

Role of Microfinance on SHGs and its Members in promoting Financial Inclusion of Hooghly District: A Case Study of selected Urban & Rural Areas

Dr. Dipak Biswas *

ABSTRACT

This study explores the role of microfinance in promoting financial inclusion through Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in the Hooghly district of West Bengal, focusing on selected urban and rural areas. Financial inclusion is vital for economic development and poverty alleviation, ensuring access to financial services for underserved populations. In Hooghly, traditional banking systems often fail to reach rural and low-income communities due to infrastructural and socio-economic barriers. Microfinance, facilitated by Microfinance Institutions (MFIs), has become a critical tool in bridging this gap by offering small loans, savings, and insurance products tailored to the needs of low-income individuals. SHGs, typically comprising 10-20 members, predominantly women, play a significant role by pooling savings and providing mutual support and credit access. These initiatives support the economic activities of SHG members, enabling them to start and expand small businesses, particularly in agriculture and small-scale enterprises.

Moreover, microfinance has significantly empowered women in SHGs, improving their social status, decision-making power, and financial independence. This study aims to provide insights into the multifaceted impact of microfinance on SHGs and their members, informing policymakers and development practitioners on enhancing financial inclusion and fostering sustainable economic growth in Hooghly. The findings highlight the need for continuous support and innovation in microfinance delivery to achieve broader socio-economic development goals and improve the well-being of Hooghly's residents. In Hooghly District, rural members of SHGs perform better in all aspects of microfinance and microcredit than urban members of SHGs through financial inclusion.

On the other hand, it has been detected that microfinance and microcredit are used more by the respondents in the family business than personal needs by the members of the SHGs.

Keywords: Self-Help Groups (SHGs); Microfinance; Financial Inclusion; Rural and Urban.

Introduction

The Hooghly district in West Bengal is considered a diverse socio-economic landscape that includes urban and rural communities, each facing distinct challenges related to financial inclusion. Financial inclusion safeguards poor individuals and tiny businesses by providing microfinance and microcredit. It can access valuable and reasonable financial products and services that meet their desires- transactions, payments, savings, credit and insurance delivered responsibly and sustainably. It is crucial for the socio-economic development of any undeveloped remote region. In Hooghly, the lack of financial inclusion has traditionally been a barrier to economic growth and poverty reduction. However, through the formation and support of Self-Help Groups (SHGs), microfinance has emerged as a powerful

* Associate Professor, Department of Commerce, Swami Niswambalananda Girls' College, Hooghly, West Bengal.

tool to address these challenges. Microfinance institutions (MFIs) play an essential role in this context by providing financial services to low-income persons who do not have access to conventional banking services. These services include small loans (microcredit), savings accounts, and insurance products personalized to underserved populations' needs.

The integration of microfinance with SHGs has shown significant potential in promoting financial inclusion in Hooghly district by improving access to credit, encouraging savings, and providing financial literacy through capacity-building programs. This cooperation not only aids in starting and expanding small businesses, particularly in agrarian and small-scale industries, but also plays a vital role in social empowerment, especially among women. Women who participate in SHGs and receive support from MFIs can improve social status, increase decision-making power within their households, and increase financial independence. This empowerment is crucial for achieving broader socio-economic goals. The women intend to reinvest their income in their families and others, leading to improved health, education, and overall well-being.

Despite the evident benefits of microfinance and SHGs, several challenges persist in fully realizing their potential. High operational costs in rural areas, gaps in financial literacy, and socio-cultural barriers that limit women's participation are significant obstacles. Rural areas, in particular, suffer from inadequate infrastructure, such as poor road connectivity and limited access to digital banking facilities, which increases the costs and logistical difficulties of delivering microfinance services. Furthermore, the financial literacy gap means that many SHG members are not fully aware of the financial products and services available to them or how to use them effectively. Socio-cultural barriers, including patriarchal norms, often restrict women's ability to participate fully in SHGs and access microfinance services.

Several strategies have been undertaken to address these challenges and enhance microfinance's effectiveness in promoting financial inclusion. The frequent use of digital platforms and mobile banking can reduce operational costs and improve access to financial services in remote areas. Digital literacy programs for SHG members can facilitate adopting digital financial services, making saving, borrowing, and investing more accessible. Partnerships between MFIs, government agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can enhance the reach and impact of microfinance initiatives by pooling resources and expertise. These collaborations can also facilitate the sharing of best practices and innovative solutions to common problems. Capacity-building programs for SHG members should be continuous, focusing on financial management, entrepreneurship, and digital literacy. Specialized training for women can enhance their entrepreneurial skills and confidence, enabling them to start and grow their businesses. Additionally, investments in rural infrastructure, such as roads and internet connectivity, are essential to support the efficient delivery of microfinance services and the overall economic development of rural areas.

This study explores the multifaceted impact of microfinance on SHGs and their members in promoting financial inclusion across Hooghly district's urban and rural areas. By analyzing the extent of improved financial access, economic activities, income levels, and social empowerment, the study will identify valuable insights into the effectiveness of microfinance initiatives and identify areas for improvement. The ultimate target is to create an environment where every individual and community in Hooghly can benefit from the financial services they need to thrive, thereby contributing to the district's overall socio-economic development and its residents' well-being. However, from the primary survey, the study concluded that in Hooghly District, rural members of SHGs perform better in all aspects of microfinance and microcredit than urban members of SHGs through financial inclusion.

On the other hand, it also observed that microfinance and microcredit are used more by the respondents in the family business than personal needs by the members of the SHGs.

Review of Literature

No such literature relating to the title of the paper is available.

The Objective of the Study

The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- To examine whether the claim of 100% financial inclusion is confirmed through a survey of different households in the economically weaker sections of society, both in the rural and urban areas.
- To examine the role of microfinance on SHGs in the process of promotion of financial inclusion
- To study the effects of financial inclusion on the economic conditions of the members of SHGs.

The Hypothesis of the Study

The Test of Hypothesis is generally used in the research: Null Hypothesis (H_0) and Alternative Hypothesis (H_1). Here, the Null Hypothesis has been used. Here, some of the tentative null hypotheses to be tested in my study are as follows:

H₀₁: There is no significant difference between rural and urban households concerning financial inclusion.

H₀₂: There is no role of SHGs in the process of promotion of financial inclusion.

H₀₃: There is no effect of financial inclusion on the economic conditions of the members of SHGs.

Methodology & Data Sources of the Study

The study has been conducted using both primary and secondary data sources.

Methodology

Important variables relating to the study have been identified, and data tabulation has been done systematically under the headings of the variables. The tabulation and estimation part of the study was done with the help of a laptop and computer. Some statistical tools and techniques like Independent T-test, ANOVA (One Way), Co-relation, Simple Regression Analysis, and other statistical techniques have also been used on the computer. Sophisticated computer packages like EXCEL and SPSS have been used to analyze the data.

Data Sources

The study is made to integrate the problems of financial exclusion across the states and districts of West Bengal and the micro perspective of the Hooghly district of West Bengal. The problem's micro dimension is our study's main thrust area. Considering the micro foundation of the problem, a primary survey was conducted to select the members of SHG households from the purposively selected Blocks of Hooghly District in West Bengal, following the random sampling technique. All rural and urban members of SHG households in the Hooghly District in West Bengal have constituted the study's universe. A single SHG household member has been considered the sample unit. So, the total field survey had been arranged two times. Firstly, a pilot survey covered two Blocks, one from a Rural Area (Haripal Block) and the other from an Urban Area (Chanditala II Block). Data were also collected from both Blocks through a structured questionnaire from different Self-help Group Members. Finally, the primary survey was conducted after modifying the questionnaire again by choosing the respondents randomly among different members of the Self-help Groups. The total time to cover both the surveys is around one year and six months. The model size of sampling is 302 members of SHG-households from 6 Blocks, covering 202 from the rural areas of 4 Blocks and 100 from the urban areas of 2 Blocks. So, 12 villages from the six Blocks of rural and remote parts of urban regions in the Hooghly district of West Bengal have been covered.

Information/database

The study is intended to use both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary data have been collected through canvassing structured questionnaires to examine the nature and extent of microfinance and financial inclusion in our study area. The respondents included are only SHG members. The sample design for collecting primary data was done through random sampling.

On the other hand, the secondary data on various performance indicators of financial inclusion have been collected from Hooghly Zilla Parishad DRD Cell, the annual report of banks and financial institutions of that district, the annual report of NABARD of state focus paper (West Bengal), status of microfinance in India from NABARD, NRLM Report, annual report of NGOs and SGOs of that district and different survey reports of that area. The relevant secondary data have also been collected from various Government reports, publications, and bulletins like the Reserve Bank of India bulletin (RBI), report on the trend and development of banking in India (RBI), Basic statistical returns of scheduled commercial banks in India (RBI), Report on Currency and Finance (RBI), Statistical tables relating to banks in India (RBI), Economic Survey (Ministry of Finance, GOI), National Account Statistics (Central Statistical Organization), Census data, population data published by Office of Registrar General, Govt. of India, Economic Survey, Bureau of Applied Economics & Statistics, Government of West Bengal.

Here, six Blocks of my thrust area have been mentioned, segregating the Total population of Rural-Urban and Male-Female.

Table: 1

The Research Areas, where primary data have been collected (in Six Blocks) Total distribution of Rural and Urban Population by Sex in Hooghly, 2018

SL No	Blocks	Total Population (Rural & Urban)			Total Population (Male & Female)		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Haripal	256507 (98.25)	4566 (1.75)	261073	131757 (50.47)	129316 (49.53)	261073
2	Jangipara	205099 (92.56)	16479 (7.34)	221578	112317 (50.69)	109261 (49.31)	221578
3	Khanakul-1	254434 (100)	-	254434	1307121 (51.37)	123722 (48.63)	254434
4	Pandua	265863 (84.08)	50334 (15.92)	316197	159323 (50.39)	156874 (49.61)	316197
5	Chanditala-II	48894 (30.87)	109502 (69.13)	158396	79831 (50.40)	78565 (49.60)	158396
6	Serampur-Uttarpara	36389 (23.90)	115877 (76.10)	152266	77725 (51.05)	74541 (48.95)	152266

(Source: Data has been collected from District Statical Hand Book, Hooghly 2018, and the Researcher has done percentage calculation) (Percentage indicates within the parenthesis in the Table:1)

Table 1 shows that the rural populations, along with male and female populations, are at Pandua Block, and the highest number of urban populations is found at Serampur-Uttarpara.

Determination of Sample Size

In the research, calculations have shown that at least 302 respondents have to be included in the sample when the following are considered:

The population size = 146643 (Detailed discussion under Table: 2)

Applicable Margin of Error = 5 %

Confidence Level = 95%

Response Distribution = 80%

We have utilized in our research a sample = 302 (Detailed discussion under Table 3)

Under the Table No: 2, SHG members of all categories from six Blocks have been reflected with percentages,

Table: 2

Social Category-wise SHG Members of the Research Area from Six Blocks of Hooghly District,2022

S.L. No.	Block Name	SC	ST	Minority	Others	Sub Total
1.	Haripal	11670 (40.97)	2829 (9.93)	2521 (8.85)	11465 (40.25)	28485
2.	Jangipara	10385 (51.91)	1458 (7.29)	1093 (5.46)	7070 (35.34)	20006
3.	Khanakul-I	8954 (29.81)	190 (0.63)	6039 (20.11)	14850 (49.45)	30033
4.	Pandua	19159 (50.31)	6748 (17.72)	6469 (16.99)	5705 (14.98)	38081
5.	Chanditala II	3663 (20.57)	16 (0.09)	1924 (10.80)	12206 (68.54)	17809
6.	Serampur Uttarpara	4604 (37.65)	115 (0.95)	922 (7.54)	6588 (53.87)	12229
	Total	58435	11356	18968	57884	146643

(Source: Data has been collected from NRLM Report, 2022, and the Researcher has done percentage calculation) (Percentage Indicates within the parenthesis of the Table: 2)

Table 2 identifies that the highest number of S.C., S.T., and Minority representation among the SHG members are in Pandua, followed by Haripal and Jangipara. Khanakul-I is dominated by the General Category representation, followed by Chanditala-II and Haripal.

The detailed sample sizes and names of the Blocks are given below:

Table: 3
Details of Sample Size, Status and Name of the Block

SLNo	Name of the Block	Data Collected from the Area of the Block	No of the Respondents with Percentage
1.	Haripal	Rural	55(18.21)
2.	Jangipara	Rural	42(13.91)
3.	Khanakul-I	Rural	53(17.55)
4.	Pandua	Rural	52(17.22)
5.	Chanditala II	Urban	51(16.89)
6.	Serampur Uttarpara	Urban	49(16.22)
Total			302

(Source: Collected from field survey) (Percentage Indicates within the parenthesis of Table 3)

Data Analysis, Results and Findings:

From Table 4, out of 18 Blocks in Hooghly District Dhaniakhali stands first in Total No of SHGs and Total Members followed by Pandua, Arambagh and Pulba-dadpur, etc.

Table: 4
SHGs Under the National Rural Development Scheme (NRDS) on the Block Level of Hooghly District

Block Name	Total SHGs	% of Total SHGs	Rank of SHGs	Total Members	% of Total Members	Rank of Total Members
Arambagh	3832	7.74	3	40688	7.89	3
Balagarh	3103	6.27	6	32538	6.31	6
Chanditala one	1950	3.94	13	20922	4.06	13
Chanditala two	1885	3.81	16	20915	4.06	14
Chinsurah-mogra	2186	4.42	11	23190	4.50	11
Dhaniakhali	5681	11.48	1	58642	11.37	1
Goghat one	1669	3.37	17	17529	3.40	17
Goghat two	2456	4.96	10	24530	4.76	10
Haripal	2991	6.04	7	30720	5.96	7
Jangipara	2489	5.03	9	27190	5.27	9
Khanakul one	3453	6.98	5	35457	6.88	5
Khanakul two	1901	3.84	15	19611	3.80	16
Pandua	4006	8.09	2	42012	8.15	2
Polba-dadpur	3513	7.10	4	35713	6.93	4
Pursurah	2063	4.17	12	21185	4.11	12
Serampore-uttarpara	1425	2.88	18	13969	2.71	18
Singur	2954	5.97	8	30637	5.94	8
Tarakeswar	1931	3.90	14	20233	3.92	15
Total	49488	100		515681	100	

Source: NSDL Report, 2024(Percentage and Rank have been calculated by Researcher)

Through Table 5, It has been observed that Hooghly District is under the preview of 100% Financially Included. We should highlight Hooghly District because it is the primary data collection area.

Table: 5
Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)
District-wise Account Opening Report of West Bengal as of 01-04-2024

District Name	Allotted Wards SSAs	Wards SSAs Survey Done	Household Coverage- Percentage (%)
Alipurduar	225	225	100.00%
Bankura	603	603	100.00%
Bardhaman	1131	1131	100.00%
Birbhum	623	623	100.00%
Dakshin Dinajpur	316	316	100.00%
Darjiling	353	353	100.00%
Haora	554	554	100.00%
Hugli/Hooghly	919	919	100.00%
Jalpaiguri	373	373	100.00%
Koch Bihar	519	519	100.00%
Kolkata	183	183	100.00%
Maldah	629	629	100.00%
Murshidabad	1084	1084	100.00%
Nadia	745	745	100.00%
North Twenty Four Parganas	1285	1285	100.00%
Paschim Medinipur	1007	1007	100.00%
Purba Medinipur	822	822	100.00%
Puruliya	426	426	100.00%
South Twenty Four Parganas	925	925	100.00%
Uttar Dinajpur	526	526	100.00%

(Source: Ministry of Finance and Government of India Report)

Now, Hooghly District is a hundred per cent financial district. From Table No: 5, we have observed that Hooghly district has been identified as a 100% financially included District through PMJDY. So, through secondary sources, by observing the Government of India's Report, Hooghly District has been considered the present 100% financially included district.

Again, the primary data obtained through fieldwork has been analyzed to fulfil the necessary objective of the study. It has been explained through the under-mentioned statistical calculations:

Descriptive Statistics:

Table: 6
(i) Descriptive Statistics of Area (Block Wise) of Respondents

		Block			
		Frequency	Per cent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Chanditala II(Rural)	51	16.9	16.9	16.9
	Haripal (Rural)	55	18.2	18.2	35.1
	Jangipara (Rural)	42	13.9	13.9	49.0
	Khanakul-I (Rural)	53	17.5	17.5	66.6
	Pandua (Urban)	52	17.2	17.2	83.8
	Serampur Uttarpara (Urban)	49	16.2	16.2	100.0
	Total	302	100.0	100.0	

From Table 6, we see that. The total No. Of respondents is 302. Of 302, 202 are from rural areas, and 100 are from urban areas. Around 302 data have been collected from 6 Blocks of the Hooghly District. The maximum No of data has been collected from Haripal(18.2 %), and the Minimum No of data have been from Serampur Uttarpara(16.2%)

Table: 7
(ii) Descriptive Statistics of Area of Respondents

Status of the Locality					
		Frequency	Per cent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Rural	202	66.9	66.9	66.9
	Urban	100	33.1	33.1	100.0
	Total	302	100.0	100.0	

Table 7 reveals that 66.9% of samples have been collected from rural areas, and 33.1% are from urban areas.

Table: 8
(iii) Descriptive Statistics for Categories of Bank of Respondents

Bank Account Holder				
	Frequency	Per cent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Commercial Bank	245	81.1	81.1	81.1
Co-operative Bank	50	16.6	16.6	97.7
Rural Bank	7	2.3	2.3	100.0
Total	302	100.0	100.0	

Table 8 shows that 81.1% of the Respondents have an account in any Commercial Bank, followed by Co-operative Banks and Rural Bank.

Table: 9
(iv) Descriptive Statistics for finding out the Respondent's choice for the promotion of Financial Inclusion

Promoted for Financial Inclusion				
	Frequency	Per cent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Through Self	73	24.2	24.2	24.2
Through Workshop	21	7.0	7.0	31.1
Through Literacy Camp	30	9.9	9.9	41.1
Through any Guide/ Officials	22	7.3	7.3	48.3
Through SHGs	156	51.7	51.7	100.0
Total	302	100.0	100.0	

Table 9 reveals that a maximum Number of the respondents have been financially included through SHGs (51.7%), followed by Self, through Literacy Camp, through Guide and Through Workshop.

Necessary Statistical Test has been conducted to satisfy the Objectives of the Study:

Independent t-test:

1. To achieve the objective (To examine whether this claim of 100% financial inclusion is accurate or not through a survey of different households in the economically weaker sections of society, both in the rural areas and in the urban areas), we have conducted an independent t-test to determine whether a significant difference exists in rural and urban areas concerning financial inclusion.

Financial inclusion measurement technique: -

SUM of variables/N (number)

$$=(E1+E3+E5_a+E5_b+E5_c+E5_d+E5_e+E5_f+E6_a+E6_b+E6_c+E6_d+E7+E9+E13_a+E13_b+E13_c+E13_d+E13_e+E14)/20$$
 (Detailed of the variables are given below, in Table No 10)

Table: 10
Variables for Financial Inclusion Measurement Technique

SL. No.	Variables	Name of the Variables
1.	E1	Do you have an account with a formal financial institution?
2.	E3	If you have a savings account, specify the type.
3.	E5_a	Functions of Slip/Cheque/D.D.
4.	E5_b	Functions of Social Security/Pension/ Insurance Premium through Bank/ Co-operative

5.	E5_c	Functions of ATM used by Respondent
6.	E5_d	Functions of Credit card/Debit card
7.	E5_e	Functions of Payment of bills (electricity/ telephone)
8.	E5_f	Functions of RTGS/NEFT/Online Banking-UPI
9.	E6_a	Facilities of Insurance
10.	E6_b	Facilities of Post office savings
11.	E6_c	Facilities of Share market
12.	E6_d	Facilities of Mutual Fund
13.	E7	Do you use cashless transactions?
14.	E9	Whether any Business Correspondents (BC) is available in your area for delivery of banking service
15.	E13_a	Have you availed yourself of the facility through the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana?
16.	E13_b	Have you accessed the facility through the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana?
17.	E13_c	Have you availed the facility through Prodhan Montri Jiban Bima Yojana
18.	E13_d	Have you availed yourself of the facility through the Prodhan Montr Awas Yojana?
19.	E13_e	Have you availed of the facility through Atal Pension Yojana?
20.	E14	How have you been promoted to Financial Inclusion?

Table: 11

Group Statistics					
	Status of the Locality	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
financial inclusion	Rural	199	.4874	.12203	.00865
	Urban	100	.4535	.12954	.01295

Table: 12

Independent Samples Test										
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
financial inclusion	Equal variances assumed	1.534	.217	2.222	297	.027	.03394	.01527	.00388	.06399
	Equal variances are not assumed.			2.179	188.267	.031	.03394	.01558	.00321	.06466

From the independent t-test, we have observed that the t-value is significant at a 5 % significance level. So, we have rejected the null hypothesis and concluded that a significant difference in microfinance and financial inclusion occurs in both rural and urban areas in the Hooghly district of West Bengal. Furthermore, the results indicate that the Mean of Financial Inclusion (Average Financial Inclusion) is better in rural than urban areas.

Univariate Analysis of Variance:

2. To achieve the other objective (To examine the role of microfinance on SHGs in the process of promotion of financial inclusion), we have conducted oneway ANOVA test where the independent variable, "How have you been promoted for financial inclusion with five categories such that - a) Through Self, b) Through Workshop, c) Through Literacy Camp, d) Through Guidance and e) Through SHGs with dependent variable Financial Inclusion Measure [As per the calculation SUM of variables/N (number)]

$$=(E1+E3+E5_a+E5_b+E5_c+E5_d+E5_e+E5_f+E6_a+E6_b+E6_c+E6_d+E7+E9+E13_a+E13_b+E13_c+E13_d+E13_e+E14)/20$$

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)**Table: 13**

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects					
Dependent Variable: Financial_Inclusion					
Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	1.690 ^a	4	.423	41.455	.000
Intercept	34.356	1	34.356	3370.859	.000
E14	1.690	4	.423	41.455	.000
Error	2.996	294	.010		
Total	72.458	299			
Corrected Total	4.687	298			

a. R Squared = .361 (Adjusted R Squared = .352)

Table: 14

Multiple Comparisons						
Dependent Variable: Financial_Inclusion						
Scheffe						
(I) How have you been promoted to Financial Inclusion	(J) How have you been promoted for Financial Inclusion	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Through Self	Through Workshop	.0036	.02500	1.000	-.0739	.0810
	Through Literacy Camp	-.0791*	.02189	.012	-.1469	-.0112
	Through any Guide/ Officials	-.1388*	.02455	.000	-.2149	-.0626
	Through SHGs	-.1673*	.01436	.000	-.2118	-.1227
Through Workshop	Through Self	-.0036	.02500	1.000	-.0810	.0739
	Through Literacy Camp	-.0826	.02872	.085	-.1717	.0064
	Through any Guide/ Officials	-.1423*	.03080	.000	-.2378	-.0468
	Through SHGs	-.1708*	.02349	.000	-.2436	-.0980
Through Literacy Camp	Through Self	.0791*	.02189	.012	.0112	.1469
	Through Workshop	.0826	.02872	.085	-.0064	.1717
	Through any Guide/ Officials	-.0597	.02834	.352	-.1475	.0281
	Through SHGs	-.0882*	.02016	.001	-.1507	-.0257
Through any Guide/ Officials	Through Self	.1388*	.02455	.000	.0626	.2149
	Through Workshop	.1423*	.03080	.000	.0468	.2378
	Through Literacy Camp	.0597	.02834	.352	-.0281	.1475
	Through SHGs	-.0285	.02302	.820	-.0999	.0429
Through SHGs	Through Self	.1673*	.01436	.000	.1227	.2118
	Through Workshop	.1708*	.02349	.000	.0980	.2436
	Through Literacy Camp	.0882*	.02016	.001	.0257	.1507
	Through any Guide/ Officials	.0285	.02302	.820	-.0429	.0999

Based on observed means.

The error term is Mean Square(Error) = .010.*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level of significance.

Table 13 reveals that the F value is 41.455, df 4, 299, and the "p" value is less than 0.01, which is highly significant. Furthermore, "How have you promoted for Financial Inclusion" has highly influenced Financial Inclusion.

The Post Hoc Table 14 also shows that the SHGs differ significantly from all other groups except Through any Guide.

3. Simple Regression Analysis to Judge Financial Inclusion and Economic Condition:

We have conducted Simple Regression Tests to satisfy our fifth objective: To study the effect of financial inclusion on the economic conditions of the members of SHGs. In order to find out the impact of financial inclusion on (a) Individual Average Monthly Income and (b) Household / Family Average Monthly Income.

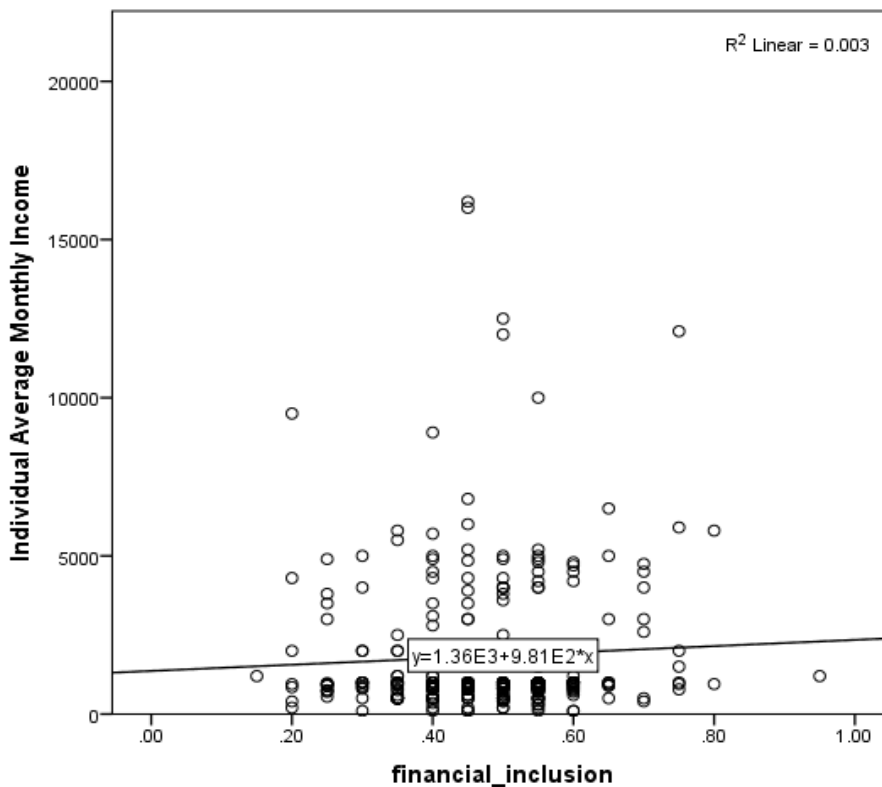
Financial Inclusion is an Independent Variable, and Individual Average Monthly Income is the Dependent Variable.

Impact on individual monthly income (not significant)

Table: 15

Coefficients						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1363.315	525.406		2.595	.010
	financial_inclusion	981.445	1067.307	.053	.920	.359

a. Dependent Variable: Individual Average Monthly Income



Source: Calculated from field survey data

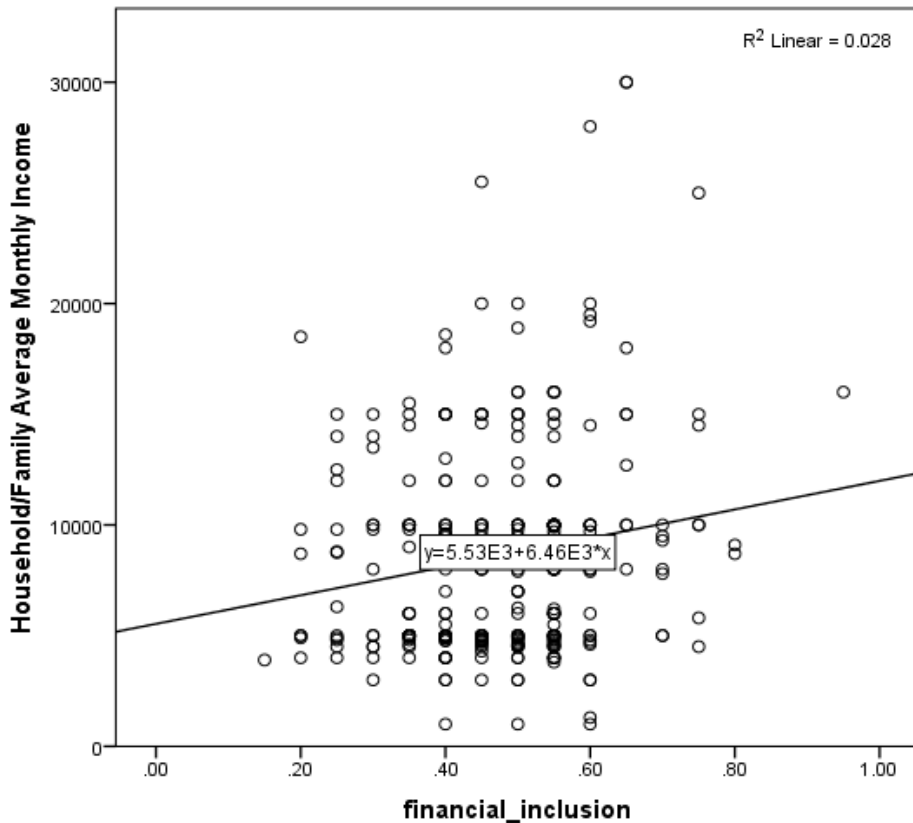
Here, Financial Inclusion is the independent variable, and Household/Family Income is the Dependent variable.

Impact on family average monthly income (significant)

Table: 16

Coefficients						
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	5532.183	1081.024		5.118	.000
	financial_inclusion	6459.342	2195.985	.168	2.941	.004

a. Dependent Variable: Household/Family Average Monthly Income



Source: Calculated from field survey data

We have conducted a simple regression to the impact of Financial Inclusion on Individual Average Monthly Income and household / Family Average Monthly Income. We have got an exciting result. Financial Inclusion does not impact Individual Average Monthly Income as the t value in the regression equation is not statistically significant. On the contrary, financial inclusion impacts household/family average monthly income as the t value in the regression equation is not statistically significant at a 5% significance level.

Conclusions:

We have concluded that Hooghly district has been identified as a 100% financially included District through PMJDY. So, through secondary sources, by observing the Government of India's Report, Hooghly District has been considered a financially included district in West Bengal. It reveals that a maximum number of respondents have been financially included through SHGs (51.7%), followed by Through Self, Through Literacy Camp, Through Guide and Through Workshops.

It is observed that In Hooghly District, rural members of SHGs perform better in all respects of microfinance and microcredit than urban members of SHGs through financial inclusion.

On the other hand, it is detected that microfinance and microcredit are used more by the Respondent in the family business than personal needs by the members of the SHGs.

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