Chapter-II

Review of Literature

The present study is designed with a view to examine the performance evaluation of Self Help Groups in Jalna district. A comprehensive review of literature is essential for any good research endeavor as it provides background information to aid researcher in designing and analyzing research work. Since the early 1980s, a large number of studies have examined the various dimensions of Self Help Groups. Several international organizations like Action-Aid, UK, CGAP (Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest) and Overseas Development Authority (ODA) have conducted case studies and organized workshops in various countries. The workshops had looked mainly into the experiences of different countries and the impact of Self Help Groups programmes in a cross-cultural perspective. Other sources of information include published and unpublished materials including materials from the Micro-Credit Summit (February 1997 and 2001) and action research programmes of TRIVIA, NIRD and CIRDAP Digest. An attempt is made in this chapter to give a brief account of literature related to Self Help Groups.
Karl M (1995)\textsuperscript{1} studied the role of empowerment of women on decision making and concluded empowerment as a multifaceted process, involving the pooling of resources to achieve collective strength and countervailing power and entailing and the improvement of manual and technical skills, administrative, managerial and planning capacities and analytical reflective abilities of local women.

According to Pillai J.K. (1995)\textsuperscript{2} empowerment is an active, multi-dimensional process, which enables women to realize their full identity and powers in all shapes of life. Power is not a commodity to be transacted nor can it be given away as aims. Power has to be acquired and once acquired; it needs to be exercised, sustained and preserved.

According to Lalitha Rani N. (1996)\textsuperscript{3} women form an important segment of the labour force and economic role played by them cannot be isolated from the total framework of development as the role and degree of integration of women in economic development is always an indicator of economic independence and social status.

Adam (1996)\textsuperscript{4} argues that empowerment paradigm has replaced of client treatment which dominated social work in former decades. This offers an overview of the challenges and ambiguities of the empowerment
paradigm in terms of a wide range of empowering relationships from individuals to communities it describes self help as the most significant traditional activity in Britain on which empowerment practice draws.

Choudhary (1996)\(^5\) in her study stressed the need for sharpening women’s empowering strategies to make them effective and results oriented. She pointed out that money earned by poor women is more likely to be spent on the basic needs of life than that by then and that this realization would bring women as the focus of development efforts. She also examined the advantages of organizing women groups thereby creating a new sense of dignity and confidence to tackle their problems with a sense of solidarity and to work together for the cause of economic independence.

Abdul Rab (1998)\(^6\) examined management of development in growth with equity and stated that the concept of empowerment places emphasis of women’s freedom of choice and power to control their own lives at both the personal and social levels. Empowerment is simply gaining the power to make their choice heard to contribute to plans and decisions that affect them to use their expertise at the work to improve their performance and with it the performance of their whole organization.
Jayanthi Ghosh. (1998) reported dramatic implications in terms of social interaction within the villages. Even though in Telangana villages (where women constitute the bulk of the paid agriculture workforce) most women have been working outside the home, still membership of the cooperative has greatly increased such outside mobility for women. There is also much more mingling on terms of greater equality as well—between women of different classes, castes and community groups in several of the villages. And most of them felt that they were now in a stronger position within the household especially with regard to financial and economic matters. The most significant change, across the board; seems to be the increase in self-worth and self-assertion of the women concerned.

Ghosh, et al. (1998) conducted research on women entrepreneurs in India and suggested models for their development. He reported that emphasis on economic development without attention to quality of life has resulted in uneven economic growth but not development of societies. The goal of development is not merely to initiate a process of economic growth but also a process, which will improve the lives of people. This implies improvement in the quality of lives of all segments of the population, particularly those groups that have been traditionally marginalized, such as women.
Rajeswari and Sumangala (1999) explored the problems and prospects in women entrepreneurship and stated that women entrepreneurship enables to poor the small capital resources and skills available with women. It paves the way for fuller utilization of capital and also mobilizes the female human potential.

Bhagya Lakshmi J (2000) while publishing on some strategic effects towards the empowerment of women stated that the national policy for empowerment of women seeks to adopt an integrated approach towards empowering women through effective convergence of existing services, resources, infrastructure and, manpower in both women-specific and women related sectors.

According to Suguna B. (2001) the process of empowerment has provided a broad based activity scheduled to the regional, national and global agencies in which participation has been highlighted. By this method, participation of women in the decision making process could be enhanced many fold and progress attained in a much short time. The process of empowerment helps in identifying areas to be targeted planning strategies for action and outcomes. Empowerment is not a process which is horizontal or vertical but a process which goes round in a circle. Kalyan (2001)
examined resources, agency and achievements, their reflections on the measurement of women empowerment and suggested that emphasis should be given first to make the rural women come out of their domestic set up and to join Self Help Groups. Then according to their needs, interest, skills and feasibility they should be encouraged to undertake the micro enterprise in the concerned field.

Laxmi R K (2001)\textsuperscript{11} studied Self Help Groups as innovations in financing the poor and revealed that a large number of institutions are at present providing credit to the rural and tribal poor Yet it is inadequate The SHGs can create unique alternative, need-based credit delivery mechanisms by pooling their meager resources for catering to their consumption and occupational requirements.

Dogra Bharat (2002)\textsuperscript{12} studied women Self Help Groups as kindling spirit, of entrepreneurship and examined with the results of many credit programmes. He found that the dissatisfaction with the experiences has demanded new modalities to provide effective financial services to rural poor Research in various countries have brought to light the fact that SHGs play a significant role in mobilizing substantial amount of savings.
Piasant Saiangi (2002) observed SHGs in Orissa state and reported that the Self Help Groups (SHGs) in our country have become a source of inspiration for women welfare now a days, formation of SHG is a viable alternative to achieve the objectives of rural development programmes. SHG is also a viable organized set to disburse micro-credit to the rural women and encouraging them to enter into entrepreneurial activities.

Om Raj Sing (2003) analyzed the role of NGOs in fostering Self Help Groups and stated that Self Help Groups are necessary to overcome exploitation, create confidence for the economic self-reliance of rural poor particularly among women who are mostly invisible in the social structure. These groups enable them to come together for a common objective and gain strength from each other to deal with exploitation. A group becomes the basis for action and change. It also helps building of relationship for mutual trust between the promoting organization and rural poor to constant contact.

The above studies emphasis the need for empowerment of women in order to promote gender equality, to make women as agents of change in society and to increase their capability to enjoy life to the full. Looking at development as freedom and women’s issues from the angle of increasing their capabilities are better than concentrating on women’s well-being.
These studies focus on how women folk can be uplifted through Self Help Groups. It provides an opportunity to improve their financial, social and political status by their involvement as a team. SHGs promote the quality of life by motivating female human potential. In addition, the studied quoted above emphasizes that if women are encouraged to actively involve in SHGs they would exhibit better role responsibilities as an entrepreneur, wife, mother etc. SHG is agreed to be one of the effective means of empowerment of women and thus rural development.

Therefore the preceding review shows that the strategy of micro-financing through SHGs can help in a big way in eradicating poverty and empowering women. However what is needed is, are all change in the community’s attitude to depart from the traditional approach of highly subsidized support to the promotion of self help group. This is a time consuming process but regular follow up: and guidance are sure to bring about substantial improvement.

Studies on Characteristics of Self Help Groups

According Kumaran K P (1991) some of the functions an characteristics of SHGs in Andhra Pradesh are given below:
• Group selects two members as leaders in order to transact their savings and bank accepts, if any.

• Group create a common fund by contributing a fixed amount by the members on regularly period usually a month.

• Group meets regularly to discuss their problems, transactions etc.

• The savings generated by the group are either deposited in the bank or rotated among the members as loans for their needs.

• Loans are taken by the members for various purposes.

• Loan amounts are very small and it will be recovered in short time.

• The group collectively or individually takes loan from the bank or from voluntary agency that is in touch with them.

• SHG collectively or individually ensures repayment of above loans.

• NGO helps the SHG in procuring raw materials for income generating projects and also: marketing of the produce.

• The loans are decided by the opinion of the group members and the procedure is very, simple and flexible.
Rao VM (1991) studied promotion of entrepreneurship in Andhra Pradesh and reported that poor financial status of women was found to be very critical in the promotion of entrepreneurship among women. Want of co-operation from family, ignorance about the programmes like DWACRA, IRDP, TRYSEM, insufficient of managerial skills, apathy; sense of fear and high degree of illiteracy, outdated customs and traditions were some of the hindrances on the way of female entrepreneurship. He also found that vast majority of women in the state are interested in organizing Self Help Groups. Women have opted for schemes like fishponds, vegetable cultivation, horticulture, garment shop, petty trade, weaving and breeding mythos to be taken up through SHGs. Financial assistance from the government is required to implement these schemes on an experimental basis. This would go a long way in improving socioeconomic status of women.

Shanthi Kohili (1991) examined women, entrepreneurs in India and stated that majority (73 percent) of the members did not attend any entrepreneurial training programme’ and also they didn’t get any financial support from outside. 27 percent ate getting financial support from the outside, and 38 percent faced discrimination in business. The majority (63 percent) of them are aware of Government programme for self-employment.
Rao D K (1994) observed SHGs and credit and reported that Group members usually create a common fund by contributing their small savings on a regular basis, group managing pooled resources in a democratic way, consider loan requests and loans are disbursed by purposes. Funds are managed meticulously and there is a far greater responsibility and commitment among the members toward the utilization of the amount for the approved purposes and on repayment. The groups develop their own management system and accountability for handling there resources generated. Moreover local leadership is developed to handle the affairs. The interaction among the members of the group does not restrict itself only to the affairs of savings and loan transaction but often their issues within the group S well as in the community find a forum herein.

A few studies were undertaken by expeits like Leela Menon (1994), Lilhana Marulanda (1994) of UNICEF and Sarala Gopalan and Hilda Rajan (1996), all of which were generally uncritical and highly appreciative of the programme. The South Malabar Gramin Bank (1998) conducted a ‘Monitoring Study On SHGs’ to examine the progress Of the scheme since its implementation in 1995-96 in Malappuram and Kozhikode districts. About 60 percent of the bank-linked groups were rated as excellent. In a few groups, group dynamics decreased after the credit linking. The
study suggests that in 20 percent of the groups, the organizational setup should undergo change by replacing the existing members. It identified several weaknesses in the Community Development Society (CDS) groups such as lack of monitoring, lack of interest among co-coordinators due to non-receipt of allowance which they had been formerly receiving and static performance of groups.

Kartar Singh and Jam (1995) in their research paper on evolution and survival of SHGs; some, theoretical and empirical evidences; explained that there are four stages of group formation: forming, storming, norming, and performing. They identified the factors which have an impact on group formation as full participation of all members, quality in leadership, some sort of homogeneity among the members and transparency in operations and functioning of the groups.

An article by Gramin Vikas (1995) highlights the role of an innovative saving/credit programme called Podupu Lakshmi that had been successfully launched and carried out in the Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh. Podupu Lakshmi is based on a very simple principle of saving a rupee per day/per member. The erstwhile submissive, docile, silent and meek women changed their psyche into assertive, confident, mobile,
articulate, questioning and demanding pressure lobby groups The aspirations of women for economic prosperity went up and they started climbing up the social ladder through the programme. The other factor for the success was the timely intervention of the government machinery. The careful identification of key government functionaries also led to the success of the programme. In Kerala, however more than nine years have passed since the programme gained momentum.

Gain and Satish (1996)\textsuperscript{17} carried out research on the factors affecting groups dynamics and group functioning such as feeling of solidarity and pervasive benefits from group formation, increased awareness of group members, self-reliance and transparency. They feel that dependence on outside source either in material or human terms exist and so the group autonomy is not attained in many cases.

Desai (1997) reported that one of the most basic causes for the women’s inferior status is the inadequacy of the legal system to keep pace with the changing needs and times and to provide her with the framework which would enable her to contribute her ability fully to society. Discrimination between sexes may stem from attitudes, customs, traditions and cultural norms. The victims of the discrimination look upon law for
equality and justice Law includes not only the provisions of constitution and legislation but also judgments and governmental decisions and actions.

After investigating on women equality and empowerment Jyothi Mitra (1997)\textsuperscript{18} found that majority of the (53 percent) respondents participated in their enterprise for 6-8 hours in a day and main motive to start enterprise was to get employment to support family income by using their skills Their ambition was to get good income and prove good entrepreneurs They stated that commitment, hard work, efficiency and dedication were the main causes for their success.

Danda (1998)\textsuperscript{19} conducted a study on Self Help Groups as an alternative to institutional credit to the poor and found that the credit for consumption is the major purpose in Andhra Pradesh, while it is for social functions and purchase of inputs for agriculture in Karnataka Petty trade is another reason for which loans are borrowed among the responders These groups are also linked with banks to undertake income generating activities through which women could achieve economic independence and self-confidence to some extent.

A study by Chowdhary (2000)\textsuperscript{20} on reasons for joining SHGs gave use to nine reasons they ate to avail credit, developing saving habit, to meet
unexpected demand for cash, peer pressure, motivated by NGO/Officials, solidarity, exchange of idea experiences, attend adult education classes and empowerment: Among all reasons mentioned to avail credit, “to meet unexpected demand for cash” and developing saving habit are prime factors in joining SHGs.

Dasgupta and Rajaram (2001) found that there are many hurdles involved in the process for promoting micro enterprises through SHGs The attempt is worth one and the sustained efforts by the Government, NGOs and SHGs in the long run can generate huge employment opportunities among the rural women and thus eradicate poverty among the rural masses.

According to Lakshmi R Kulsbresta (2001) stated that experience has shows that many of the poverty alleviation programmes through organized credit channels have not achieved that required success It ha been observed that in respect of financing poverty alleviation programmes and creation of employment in rural areas there are a number of factors which prevent small borrowers and poor people from securing adequate credit from formal credit agency, such as lack of awareness among beneficiaries in respect of development through credit and there by making proper use of credit
Madheswaran S and Amita Dharmadhikary (2001) reported that most of the loans taken by the members of SHGs are for agricultural activity followed by petty business, allied activities, medicine, family need, marriage and house building. It has also been observed that poorer the members, less is the diversification of the loans.

Archána Gupta (2001) reported that a typical tribal women’s SHGs performs a number of functions such as enabling members to become self dependent and self reliant, providing a forum for members for discussing their socioeconomic problems, developing decision making capacity and leadership qualities among members and equipping women with the basic skill required for understanding monetary transactions.

According to D’Silva (2001) though women are organized into Self Help Groups possessing huge corpus contributing to socio-economic development of the district is very low hence unable to take up production activities on large scale.

According to Kumaran K.P. (2001) some of the functions and characteristics of SHGs in Andhra Pradesh are given below:
• Group selects two members as leaders in order to transact their savings and bank accounts if any.

• Group creates a common fund by contributing a fixed amount by the members on regular period usually once in a month

• Group meets regularly to discuss their problems, transactions etc

• The savings generated by the group are either deposited in the Bank or rotated among the members as loans for their needs

• Loans are taken by the members for various purposes

• Loan amounts are very small and it will be recovered in short time.

• The group collectively or individually takes loan form the Bank or from voluntary agency who is in touch with them ía generating activities. SHG collectively or individually ensure repayment of above loans. NGO helps the SHG in procuring raw materials for income generating projects and also marketing of the produce.

• The loans aie decided by the opinion of the Group members and the procedure is very simple and flexible.
Regarding working pattern of Self Help Groups, Archana Sinha (2002) revealed that SHGs collect the deposits from their members and lend to the needy members for production purposes and also for subsistence and consumption needs. It takes loans from banks or voluntary agencies or self help promoting institutions to meet the needs of the members. SHG itself with the help of NGO makes assessment of individual credit needs of its members and submits to the bank for sanction of collective loans in its name. NGO helps the SHG in procuring raw materials and also marketing of the produce SHG collectively ensure repayment of bank loans. Entire loan amount disbursed to SHGs is refinanced by NABARD to the financing bank.

Further, she stated that groups generate a common fund where each member contributes his/her savings on a regular basis. Groups meet periodically to discuss their transactions, loans are decided by consensus. Loans cover a variety of purposes including non-traditional ones also. Loan amounts are small and for short duration, loan procedure is very simple and flexible, defaults are negligible and groups are mobilizing savings from their members and are effectively rotating the same among their members.

It is necessary that Self Help Groups and Micro Credit should be seen as one of the components of a solution to accelerate the socio-economic development particularly of the rural poor women in India. A judicious mix
of Micro Credit along with other activities with emphasis on development and empowerment strategies and processes would certainly make Micro Credit an effective instrument of social and economic development particularly of the women in a holistic and integrated manner.

Awasthi P. et al. (2002), 27 explored the working and impact of Self Help Groups on economic status of women in watershed areas of Madhya Pradesh and pointed out that the SHG members suffered from lack of motivation, backward and forward linkages, inadequate provision for marketing and availability of inputs, lack of systematic monitoring and follow up of the activities.

Kumaran K.P. (2002) 28 examined the experiences in SHGs in promoting micro-enterprise through Micro Credit intervention. The study was conducted in the Pune district of Maharashtra State. 15 sample cases of SHGs were selected on a random basis. Among them 10 groups were promoted jointly by NGO and Bank. While the remaining five of them were formed by District Rural Development Agency (DRDA. From the selected SHGs, 90 members were interviewed to study the structure and operation of SHGs. Further, 29 entrepreneurs selected from the group were interviewed to study in detail the promotion, functioning and sustainability
of micro-enterprises. He reported that due to technical training and escort services provided to the entrepreneurs, the micro-enterprises set up by the members of the SHGs promoted by NGO and banks were more viable and sustainable as compared to those formed by the DRDA promoted groups, where these services were lacking.

Rao V.M. (2002) examined empowerment of farm women through dairy cooperatives in Andhra Pradesh and stated that the SHGs collect the deposits from their members and lend to the needy members for production purposes and also for subsistence and consumption needs. It takes loans from banks or voluntary agencies or self help promoting institutions to meet the needs of the members SHG itself with the help of NGO make assessment of individual credit needs of its members and submits to the bank for sanction of collective loans in its name NGO helps the SHG in procuring raw material and also marketing of the produce. SHG collectively ensures repayment of bank loans. Entire loan amount disbursed to SHGs is refinanced by NABARD to the financing bank. It could be noticed from the above studies that an ideal SHG should frame and abide by certain rules to be strictly followed for the success of it. By being a member of SHG there is possibility for better participation, decision making, planning for future etc.
There is a need to equip them in developing management skills especially in financial issues

**Studies on Financial Performance :-**

According to Panandiker S. (1991) problems and prospects of self-employed women and reported that as women have to play dual role, self-employment is better suited to them. If she is the authority of her enterprise she can have her own timings and adjustments.

Alam.. M.J. (1991) conducted study on education and participation of women in Self Help Groups in Bihar. He examined the means of recreation and daily way of their life and reported that women who are participating in Self Help Groups are able to develop their own methods for education of their children. They are able to relate the education to their folklore songs, riddles, proverbs as means of recreation and daily way of life.

Ghosh D.K. (1992) cited that women themselves change fundamentally when they are members of a strong functional women’s group. This results because difference between weakness and strength lies in well built cohesive organization. These changes at the feeling level are
integratedly linked with experiences of successful collective action and result in changes in status and self-concept of women.

Studies on self help group by Prem Kumar and Rahul Mehta (1992) reviewed the success or failure of development projects and also how far the families are benefited by the programme. All the beneficiaries had crossed the poverty line with an additional income ranging from 280 to 395 by participating in SHGs thus improving their Scio-economic status.

Mahajan VS (1993) conducted a survey on sustainable development of women in Maharashtra and found that the women in group activities significantly contributed in improving their self-confidence. Communication skills are improved after association with SHGs. The members were relatively more assertive confronting social evils and problem situations A fall in incidence of family violence was evident.

Singh (1994) examined management of common poor resources among women cooperatives and pointed out that cooperation emerges when it either reduced the cost and or increased the benefits to the prospective members from undertaking an activity of common interest. So long as these requirements are met it is likely that the members would not abandon cooperation and the cooperative will survive and prosper.
The study conducted by Karkar (1995) revealed that as the SHG programme was effectively implemented, the monthly income of the beneficiaries had increased substantially. A large number of groups had become mini-banks reducing the dependence on moneylenders. It had also resulted in improving their standards of hygiene and nutrition. The major findings were that the urge for literacy especially for the girl child and the adoption of family planning measures had increased. The progress of group dynamics strengthened the networking, homogeneity and self-esteem of women. The “we can do it” syndrome is a part of their psyche today. The scheme had also provided women the opportunity to sit together; discuss and share their long pending problems and seek joint solutions through sympathetic cooperation and advice. The group thus acts both as a pillar of strength and an information window.

Agnihotri (1995) examined self-employment and entrepreneurship development programmes among rural and tribal women and observed the impact of SHGs on socio-economic status of rural and tribal women in Khanora. Nearly 150 families (women) were interviewed for the study and he found that the women of Khanora were strongly determined to change their socio-economic status. They were able to procure enough food, clothing and better shelter.
Gopalakiishnan B K (1996) stated that the self help group (SHG) is a mini voluntary agency for self help at the micro level has been a focus on the weaker sections particularly women for their social defense SHG has got great potential in creating awareness on day affairs, promoting savings habit, developing self and community assets, increasing income level, improving social power etc SHG and Bank linkage has improved their credit worthiness and repaying capacity This can contribute economic development, child education, health and sanitation etc through women. No. doubt SHGs will replace commercial/cooperative lending institutions and the villages or at least supplement rural financing SHG concept generates self-confidence, self-security and self-reliance.

Lahtha Ram N (1996) conducted a study on women empowerment through cooperatives and found that in India in general poor rural women in particular are relatively powerless with little or no control over resources and little decision making power Often decision made by others affects their lives The prevail patriarchal ideology which promotes the values of submission, sacrifice, obedience and silent suffering often undermines even these attempts by women to assert themselves or demand some share of resources From the study she proved that pre-requisite to promote empowerment of women in rural areas is promotion of organizing among
women. Women can be organized through a variety of means namely through formation of cooperatives, Mahila Mandals and self help groups.

Mohan Rao R.M. and Appa Rao, C.H. (1999) studied women Self Help Groups in Andhra Pradesh and found that the highest rate of tangible benefits is derived by SHGs than DWCRA members. The members of SHGs are enjoying, the fruits of saving by improving their skills in different areas like Tailoring, Painting, Emboidering, Soft Toys Making and they are occupying themselves in different self-employment like vegetable selling, pickle making, basket weaving and traditional craft works.

Devada (1999) examined economic development of Indian women and stated that women’s participation in self help groups ‘is believed to increase their status and decision making power. Employed women do not remain as objects of ‘social change but became agents of it. Similar results were found by Aggarwal J.C. and Aggarwal S.P. (1999). According to them SHGs create awareness among the parents to send their children to the school and also provide training for the women to become Balwadi teachers.

Ramalakshmi C.S. (2000) highlights the role of an innovative saving credit programme e called Podupu Lakshmi that had been successfully launched and carried out in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh She noticed
that Podupu Lakehmi is based on a very simple principle of saving a rupee per day/per member. The erstwhile submissive, docile, silent and meek women changed their psyche into assertive, confident, mobile; articulate, questioning and demanding pressure lobby groups. The aspirations of Women for economic prosperity went up and they started climbing up the social ladder through the programme. The other factor for the success was the timely intervention of the government machinery. The careful identification of key government functionaries also led to the success of the programme.

Her study on OWCRA as a successful experiment to emancipate rural women in Andhra Pradesh and concluded that with the support from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the rural women have flow transformed their lives into full time and active entrepreneurs with lot of hope and are able to lead a life with self-esteem. Once they were passive recipients of Governments dolbs, but now they are active participants and stake holders in the programmes. They have risen to the levels of self-management. They have realized the importance of their numbers and have become capable of asking for their right/entitlements like equal wages, better working conditions, health, education, nutrition for their children, etc. Thus DWCRA has become a powerful tool in bringing ‘women together in the remote rural areas and
thus helped to emancipate the once mute sufferers in silence to march forward towards collective community progress development on a substantial basis.

Laxmi R.K. (2001) \(^{33}\) reported that SHGs are to supplement credit strategies for meeting the needs of the poor by combining the flexibility, sensitivity and responsiveness of the informal credit system with the technical/administrative capabilities and financial resources of formal financial institutions to build mutual trust and confidence between bankers and the tribal poor and to encourage banking in a segment of population that formal financial institution usually find difficult to reach this innovative form of financing is imperative.

Archana Gupta (2001) explored SHG as an innovation in financing the poor and found that small savings by rural women can generate the requisite resources which can wean the people away from the exploitation of money lenders. Savings depend on habits and voluntary savings constitute the key for economic progress. It has also been provided that poor people can save substantially through group efforts Promotion of self help groups have the potential development paving the way for sustainable development. She concluded that the SHGs aim at providing awareness among the poor
about the ongoing development programmes. The poor should know how best to use existing government programmes and also the legal provisions meant for the disadvantage sections of the rural communities.

Kokila K. (2002) examined DWCRA bazaar as a successful experiment in Ahdhra Pradesh. She reported that the DWCRA bazaar is yet another advance step in the process of empowerment of women and helps members to get an exposure to marketing concepts, better technology increased productivity and provides an opportunity to interface with consumers resulting in increased self-esteem of these women.

Studies have shown that the delivery of micro finance to the poor is smooth, effective and less costly if they are organized into Self Help Groups (SHG). Kurnaran’s study (2002) is primarily intended to document the experiences in SHGs in promoting micro enterprises through micro credit intervention, This study, was conducted in Pune district of Maharashtra state 15 sample cases of SHGs were selected on random basis. Among them 10 groups were promoted jointly by NGO and Bank, while the remaining five of them wage formed by. District Rural Development Agency DRDA). From the, selected SHGs. 90 members were interviewed to study the structure and operation of SHG. Further, 29 entrepreneurs selected from the
group were interviewed to study in detail the promotion, functioning and sustainability of micro enterprise. He reported that due to technical training and escort services provided to the entrepreneurs, the micro enterprises set up by the members of the SHGs and NGO and banks were more, viable and sustainable as compared to those formed by the URDA promoted group where these services was lacking.

Vashitha K C, Malik and Sashi (2002) reported that there are many instances where SHGs have successfully taken up group causes and fought against deprivations and social stigmas. While successfully planning their predetermined role in economic empowerment the SHGs have also begun to play a role as vehicles of social progress. Rural women are less endowed than men with education, health care or productive assets and financial resources. Finance, being an entry point to rural development, non-accessibility and non-availability of credit to rural women have been instrumental in aggravating gender inequalities in the rural areas. Financial resources, if effectively delivered to women can help them make a meaningful improvement in their economic and social conditions.

Dwarakànath H.D. (2002) conducted a stud on rural credit and women self help groups in Ranga Reddy district in Andhra Pradesh taking
ten cooperative thrift and credit societies. These Banks collectively enrolled 2090 SH groups covering 28,579 women members and deposited a share capital of rupees one crore and mobilized Rs 319 crores from thrift deposit. About 500 self help groups were sanctioned loan component worth Rs. 1&39 lakhs for the year 2001-2002 with a subsidy of Rs 7 5 lakhs covering 85 per cent beneficiaries belonging to weaker sections of the society. It is interesting to note that the Sneha Mahila Bank of Medchal stands first in the district with a thrift deposit of Rs 8 7 lakhs covering about 300 self help groups comprising 3032 women members. About 178 women groups availed loan facilities worth Rs. 2.3.45 lakhs from the Bank. Similarly Gandveed Mahila Bank advanced loans worth Rs 11 15 lakhs, followed by Maheswaram Bank Rs 11 13 and Kesara Bank with Rs. 9.17 lakhs loan component.

Prasant Sarangi (2003) stated that women lead SHGs in many parts of the country have achieved success in bringing the women to the mainstream of decision making. SHGs are also available organized setup to disburse micro credit to the rural women and encourage them to enter into entrepreneurial activities. The women lead self help groups in village of Purushottampur block of Ganjam district of Orissa state have successfully demonstrated how to mobilize and manage thrift appraise credit needs,
maintain linkage with the banks and enforce financial self discipline. Studies quoted above emphasizes that if women are encouraged to actively involve in SHGs they would exhibit better role responsibilities as an entrepreneur, wife, mother etc. Women groups have proved that they would indeed bring about a sea change in the mindset of the very conservative and traditional bound illiterate women in rural areas. These groups as an enable alternative to achieve the objectives of rural development and to set community participation with economic power and potentialities proved that with the help of district administration and local officials they could indeed bring in Scio-economic development to enhance their self employment potential. Hence, SHG is agreed to be one of the effective means of empowerment of women and thus rural development.

Bharat Dogra, reported that 15 to 20 woman formed such groups with as monthly savings of Rs. 10 each Rs. 20 each. Initially, men in many villages used to make fun of these group with their small savings and also observed that when these savings grew and women were able to take loans to meet several pressing needs, men also started self help groups with monthly saving of Rs. 50 each or more.
Laxmi and Archana, reported that non Government organization (NGOs) and voluntary action has been part of the historical legendary. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, several voluntary efforts were started in the fields of education and health. They projected development practitioners, Government officials and foreign donors who observed that non-Governmental organizations (NGO's) by virtue of begging small scale, flexible, innovative and participatory are more successful in reaching the poor for poverty alleviation. This consideration has resulted in the repaid growth of NGOs involved in instating and implementing rural development programme.

Shetty, Highlights on the impact of Rural self Help Groups and other forms of micro financing. Solanki identified technologies for rural development in the directory of rural development published by National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad which is a unique effort in assembling the detailed information of 100 technologies developed by various R&D institutions/ agencies. This reference book will help the policy makers and technologists in analyzing and implementing the practical approaches. A large number of these technologies are being transferred free of cost, with a few on consultancy basis while some of them need license to enable their transfer.
FAO, reported on the best practices and successes stories in micro credit programs for women in coastal fishing communities in India. We tsetse and villared red reported on the Regional proceedings of the workshop in support of responsible Agriculture and marine capture fisheries in Asia. Shankar Chatterjee reported that networking Swarnjaynti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Banks and SHG initiatives in Utter Pradesh. Suman Krishna Kant reported those women's compowerment and mutual cooperation in the family.

Karmkar, has attempted to examine the problems of micro finance SHGs in India. Though micro finance has made significant progress in India both in terms of coverage and outreach. However, there are some certain major issues of concern which deserve attention. First, the coverage of poor families in SHGs movement in yet to get momentum in some states like Bihar- out of 52 million poor families (260 million poor) in the country, only 11.6 million families (58 million poor) or 22.3 percent of the poor families were covered by the end of march 2003. The second major concern is about uneven growth of micro finance which is clear from the study. Andhra Pradesh accounted for 31 percent followed by Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh. These four states to gether accounted for 69 percent of the total SHGs credit linked and four fifth of the total amount of bank loan by
the end of March 2003. A part from these major concerns, there are many general problems which hinder the progress of SHGS in a state like Bihar. These problems are concerned with lack of awareness, lack of commitment, lack of efforts on the part of implementing agencies, lack of good and viable NGOs in the state, lack of motivation for women in forming SHG, lack of nursing and Management, lack of proper training to banks, NGO and government officials, lack of coordination between back and block officials, non-delegation of adequate powers of branch managers. Weak credit structure of banks and no effective follow up after sanction plan.

The study has concluded there is also need of comprehensive and supportive legal framework include, pragmatism among the banks and micro finance institutions to take up micro finance and economic activities on large scale for balancing developed economy.

Sabanna, has published in her research paper on SHGS Women and poverty alleviation in Karnaka state. The Concept of self help groups gained significance, specially after 1976 when prof. Mohammad Yunus from Bangladesh began experimenting with micro credit and women SHGS. The strategy made a quite revolution in Bangladesh in poverty eradication by empowering the poor women. The SHGS are informal groups where
members come together to ward collective action for a common cause. The common need here is meeting their emergent economic needs without being dependent on outside help. The Main objectives of self help groups is inculcate the habit of thrift, savings, banking culture, that is, availing the loan and repaying the same over a given period of time and in the process, gain economic prosperity through credit. This study includes However, self help groups and micro credit should be seen as one of the components of a solution of accelerates the socio-economic development particularly of the rural poor women in state.

According to Mrs. Jaya, In Indian society, women constitute a sizeable section of Rural work force. The realization of Women's full potential is crucial to the overall socio-economic development and growth of a society. All area development and that will awaken the full awareness among the people. Finance is basic to any economic activity. The basic philosophy of rural finance is the dispensation of loans at a concessional rate through administrative control targeting the rural people engaged either in agricultural or non agricultural activities. But it is felt that a large number of poverty stricken people and particularly the women who constitute a significant humbler still remain outside the ambit on institutional finance. Further, experience in many countries demonstrates that poor women make
investments wisely and earn returns. However, the flow of financial assistance to them was too marginal, if at all, to enable them to cross the poverty line. The need to create a grassroots organizational base to enable women to come together, to analyze their issues and problems themselves, and to fulfill their needs was strongly advanced. In fact experience shows that some of the successful group based participatory programmes have made significant improvement in the living conditions of poor women. Conclude of this study thus, SHGS are available and accessible to group of persons because of lower cost of promotion and there ability to demolish cultural barriers and rigidities and help in economic emancipations.

Chandreshekar, had attempted a study on women's self help groups, the women members of SHGS seem to have embarked on the non traditional tasks like marketing and non traditional enterprises. The women have improved control over their labour to this extent. Women's assess to and control over their savings, credit and income have improved. Women have improved freedom to move and interact with the officials and other women after joining the SHGS of various programmes. The SHGS themselves have expanded avenues for women to assume leadership position. The adoption of family planning and contraceptive methods by the women members of SHGS indicate the improvement of the control of women over their
reproductive choice On the whole if its clear that women are able to improve control over their labour, resources (saving, credit and income) freedom to move and interact leadership and reproductive choices, to some extent. Thus, there is improvement. But there is no improvement in the 'Poor with' dimension of empowerment. This is evident from the absence of the collective initiatives of women members to negotiate their gender, caste, class and other interests, vis-a-vis institutions of the market the state, the community and family. The women are able to handle some of the issues relating to their lives independently. This indicates the 'Power within” dimension of empowerment is imputed due to participations in SHGS to some extent. Concluded this study cost effectiveness in administering micro credit through SHg is found to be significantly lower than through the conventional channels for empowerment of women.

Prof. Ramchandra, Highlighted in his research article on the poverty on India. Poverty is a great curse on humanity. It is accursed not merely for the misery it in flcits but also for the degradation that if brings the various schemes of Government on various time i.e. one a scheme for the eradication of poverty i.e. Swarnjaynti Gram Swarozar Yojana. (SGSY) introduced in April 1999 as a result of reconstructing and combing the integrated rural, development programmers along with millions wells
scheme (MWS) into a single self employment programme. It aims at promoting micro-enterprises and helping the rural poor into self help groups. It is implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on cost sharing ratio of 75:25 between the central and state Government. Conclude the study there is no doubt that the government and people in India are awakened to the serious problems of poverty and apparently some frantic efforts are being made to reduce its incidence. The poor have always been with us and we are callously convinced that they will continue to be with us.

Chandrapur D.C.C.B. had adopted a unique mass communication technique which has yielded good returns. The sampark abhiyan conducted by the D.C.C.B. from 1st August to 31 August 2003 was a directed contact programme. The modus operandi was simple. They employed the services of a 'Kala Pathak' gave the massages of group saving credit and concepts of SHG's every morning a few experienced bank employees and the Kala Pathak would carrying with them printing literature to villages and call meeting promoting means and women for forming and saving shortly first and communicate the people in villages. Chandrapur D.C.C.B. has been given a modest goal of forming a least 10 SHGs which has been taken very seriously by all staff members. No of opportunity for propaganda is allowed
to go by. The results are there for everyone to see. Nearly 2200 SHGS were formed during August and early September.

National Bank, had published Bangladesh Grameen Bank in the service of the Rural Poor. Bangladesh has an estimated per capita income of U.S.$170 and is one of the poorest countries in the world. It has a human population of about 110 million which is growing at the rate of 2.5 percent a year, with a land area of about 144,000 sq. km. the population density is the highest in the world. Near by half of the rural house holds do not own land. The rural poor are illiterate and lack modern skills. As a result the rural poor can only engage themselves in traditional income generating activities. As the rural poor cannot offer any collateral, they do not have access to institutional credit. Grameen Bank was established to provide credit support to these overwhelming rural landless and asset less people. Dr. Muhammad Yunus, the then professor of economics, at the University of chittagon in Bangladesh and currently the Managing Director of Grameen Bank concerted the idea in 1976. He started an action research programme in 1976. to explore the possibilities for a separate bank which can bring the rural poor within a viable banking system. The action research programme letter on resulted in to a project called "Grameen bank Project" for to extend the banking facilities to poor men and women.
Nabard, has published a news, microfinance programme. The SHGS bank linkage programmes spearheaded by NABARD combines the strength of the formal credit system and the flexibility of the informal credit system. The SHGS bank linkage programme sported by NABARD has emerged as the single largest microfinance programme in the world on terms of outreach. During 2002-03 over 2.40 lakh SHGS were provided loans by banks, benefiting over 38 lakh poor families, exceeding the budget (2002-03) expectation of linking 1.25 lakh SHGS with banks of the 2.40 lakh SHGS. More than 1 lakh SHGS have been credit linked in the states other than southern states dispelling the criticism that SHGS bank linkage movement was not expending much in other than southern states. During the year, banks disbursed Rs. 924 crores loans to SHGS and availed Rs. 623.39 crore as loans to SHGS and availed Rs. 623.39 crore as refinance from NABARD. The SHGS Bank linkage programme has gained significant coverage through 23,000 branches of 500 banks, covering over 500 districts in the country. It is estimated that 1.90 crore very poor people have benefited from the programme during the year. Cumulatively, as on 31st March 2003, banks have disbursed more than Rs. 1.995 crore as loans to SHGS and availed of Rs. 1.420 crore as refinance from NABARD. The financial assistance from banks through over 7 lakh SHGS is estimated to have benefited 1.12 crore
every poor families as on 31 March 2003. The corporate mission set by NABARD for reaching micro finance services to the very poor envisages coverage of one third of the rural poor of the country.

Moin., has stated in his research article that, the growing problem of poverty in our country has promoted economic planners the come up to with various programmes that can help in combating it. One such effort is the formation of self help groups (SHGS) for enabling the poor to participate in the process of development. It has been functional in countries like Bangladesh, Malayas, Korea, Philippines and Indonesia format long time. In fact in Bangladesh the self help group approach has established in to a national programme and has shown remarkable results in poverty alleviation. The formation and growth of SHGS in all cases normally follows similar pattern. It is possible to describe the pattern through various stages. A primary survey is undertaken to ascertain if there are any informal groups functioning in the villages. Normally most villages have the bushy culture where rotating savings and credit groups are already in existence. This is a good sign because if indicates that the villagers are not totally new to the self help group concept. This is the first stage during which our organizes explain the concept of SHGS after listening to them, women usually agree to forma group. They give their names, albeit, cautiously.
Some come forward to give their contribution on the same day and some others offer contributions after two or three meetings before culminating in the formation of the group. It all depends on the nature of rapport built by the organizers. The next stage, called storming stage, is characterized by competition and conflict in the area of personal relations. As the group members attempt to organize for the task, conflict inevitably effects their personal relations. Individuals have to bend and mould their feelings, ideas, attitudes, and beliefs to suit the group organization. In norming stage, interpersonal relations are characterized by cohesion group members are engaged in active acknowledgement of all members' contributions, community building and maintenance and solving of group issues. All groups do not reach the performing stage. If group members are able to valve to stage four, their capacity, range and depth of personal relations expend to true interdependence. In this stage people can work independently, in subgroups, or as a total unit with equal facility. This is the stage of actual graduation of the group into an entity with its own identity all the processes that were at play during the last 6 to 9 months now converge into an internalized stream of norms that are manifested through the collective action of the group. This stage takes 6-12 months to stabilize after the group has been formed. He has studded although in some village there
was resistance of vested interests even in formation of SHGS it has melted away with the persuasive efforts of the bank.

Chinnadurai, have eradicated in this research article on women entrepreneurship and service sector. He also suggested that, there is need to strengthen and streamline the role of women in the development of various sectors by harnessing their power towards nation building and to attain accelerated economic growth the is to analyses the self employment opportunities for to analyses the self employment opportunities for women especially in the service sector. Women's presence is very small in this sector. At present, their involvement is merely as temporary laborers both in rural and urban areas. The rapid growth of population is one of the reasons for growing unemployment in our country. At the same time improper use of human resources retard economic growth. The problem of unemployment is outer especially for women in the rural areas. Accordingly to 2001 census, out of the total population of 1,027,015,247 the female population was 495,732,169 accounting for 48.2 percent of the total population. But, their participation in economically productive activities is often work participation rate increased from 22.73 percent in 1991 to 28.6 percent during 2001 women are prohibited to move to long distances. Even short distance movements are allowed only for highly educated middle class
family women. But as for a entrepreneurship section is concerned, the owner may need to move to various places often to gain knowledge and to get things done. Literacy or low level of education is another important barrier to the entry of women in the entrepreneurship sector. The law literacy leads to lack of awareness and courage to get in to employment field. A number of schemes and programmes have been introduced and implemented for the socio economic emancipation of women at various levels irrespective of caste, class, race, place affluence and indigence. But these provisions and facilities are not known to majority of women who are to be the beneficiaries. The Government has initiated measures to propagate the same through media but it has not reached the majority of women living in rural area, especially un educated women he conclude. Information gap largely effects women's development. Therefore, the Non Governmental organizations (NGO’s) and other associations can take initiatives to make women aware and motivate them towards self employment.

Rosa, according the power relations in family is a very important aspect from the point of view of empowerment of women. An employed woman may be very powerful and efficient in an organization. But the situation at home may be different. The perception of self worth of
members within the household is an important component in determining their bargaining power. Many women do not even realize their deprivation due to socialization within this culture since childhood. In intra-household bargaining, therefore women fare worse than men by being too much willing to sacrifice their own interests. Bargaining on power relations knowingly or unknowingly, is common in very family one of the family members may emerge as more powerful and the activities in the family even those of the other persons in the family, may start, revolving round that person who has emerged more powerful. Accordingly to amartyasen, women are less likely to secure @ favorable outcomes for themselves in household decision making processes. They feel that their long term security lies in subordinating their wellbeing to that of male authority figures. Women's earnings are always considered as subsidiary income and man is considered as the bread winner. The traditional concept is that, if husband is having a substantially high income, there is no need for women to work. The decision as to whether women should participate in the labour force itself is decide by the proportion of augmentation in the income she can bring to the family. The decision of sending women to work depends on an opportunity cost consideration. We conclude thus the study reveals the immense potential of employment of enhance the empowerment of women in the
family set up hence more opportunities should be provided to women for employment or self employment.

Sanchita, has attempted in his study that there is a need of women empowerment was laid on the practical needs of women: its purpose was to bring women in to development as passive beneficiaries of development. Later, slowly with the time, strategic needs of women were also addressed during the power (Panchayt) orientation for women empowerment and Reinforcement (Ompain) which was organized by sahbbagi Shikshan kendra in the year 2003-04 demonstrate the same. All though campaign activities participation of rural women was commendable women elected representatives (2133), SHG members citizen leaders, and active gram sabha members. Experience awareness, education and competence willingness confidence, self motivation, encouragement from family and society contribute to developing women. Conclude the study women leadership gets toned down due to many social traditional and personal factors. The patriarchal influence and traditional norms of rural society undermine her leadership.

Nagayya had attempted a study on rural non farm small enterprises have been adversely affected due to reforms and liberalization of the
economy moving away from the pre-liberalization area of protection, small
scale sector has been steadily reorienting itself to face the challenges posed
by increased competition, domestically and internationally, in the phased
programme of integration with the global economy. The term rural
industries can be used in broad sense to cover enterprises and artisan units
which could be classified as small, tiny micro, village and household units,
rural non farm sector by NABARD and Union ministry of rural development
covers a wide spectrum of highly variegated activities using different
materials technology and inputs and catering to different sets & consumers.
NABARD Proposes to develop 50 rural clusters in a phased manner over
five year 65 clusters had been identified up to March 2004 in 18 states and
promotional programmes were launched in 55 clusters. Micro finance
Institutions (MFIS) from the informal and formal financial sector to provide
micro finance services to the poor, especially women. The study had
concluded to the impact of liberalization is placing a huge demand on the
part of development institutions and Government to equip the working poor
and micro enter praises, with skill knowledge, access to credit technology
and all other requisite resources provide to him.

A well known academician Mr. Sheetal, Highlighted in her research
article, empowerment of women involves many things i.e. economic
opportunity, property rights political representation, social equality, personal rights as individuals many who argue for empowerment of women. Empowerment by means of education, literacy or modest income generating projects is clearly insufficient to ameliorate the prospects for a higher quality of life for women. The national policy of empowerment of women to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women. The policy will be widely disseminated so as to encourage active participation of all stakeholders. Despite the fact that women from the greater percentage to the work force the precariousness and ambiguity of women's legal status remains a leading cause of disempowerment and associated kind of poverty. There is a need for an examination of conceptual gaps in linking the formalization agenda more closely to the wider issues of enhancing the rule of law for poor women.

Vijayachandran, studied the self help groups in kerala. He says about the existence of SHGS are highly relevant to make the people of below poverty line hopeful and self reliant SHGS enable them to increase their income improve their standard of living an status in society. It acts as a catalyst for bringing this section of society to the mains ream. Ultimately, the nation reaps the advantages of socialism. The Government of India and various state Governments have been implementing various programmes for
rural uplift. However, rural poverty and unemployment still persist in the country. The various Programmer for rural employment and poverty alleviation under state sector. Among this programmes is one" Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana" (SGSY) is an important. This programme was launched on 1st April 199, at 75:25 cost sharing between Central and state Government. The main object of this programme is to bring the beneficiaries above the poverty line by providing income generating assets to them through bank credit and government subsidy self help groups (SHGS) are the major component of this scheme. Self help group (SHGS) is a homogeneous group of poor, women, users etc. This group is voluntary one formed on areas of common interest so that they can think, organize and operate for their development self help groups can be formed with 5 to 10 members. The groups can avail themselves of financial facilities offered by the financial institutions and the Government. This provides an opportunity to members to express freely their views, expectations and suggestions for improving the functioning of the group regularly Government agencies and Voluntary Development Organization (VDO's) organize training programmes for educating and developing skills among members these programmes enable the members to learn, cooperate and work in group environment. The training facilities given to the members of SHGS in the
specific areas of product selection, equality of products, production techniques managerial ability packing other technical knowledge etc. are not adequate to compete with that of strong units. The face different problems in the marketing of products produced by them lack of sufficient orders. Lack of linkage with the marketing Agencies, lack of adequate sale promotion measures. absence of proper brand name are some problems he had concluded proper encouragement and draining should be given solve the various problems relating to marketing of SHGS providing basic education motivation training and financial help for empowering women enter pruners and SHGS

NABARD News,\textsuperscript{35} has made very right remarks article on Micro finance in the Union Budgets 2005-06 that micro finance development fund was redesign Ted as micro finance development and equity fund and all corpus of the fund was increased from Rs. 100 core to 200 core for infusion of new capital to micro finance institutions, so as to enable them to leverage commercial funds from banks to intermediate between the landing banks and the clients under the scheme, capital / equity support to microfinance institutions will be provided to enable them to average capital / equity for accessing commercial and other funds from banks for providing financial services at an affordable cost to the poor and to enable MFI to achieve
sustainability in their credit operations over a period of 3-5 years. The maximum capital support available for micro finance organizations under the scheme is linked to the outreach and amount of loan outstanding have concluded strong internal control system and operating procedures.

Thorat has attempted his study on micro finance remember is that in India the history of rural credit, poverty alleviation and micro finance are inextricably interwoven. Any effort to understand one without reference to the others, can only lead to a fragmented understanding. The forces and compulsions that shaped the initiatives in these areas are best understood in context of state and banking policy over time. The policy response of the then British government to this problem of rural indebtedness was to initiate the process of organization of cooperative societies as alternative institution for providing credit to farmers as also to ensure settled conditions in the rural areas, so necessary for a colonial power to sustain itself. Productivity and poverty alleviation, the stance of policy on rural credit was to ensure. The financial sector reforms motivated policy planners to search for products and strategies for delivering financial services to the poor micro finance in sustainable manner consistent with high repayment rates. The search for these alternatives started with internal introspection, regarding the arrangements which the poor had been traditionally making to meet their
financial services needs. SHGS were to facilitate collective decision making by the poor and provide doorstep banking. Banking as wholesalers of credit were to provide the resources and NGOs were to act as agencies to organize the poor build their capacities and facilitate the process of empowering them micro finance has reduced the incidence of poverty through increase in income enabled the poor to build assets and thereby reduce their vulnerability. It has empowered women by enhancing their contribution to household income. Facilitated significant research into the provision of financial services for the poor and helped in building 'capacity' at the SHGS level. The success of the programme has motivated the government to borrow its design features and incorporate them in their poverty alteration programme. This is certainly welcome but for the fact that the Government's programme (SGSY) has an inbuilt subsidy element which tends to attract linkage group members and cause migration generally for the wrong reasons. Also, micro level studies have raised concerns regarding the process through which groups are formed under the SGSY and have commented that in May cases members are included to come together not for self help but for subsidy he had concluded banks as partners in the linkage programme and emerging MFIs. Banks through their rural branches
have played and continue to play an important role in providing financial services to poor on a stand alone basis.

Rangrajan, has studied the micro finance and its directions. The growth of microfinance in India has reached a stage when future policy options have to be carefully weighed so that this movement can become truly strong one.

Microfinance has come to mean the provision of credit and other financial services to the poor so that they can reduce their poverty alleviation programme. Microfinance has become a worldwide movement. By end 2003, about 80 million clients across the world were being serviced by approximately 2900 microfinance institutions. India's share in this global microcredit market is quite impressive. In India Microfinance is being pursued through SHGS bank linkage model and microfinance institution model. The providing credit to support people in rural areas and to the poor in particular has been explored extensively from time to time in India. The Indian credit system as it has emerged, is a produced of evolution as well as intervention. The broad objectives of policy innovations gave been(a) to institutionalize credit, (6) to enlarge its coverage, and (c) to ensure provision of timely and adequate credit at reasonable rates of interest to as large a
segments of the population of credit delivery system has some parallel to the evolution of thought on economic growth and development. The major concern was simply to accelerate economic growth. Growth was simply to accelerate economic growth. Growth was identified with the increase in the availability of material goods and services. Eradication of poverty was to be achieved the roughs faster economic growth. The conceptual thinking behind the SHG initiatives is that self help supplemented by mutual help can be powerful vehicle in the upward socio-economic transition of the poor. Poor can save and are bankable collective wisdom of the poor and peer pressure are valuable collateral substitutes. As the SHGS grow in number and in diversity, we need to be clear about the legal status of SHGS. it the SHGS are to become organization which can provide support for income generating activities. Bank as formal credit agencies, have the necessary resources. There is also the willingness on their part to provide credit to people with limited means as the experience has been good. The voluntary organization should, therefore, provide an effective link between the formal financial system which has the ability to provide credit and the poor who need credit and have shown their ability to organize themselves. Micro finance can change the lives to the poor. There may not be quantum jump in
income but it is still possible to ensure a reasonable rise in the income of the poor.

Mrs. Surya, includes in his research paper about one rennu chandranna of chencha colony of the chandraiah drain bund in gudivada town, died of asphyxiation as she hid in a rice drawn to evade a micro finance firm's representative who come for collection of loan installment. This detach, however, was not reported any were. She reportedly borrowed Rs. 7000/- from micro finance company and could pay the installments only for eight weeks. As pressure for repayment mounted she virtually lost her mental balance and ultimately took her life.

Prof. Ghate, have found the story and went like this part of the problem could be traced back to the previous elections when, during champaign Rajeshekhar reddy, the congress party's chief minister candidate, announced that, if he came power, he would ensure that SHGS hitherto paying an interest of a percent on loans would pay just 3 percent. This imposed extern anilities on the MFIs in the state unable to compete with a rival that was able to offer loans at 3 percent, they found their operations restricted to the relatively more prosperous coastal district where Andra's SHGS network is not as strongly exconced as in the resent of the state.
another part of this explanation was rooted in banks exploding interest in landing through MFI's total bank landing to MFI in India is estimated to have doubled every year in the three years leading up to March -2006.

Prof. Maddipatla, he said the MFI flooded the area with loans going in some cases door to door carrying wads of cash for reasons we discuss letter, no livelihoods training accompanied these loans. And so, most of the women used the money for consumption, not productive purposes. When the time to pay up came, several of them had no piton but to take fresh loans to return the old ones. Debt traps were inevitable. And then things got uglier replete with threats and innuendo about repaying the loans even if that meant they had to turn prostitutes. Which is when some women chose to do away with themselves?

Prof. Avinash has made attempt the motivation, that he shares with Several other banks. It had raised loans from both public and private sector banks ICICI bank, oriental Bank A Commerce, Small Industries Development Bank of India, UTI Bank, HDFC Bank IDBI Bank, ING Vyasya, Indian Overseas Bank, Development Credit Bank, and Canara Bank. In addition, it had also borrowed from to regain banks like the Bank of Badhrain and Kuwait, Deutech Bank and Standard Charted Bank, to say
nothing about a number of other foundation and international institution. Some of these banks, as Celestine sardonically notes were "extremely eager" I enders. Deutech bank's Mumbai branch had lent around Rs. 9.97 Corore to MFIS. Interestingly, the security for the loan come from Deutech Bank branches in Luxemburg and New York. So the bank had provided the loan as well as the security to the borrower Span Dana, too had borrowed from many of these lenders and also raised funds from ABH Amro, Dhanalakshmi Bank and Indian Bank.

Hon'ble Mr. Sa - Dhan have attempted in his studies on an achieving MFI transparency. The resave Bank of India is understandably resistant to directly regulate the discloser practices of all Indian MFIS : the RBI is already stretched this supervising commercial banks, Urban co-operative Banks and the roughly 13000 non banking financial companies (NBFCS) in India. As such thr RBI has largely left MFI regulation to the MFIS. themselves. Sa - Dhan's Voluntary code of conduct made major strides in filling this regulatory vacuum by providing member - MFI with some general discover and be norms, He concluded it laks the precision needed to spur true sector wide standard.
Most of the studies reviewed about and have indicated the formation, need and a progress of Self Help Groups. In India and in Maharashtra was steady but not satisfactory in Mahila buchat buchat guts is highly regulated by the various voluntary organization and non governmental organization. Most of studies reviewed above have indicated that today. Some organization working well and same are not self help groups formation and that’s key activity and banking linkage are at time unsets factory functioning of mahila Buchat guts. Some studies indicated that the micro credit management has been able to cover the cost of loans and subsidy, which is evinced by the positive difference between saving and loans. Some studies indicated that the Mahila Buchat Guts having Banking linkage and poverty alleviation in India and Maharashtra State and any other state in our county. and eradication of poverty in India. Some studies also staffed that the percentage of poverty alleviation through the SHGS some studies indicated the various scheme of poverty eradication own rural development lie. S.G.S.Y. IRDP Dawacra how many schemes are lunched on various five years plan. Different plans different schemes available funds by the Government. Some studier are stated need of micro finance and starting Business some group through the micro finance and self help groups formation by various organization and applying training programms for gene
fisheries and members of groups most the studies reviewed that the growth and performance of Mahila bachat guts in India.

Very few studies have been concluded so far on the sources funds and loans and utilization of loans analysis of self help groups in all India and various state level No attempt has so far been made for the study of performance evaluation of Self help Groups in Aurangabad District. Hence the present study is a sincere effort to fillip this gap.

Over all most of the studies have highlighted and received about the overall developments of the S.H.G's in Maharashtra as well as in India. The academician have highlighted. On the progress and over all development of the Self Help Groups and how the guts are benefited by the different banks and from different government programmes and schemes.

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