ABSTRACT
Self Help Groups helps the women in uplifting their living conditions and also encompass the social, economic, educational level to improve their empowerment level. Women participation in Self Help Groups have obviously created tremendous impact upon the life pattern and style of poor women and have empowered them at various levels not only as individuals but also as members of the family members of the community and the society as whole. They come together for the purpose of solving their common problems through self-help and mutual help. The more attractive scheme with less effort is “Self Help Group” (SHGs). It is a tool to remove poverty and improve the women entrepreneurship and financial support in India. The present paper confines itself to study of Women Empowerment through the Self Help Groups in Andhra Pradesh. The main objective of this paper “Women Empowerment through SHG’S in Tirupati Rural of Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh. Based on the analysis of women empowerment through self help groups in Tirupati Rural, the major findings of this study there is a positive impact of Self Help Groups on women empowerment in Tirupati Rural of Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.

INTRODUCTION
Self Help Groups are considered as one of the most significant tools in participatory approach for the economic empowerment of women. It is an important institution for improving life of women on various social components. The basic objective of SHG is that it acts as a platform for members to provide space and support to each other. SHGs Comprises very poor people who do not have access to formal financial institutions. It enables its members to learn to cooperate and work in a group environment. Today, in India, Self Help Groups (SHGs) represent a unique approach to financial intermediation. This combines access to low-cost financial services with a process of self management and development for the women who are SHG members. SHGs are formed and supported usually by Non- Governmental Organizations by Government agencies. SHG are seen to confer many benefits, both economic and social. SHGs are enable women to grow their savings and access the credit which banks are increasingly willing to lend. SHGs can also be community platform from which women become active in village affairs, stand for local election to take action to address social. In India before introduce this scheme for rural women were largely negligible. But in recent years the most significant emerging system called Self Help Group is a major breakthrough in improving lives of womenfolk and alleviating rural poverty. Women participation in Self Help Groups have obviously created tremendous impact upon the life pattern and style of poor women and have empowered them at various levels not only as individuals but also as members of the family members of the community and the society as whole. They come together for the purpose of solving their common problems through self-help and mutual help. The more attractive scheme with less effort is “Self Help Group.” (SHGs). It is a tool to remove poverty and improve the women entrepreneurship and financial support in India.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Table 1. shows the distribution of sample respondents by age. It is found that 46% of the respondents are in the age of 20 to 40 years followed by 42% respondents are in the age of 40 to 60 years, 07% respondents are in the age of less than 20 years and 05% in the above 60 years. The majority of women in SHG are found to be relatively young.

| Age         | Percentage |
|-------------|------------|
| Less than 20| 07         |
| 20 to 40    | 46         |

KEY WORDS: Economic, social, educational, empowerment, family members and self help group.
Table 5, refers to the distribution of sample respondents by education. It is observed that 39% of respondents are illiterates, 21% with primary education, 13% with above inter education, 12% with secondary level education, 8% with inter education, and 7% of respondents are high school level education.

Table 6, refers to the distribution of sample respondents by reason for joining in self help groups. It is observed that 28% of respondents for family support followed by 23% of respondents are for increasing savings, 22% of respondents are for other purpose, 15% of respondents are for getting loans and 12% of respondents are for business purpose. Thus, the most of the respondents said that for family support.

Table 7, refers to the distribution of sample respondents by investment for growing money in future. It is observed that 63% of respondents are investing for growing money and 37% of respondents are not do investment for growing their money. Most of the respondents are investment after getting their loan in various fields.

Table 8, refers to the distribution of sample respondents by awareness of about the society and community. It is observed that 81% of respondents are aware of society and community and 19% of respondents are not aware of society and community. Most of the Self Help Group members are aware about society and community.

Table 9, refers to the distribution of sample respondents by Communication skills. It is observed that 62% of respondents are increased their communication skill with the others, they will communicate with their mandal level officers and 38% of respondents are not increased their communication skill with their officers.

Table 10, refers to the distribution of sample respondents by decision making. It is observed that 54% of respondents are increased decision making in agriculture sector and 46% of respondents are not taking any decision in agriculture. 61% of respondents are increased their decision making in other activities in their family and 39% of respondents are not take decision in the other activities in their family.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

I. The majority of women in Self Help Groups are found to be relatively young. ii. 39% of respondents are illiterates, 21% of respondents are studied primary level education. iii. Most of the respondents are agriculture. iv. The occupations of the most of the respondents are agriculture. v. Before joining in SHGs, 45% of respondents were got less than Rs.2000 and after joining in SHGs, 43% of respondents are getting Rs.2000 and above Rs.6000.
getting monthly income between Rs 2001 to 4000. vi. The most of the respondents said that they were joined in SHGs for Family support. vii. Most of the respondents are investment their money after getting their loan in various fields. viii. 81% of the respondents are aware about society and community. ix. 62% of respondents are increased their communication skill. x. 54% of respondents are increased decision making in agriculture sector and 61% of respondents are increased their decision making in other activities in their family.

CONCLUSION
In summing up the research results, we concede that the conclusions and inferences drawn from the analysis, especially based on the primary data, are to be interpreted with utmost caution. This is in view of the well known constraints of any small sample survey of a cross-section study at a point in time. We humbly claim that our research effort is succeeded at least in this direction for successful development of women empowerment and rural areas and hopefully it may assist the policy makers to remodel the programmes suitable to specific areas. The major findings in the study justify the greater role played by the SHGs in increasing empowerment of women, by making them financially strong, as well as it helped them to save amount of money and invest it further development. It is also found that the SHGs created confidence for social, economic self-reliance among the members in villages. It develops the awareness programmes and schemes, loan policies etc. However there is a positive impact of Self Help Groups on Women empowerment in Andhra Pradesh.

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