SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION.

In this chapter an attempt is being made to recapitulate the main findings of the study. The chapter also includes the suggestions and conclusion. Besides it also presents the scope for further study.

6.1: Findings

Findings are based on responses given on questionnaires, interactions and discussions held with women beneficiary and Microfinance institutions.

6.1.1: Women beneficiary

- As our field survey included some villages and talukas it was found that almost 24% of respondents were illiterates and 39% had their education only till high school and 22% of respondents had completed their intermediate.
- Most of the respondent’s level of higher education is least that somewhere hinders them in their exposure and developmental activities.
- Maximum respondents i.e. 54% are in the age group between 36-45 and most of them are housewives and have nuclear family.
- When survey was done to know the religion of the respondents it was found with reference to table- 4.12 that maximum of women beneficiaries were Hindus.
- In case of employment, from the study it was found that 52% of respondents were Self-employed, 17% were labours and 5% were employees.
- With reference to table-4.11, among self-employed respondents, in the study area it was found that the main activity performed are Petty business with 32%, Tailoring 20%, Cloth business 11%, Animal husbandry 11% and agriculture with land on lease basis 5%. Along with these they were also involved in other form of business activities like making of food items, home decors, beauty parlours etc.
- Most of the respondents monthly income ranged between Rs 2000-7000/-.
- Maximum respondents loan amount ranged from Rs 5000-20000/-.
• By interaction with respondents it was found that most of them utilised the loan for domestic expenses like their children’s marriage, education, contributing in husband’s business activities etc.

• It was also observed that out of the total 500 respondents only 58% had utilised the loan for their business activities. Few respondents also said that the loan amount sometimes was circulated within them as credit form by charging interest around 2-4%/month. This was also one of the income generating sources.

• From the field survey it was found that Sanghamitra , SKS microfinance, Krishna Bhima samruddhi ,Krishna Grameena bank, Janalaxmi, Spandana , suryodaya etc were the following microfinance institutions that the respondents had most availed the loan.

• Study revealed that apart from microfinance women beneficiaries were associated with other financial institutions for loan /credit like co-operatives with 54%, commercial banks 47% and regional rural banks 15% etc.

• Almost all the respondents had repayed their loan amount.

• When question was raised among women beneficiary regarding the factor that will empower them the most. it was found that maximum respondents i.e. 86% said that being economically independent will empower them the most followed by respect from society 67% ,Self employment 49% and decision making power 32%.

• With reference to table -5.7, maximum respondents had received the services in microfinance institutions in the form of savings with 97%, followed by SHG promotion 47%, credit/loans 9% and lastly counselling and insurance with 2% and 1%.

• From the study ,it was found that out of total respondents only 36% of them had received training from microfinance .In them maximum had received onsite training with 62 % ,Exposure tour 26 %, Micro-enterprise development 5 % , marketing linkages 2 % ,confidence building and skill development with 2% and 1%.

• Most of the women beneficiary strongly agreed that they faced problems and few challenges at the beginning while accessing Microfinance Institutions.
Most of the women beneficiaries agree that access to Microfinance institutions has served the purpose of their savings & Acquisition of assets and has increased their investment & savings level.

With reference to table-4.8, most of the women beneficiaries agree that Education has played a major role in building their confidence level.

Women beneficiary agree that their Self expression and decision making power has increased in community, village & households after joining microfinance.

Most of women beneficiaries disagree to the statement that they have received any benefits from Government schemes.

Most of women beneficiary neither agree nor disagree to the statement that the extent of association/ linkage with other financial institutions for fund/loan has served their purpose.

Most of women beneficiaries are unable to say whether Microfinance Training has really helped them in exchange of market information & ideas in their business activities.

Women beneficiaries agree that they are aware of banking procedures and their confidence level to manage house hold & business activities has improved after being associated with Microfinance institutions.

With reference to table-5.19, most of women beneficiary agree that association with Self Help Groups has played a major role in their Socio-economic development.

Most of women beneficiary agree that the flow of information to women beneficiary through Microfinance institutions is not through proper channel.

Women agree that the work what they are doing is been generally accepted by the villagers.

Women beneficiary were unable to say whether they were considered as a part for programming from government and non- government bodies.

Women agreed to the point that accessibility with various financial institutions at the beginning was bit difficult.

With reference to table-4.5, most of women beneficiaries agree that they are able to work together without the difference of caste & religion.
• Most of women beneficiaries were unable to say whether Microfinance Training has helped them in exchange of market information & ideas in their business activities.
• Women beneficiaries agree to the point that they are Socio-economically empowered through microfinance.
• There exists no Significant Relationship between Women Empowerment and Economic Independence. From this one can conclude that, economic independence is not the only single variable to empower women; as there can be some other factors that may empower them.
• Age factor and women empowerment are independent nowhere the age of women matters in their development.
• There exists no Significant Relationship between Women Empowerment and Education.
• Microfinance service and employment of women beneficiary are interdependent which clearly states that the service provided by microfinance institutions has helped for employment of women beneficiary. services may be in form of training, Business start-up, availing loans and credits, providing respondents skill development programmes, marketing linkages, exposure tours etc.
• There exists a Significant Relationship between Women empowerment and their income, savings, acquisition of assets and the resultant decision making power.
• There exists no significant relationship between women empowerment and microfinance training which clearly shows that most of the women entrepreneurs have not received any form of training from microfinance institutions.

During the study the researcher interacted with respondents and found that most of them utilised the loan for domestic purposes. Many of women beneficiaries had limited control their income as it was considered as substitute for household contributions.

Study revealed that most of the SHGs are saving regularly without fail in the last 6 months. 'One time saving in a month’ is the maxim in most of the SHGs. few SHGs have fixed Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 per month per member as their minimum savings
amount. The researcher came across some groups who were saving Rs. 300 per month per member and some groups saving was Rs. 200 per month per member.

There is an improvement in the familial empowerment of women as few respondents were able to acquire assets like furniture, television, gold ornaments, fridge, auto rickshaw, etc through Microfinance institutions. Women clients have also experienced improved status and gender relations in the home. Women’s financial contributions helped them earn greater respect from their husbands and children’s, Seek husband’s help with housework, and avoid family quarrels over money. The study also found increased respect from and better relationship within extended family and in-laws. Study also shows that women received more respect from their communities than they did before joining a micro finance.

There are also some negative impacts that the respondents have expressed like increase in women’s workloads, As women expand their businesses and participate in micro finance activities They have reported ill health and exhaustion. However, the majority of women who experienced increased workloads were happy to make that choice and felt that the benefits out-weighed the costs of participation. There is also the issue of loans pass-through, in which women receive a loan and hand it over to their husband or another member in the household.

Besides the above, there are other limitation including limits to the level and kind of attitude that male perceive towards women in society, decision-making power limited to making small purchases or other smaller decisions, clients’ husbands withdrawing their support from the household, and women hiding their savings or even their businesses from their husbands.

When respondents were enquired about training they had complaint regarding microfinance institutions, few respondents revealed that they were not aware of training undergone. It is clearly coming out from the study that SHGs have not received any kind of training till date and one of the reasons is lack of awareness which indicates that focus should be on outreach. Most of women beneficiaries expressed that the microfinance officials never gave them any idea or suggestion regarding the utilisation of loan amount. Once they paid the amount they next visited only during collection of loan amount. No officials enquired for what purpose the amount was utilised. This made many respondents
a wrong perception on microfinance institutions. Few respondents themselves committed that they are not utilising the loan amount for the purpose that they had availed for.

The SHGs have diversified interest. Their major source of income is agriculture but want to take loan for other activities. They want to invest in business or want to start up small enterprises. Few women beneficiaries want to buy cattle, goat and sheep for dairy. Few SHGs want to start enterprise like roti/papad/chilli powder making. They see a lot of potential and market for these enterprises. That is the reason most of them specifically asked for loan and trainings in food processing, dairy, tailoring, beauty parlour course, decorative items, doll making etc.

The most important milestone achieved by SHG in Kalaburagi district was the introduction of Mahila Super Bazaar in Kalaburagi city in Janata bazaar in Super market. This was one of its kind in whole Karnataka started in association with Hyderabad Karnataka Development Board and an NGO in the year 2009 under the leadership of Dr Shalini Rajneesh IAS officer HKDBI. A platform was provided to women beneficiaries to market their products that they produced. Many women came out with various products like jute bags, homemade food products. Decorative items, woollen clothing’s etc. At the beginning there was good response from everyone. Women were allowed to participate in various exhibitions and melas all over the state. But later on due to lack of cooperation and misunderstanding and no proper guidance and maintenance this could not sustain for long period. Women here faced lot of differences and slowly they had to withdraw their venture and finally the Mahila super bazaar got dissolved. This was one of the bad experiences that Women beneficiaries in kalaburagi had to face.

6.1.2: Microfinance institutions

- With reference to table-3.19, 95% of respondents said that there is an increase in number of women beneficiary in their institute.
- It was found that all the microfinance institutions provide services like savings, followed by 80% provide Insurance service, 60% in how to develop other banking linkages and 30% each provide services in SHG Promotion and Awareness of new schemes.
• With reference to table no 3.20, it was found that 90% of the problem that, microfinance institutions face was lack of education of women beneficiary, 70% with lack of basic infrastructure, 60% with lack of business knowledge, 40% each with lack of trained personnel’s and inadequate information of client.

• Most of the microfinance institutions agree that Women beneficiaries are utilizing the loan/credit amount in a right way and that they have helped women beneficiaries in Savings and acquiring the assets and their credit is seen as an input for increasing women’s employment in small-scale enterprises.

• Microfinance Institutions agree that their policies are framed along with other government linkages and they work in association with other financial institutions/RRBs/commercial banks/cooperatives to generate financial resources.

• Microfinance officials strongly agree that the interest charged to their financial products is affordable to women beneficiaries and repayment of loan from women beneficiaries is on time.

• Microfinance institutions neither agree nor disagree to the statement that there is fear among people that Microfinance institutions may take up action against women for late repayment.

• Microfinance officials agree that the Training that they provide has a significant effect on start up of women enterprises and that lack of education and knowledge in Women beneficiaries are the problems/challenges they are facing in providing service and in turn Poor women linkage had raised many issues & problems to them.

• Microfinance officials agree that Client consultation is taken while making policies/directions and there is good cooperation of Government/commercial banks to their institution.

• There exists no Significant Relationship between Women’s linkages with other Financial Institutions clearly stating that extent of association with other financial institution did not serve the purpose of empowerment to respondents.

• With reference to table-5.20, microfinance officials agree to the point that SHG’s help government officials in implementing government schemes in the village
• Microfinance officials agree to the statement that Women empowerment is the right to have the power to control their own lives both within & outside the home and the impact of Microfinance has empowered the socio-economic status of women in Kalaburagi area.
6.2 Suggestions

Based on the analysis of data and the findings of the study the following suggestions are made:

- Education plays a prominent role in the empowerment of women. As majority of the respondents in study area are having an educational qualification only till S.S.L.C and intermediary (With reference to table-4.7). Respondents must be made aware of importance of education and availability of sufficient opportunities in the form of scholarships, free education of girl child, mid-day meals etc and also impart additional knowledge on various issues related to them like developmental aspects in the form of skill development, Interpersonal communication etc.

- Eradication of illiteracy is the first step towards empowerment of women. Still there are few respondents who do not have even primary education. Efforts must be made by the authorities to give them primary education and make them aware that it is their basic right. Financial literacy programmes must be held to help rural women from marginalised communities to gain banking knowledge and entrepreneurial skills.

- Of the various dimensions of women empowerment, economic empowerment is of utmost significance. But the level of economic empowerment attained by the respondents is relatively low. Therefore, more efforts should be made by the authorities to enable the members to become more economically empowered.

- As the monthly income of the respondents is low, steps must be taken by the authorities to motivate and provide the platform, to start more income generating activities in the form of micro enterprises by individual as well as SHG as a whole.

- Training must be provided by MFIs, NGOs NABARD and other Government organisations to encourage women beneficiaries in undertaking home industries like soap, detergent and candle making, preparation and marketing of food items, home decorative items etc Since most of the respondents have the problem of
lack of proper guidance, therefore proper and timely guidance must be provided to them according to their needs

• The authorities should explore new areas related to micro enterprises and the information should be communicated to the women entrepreneurs. They should be provided with necessary assistance for introducing such new ventures.

• Microfinance programme generates self-employment opportunities in rural areas. In this programme, credit support should make available to rural entrepreneurs through the SHGs in the form of micro-loans, who otherwise are often considered non-bankable by the financial sector. The programmes which generate wage employment should be encouraged by the MFIs.

• The local self governments should create necessary avenues for imparting proper and adequate training to the micro entrepreneurs to run their enterprises on a cost effective basis and provide vocational training and life skills so that they are able to help themselves lead an economically productive life.

• In order to solve the different types of marketing problems faced by the women entrepreneurs, some arrangements like packaging, opening retail outlets, supplying raw materials through economic purchasing, operating processing units, maintaining common facility centers, publicity for the products, providing platform for marketing etc. must be taken at the District level.

• As the few SHG’s are able to meet fund requirements of the respondents only partially, the SHGs should try to acquire and mobilise as much funds as possible from various sources for meeting the total fund requirements. As Every SHG should be self-sufficient, self-reliant and sustainable in the matter of procurement and disbursement of funds.

• SHGs through Microfinance institutions, banks or NGOs should develop association with agriculture, horticulture department, or dairy or poultry research centres to know the latest technology and skills so that women can adopt in their activities which will help to increase their productivity.

• Though the influence of local money lenders has been reduced to a great extent with the introduction of SHGs, their influence is still there. Hence, every effort must be made by the SHG members to avoid the money lenders through greater
dependence on SHG loans and loans through bank linkage. The role of banks is all the more important in this matter. Moreover, the authorities should take initiative to stop the women beneficiaries for availing credit from local vendors.

- Banks should think of introducing some innovative financial products like tiny saving or weekly savings so that the profit earned through SHG can be deposited in bank there itself and withdrawal facility after certain time period.

- New schemes must be introduced by government of India to procure money to MFI/NGO like SIDBI, NABARD and few more for micro credit to poor along with facilities to be made for women with new innovative depository schemes, So that women can save their money in secured schemes later this would act as a pension scheme so that women beneficiaries are economically and socially secured in their old age.

- The Government of India should help in institution building through identification and development of ‘intermediary organization’, which would help the NGOs/SHGs in identification of product, preparation of project report, working out forward and back ward linkages and in fixing marketing/technology tie-ups.

- Microfinance institutions can act as venture capitalists to women beneficiaries. selection of women and her project can be done based on her SHG duration and viability of the project

- NABARD at the Apex level can think of organising a event where in all the registered SHGs can gather together either in the form of training workshops or introducing of new schemes or evaluation of group performance etc once in six months at district level. This makes SHG members to observe the activities and development of other SHG. This will help the member to learn new things, new skills, Knowledge etc.

- The Zilla panchayat in every taluka should open mahila market wherein the respondents can sell their produced items which acts as super bazaar where different items are available under one roof. A discount can be given to SHGs for purchase. This makes SHG groups of different villages to interact and discuss their group development and share their ideas and views.
• Insurance of animals, materials or the instruments they have bought with the loan for generating income, as some times of the loss happened to them because of theft or accident and loan amount becomes additional pressure. Insurance can be taken by beneficiaries if that policy is formed by the linked bank and the price of insurance should be paid by them.

During the course of discussions with the respondents it has been indentified that there were no vocational training centres at all in any of the villages. The status with regard to skills and training is very low. Therefore there is a huge urge of training to this people. The micro financial Institutions should concentrate on Training in small enterprise development and management in various agro processing activities with provision of credit to start the enterprises at taluka places. Training in food processing, ice creams and soft drinks, processing of food items and other products with provision of cold storage.

Start up of Small enterprises like papad making, candle making, food processing and vermicompost, Accounts & Book Keeping, Training in tailoring, embroidery, beauty parlours and ready-made garments for girls and boys. Computer training programme for educated (SSLC passed) students. Training to farmers in horticulture, floriculture, Livestock’s & Dairy Practices etc with market linkages is required

Further there is a need of linking training to cater to the market needs. Such trainings should impart knowledge on production and help them create forward and backward linkages to market needs. This would ensure marketability of their products.

The service sector is growing in the district. There is a need to sustain its growth and increase the participation of people in this sector through provision of credit, marketing and skills. The focus of the plan should be on training and skill development in specific areas like Linkages Services, Technical Handholding , Health Services, Hotels, Fast Food Centres, Rotti kendras etc.
6.3: Conclusion

Microfinance is multifaceted and works in an integrated system. There are many stake holders and each one has a definite role to play. In the core there is client. There is a second level called micro level where MFIs, NGOs, SHGs and Grameen work to provide financial support to individual client. Based on the empirical study and on the analysis of the data collected from the study area i.e. Kalaburagi District. There is increase in the number of women beneficiaries in SHG and there is considerable awareness among them and they understand the importance of participation which gives them a sense of belongingness. The SHGs have successfully penetrated the rural areas. Results show that Women beneficiaries to some extent have become economically independent. Even poor households have started saving small amount of money. Respondents are expecting more and higher loans from SHG. After joining SHG many respondents have started their own small business. Thus there is an increase in the income and saving of women beneficiaries. Study indicates that somewhere microfinance has failed to win the hearts of women because of lack of follow-up, training and other skill development programmes. Study shows that banks have failed to provide an easy access to credit for consumption purposes for the rural masses. Instead, microfinance has made enough justification as an important paradigm for rural finance in the form of providing capital, skill programmes etc that generate income and employments in the hands of poor.

With passage of time new opportunities and new challenges are being felt in the field of microfinance. In recent years microfinance is in news for bad reasons. There are a number of suicide cases of micro credit clients all over India for excess interest charges and high handedness of recovery agents in recovery of loans. Few Respondents in the study have also expressed that the rate of interest is high.

So, government of India has brought out a legislation to check the high interest rate on micro credit and protect the poor from clutches of greedy MFIs. The SHG-bank linkage programme in the districts has far reached in improving the economy of the respondents. Through this programme the credit requirement of poor families for consumption, petty business and other activities are being fulfilled. SHGs were encouraged in savings and income generating activities and solve many social issues.
From the study it is noticed that accessing loan through microfinance is not a challenge for women beneficiary. But in turn as they have mentioned during their interaction that no training facility is been provided to them, this might be one of the reason that few women are unable to generate any income from the loan amount. Lending to the poor through microcredit is not the end of the problem but beginning of a new era. If effectively handled, it can create miracle in the field of poverty alleviation. But it must be bundled with capacity building programs. In absence of any special skills with the clients of microcredit, the fund is being used in consumption and procurement of non-productive assets. Hence it is very important to provide skills development training program like handicraft, weaving, carpentry, poultry, goat rearing, masonry, vegetable farming and many other agricultural and non-agricultural training. Government has to play proactive role in this case. People with some special skills have to be given priority in lending microcredit. These clients should also be provided with post loan technical and professional aid for success of their microenterprises. If government and MFIs act together then microcredit can play a great role in poverty alleviation.

Ultimately, from the study it is proved that women beneficiaries are empowered through microfinance. This empowerment is restricted within the limited space like women not facing any financial crisis and burden as the loan accessed from microfinance made them to somehow manage the expenses smoothly and had a facility of repayment flexibly. The loan amount was not utilized to the extent that respondents could start-up their own enterprise as only few had done so. But on the other hand women gained respect from family as well as society because people felt that what they are doing was useful to their family and in turn women developed self confidence within themselves that they were able to handle any situation or crisis. Ultimately Women are Empowered.
6.4: Scope for further research

The present study utilizes several factors of empowerment and also exploring the challenges faced by Women beneficiary and microfinance institutions. Therefore

- A comparative study can be undertaken in order to know the lifestyles of women beneficiary before and after joining the self help groups.

- A study specifically related to financial inclusion can be undertaken with use of some indicators like bank accounts, savings, insurance, credit facility, availability of financial facilities and services and also the habit of members regarding financial activities after joining the SHG’s.

- A study can also be undertaken on effectiveness of Micro Enterprise Development Programmes to nurture the entrepreneurial talents of members of mature SHGs to set up and run micro enterprises as a livelihood option in farm or non-farm sector, either on individual basis or on group.
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### Annexure 1

**Self help groups (SHGs) Financial details 2013-14**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl no</th>
<th>Talukas</th>
<th>No of groups who have started savings</th>
<th>Savings accumulate d in lakhs</th>
<th>No of groups taken loan from the bank</th>
<th>Total loan amount taken from bank in lakhs</th>
<th>Revolving fund released by Govt. in lakhs</th>
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<td><strong>6349</strong></td>
<td><strong>2371.94</strong></td>
<td><strong>5348</strong></td>
<td><strong>2486.27</strong></td>
<td><strong>306.30</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annexure 2

H₁: There exists a Significant Relationship between Women Empowerment and Economic Independence

H₀: 80% of women beneficiary express that being economically independent will empower the most.

P=80% or 0.8      Q=1-P   Q=1-0.8=0.2

\[ p = \frac{428}{500} = 0.856 \]

\[ Z = \frac{p - P}{\sqrt{PQ/n}} \]

\[ Z = 0.856 - 0.8 / 0.02 \]

\[ Z = 0.06 / 0.02 = 3 \]

\[ Z = 3 \quad \alpha = 5\% \]

Since calculated Z is compared with critical values at \( \alpha = 5\% \), researcher finds that Z falls beyond critical region and thus null hypothesis is rejected.
Annexure 3

There exists a significant relationship between the age of women beneficiary and empowerment.

H\(_0\): Age factor and women empowerment are independent

H\(_1\): Age factor and women empowerment are not independent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>&lt; 25</th>
<th>26-35</th>
<th>36-45</th>
<th>45&gt;</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eco ind</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>1362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self empl</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respect frm</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>1081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decision mak</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grp mem</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>political pa</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>898</td>
<td>1026</td>
<td>1059</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>3909</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ p \text{ value} = 0.999993915 \]

\[ \alpha \text{ value} = 0.05 \]

Accept /Reject  Accept \(H_0\)

From the above calculation it is seen that as \( p \text{ value} \) is greater than \( \alpha \text{ value} \), we accept null hypothesis that clearly states that there is no relationship between age of women beneficiary and their empowerment.
Annexure 4

There exists a Significant Relationship between Women Empowerment and Education

$H_0$: Education and Women Empowerment are Independent

$H_1$: Education and Women Empowerment are not Independent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Empowerment Education</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Economic empn</th>
<th>Self empln</th>
<th>Respect frm society</th>
<th>Decison power</th>
<th>Group mem</th>
<th>Political participation</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post grad</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1012</td>
<td>1597</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>5752</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$\rho$ value $= 0.999999572$

$\alpha$ value $= 0.05$

Accept /Reject Accept $H_0$

From the above computation it is seen that we accept the hypothesis. By this, it is clear that educational level of the beneficiary cannot be the only one influential factor for women empowerment.
Annexure 5

There exists a significant effect of microfinance service and employment of women beneficiary

\[ H_0: \text{Microfinance service and employment of women beneficiary are independent.} \]

\[ H_1: \text{Microfinance service and employment of women beneficiary are not independent.} \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women employment MF Service</th>
<th>Employed</th>
<th>self emp</th>
<th>Professional</th>
<th>Labour</th>
<th>Housewife</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit &amp; loan</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counselling</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saving</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>1679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHG Promo</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>1011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>751</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>3056</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ p \text{ value} \quad 1.06704E64 \]

\[ \alpha \text{ value} \quad 0.05 \]

Accept / Reject  \quad \text{Reject} \quad H_0

There is rejection of hypothesis which clearly states that the service provided by microfinance institutions has helped for employment of women beneficiary
Annexure 6

There exists a Significant Relationship between Women empowerment and their income, savings, acquisition of assets and the resultant decision making power

H₀: 70% of women beneficiary agree that Access to microfinance institution has served the purpose of savings and acquisition of assets

P = 70% or 0.70  Q = 1 - P  Q = 1 - 0.70 = 0.3

P = 349/500 = 0.698

Q = 1 - P = 0.3

Z = \frac{p - P}{\sqrt{P \times Q / n}}

Z = \frac{0.698 - 0.70}{\sqrt{0.70 \times 0.3 / 500}}

Z = \frac{-0.002}{0.020} = -0.1  \alpha = 5\%

Since Z falls in acceptance region we accept H₀

From the above hypothesis calculation it is observed that as Z value falls in acceptance region we accept the hypothesis by stating that there is a Significant Relationship between Women empowerment and their income, savings, acquisition of assets as most of women beneficiaries purpose of saving and acquisition of assets has served through microfinance institutions.
Annexure 7

H₀: Nearly 50% of women beneficiary agree that Self expression, decision making power has increased in households and community.
P=50% or 0.5 \quad Q=1-P \quad Q=1-0.5=0.5
P=271/500=0.542
Z=0.542-0.5/sq of0.5*0.5/500
Z=0.042/0.022=1.90
Z=1.90 \quad \alpha =5\%

Since Z falls in acceptance region, we Accept H₀
Taking into consideration the above calculation it is observed that as Z falls in acceptance region ,we support the statement stating that the level of Self expression, decision making power of women beneficiaries has increased in households and community after joining Self help groups.
Annexure 8

There exists significant relationship between women empowerment and microfinance Training

H₀: Nearly 30% of women entrepreneurs received training from microfinance institutions.

P = 30% or 0.30  Q = 1 - P  Q = 1 - 0.30 = 0.7

p = 180/500 = 0.36

Z = p - P / \sqrt{PQ/n}
Z = 0.36 - 0.30 / 0.30 * 0.70 / 500
Z = 0.06 / 0.02

Z = 3  α = 5%

Since Z falls in critical region we reject H₀

Here the researcher intends to know whether there is any significant relationship between women empowerment and microfinance Training. Z test was applied to analyze the above and it was found that as Z value falls in critical region the null hypothesis is rejected which clearly shows that women entrepreneurs have not received training from microfinance institutions.
Annexure 9

There exists a Significant Relationship between Women’s linkages with other Financial Institutions

$H_0$: Nearly 25% of women beneficiary agree that the extent of association/ linkage with other financial institutions for fund/loan has served the purpose of empowerment

$P=25\% \text{ or } 0.25 \quad Q=1-P \quad Q=1-0.25=0.75$

$p= \frac{88}{500}=0.176$

$Z=p-P/\sqrt{P*Q/n}$

$Z=0.176-0.25=-0.074$

$Z=-0.074/0.019=-3.8$

$Z=-3.8 \quad \alpha=5\%$

Since $Z$ falls (z falls in -1.96 to +1.96) in critical region, we reject $H_0$

Here the researcher intends to know whether the extent of association/ linkage with other financial institutions for fund/loan has served their purpose of empowerment.

Through $Z$ test analysis the hypothesis was rejected clearly stating that extent of association with other financial institution did not serve the purpose of empowerment.
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMEN BENEFICIARY

The thesis is been conducted on the topic "Role of Microfinance in empowerment of women-A Study with reference to Kalaburagi district". This study will attempt to collect information of women beneficiary associated with SHG’s & MFI’s. It is assured that your answers to this survey or questionnaire will be treated with confidentiality. The survey result will be analysed for academic purposes only. Hence I request you for your kind co-operation in the conduct of this study. Your responses will contribute for academic research.

I. PERSONAL DATA:

1.1 Name: ______________________________________

1.2 Address: ______________________________________

______________________________________

1.3 Age: (1) < 25 [ ] (2) 26-35 [ ] (3) 36-45 [ ] (4) 46 - > [ ]

1.4 Education: (1) Illiterate [ ] (2) Primary [ ] (3) High School [ ]

(4) Intermediate [ ] (5) Graduation [ ] (6) Post Graduation and above [ ]

1.5 Religion: (1) Hindu [ ] (2) Muslim [ ] (3) Christian [ ]

(4) Scheduled caste or tribe [ ] (5) Others [ ]

1.6 Marital Status: (1) Single [ ] (2) married [ ]

(3) Widow [ ] (4) Divorce [ ]

II. FAMILY DATA:

2.1 Type of Family: (1) Nuclear [ ] (2) Joint [ ]

III ABOUT YOURSELF:

3.1 Employment: (1) Employed [ ] (2) Self employed [ ] (3) Professional [ ]

(4) Labour[ ] (5) Housewife[ ]

3.2 If Self employed / employed which of the following income generating activities are you involved
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl no</th>
<th>Name of Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Petty Business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tailoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Professional work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cloth business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fruit/veg business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Agri Land on lease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Animal Husbandry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Others</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3 Monthly Income (Rs.)_______

3.4 Have you ever taken loan?
   Loan amount___________ Interest rate? ______

3.5 Source of fund _________ Bank ______________

3.6 Bank name & subsidy (in Rs) ________________

3.7 Own investment (in Rs) __________

3.8 Did you pay back entire amount?  Yes _____  No _____

3.9 Which of the following Financial Institutions have you been associated for any financial services/ assistance?

1) Commercial banks  2) Co-operatives  3) Non banking Financial institutions
   4) Regional rural banks  5) Microfinance Institutions

3.10 Which of the following do you feel will empower you?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl no</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Economic independence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>self employment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Respect from society</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Decision making power</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>group member of any organisation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>political participation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1) Name of MFI ______________________
4.2) Which of the following services have you received from MFI:

1. Education [ ] 5. Savings [ ]
2. Training [ ] 6. Insurance [ ]
3. credits & Loans [ ] 7. SHG Promotion [ ]
4. Counselling [ ] 8. Others_______

4.3) Whether you received training/ orientation/ exposure programmes related to MFI’s, SHG’s activities,

(1) Yes          (2) No

4.4) Type of Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.no</th>
<th>Type of Training</th>
<th>No. of Participations</th>
<th>Usefulness Yes/ No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Onsite training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Off site training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Orientation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Exposure tour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Confidence building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Work shop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Skill Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Marketing Linkages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Micro Enterprises Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Others (Spe.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.5) The purpose of availing the loan: _________________

4.6) Kindly tick the appropriate column about your opinion.

Note: SA-Strongly agree, Agree, NA- Neither agree nor disagree, SD-Strongly disagree, DA-disagree

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.no</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>SA</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>NA</th>
<th>DA</th>
<th>SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I faced problems &amp; few challenges at the beginning while accessing to MFI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Access to MFI has served the purpose of savings &amp; Acquisition of assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Education has played a major role in building my confidence level</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Self expression-decision making in community.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>I received benefits from Government schemes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The extent of association/linkage with other financial institutions for fund/loan has served the purpose of empowerment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Microfinance Training helped me in exchange of market information &amp; ideas in my business activities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>I am completely aware of banking procedure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Association with SHG has played a major role in my Socio-economic development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Association with MFIs has increased the investment &amp; saving level</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>The flow of information to women beneficiary through MFIs is not through proper channel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The confidence level to manage household &amp; business activities has improved as being associated with MFIs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>There is general acceptance in village that the work we are doing is useful</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>We are seen as one who programmes from government and non-government securities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Accessibility with various financial institutions was bit difficult at the beginning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Able to work together as women without the difference of caste &amp; religion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Microfinance has socio-economically empowered me</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FOR MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS

The thesis is been conducted on the topic "Role of Microfinance in empowerment of women-A Study with reference to Kalaburagi district". This study will attempt to collect information of women beneficiary associated with SHG’s & MFI’s. It is assured that your answers to this survey or questionnaire will be treated with confidentiality. The survey result will be analysed for academic purposes only. Hence I request you for your kind co-operation in the conduct of this study. Your responses will contribute for academic research.

About Microfinance Institutions
1) Name of the institution: ______________________________________________
2) Name of the respondent: ______________________________________________
3) Designation: __________________________________________________________
4) Year of Estd: _______________
5) Address: _____________________________________________________________
   _________________________________________________________________
   Telephone no ________________ Website: ___________________________
6) Total Staff: __________
7) How much is the total area that your MFI will cover

8) Is there a significant increase of women beneficiaries or SHG groups in your institution year wise?
    1) Yes _____  2) No _____
9) Which of the following services does your institute provide?
    1. Training____  5. Savings _____
    2. Insurance____  6. SHG Promotion ______
    3. Other banking linkages____  7. Awareness of new schemes____
    4. Other banking linkages____  8. Others _______________
10) Which are the problems that your organisation faces while allocating the loan to women beneficiaries?
    1. Security reasons [    ]
    2. Lack of education [    ]
    3. Lack of business knowledge [    ]
    4. No family support [    ]
    5. Lack of basic infrastructure [    ]
    6. Lack of trained personnel [    ]
    7. Inadequate information about clients [    ]
    8. Any other specify : ________________
    11) Kindly tick the appropriate column about your opinion
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>SA</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>NA</th>
<th>DA</th>
<th>SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Women beneficiaries are utilizing the loan /credit amount in a right way</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>MFI policies are framed along with other government linkages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MFI works in association with other financial institutions/RRBs/commercial banks/cooperatives to generate financial resources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>MFI has helped women beneficiary in Savings and acquiring the assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Microfinance credit is seen as an input for increasing women’s employment in small-scale enterprises</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>The interest charged in financial products is affordable to women beneficiaries</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Repayment of loan from women beneficiaries is on time</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>There is fear among people that MFI may take up action against women for late repayment</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Training provided by MFI had a significant effect on start up of women enterprises</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Lack of education and knowledge in Women beneficiaries are the problems/challenges faced by MFI in providing service</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Client consultation is taken to make MFI policy/directions</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>There is good cooperation of Government/commercial banks to the institution</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>SHG’s help government officials in implementing government schemes in the village</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Poor women linkage with MFI raised many issues &amp; problems</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Women empowerment is the right to have the power to control their own lives both within &amp; outside the home</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>The impact of MFI has empowered the socio-economic status of women in this area</td>
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## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO RESEARCH

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI No</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MICRO-FINANCE AND ITS ROLE IN WOMEN EMPOWERMENT - AN OVERVIEW</td>
<td>International Journal Of Management &amp; Technical Research (IJMTR) Apr-June 2014 Edition With ISSN: 2347-9035</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>IMPACT OF MICROFINANCE &amp; SHG’S ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT”</td>
<td>International Journal Of Business And Administration Research &amp; Review, Apr- June 2014 Edition With ISSN: 2348-0653</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>ROLE OF MICROFINANCE IN ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN - A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO KALABURAGI DISTRICT</td>
<td>International Journal Of Management and social science research review. Nov-2015 edition with ISSN:2349-6738</td>
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