



# FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF SHG MODEL RURAL AREA IN DISTRICT MIRZAPUR, UTTAR PRADESH (INDIA)

Shiv Mangal Yadav<sup>1</sup>, Om Prakash Maurya<sup>2</sup>, Ajeet Kumar<sup>3</sup> and Sunita Kumari<sup>4</sup>

- <sup>1</sup>. Assistant Professor, Deptt. of Agricultural Economics, Ch.C.S.(P.G.) College Heonra, Saifai (Etawa), Uttar Pradesh, India
- <sup>2</sup>. Assistant Professor, Deptt. of Agricultural Economics, R.S.M.(P.G.) College, Dhampur (Bijnor), Uttar Pradesh, India
- <sup>3</sup>. Programme Assistant, KVK Purnia, Bihar
- <sup>4</sup>. Assistant Professor, Deptt. of Psychology, R.B.B.M. College, Muzaffarpur (Bihar)

## INTRODUCTION:

Access to finance by the rural poor and vulnerable groups is an essential pre-requisite for poverty reduction and sustainable development. The Government of India has implemented several policies such as Nationalization of Banks, Lead Bank Scheme, Regional Rural Bank, Service Area approach and financing of SHGs, for promoting the access of the rural poor to institutions finance. However, the share of the rural poor in the bank credit continues to be very low. Lending the rural poor continues to be considered as risky by the banks. One of the important reasons for this situation is the lack of an effective credit delivery mechanism for the poor, besides limited outer each and coverage. It is in this context that the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) has taken up the task of promoting. Financial inclusion of the rural poor implies delivery of financial services at an affordable cost.

## **OBJECTIVE OF SHG:**

The various financial services include credit savings, insurance and payments and remittance facilities, NRLM has been implementing various intervention to facilitate the access of the rural poor to those services. Important among these services are :

1. Opening of saving bank accounts for the SHGs of the poor.
2. Facilitating SHGs to access adequate bank credit to meet both consumption and production needs.
3. Provision of insurance services.
4. Pension products.

## **EVALUATION OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION:**

The objective of finance inclusion is to extend the scope of the organised financial system to include within its ambit, people with low income. It is a process of ensuring access of the poor to appropriate financial products and services at affordable cost based on NSSO data, the Rangrajan committee on financial inclusion revealed that about 51% of the total households in the country did not have access to credit either from institutional or non-institutional services. Further, the committee reported that only 27% of the farm households were found borrowing from the formal sources.

## **METHODS:**

A community based cross sectional study was conducted in urban field practices area Mirzapur district in Uttar Pradesh. Empirical analysis in district Mirzapur worked on SHG near about 65 to 72% woman who were involved this groups.

## **RESULTS :**

Out of 98 woman 95 were inter viewed, 72.1% were literates, 60.20% received economic help through this programme, 36.3% got importance in family as well as community, 23% bad important in personal health, 70% of individuals self decides to soon medical care for health related issues.

## **CONCLUSION :**

Self-help group is a useful platform to enhance woman living and increased knowledge, awareness on entrepreneurs, financial security during successfully of SHGs.

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