
Socio -Psychological Factors Empowering the Women to Join Self-Help Groups

¹Dr. S. Sangeethapriya, ²Dr. Ashu Tomar, ³Dr. Gunjan Sharma,
⁴Dr. Renuka Deshmukh, ⁵Boominathan R, ⁶Dr. Seema Bhaskar
Saindane, ⁷Dr. Anurag Shrivastava

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¹Associate Professor, Department of English, H&S, SA Engineering College
(Autonomous) Thiruverkadu, Chennai
sangeethapriya22@gmail.com

²Assistant Professor, Department of English, Rajkiya Engineering College, Bijnor,
Chandpur, Uttar Pradesh

³Institute of Business Management, GLA University, Mathura

⁴Assistant Professor, Department of School of Management (PG), Dr Vishwanath Karad
MIT, World Peace University, Pune, India

⁵Research Scholar, Department of Social work, Pondicherry University, Puducherry-14

⁶Assistant Teacher, Laddubai Vidya Mandir, Bhadgaon, Jalgaon, Maharashtra

⁷Saveetha School of Engineering, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences,
Chennai, Tamilnadu, India

Abstract:

Women testing winning standards and culture as a component of the pattern of strengthening to advance their success really. Women's strengthening from both a well-disposed and useful stance was significantly affected by the help they got in self-help groups (SHGs). Suggestion fundamental opens valuable open doors for self-improvement and advancement in socio-financial circles generally through everyday presence, and self-reinforcing makes women more aware of their new mystery potential and attributes. Considering everything, women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in India have been precisely viewed as a rational methodology for the reinforcing of women dressed in rural and metropolitan locales. SHGs have also joined women from various foundations, helped them in pushing for themselves, and maintained them when key. The point of convergence of the continuous survey is on the meaning of SHGs to common women's lives. In two or three picked places in India's Uttar Pradesh domain's Ghaziabad area, the study for the indistinguishable was driven.

Keywords: Socio -Psychological Factors, Empowering, Women, Join, Self-Help Groups

INTRODUCTION

In our economy, women make up around half of the total human resources. However, because of their reliance on several socioeconomic and societal restrictions, women are more unhappy and less fortunate than males. In the nation and the opposite areas, the situation is worse [1]. The advancement of women ought to be focused on to battle neediness, prod monetary development, and advance a more excellent of life. Self Help Groups (SHGs)-Bank Linkage Program is emerging as a sharp structure for giving financial kinds of help to the "Unreached Poor" that has been productive in keeping an eye on not simply the money related necessities of the provincial women yet moreover supporting total self-help cut off points of down and out people, provoking their reinforcing. Quick improvement in SHG courses of action has actually provoked a climb in women's reinforcing the country over. Women's fortifying undertakings have a copying influence. Since women "will all around hold nothing back for themselves they contribute conclusively to the flourishing of their families," getting cash intensely impacted by women (through working capital) can provoke extended self-regard, control, and reinforcing by helping them achieve more obvious monetary open door and security. This then, offers them the opportunity to contribute fiscally to their families and associations. SHG has changed women's social attitude and remaining in the home and local area by teaching them about monetary autonomy and credit the board. For the main part of women's improvement exercises, SHG has arisen as a pivotal programming strategy.

The principle "for individuals, by individuals, and of individuals" is highlighted by the concept of self-help groups. The public authority's decision to approach agreements and make plans to enhance the nation has been touched by the activism within the women's development movement [2]. Through aggregate activity for progress, the strengthening of women through Self Help Groups (SHGs) would help the singular women as well as the family and nearby local area in general. To acquire subsidizing for development, Self Help Groups have associations with NGOs (Non-Administrative Affiliations) and banks. By focusing on the nation economy, it will so fortify the public economy. Self-help groups are causal relationship of rustic individuals, especially women from comparative socioeconomic foundations. In the Self-Help Groups, they get together to resolve regular issues through self-help and collective help.

The Self-Help Party (SHG) program has gotten extensive acclaim and affirmation in India. It is seen as a gadget for empowering women and reducing impoverishment. The Getting sorted out Commission of India sees SHG as a self-tended to program where people from pained homogenous foundations get together to use their joined hold resources for rewarding activities as well as other reinforcing works out [3]. Individuals meet week by week or month to month, contingent upon the course of the gathering, to watch each action, talk about issues that individuals are having, and resolve issues so that individuals don't feel alone in their troublesome challenges. It's fascinating that SHGs, which were once planned as an exploratory drive, are currently a mainstay of trust and change in the existences of provincial women who are troubled. SHGs are presently perceived for the public power's yearly game plan in view of the program's universality and achievement, which pulled in the consideration of the public power. What's more, many examinations are being led to explore and assess what SHGs mean for women's strengthening.

A. Objective of the study

The following feature of SHGs in the Uttar Pradesh district of Ghaziabad will be studied in this essay.

- To research the sociodemographic characteristics of SHGs participants
- To research the members of SHGs' personal, social, and economic empowerment.
- To examine the income distribution of SHG members both before and after they joined the group.
- To learn about the many issues that SHG members confront.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In a detailed analysis published in the Diary of Orientation and Empowerment, Smith and Johnson (2020) focused on the socio-psychological factors that influence women's participation in self-help groups [4]. The authors looked into things like individual yearnings, observed social aid, and individual office using a blended approaches approach. Their research revealed synergies between higher degrees of self-sufficiency, stable informal groups, and increased curiosity. The review contributes to our understanding of the psychological elements that influence women's decision to join self-help organizations by highlighting the importance of both internal convictions and external influences.

The role of friend influence and self-adequacy in women's decisions to join self-help groups was examined by Patel and Gupta (2019). The analysis delved deeply into how social norms affect the flow of peer relationships and personal empowerment [5]. Their findings provide light on the significance of companion support and a sense of belonging, particularly under collectivist social structures. Additionally, the designers highlighted the interaction between social context and self-viability convictions, highlighting the multifaceted notion of women's dynamics inside self-help group interest.

Rahman and Ali (2018) conducted study on the complex relationship between social norms, community support, and women's empowerment in self-help groups [6]. Their analysis, which was highlighted in Orientation and Advancement, focused on the special interaction between established norms and the remarkable opportunities provided by self-help organizations. By examining how social support networks function, the designers discovered how these networks might serve as platforms for vetting current norms and promoting self-improvement.

In order to understand the psychological variables fundamental to women's empowerment through self-help group collaboration, Fernandez and Dasgupta (2017) led a longitudinal report, published in the Diary of Local Area Brain research. The researchers examined what collaboration means for women's self-esteem, self-viability, and overall psychological success over time using a mixed methods approach [7]. Their research revealed a strong correlation between self-help group membership and higher levels of self-esteem and self-viability. Additionally, the authors identified peer support, a sense of belonging, and overall organization among these organizations as crucial psychological variables boosting women's empowerment.

Sharma and Verma (2016) focused on comprehending the complex interaction between objectives, personality, and women's decisions to join self-help organizations [8]. They employed top-to-bottom meetings in their subjective investigation, which was noted in the Orientation Studies Audit, to look into how women's aspirations and self-discernments affect their motivation to engage with these groups. The study found that self-help groups typically serve as platforms for women to transform their goals into substantive activities by providing a setting that supports self-awareness. The authors highlighted how group enrolment might contribute to the development of a collective character that encourages women to question traditional orientated occupations and cultural norms. This study extends our understanding of the underlying psychological impulses that encourage women to take part in collective empowerment initiatives by examining the unexpected relationship between objectives, personality, and self-help group collaboration.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

As per the audit's goals, both obligatory and wilful material was incorporated for investigation [9]. An arranged surveying strategy was utilized to get significant data. Extra information was gathered from sites and point books. The current review was restricted to two blocks in the Ghaziabad neighbourhood of Uttar Pradesh. The example size is 100 respondents from the Ghaziabad district of Uttar Pradesh who address all self-help gathering classes.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Through arranged surveying and meetings, the expert had the option to obtain data about SHG people's monetary circumstance, subjects they were keen on, and one more related component. Thus, 100 SHG individuals were picked from the Murad Agar and Loni blocks of Ghaziabad to partake in the assessment. This part presents the weighted mean, major rate outcomes, and evaluation outline.

A. Simple percentage analysis

The translation and rate examination were finished while keeping in mind the evaluation's objective

Regarding the occupation, 43% of respondents are working for small businesses, while 38.67% are doing so as a regular employee. House spouse makes up 933%. When asked about what motivated them to join SHGs, it was discovered that 54.67% of them did so as a result of an NGO's influence [10]. As a result of being awakened by their friends, 25.33% joined the SHGs. Separately, 12% and 8% of women from the region and family members joined SHGs.

Table 1: The respondents' income.

	Before Joining Monthly Income	After Joining Monthly Income
Monthly Income Range	Percentage	Percentage
Less than 4000	43	21%
4001-8000	37	31%
8001-12000	13	24%
12001 and above	07	24%
Total	100	100%



Figure 1: The respondents' income

The distribution of test responses by month-to-month compensation is seen in Table 1. Prior to joining SHGs, 43% of respondents had incomes under Rs. 4000, followed by 37% who had incomes between Rs. 4001 and 8000, 13% who had incomes between Rs. 8001 and Rs. 12000, and 7% who had incomes beyond Rs. 12000. Subsequent to joining SHGs, 31% of respondents detailed getting a month to month pay of somewhere in the range of 4001 and 8000 rupees, trailed by 21% of respondents who got not as much as Rs 4000, 24% of respondents who got somewhere in the range of 8001 and 12000 rupees, and 24% of respondents who got in excess of 12000 rupees. Most of responders expanded their pay for the month along these lines [11].

The master has requested that the respondent grade every claim as per their degree of appreciation to survey the respondents' monetary strengthening [12]. The respondent has been evaluated on a 5-point scale. This incorporates Rotted 2, Astoundingly Disintegrated 1, Significantly Further developed 5, Further developed 4, No change 3, and Worked on 4.

Table 2: Economic Empowerment Factors: Weighted Mean (Likert's Ranking Scale)

Sr . No.	Impact of SHG's	5 Highly Improved	4 Improved	3 No change	2 Deteriorated	1 Highly Deteriorated	Weighted Mean
1.	Economic Empowerment Level of income, Investments, credit limitations, and savings habits Having a firm grasp on how banks Credit management expertise, Ability to pay back, sources of income	33 25.76	78 48.22	28 35	1.1 1.1	1.1 1.1	2.81
2.	Social Empowerment	23	74	34	21	1.1	2.62

	The ability to recognise and interact with one's social environment,	17	45.57	37.76	5.56	1.1	
3.	Personal Empowerment Strengthening of Leadership Abilities; Enhanced Capacity for Logical and Analytical Reasoning; Enhanced Self-Confidence	18	84	35	1.1	1.1	2.64
		15	52.22	41.56	1.1	1.1	

The weighted mean for "Financial empowerment" comes in at 2.81, indicating that the individual from the SHG has made progress in terms of pay level, resource holding, receiving cut off, and grasping financial activities, as well as information on layaway the board and reimbursement cap [13].

The weighted mean for social strengthening emerges to 2.62, showing that individuals' perspectives toward social mindfulness and gathering coordinated effort have gotten to the next level [14].

According to Table No.3 above, a bigger percentage of respondents (73.41%) are coping with the problem of problems in group development. Unwise asset use is a problem for 62.31% of respondents, transportation problems are a problem for 62.4% of respondents, bookkeeping problems are a problem for 55.41% of respondents, group misperception is a problem for 57.2% of respondents, preparation programs are a problem for 53.44% of respondents, and relative assistance is not a problem for 33.71% of respondents [15].

Table 3: Issue classes that the respondents encountered (Various Reactions).

S. No.	Problem	Yes	Percent	No	Percent
1	Lack of Training facilities	83	53.44	65	26.76
2	Improper utilization of funds	121	62.31	51	35.51
3	Difficulty in accounting records	211	55.41	61	44.41
4	No support from family members	43	33.71	225	66.31
5	Difficulty in group formation	235	73.41	35	26.41
6	Less Marketing opportunities for product	216	62.4	52	37.41

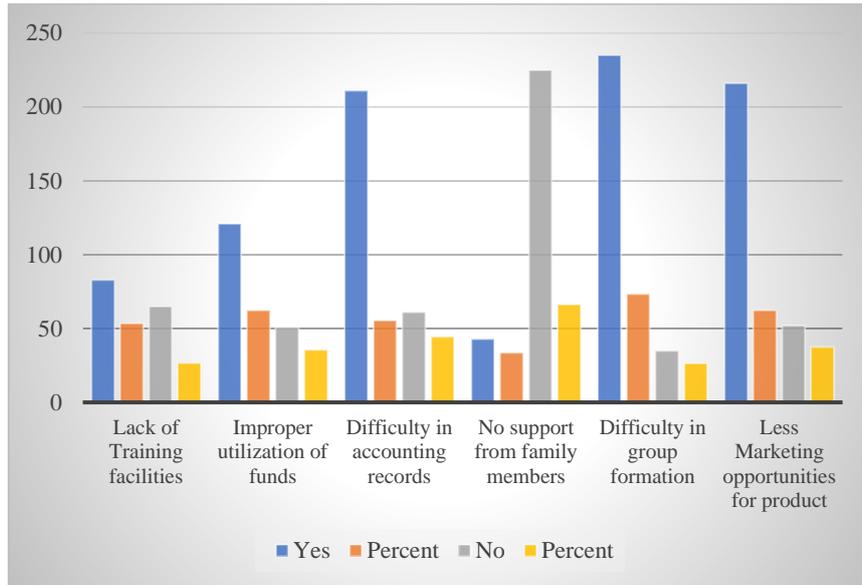


Figure 2: Problem categories that the respondents experienced (Multiple Responses).

CONCLUSION

The examination shows that partaking in SHG is fundamentally propelled by an empowering collaboration as opposed to simply getting credit. In the wake of joining the self-help bunch, the women turned out to be monetarily and socially dynamic. This strengthening ought to be self-created to engage individuals who are empowered to assume command over their life since it can't be adjusted or communicated. The evaluation was accepted in order to acknowledge the empowerment of women in Mettupalayam Taluk through Self Help Gathering. It is discovered that after entering self-help groups, the socioeconomic component has altered. However, savings are growing from earlier in life. In order to make it easier for women to work in the long run, there are several concerns that need to be addressed. Miniature life partner may achieve a great deal and become a sensible development if careful associations are included in friendly planning and a supportive strategy atmosphere is created. The self-help movement has been important in re-energizing and bringing humanity together. We may assume that Self-Help Gathering's financial activities are quite successful. In this way, the immensely successful Mettupalayam Taluk Self Help Gathering promotes women's empowerment in rural areas.

FUTURE SCOPE

Future research on the sociopsychological influences encouraging women to join self-help organizations is extremely committed. Understanding the complicated interaction between social and psychological factors becomes increasingly important as cultural features continue to change. Studying the influences that societal norms, peer pressure, self-worth, and personal aspirations have on women's decisions to join self-help organizations might shed light on effective strategies for enhancing women's empowerment. By delving into these perplexing details, analysts may contribute to the improvement of specific agreements and intercessions that foster more collaboration as well as the all-around growth and prosperity of women within these ground-breaking regional organizations.

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