



Women's Behaviour and Standard of Living before and after Joining the SHGs in Satna District of Madhya Pradesh, India

Amit Singh Karchuli^{a*}, Sanjay Kumar^{a#}, Vikas Singh^{a‡} and Devendra Mani Tripathi^{a*}

^a Department of Agricultural Economics, SHAUTS, Prayagraj, India.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/AJAEES/2022/v40i1031071

Open Peer Review History:

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: <https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/89047>

Original Research Article

**Received 09 May 2022
Accepted 17 July 2022
Published 22 July 2022**

ABSTRACT

The study pertains to the study of impact of SHGs on women's Behaviour and standard of living before and after joining the SHGs in Satna District of Madhya Pradesh reveals that Women always remained in backstage because of their passive involvement in decision making. In rural areas women can't get as much as freedom as compared to men, they are always suppressed and men are always dominant. But, after the introduction of SHGs rural women are involving in it. being an effective medium for community involvement in developmental activities, can be a powerful tool for alleviating rural poverty through the empowerment of women, by freeing themselves from the clutches of usurious moneylenders. Due to the existing patriarchal norms, they have excluded from the decision- making the process even at their households. Self-help groups brought a whole new platform for women empowerment. It covered almost all aspects of empowerment (social, political, economic). Self-help group improved the qualitative and quantitative participation of women in decision making. This study will help to know the real impact of SHGs and grassroots level development is needed to make our women empowered.

*Student, M.Sc. (Ag) Agricultural Economics;

#Assistant Professor;

‡Research Scholar;

*Corresponding author: E-mail: 20msaeco038@shiats.edu.in;

Keywords: SHGs; women empowerment; standard of living; decision making; passive involvement.

1. INTRODUCTION

A self-help group or SHG for short is a committee of 12 to 25 local women between the ages of 18 and 50 who act as financial intermediaries. Although they can be found in other nations, particularly in South and Southeast Asia, self-help organisations are most prevalent in India. A SHG is typically an informal union or collection of persons who create daily wage employment. Members who can contribute money are asked to do so, and it is then distributed to those in need [1-5]. In the context of women's development, empowerment is a strategy towards identifying, confronting, and removing obstacles from a woman's life so that she can have more authority over how her life and environment are molded [6,7]. It is a multi-dimensional process that is active and should help women reach their full potential and ability in all domains of life [8,9]. In rural areas women can't get as much as freedom as compared to men, they are always suppressed and men are always dominant [10-12]. But, after the introduction of SHGs rural women are involving in it. Through SHGs women can make some product and sell it to the market. By SHGs, women can improve their socio-economic condition. Due to SHGs women can capable of repaying the loan with minimum amount of interest. Before SHGs, moneylenders used to take a large amount of profit from rural women who take loan from them, after SHGs they can easily take loan from the bank in group basis. Hence the present study attempts to assess the role of self-help-groups for empowering the women. In this background, present study was opted to know the women empowerment through SHGs in Satna District of Madhya Pradesh. The study investigate the impact of SHGs in women who are associated with more than 2-3 years, how their living standard and behaviour are changed because rural development is said to be good when women empowerment is done. Women need to be decision maker and empowered which helps to make our country prosperous and happy.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The current study used a descriptive research design. The features of the population or phenomenon being examined are described in descriptive research design. It concentrates on the "what" of the research topic rather than the

"why" of the topic. The most important goal of descriptive research is to describe the current state of circumstances. Because the current study is fact-finding and presents a description of the respondents as well as the area, a descriptive research design was used.

2.1 Sampling Technique

Multi stage sampling was followed for the selection of respondents for the present study.

2.2 Selection of District

Satna District was selected purposively for the research work since it is one of the major districts in the State where NRLM scheme can be studied.

2.3 Selection of Block

There are 8 blocks in Satna District out of which two blocks Ramnagar and Amarpatan was selected purposively.

2.4 Selection of SHGs

A complete list of all SHGs was obtained from the selected blocks and these SHGs were arranged in ascending order on the basis of group size then 5% SHGs was selected randomly for the present study.

Chart 1. Block wise Total and selected SHGs

Block	Total no. SHGs	SHGs selected
Amarpatan	700	35
Ramnagar	900	45

2.5 Selection of Villages

From the two blocks selected total of 9 numbers of villages were selected randomly on the basis of highest concentration of SHGs for the present study.

2.6 Selection of Respondents

- **1st size group** –having 1-10 members
- **2nd size group** - having 11-20 members
- **3rd size group** - having 21& above members

Out of 1030 respondents 10% of the respondents were selected randomly from different size

groups from respective selected SHGs for the present study.

Respondents were selected from each village randomly for the present study. Thus, total of 103 respondents were selected for the present study.

2.7 Mode of Data Collection

- **Primary Data:** Primary data was collected by survey method through personal interview using questionnaires from respondents.
- **Secondary Data:** To supplement the primary data, information was also collect from secondary sources like official reports of banks, NRLM statistical and annual reports, relevant publications of the rural development schemes and also from various papers published in journals and books.
- **Sources of Data:** The study is entirely based on primary data collection from the selected respondents. Well-constructed and pre-tested questionnaires and schedule will be used to collect data. For collecting the data, personal interviews were arranged and reconnaissance study was also conducted to collect data. Further

the required secondary data to supplement the primary data and to support the study were collected from different sources like-block offices, cooperatives, NRLM department etc.

2.8 Method of Analysis

Descriptive Analysis: Tabulation method is used for the analysis of data along with the required statistical tool for the interpretation of the result.

2.9 Analytical Tools Used

To fulfil the specific objectives of the study, based on the nature and extent of data, the following analytical tools and techniques was adopted for the present study:

Frequencies, Percentage and Standard Deviation: Frequencies and percentages were obtained for each aspect of the study to draw inferences as per the objectives.

Chart 2. Scaling technique

Scaling Score	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
	3	2	1

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Impact of SHGs on Women’s Behaviour and Standard of Living before and after joining the SHGs

Table 1. Women’s Behaviour before Joining the SHGs

S NO.	Question Related to Behaviour	Before joining SHGs			Total
		Agree	Undecided	Disagree	
1	Communication skill	20(19.41%)	23(22.34%)	60(58.25%)	103
2	Problem solving capability	16(15.53%)	27(26.22%)	60(58.25%)	103
3	Decision-making power	20(19.41%)	24(23.31%)	59(57.28%)	103
4	Confidence development	21(20.38%)	25(24.29%)	57(55.33%)	103
5	Development of entrepreneur quality	16(15.53%)	26(25.25%)	61(59.22%)	103
6	Leadership quality	18(17.47%)	27(26.22%)	58(56.31%)	103
7	Workforce management	19(18.44%)	31(30.11%)	53(51.45%)	103
8	Importance of Education	18(17.47%)	25(24.28%)	60(58.25%)	103
9	Active participation against social norms and issues of the society.e.i. child marriage, parda system, education etc.	20(19.41%)	31(30.11%)	52(50.48%)	103
10	Awareness of their rights	17(16.50%)	32(31.08%)	54(52.42%)	103

(Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicates percentage of the total number of respondents)

This above Table 1 shows different types of Statements Related to Women’s Behaviour before Joining SHGs the major findings were 58.25 percent of respondents were disagree in Communication skill , 58.25 percent of respondents were disagree in Problem solving capability, 57.28 percent of respondents were disagree in Decision-making power, 55.33 percent of respondents were disagree in Confidence development, 59.22 percent of respondents were disagree in Development of entrepreneur quality, 56.31 percent of respondents were disagree in Leadership quality, 51.54 percent of respondents were disagree in Workforce management,58.25 percent of respondents were disagree in Importance of Education, 50.48 percent of respondents were disagree in Active participation against social norms and issues of the society.e.i, child marriage, parda system, education etc., 52.42 percent of respondents were disagree in Awareness of their rights.

The data presented in Table 2. Reveals that 57.28 percent of respondents belonged to the low level of Women’s Behaviour before Joining

the SHGs followed by 23.31percent were belonged to the medium level and 19.41 percent respondents were belonged to the high level of Women’s Behaviour before Joining the SHGs.

This above Table 3 shows different types of Statements Related to Women’s Behaviour after Joining SHGs the major findings were 47.59 percent of respondents were agree in Communication skill ,49.51 percent of respondents were agree in Problem solving capability, 44.66 percent of respondents were agree in Decision-making power, 46.58 percent of respondents were agree in Confidence development, 45.63 percent of respondents were agree in Development of entrepreneur quality, 41.73 percent of respondents were agree in Leadership quality, 50.49 percent of respondents were agree in Workforce management,56.32 percent of respondents were agree in Importance of Education, 44.66 percent of respondents were agree in Active participation against social norms and issues of the society.e.i, child marriage, parda system, education etc. 42.7 percent of respondents were agree in Awareness of their rights.

Table 2. Overall distribution of respondents according to women’s behaviour before Joining the SHGs

S.NO	Women’s Behaviour	Total respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (10-16)	59	57.28%
2	Medium (7-23)	24	23.31%
3	High (24-30)	20	19.41%
	Total	103	100.00%

Table 3. Women’s behaviour after joining the SHGs

S NO.	Question Related to Behaviour	After joining SHGs			Total
		Agree	Undecided	Disagree	
1	Communication skill	49(47.59%)	33(32.03%)	21(20.38%)	103
2	Problem solving capability	51(49.51%)	29(28.15%)	23(22.34%)	103
3	Decision-making power	46(44.66%)	24(23.31%)	33(32.03%)	103
4	Confidence development	48(46.58%)	23(22.34%)	32(31.08%)	103
5	Development of entrepreneur quality	47(45.63%)	33(32.03%)	23(22.34%)	103
6	Leadership quality	43(41.73%)	35(33.98%)	25(24.29%)	103
7	Workforce management	52(50.49%)	38(36.89%)	13(12.62%)	103
8	Importance of Education	58(56.32%)	33(32.03%)	12(11.65%)	103
9	Active participation against social norms and issues of the society.e.i. child marriage, parda system, education etc.	46(44.66%)	27(26.22%)	30(29.12%)	103
10	Awareness of their rights	44(42.7%)	27(26.22%)	32(31.08%)	103

(Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicates percentage of the total number of respondents)

Table 4. Overall distribution of respondents according to women’s behaviour after Joining the SHGs

S.NO	Women’s Behaviour	Total respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (10-16)	29	28.16%
2	Medium (7-23)	25	24.27%
3	High (24-30)	49	47.57%
	Total	103	100.00%

The data presented in Table 4 Reveals that 47.57 percent of respondents belonged to the high level of Women’s Behaviour after Joining the SHGs followed by 24.27 percent were belonged to the medium level and 28.16 percent respondents were belonged to the low level of Women’s Behaviour after Joining the SHGs.

This Table 5 shows different types of Statements Related to Women’s standard of living before joining the SHGs the major findings were 61.17 percent of respondents were disagree in Availability of basic necessities of life, 60.20 percent of respondents were disagree in Channel of higher education, 60.20 percent of respondents were disagree in Importance of health, 55.33 percent of respondents were disagree in Assets owned by the respondents (jewellery, FD etc.) , 51.45 percent of

respondents were disagree in Entertainment (Television, radio, phone etc.), 63.10 percent of respondents were disagree in Easy availability and uses of multiple products, 57.28 percent of respondents were disagree in Standing in the society and the family, 63.10 percent of respondents were disagree in Overall enhancement & development of personality, 63.10 percent of respondents were disagree in Better infrastructure., 61.17 percent of respondents were disagree in Self-recognition.

The data presented in Table 6. Reveals that 66.1 percent of respondents belonged to the low-level Women Standard of living before joining the SHGs followed by 22.3 percent were belonged to the medium level and 11.6 percent respondents were belonged to the high level of Women Standard of living before joining the SHGs.

Table 5. Women’s standard of living before joining the SHGs

S NO.	Question Related to Standard of Living	Before joining SHGs			Total
		Agree	Undecided	Disagree	
1	Availability of basic necessities of life	16(15.53%)	24(23.30%)	63(61.17%)	103
2	Channel of higher education	15(14.56%)	26(25.24%)	62(60.20%)	103
3	Importance of health	16(15.53%)	25(24.27%)	62(60.20%)	103
4	Assets owned by the respondents (jewellery, FD etc.)	18(17.47%)	28(27.2%)	57(55.33%)	103
5	Entertainment (Television, radio, phone etc.)	17(16.50%)	33(32.05%)	53(51.45%)	103
6	Easy availability and uses of multiple products	16(15.53%)	22(21.37%)	65(63.10%)	103
7	Standing in the society and the family	19(18.44%)	25(24.28%)	59(57.28%)	103
8	Overall enhancement & development of personality	12(11.65%)	26(25.25%)	65(63.10%)	103
9	Better infrastructure	16(15.53%)	22(21.37%)	65(63.10%)	103
10	Self-recognition	17(16.50%)	23(22.335)	63(61.17%)	103

(Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicates percentage of the total number of respondents)

Table 6. Overall distribution of respondents according to women's standard of living before joining the SHGs

S.NO	Women's standard of living	Total respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (10-16)	68	66.1%
2	Medium (7-23)	23	22.3%
3	High (24-30)	12	11.6%
	Total	103	100.00%

Table 7. Women's standard of living after joining the SHGs

S NO.	Question Related to Standard of Living	After joining SHGs			
		Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Total
1	Availability of basic necessities of life	48(46.60%)	23(22.94%)	32(31.06%)	103
2	Channel of higher education	47(45.01%)	23(22.94%)	33(32.05%)	103
3	Importance of health	47(45.01%)	23(22.94%)	33(32.05%)	103
4	Assets owned by the respondents (jewellery, FD etc.)	38(36.89%)	32(31.06%)	33(32.05%)	103
5	Entertainment (Television, radio, phone etc.)	60(58.25%)	18(17.48%)	25(24.27%)	103
6	Easy availability and uses of multiple products	41(39.80%)	27(26.22%)	35(33.98%)	103
7	Standing in the society and the family	51(49.51%)	24(23.31%)	28(27.18%)	103
8	Overall enhancement & development of personality	49(47.57%)	25(24.28%)	29(28.15%)	103
9	Better infrastructure	43(41.74%)	22(21.37%)	38(36.89%)	103
10	Self-recognition	51(49.51%)	24(23.31%)	28(27.18%)	103

(Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicates percentage of the total number of respondents)

This above Table 7 shows different types of Statements Related to Women's standard of living before joining the SHGs the major findings were 46.60 percent of respondents were agree in Availability of basic necessities of life, 45.01 percent of respondents were agree in Channel of higher education, 45.01 percent of respondents were agree in Importance of health, 36.89 percent of respondents were agree in Assets owned by the respondents (jewellery, FD etc.), 58.25 percent of respondents were agree in Entertainment (Television, radio, phone etc.), 39.80 percent of respondents were agree in Easy availability and uses of multiple products, 49.51 percent of respondents were agree in Standing in

the society and the family, 47.57 percent of respondents were agree in Overall enhancement & development of personality, 41.74 percent of respondents were agree in Better infrastructure., 49.51 percent of respondents were agree in Self-recognition.

The data presented in Table 8 reveals that 47.78 percent of respondents belonged to the high level of Women's Standard of living after joining the SHGs followed by 20.39 percent were belonged to the medium level and 32.03 percent respondents were belonged to the low level of Women's Standard of living after joining the SHGs.

Table 8. Overall distribution of respondents according to women's standard of living after joining the SHGs

S.NO	Women's standard of living	Total respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (10-16)	33	32.03%
2	Medium (7-23)	21	20.39%
3	High (24-30)	49	47.58%
	Total	103	100.00%

4. CONCLUSION

The study entitled to study the impact of SHGs on women's behaviour and standard of living before and after joining the SHGs in Satna District of Madhya Pradesh. It reveals that impact of SHGs Plays a vital role in changing the behaviour of women's and there is a positive change in their standard of living. Although the impact is not so prominent, there is ample amount of scope of further improvement in their standard of living and development as a whole. Women lacking before the confident to showcase themselves are now standing strong and confident in front of the society. After joining SHGs women were more open, confident and most importantly self-independent and earning for themselves as well as for their family. The study will help to researcher or viewer as good source of data and this data is partially use for government policies and towards women empowerment.

CONSENT

As per international standard or university standard, respondents' written consent has been collected and preserved by the author(s).

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

REFERENCES

1. Longkumer. Founded that the respondents had experienced increase in their income, expenditure, enrolment and shifting of children to better school, purchase of new assets, improvement in health and nutritional status of the family, which shows that they had been empowered economically through the formation of SHG and as such they are able to live more Comfortably and Lead a Quality Life; 2018.
2. Tigari H, Aishwarya R. Self Help Groups: An Effective Approach towards Women Empowerment, Shanlax International Journal of Economics. 2020;3.
3. Rasool M. Economic Empowerment of Women through Self Help Groups in District Baramulla of Jammu and Kashmir, International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts. 2018;6(1). ISSN: 2320-2882.
4. Available: <https://satna.nic.in/en/>
5. Available: <https://nrlm.gov.in/shgOuterReports.do?methodName=showShgreport>
6. Available: <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Empowerment-of-Women-through-Self-Help-Group-in-A-Bhat-Wani/fe0f78b9f0c72c30c6209e4e6fed959532196f76#citing-papers>
7. Available: <https://www.oneindia.com/ngos-in-satna-341.html>
8. Mehta. Conducted a study in context of J&K on Role of Self-Help Groups in Socio-Economic Change of Vulnerable Poor of Jammu Region; 2011.
9. Nawaz. In their study Empowering women through Micro credit: A case study of Tameer Microfinance Bank, Bahawalpur revealed that micro-credit is related to women empowerment in the positive direction and women are getting empowered one economic, personal, family and political levels after using micro-credit and the level of eco-empowerment is seen to be influenced the most; 2012.
10. Agasara M, Olekar RO. Women Empowerment through SHG - Bank Linkage Programmes – A Study of Hyderabad Karnataka Region with Special Emphasis on Ballari District, International Journal of Research in Social Sciences. 2017;7(9). ISSN: 2249- 2496.
11. Basha SK. An empirical study on rural women empowerment through Self-help-Groups and providing various earning opportunities in rural Villages in Prakasam District, Andhra Pradesh, International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications. 2017;7(7):553-566. ISSN. 2250-3153.
12. Maheshwari M, Goyal S. Socio- Economic Empowerment of Women through Self Help Groups: An Empirical Analysis Pacific Business Review International. 2016;8(8).

© 2022 Karchuli et al.; This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Peer-review history:

The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:
<https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/89047>