



**EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL WOMEN THROUGH SELF
HELP GROUPS:
A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY IN KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT,
TELANGANA STATE**

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Abstract

Self-help group's methodically engage minimized grass-root level women via pay age and limit building. Women empowerment is an interaction where women challenge the current standards and culture, to actually advance their prosperity. The support of women in self-help groups (SHGs) had a critical effect on their empowerment both in friendly and prudent perspectives. These studies manage the job of self-help groups in the empowerment of women in the Karimnagar region of Telangana State, India. The realities relating to the review have been gathered from both the essential and auxiliary information are gathered and the age, schooling, financial factors, and so on are examined in segment data. The review focused on the job of SHGs in women empowerment, social fortitude, and financial advancement of the poor for their combination.

Keywords:*Empowerment, women, SHGs*

Introduction

The empowerment of rustic women is basic for the advancement of the economy of a nation and furthermore plays a huge part in making a base for social change and change. To improve the financial status of individuals in any country, it is the upliftment of society and equivalent open doors are to be given to rustic women. The calculated construction of Self Help Group (SHG) is an instrument for empowerment. Self Help Groups assume a huge part in enabling women by giving a fantastic stage to work on self-certainty, administration, relational abilities, dynamic limit, social acknowledgment, and the way of life, and so on Empowerment can fill in as a strong instrument for women to accomplish up friendly and monetary portability and accomplish power and status in the public arena. It is a wellspring of versatility, uniformity, and opportunity, both at the individual and at the cultural level. The Self-Help Group develops on the assets and the executives abilities of its individuals and their rising certainty to engage in issues and software engineers that require their contribution in general society and private circles. SHG idea has helped to accomplish financial and social empowerment. It has fostered a feeling of administration, hierarchical expertise, the executives of different exercises of a business.

Self-help groups are a forthcoming source to engage and urge underestimated women to save and use investment funds to fabricate self-dependence and certainty and give more noteworthy admittance to and command over assets. Their review named "SHGs, Micro Credit and Empowerment "saw that cooperation in SHGs upgraded the empowerment of women in viewpoints like expansion in self-certainty and dynamic power during the time of investment. The primary vision for joining the SHG isn't simply to get credit however it is an empowerment interaction having inspirational qualities empowering women to join the work. in his review expressed that the standards of self-help and microcredit hold the way to monetary and socio-social opportunity for India's huge number of poor, opening the doors of an up until recently undiscovered supply of human undertaking. Lalitha and a precondition to enable country women by expanding and making their investment in the most ideal ways If women are viewed as equivalent accomplices being developed with men in provincial regions, then, at that point, just comprehensive and wonderful advancement of any country would be accomplished. Subsequently, opportunity to rustic women is an essential for financial turn of events and Nagarajan (2002) in their review featured the realities that SHGs were individuals' foundations and with their help, the women could walk towards empowerment and that the groups could advance individual and gathering adventures of pay producing exercises. The foundation of Self-help groups under the development of microfinance has brought momentous change at the essential level by enabling women.

Empowerment of Women:

The empowerment of women needs to end up being a subject of developing importance all over the planet in present day times. The worry is seen at various levels and circles which incorporate government, official system, non-legislative association, specialists, and women's empowerment. There has likewise been a change in the requests of women from equivalent open door since the 1970s to improvement during the 1980s to empowerment-social, political and monetary since the 1990s. Since the term empowerment came into reality during the 80s, the empowerment of women has been recognized as a vital instrument of improvement. Empowerment is a system of working on women's command over assets, standards, and self. It is a course of extending the qualifications and selections of women. Monetary empowerment alludes to procuring power, aggregate expecting financial increases, command over method for creation, association in direction in regards to monetary parts of the improvement of abilities in administration. Monetary empowerment suggests a course of reallocation of assets and power between various groups. It helps in building certainty, self-affirmation, and fortitude. Destitution is the main test in Indian improvement endeavors to achieve a recognizable change in the greatness of life of individuals. In India, a tremendous segment of the populace experiences undernourishment, joblessness, and poor state of being.

This is overwhelmingly, valid on account of 4 principle more vulnerable segments of the general public specifically, women, kids, booked standings, and planned clans. In provincial India, the high pace of ignorance and low monetary status of women underlies the requirement for expanding their profit by turning out revenue producing resources. The arrangement of work open doors to provincial women is one method for working on their sustenance, wellbeing, schooling, and societal position. In the majority of the agricultural nations, unrivaled significance is laid on the requirement for extension of rustic women and their dynamic cooperation in the standard of advancement, particularly in financial movement. In the situation of the shortfall of empowerment is given the weakness and feebleness of

women in the current financial arrangement, bunch procedures possess significant importance. The arrangement of women's groups would be helpful to give perceivability and make miniature level power pockets through sharing of thoughts, abilities, and intuitive limit.

Steadily women would figure out how to impart their necessities bringing about more reasonable participatory and grass-pull level designs for them. It is additionally prone to cut across friendly obstructions. Many groups lately have begun crossing the boundaries of religion and position and cooperating agreeably for monetary advancement. Neediness hits women the hardest. In the family, unfortunate women skirt a dinner to work with different individuals from the family to eat the little that is accessible. Women are incredibly exposed to monetary and social segregation. Credit isn't effectively accessible to them. It is spot on to say that social empowerment would have little importance without engaging them on the monetary front. World Bank studies have shown that the upgrade of women's profit would have a more significant impact on the government assistance of the family in general.

Since it builds women's pay, it results all the more straightforwardly in better wellbeing and sustenance for youngsters. Consequently gathering women for financial empowerment is vital, which has significant ramifications on the general empowerment of women. According to the responsibilities made by India during the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in September 1995, the Department of Women and Child Development has drafted a National Policy for the Empowerment of Women after cross country interviews to expand the situation with women in varying backgrounds comparable to men and realize the legitimate assurance of uniformity without separation on grounds of sex. In 1995 the draft strategy was disseminated to choose women associations for holding territorial level interviews with State Governments, State Women Commissions, State Social Welfare Advisory Boards, Women's Organizations, Academicians, specialists, activists, and so forth Accordingly various Acts and Schemes of the focal government, as well as state government, arose to enable the women of India. However, in India, women are oppressed and minimized at each degree of society whether it is social, political, or financial support, admittance to instruction, and furthermore conceptive medical services. Women are found be cheaply exceptionally unfortunate all over India. not many women are occupied with administrations and different exercises. Accordingly, they require monetary ability to endure on comparability with men. However, women are viewed as less educated than men. As per the 2001 statistics, the pace of proficiency among men in India is around 76% though it is just 54% among women. In this manner, expanding instruction among women is of extremely fundamental in engaging them. Because of these reasons, they require empowerment of different types to safeguard themselves and to get their poise.

SELF HELP GROUPS:

A self help bunch is characterize as a „self represented, peer controlled data gathering with comparable financial foundation and profoundly wanting to on the whole perform normal purpose“, Self help bunch have had the option to actuate little reserve funds either on week by week or month to month premise from individual who were not relied upon to have any investment funds. They have been proficient to successfully reuse the assets created among the individuals for meeting the helpful and developing credit needs of individuals from the gathering. The acknowledgment, arrangement and supporting of groups is completed by NGOs, other improvement offices are Banks with the advertisers teaching propensity for

frugality among individuals. When the groups are prepared and reinforced, they are connected to local banks, generally in something like a half year of arrangement. Banks offer guarantee free credit in rising extent to the gathering's collected investment funds. Every one of the drives, for example, choice of borrowers for benefiting credit, recognizable proof of action until cost volume of advance, overseeing of money and strategies for reimbursement are embraced by the poor at the gathering level, in short SHGs can be known as an arrangement by individuals, of individuals, for individuals. It mirrors the genuine individuals' commitment during the time spent advancement at miniature level.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the scenario of Self Help Groups in India
2. To study the level of satisfaction of members of SHGs

Present Scenario of Women

Women assume a key part in the general public that is no age of individuals without the presence of women. They are the mainstays of society. Yet, the societal position of women is being dismissed for quite a long time she has generally been subjected to men. The status and reliance of a lady in any general public are firmly associated with their monetary position. Subsequently, financial reliance is the primary driver for the mediocre spot of women in the public eye. The Economic commitment of women is connected with their status and job in the family and in the public arena. Assuming a lady is financially a parasite, she can never guarantee equivalent status with men. About more than 70% of working women are agrarian workers and cultivators.

Consequently, explicit endeavors must be made not exclusively to increment business open doors for women workers yet in addition to arrive at housewives and neglected female family laborers with preparing, credit and other data and backing administrations for useful self-work. To help that country women in different fields like social, instructive, wellbeing, financial and political and so forth to incorporate them into the most common way of fostering a steady exertion was a need in different levels that is Central Government, State Governments, Planning Commissions and Governmental Organisations, and so on through different projects.

The Government of India has presented a few destitution easing programs for working on the monetary state of provincial poor in everyday rustic women specifically. IRDP (Integrated Rural Development Program) is one such biggest projects for giving direct help to the country poor including provincial women. IRDP is one of the significant poverties reducing programs (attempted by the Govt. of India) that follow both work and pay ways to deal with ease neediness among the provincial individuals. It was begun in the year 1978-79 later on stretched out to every one of the squares in the country from second October 1980. The principle point of this program is to help the recognized country unfortunate families to cross the neediness line by giving appropriations and term credit from the monetary foundations and to give a vocation to the least fortunate of the poor with useful assets. The principle target gathering of this program comprises of little and minimal ranchers, farming workers, rustic craftsmans and so on IRDP has acquainted a few plans with work on the states of the provincial poor, however the accomplishments are a long way from the objective.

Area of the Study

Govt. of India has presented Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWACRA) only for countrywomen. DWACRA had been begun in 1982-83 out of 50 chosen areas in every one of the 12 states. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, this program was stretched out to Union Territories. The plan was presented in Telangana in 1983-84 out of 3 locales, viz., Srikakulam, Cuddapah, and Ananthapur regions. Later on, the plan was stretched out to every one of the locales in Telangana. As of now, it has been converged with Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana. The fundamental goal of DWACRA is to zero in consideration on country women who are living underneath the destitution line to work on their monetary status by setting out open doors for money creating exercises.

The program is carried out by DRDA. The current review is planned Women Empowerment through Self Help Groups in General and DWACRA program, specifically, it's a Sociological Study of Mulkanoor Mandal of Karimnagar District in Telangana State. It is an exceptional reference to the DWACRA program in view of the essential wellsprings of information and optional wellsprings of information. Studies on the enemy of destitution programs overall and on DWACRA specifically at the level of person's intentional associations and simultaneous assessment studies led by individual DRDA are taken as foundation data. To inspire the data as to the financial effect of DWACRA on women, an organized survey is directed to a chosen to test. Notwithstanding the cooperation with the respondents of the organized poll, perception and interview strategies will likewise be utilized to evoke the data relating to the internal real factors of women's lives. The aim behind the investigation of the execution of the women empowerment programs at the grass-roots level. It is a Mulkanoor Mandal in Karimnagar District of the recently arisen Telangana State; it is chosen with the end goal of the investigation of lady empowerment. The region is one of the rustic creating semi-metropolitan regions in the Karimnagar District. The current request limits the DWACRA groups which are engaged with financial and social movements to produce business and pay.

Self Help Groups (SHGs) in Telangana State.

Groups (SHGs) in Telangana State. All the advancement offices channelised different destitution mitigation programs and advanced a few frugality and credit groups in Telangana. These groups enrollment is fluctuated from one gathering to another and the size and dynamic cycle and gathering activity coordinated towards the social assistance. These groups attitudinal direction techniques and frameworks are so intended to prepare for a huge scope for social assistance remembering financial circle for frugality and credit exercises. The technique is incorporated as SHG Bank linkage program. For this reason, an extensive preparation methodology for faculty of NGOs was intended to deal with the SHG to get the targets of the program. The locale organization in Telangana is advance frugality and credit groups under DWACRA and the present SGSY, an UNDP Project at grassroots level in the regions of nizamabad, karimnagar, nalgonda medak and Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, . The reason for these tasks is to work on the limits of local area based miniature framework and their blend with other neighborhood normal vested parties. The SHG idea of NABARD is to make a linkage among SHG and banks. This worked with the SH groups to extend their monetary action. The Government of Telanganahas taken-up the subject of women's empowerment as one of the significant systems to handle the financial states of

the rustic poor. The country unfortunate women were taken up the investment funds as a mass development by the Self-help Groups (SHGs). They have picked this way as a transporter for their fate.

The state government has taken up the advancement as a plan for the upliftment of the rustic women all through the state where larger part of Women are saving one rupee daily. The state government is intentionally trying to help SHGs by giving spinning reserve under different developers. The District Rural Development Agency of various regions in their Social-monetary studies showed that the self-help conspire has helped the country women to procure moreover for a month going from 1500-2900 rupees relying upon the financial exercises taken up by the SHG individuals. Most of the rustic women were benefited by taken up the drives in working on their financial status by taking an interest in government programs for their family government assistance works on their instructive status.

The individuals from the SH bunch they have worked on a ton on climate, wellbeing, disinfection and clean drinking water, greater part of them are not just establishing mindfulness on climate and healthy benefit not just better their expectations for everyday comforts they are instructing and advancing the mindfulness their particular regions. Presently, every one of them are getting a charge out of products of various financial strategies. Unique projects have been intended for preparing and limit working of the SHGS. The preparation programs are intended for expertise improvement and mindfulness age programs for the individuals from SH groups. The SH bunch individuals were taken out for openness of SH individuals for directing, directing and for better bundling and to foster showcasing abilities among the SH individuals. They were presented to the best and important technologies• showed at TTDCS (Training and Technology Development Centers) in all areas.

The data about their working is gotten on a quarterly reason for observing' and Evaluation. Notable offices like ORG - Marg are related for assessment and observing of SHGS and to recommend measures for supportable development. The DWCRA marketplaces (Market-outlets) are given the promoting backing to the SH groups these DWCRA marketplaces are arrangement in every one of the areas. Preparing and Technology Development focuses (TTDC) have been laid out in each locale to present creative advances for the evaluative improvement of items made by the SH groups. The public authority of Telangana planned the SHGS to cover every one of the provincial unfortunate women under SHGS in the following 4-5years. It is likewise customized to cover somewhere around one lady from a BPL (Blow Poverty Line) family as an individual from SHG in next two years. Up to this point, every one of the residences in the state have no less than one SHGS. The public authority delivered Rs.50, 000 as spinning asset to each SH bunch for running a practical monetary movement. This is notwithstanding the public authority of India award. All the SH groups go under the "Self Help Linking Scheme" of NABARD. Because of this gigantic self-help development, there is a noticeable improvement in the financial status of the country women. Because of the consistent endeavors of the public authority, women have become extremely dynamic, self-assured and are worried about the issues connecting with them and their environmental elements.

Under Swarna jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SSGY), the beneficiaries known as Swarozgaries They can be either individuals or groups. It lays emphasis on the group approach, under which the rural poor are Organised into self-help groups. In either case, the list of below poverty line (BPL) households identified through BPL census self-help groups broadly go through three sage of evolution.

1. Group formation
2. Capital formation through the revolving. Fund at ""skill"" development
3. Taking up economic activity for income generation

The poor might sort out themselves, into little groups up to 20 people, known as self-help groups (SHGS) to teach the propensity for frugality and credit activities among themselves. All individuals from the gathering ought to have a place with families underneath destitution line. The gathering will not comprise of more than one part from a similar family. An individual ought not be an individual from more than one gathering. SHG is a gathering of provincial unfortunate who have elected to put together themselves into a gathering for destruction of destitution for the individuals. They consent to save routinely and convert their investment funds into a typical asset. The individuals from the gathering consent to utilize this normal asset and such different assets that they get collectively through a typical administration. The gathering arrangement will keep in view the accompanying expansive rules. Under SGSY, a self-help gathering might comprise of 10 to 20 people. On account of minor water system, and on account of handicapped people, this number might be at least five. The gathering corpus asset ought to be utilized to propel advances to the individuals. The gathering ought to foster monetary administration standards covering the credits authorize method, reimbursement timetable and loan costs. The individuals in the gathering gatherings should accept all the advancing choices through an especially dynamic cycle.

Table 1 Respondents Response about Sanctioning the Loans

Respondents Caste	SC %	Minority %	OBC %	OC %	Total
YES	06 (60.00)	02 (100.00)	11 (36.66)	5 (62.50)	24 (48.00)
NO	04 (40.00)	--	19 (63.33)	03 (37.50)	26 (52.00)
Total	10 (100.00)	02 (100.00)	19 (100.00)	08 (100.00)	50 (100.00)

Source: Field Study

Out of 50 respondents, 24(48%) of the respondents reimbursed that they have acquired credits from banks and different organizations among these groups six self-help groups 6(25%) of the SC groups took the advances from different offices for their gathering action. Both the minority self-help groups have taken the advances for their gathering action, around 11 (45%) of the respondents having a place with the OBC class were additionally taken the advances and the leftover 5(20%) of the respondents of OC classification of self-help groups acquired the credits for their gathering action. Strangely; half-a large portion of the self-help groups put away their self-cash for their gathering movement from all the rank classifications. Indeed, even four (40%) SC self-help groups took no sort of advance or endowment for their gathering action. Additionally, 19(64%) of the respondents from the OBC classification were likewise running the gathering movement with their self-cash. Three (38%) of the OC classification additionally took no sort of credits from any organizations. Nonetheless, they are making do with their self-cash. The investigation of the information introduced in the table uncovers that half of the self-help

groups acquired cash from banks and other partnered monetary offices nonetheless, the excess half of the self, help groups of the example study were dealing with their self-cash.

Respondents' responses prior to the self-help groups (Caste wise) presented in table-1.

Out of 50 respondents, almost 38(76%) of the respondents were having a typical existence prior to joining this self-help conspire. Nonetheless, 12(24%) of the respondents were having a decent existence. Cutting across various positions, a larger part of the respondents from SC and OC classifications for having a decent existence before joining of the self-help groups Now, after the joining, this plot they are having a superior existence. Strangely all 30(100%) of the respondents from OBC classification were having a typical existence. In any case, solely after joining these groups, they have worked on a great deal with the help of self-help groups and Be Corporation's funds, every one of the individuals from BC community• were benefited to the most extreme degree.

**Table 2 Respondents Responses Prior To SH Groups
(Caste-Wise)**

Respondents Caste	Normal %	Good %	Satisfactory %	Total
SC	4 (10.52)	06 (50.00)	--	10 (20.02)
ST	2 (5.26)	--	--	02 (4.00)
OBC	30 (78.94)	--	--	30 (60.00)
OC	2 (5.28)	06 (50.00)	--	08 (16.00)
Others	--	--	--	--
Total	38 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	--	50 (100.00)

Source: Field Study

According to the examination of the table/all the self-help bunch individuals before the joining of the plan they were having an ordinary existence. In any case, solely after becoming" individuals from self-help groups, They are having a superior existence with least offices: All the self-help groups the individuals are getting their two complete dinners and they could ready to pay the costs of the clinics for their prerequisites All the self-help bunch individuals could ready to send their wards to the schools and they could ready to meet the consumption shows the better norm of life. This might be considered as a marker for the empowerment of countrywomen.

Table 3 Respondents Responses Prior To SH Groups**(Religion-wise)**

Respondents Religion	Below the BPL %	Normal Satisfactory %	Good %	Total
Hindu	38(100.00)	11 (91.66)	--	49 (98.00)
Muslim	--	1 (8.34)	--	01(4.00)
Christian	--	--	--	--
Others	--	--	--	--
Total	38 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	--	50 (100.00)

Source: Field Study

Out of 50 respondents, 49 were Hindus; just a single respondent has a place with the minority local area. Among the Hindu respondents 38(77.56%) of the respondents, were living under the have a place with destitution line and the excess 11 (22.44%) of the self-help bunch individuals are driving a typical or acceptable life. The leftover one part has a place with a minority local area and is having a typical existence before the beginning of a singular self-help bunch. Strangely, out of 50 respondents, 38(76%) of the respondents preceding the joining of the self-help bunch are leadingly a day to day existence underneath the destitution line and the leftover 12(24%) of the respondents having a typical existence, including a minority lady. The respondents are Hindu people group including the SC and classifications. Around 66% of the self-help groups are ridden with neediness radian life There is enormous tension on the food of these individuals. The broadcasted points and targets of self-help groups are actually reasonable to these individuals. The predominant circumstances the locale and the state better to decline. On account of the various strategies better to the DWCRA and self-help programs they could ready to satisfy their essential least necessities toss this financial program.

For the individuals who were not covered by the DWCRA program like oppressed and neediness stricken individuals,' this self-help program is an aid to these women who were in hapless circumstances The indistinguishable component of the plan is by instilling investment funds propensity and connected up with the gathering or aggregate liability and make them more economical and more sure about themselves, by setting out work open doors, one the one side and make them to self-awareness about their reality, at last the goals of the self-help groups are to make them to more grounded ones in the general public. For this reason, the multi crowded approach for character improvement of the ruler part, when they become individuals sufficiently strong to battle to confront any test comes in their rates; a definitive object of this plan is absolutely the empowerment of women. The respondent's reactions about the subsidies(caste-wise) - are introduced in table-4

Table 4 Respondent's Responses about the Subsidies

Respondents Caste	A 10,000%	B 15,000%	C 60,000%	ABC %	AB%	Total
SC	08 (17.77)	01 (50.00)	--	01 (50.00)	--	10 (20.00)
ST	01 (2.22)	01 (50.00)	--	--	--	02 (4.00)
OBC	29 (64.44)	--	--	--	01 (100.00)	30 (60.00)
OC	07 (17.55)	--	--	01 (50.00)	--	08 (16.00)
Others	---	---	---	---	---	--
Total	45 (100.00)	02 (100.00)	---	02 (100.00)	01 (100.00)	50 (100.00)

Source: Field Study

Out of 50 respondents 10(20%) of them are from the SC class, 8 self-help groups from this classification got sponsorship the tune of RS.10, 000 in the principal stage one more gathering alongside first stage endowment, second stage advance got one more gathering from this classification alongside appropriation got second and third period of credits as a result of this gathering's exhibition and responsibility brief installment portions make this groups get III rd period of advances for the beyond 8 years. Among the SC class, just a single gathering got appropriation in the main stage yet one more gathering alongside sponsorship got the second period of credits, with both self-help groups, got endowment and advances. Among the OBC class with the exception of one self-help bunch staying 29 groups got appropriations. Anyway, only one gathering could ready to get them alongside endowment, the second and third period of advance got All these BC self-help groups are as of late shaped one on account of their late development of self-help groups, they are not qualified for getting credits. The respondents of the OC class every one of them is gotten endowments and credits, just a single gathering could ready to get even III rd period of advances. The examination of the information introduced in the table uncovers that practically all the self help groups got sponsorships and advances in the principal stage itself in the wake of satisfying the circumstances specified in that. Just five self-help groups, which were begun in the beginning phases had the option to get the second and third period of advances as a result of their history of brief installment of credit portion; consistent reserve funds and periodical gathering gatherings demonstrate the commendable ness and responsibility of the self-help groups to get various periods of advances for extension of their gathering exercises. It tends to be inferred that practically all the self-help groups are qualified to get sponsorships and advances, however, the main thing is most of the groups from the OBC classification were as of late shaped clearly, a couple of self-groups got second and third stage advances are yet to get from the bank other monetary offices.

Conclusion

The current exploration study affirms one of the speculations that neediness, lack of education, obliviousness is the main driver for the backwardness in rustic regions. One more finding of the review is that self-help program has drawn in and enthused the more youthful age. It is additionally seen that even orthodoxies changed their standpoint and disposition towards the DWCRA and SH groups by noticing the presentation of these developers. Every one of the individuals from the SH groups are all things considered and on a fair premise sharing the obligations regardless of their rank personalities. One more finding is that larger part of the respondents are ignorant, even than every one of them are intrigued

to participate in the SH groups. Henceforth; there is no relationship among's ignorance and individual cooperation in SH groups. The current review affirms the DWCRA and self-help groups improved the status and empowerment of women. It is additionally affirmed that rustic women by joining self-help groups procured bartering power and promoting abilities. A more noteworthy number of provincial women in the Karimnagar region were benefited by joining Self Help groups, one more finding is that every one of the individuals from the SH groups are that, every one of them communicated their fulfillment with the preparation granted by the DRDA and VELUGU official's participation from the bank authorities. Most of the respondents felt that they have worked on their financial status with the help of self-help programs. They are driving a superior personal satisfaction with least essential offices. Their way of life is a mark of their empowerment. The subject of this examination article manages the view of the respondents of the self-help groups are broke down and concentrated on the effect of improved financial status on empowerment of rustic women. The SH bunch recipient's fulfillment demonstrates the example of overcoming adversity and effectiveness of any women's improvement program.

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