population below the poverty line, i.e. targeting the poor. The debate on whether SHGs can be used as tools to lift the poor out of poverty is ongoing in India.

## 2.0 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Dr. Ravindra & Dr. Tiwari (2016) stated that poverty in India is still very high after taking several measurement steps. In this case Self Help Group would be play the key role to generate more income through engagement themselves in various activities which can reduce the poverty level too.

Dr. Pangannavar A.Y (2014) analysed that more poor women empowered politically, socially and economically by the launch of self help group programme by the state government and this programme help to eradicate poverty in Belgaum District of Karnataka State.

Saravan (2016) stated that the participation of women in self-help group made a significant impact on their empowerment both in social and economic aspects to addresses women empowerment through self-help groups in TamilNadu.

Ravi. S. & Dr. Vikkraman. P (2012) found that the Self- Help Groups (SHGs) play vital role in poverty eradication in Indian villages. The SHGs have become extensive, successful component of both rural and urban development in India.

### 2.1 Objective of the Study

- To know about the importance of SHG's in poverty Eradication.
- To assesses the SHG's signification to reduce poverty in south 24 Parganas area.

### 3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is an explanatory in nature and is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data are collected through field survey among visiting different SHG's in Maheshtala, Budge Budge area in South 24-Parganas District, west Bengal. In this case choosing a sample of 20 SHG's and 150 members of those SHG's to complete the project. A structured questionnaire is prepared to collect the necessary information. The samples are collected in the month of November and December 2019. Secondary data are collected from different sources like internet, research paper, relevant books, journals; website of different company etc. simple percentage and chi square test is used to find the degree of responsiveness.

### 4.0 ANALYSIS OF DATA

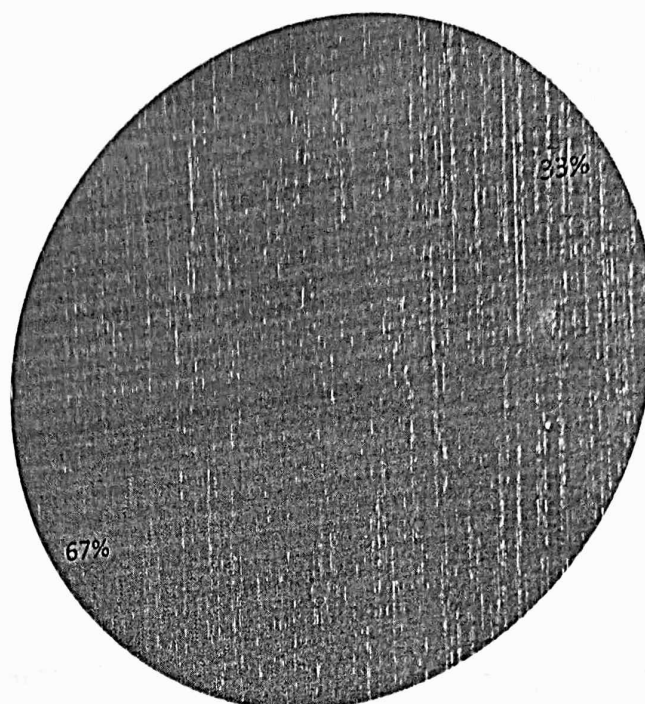
Table 1: Gender wise Respondent

Male	50
Female	100
Total	150

Source: Survey

## Gender wise Respondent

■ Male ■ Female



### Chi-Square Test

- To assess the relationship between Self Help Group and Employment Generation
- H<sub>0</sub>: There is no relationship between the Self Help Group and employment Generation.*

Table 2: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	165.395 <sup>a</sup>	8	.000
Likelihood Ratio	195.125	8	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	50.125	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	150		

Source: Survey



The above tables give the result of Chi-Square test of association of attributes between the Self Help Group and Employment Generation. Several Statistics are reported here but the most commonly used is the Pearson Chi-Square. In Table 2 the p-Value is less than 0.05 percent level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. In other words, there seems to be a relationship between Self Help Group and Employment Generation.

To Assess the Degree of Relationship between Self Help Group and Generating source of income of the group member.

*H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant relationship between Self Help Group and generating source of income of the group members.*

**Table 3: Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	192.320 <sup>a</sup>	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	175.235	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	46.251	1	.025
N of Valid Cases	150		

Source: Survey

The above tables give the result of Chi-Square test of relationship between Self Help Group and generating source of income of the group members. Several Statistics are reported here but the most commonly used is the Pearson Chi-Square. In above table the p-Value is less than 0.05 percent level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. In other words, there seems to be a significant relationship between Self Help Group and generating source of income of the group members.

To Assess the Degree of Relationship between Self Help Group and help in eradication of poverty among group members.

*H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant relationship between Self Help Group and help in eradication of poverty among group members.*

**Table 4: Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	83.220 <sup>a</sup>	4	.016
Likelihood Ratio	52.128	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	9.521	1	.035
N of Valid Cases	150		

*Source: Survey*

- The above tables give the result of Chi-Square test of relationship between Self Help Group and help in eradication of poverty among group members. Several Statistics are reported here but the most commonly used is the Pearson Chi-Square. In above table 4 the p-Value is less than 0.05 percent level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. In other words, there seems to be a significant relationship between Self Help Group and help in eradication of poverty among group members.
- To Assess the Degree of Relationship between occupational change and micro credit with Self Help Group members.
- *H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant relationship between occupational change and micro credit with Self Help Group members.*

**Table 5: Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	93.220 <sup>a</sup>	8	.022
Likelihood Ratio	54.218	8	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.210	1	.025
N of Valid Cases	150		

*Source: Survey*

The above tables give the result of Chi-Square test of relationship between occupational change and micro credit with Self Help Group members. Several Statistics are reported here but the most commonly used is the Pearson Chi-Square. In above table the p-Value is less than 0.05 percent level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. In other words, there seems to be a significant relationship between occupational change and micro credit with Self Help Group members.

## 5.0 CONCLUSION

It can be said that self help groups are functioning well in this district and help to economic development of the poor people. People especially women are very much empowered financially which is a significant sign of our society. The formation of the SHG's help to the poor people to participate in the different income earning activities, which in other sense reduce the problem of unemployment of this area too. There is very strong relationship between poverty alleviation and SHGs. SHGs can be considered as an effective model of financial inclusion and it is also concluded that more government intervention is needed to form more and more self help group which help to eradicate poverty from our society.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Dr. Ravindra K. & Dr. Tiwari. A.K. ( 2016). Self Help Groups, Eradication of Poverty and Inclusive Growth. International Journal of Engineering Technology, Management and Applied Sciences. Vol. 4(7). 89-95.
- Dr. Pangannavar A.Y (2014). A Research Study on Development of Self-Help Groups in Belgaum District. Pragati: The Journal of Indian Economy. 61-76.
- Ahmad D, Mohanty I, Irani L, Mavalankar D, Niyonsenga T (2020) Participation in microfinance based Self Help Groups in India: Who becomes a member and for how long? PLoS ONE 15(8): e0237519. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0237519>.
- Saravan (2016). The impact of self-help groups on the socio-economic development of rural household women in Tamilnadu - A study. International Journal of Research. Granthaalayah. Vol. 4(7.SE). 22-31.
- Ravi. S. & Dr. Vikkraman. P (2012). The Growth of Self Help Groups in India: A Study. The Journal of Applied Research. Vol. 1(7). 168-170.

## Websites Visited

[www.rbi.ogr.in](http://www.rbi.ogr.in)

[rural.nic.in](http://rural.nic.in)

[www.shgeswb.gov.in](http://www.shgeswb.gov.in)