CHAPTER 5
FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

In the previous chapter a self-effacing attempt has been made to know the Management of Microfinance programmes and their contribution to poverty alleviation using the data which was collected through field survey. The detailed analysis of the data has led to the interpretations, which is accessible on the strength of the statistical projection of the data. As the result of these efforts, an understanding of Management of Microfinance programmes and their contribution to poverty alleviation has been made possible.

In this chapter the researcher arrived at certain conclusions on the basis of the factors which were being undertaken like Socio-economic status of the beneficiaries, Management of microfinance programmes, Impact of microfinance programmes on poverty alleviation, Constraints faced by microfinance providers, Constraints faced by microfinance receiver, Implementation of microfinance programmes in the study area etc.

These conclusions are presented with reference to the interpretations made in earlier chapter. Thus, following the research methodology adopted, the researcher has been able to present his conclusions individually with reference to each factor, which further, would be helpful to frame possible recommendations.

- This District has an unmatched representation in the state having complimentary climate, composite culture and secular posture. The culture is mixed up of pahari, Gojri, Kashmiri, although with the composition of different cultures and ethnic group’s people speaks pahari language in majority. The population is officially divided along the religious lines – though religiously diverse masses normally live in peace and harmony. The total population therefore, in accordance with the 2011 census, is 60% Muslim, 37% Hindu, 2% Sikhs and others.

- The climate of this region is very good for the successful functioning of the microfinance self help groups and for different microfinance units started by microfinance beneficiaries. This region is famous in terms of monsoon and
receives maximum rainfall in the northern region and heavy snowfall in the northern region. The district is identified by the small rivers which add to the scenic beauty of the region and also encourage industrial output in the agriculture sector to electricity generation. The remnants of fortified Mughal inns are a pleasant reflection of the glorious days of the place when it used to be a camping site for the Royal Mughal entourage proceeding towards Kashmir Valley.

➢ It has been found during the studies that most of the times the awareness about the microfinance schemes reaches to the beneficiaries or respondent through informal sources.

➢ It was found that only 30% of the respondents in the study area come to know about microfinance schemes through proper and from some formal sources. Remaining 70% of the respondents got the information about the microfinance schemes or programmes through informal sources such as friends, relatives, ex-beneficiaries, family member etc.

➢ Majority of the respondents in the study area were male i.e.70.3% and 29.7% were female respondents. Female respondents have not grown in the same manner as the male respondents.

➢ It has been found that in the study area the female are not much aware about microfinance schemes and even they are not aware about different schemes which are sponsored by state and central Govt. for their development.

➢ It was also found during the study that the woman’s from far flung area generally unaware about the microfinance schemes and SHGs. Hence lack of awareness among the woman in the area is one of the main reason for the lesser development of female respondents in the study area.

➢ After analysing the data pertaining to age group of the respondents. It has been found that majority of the respondents were from the age group of 36-40years of age. This shows that respondents turns to microfinance programmes only when
they are left with almost no option to get job. So they take the microfinance programmes and schemes as last resort to earn and feed their families.

- It has also been found that the majority of the respondents were from income group of 16-20k. This shows that respondents earn an average monthly income from microfinance programmes.

- After analysing the data pertaining to religion it was found that the majority of the respondents were from Muslim religion i.e. 43.6% followed by Hindu 29.1% and Sikh 27.3%.

- Education wise study of the respondents depicts that majority of the respondents were from higher secondary (12th) standard as the respondents usually look to earn money after 12th standard and don’t pursue higher education.

- As it has been analysed the management of microfinance programmes in which descriptive statistics have been used. The maximum mean score is (4.52) for the statement cost for acquiring the information is minimal; hence the cost incurred for acquiring information is very low. Moreover the means value of the statement the explanation is good enough to remove all doubts cropping in your mind is (3.36). so we can say that the explanation which is provided by microfinance institution is not enough to remove all the doubt of the clients.

- Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between examining the management and religion of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.000. As the p value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the examining the management is significantly influenced by the religion of the entrepreneurs.

- Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between examining the management and income of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.000. As the p value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the examining the management is significantly influenced by the income of the entrepreneurs.

- Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between examining the management and age of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.000. As the p
value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the examining the management is significantly influenced by the age of the entrepreneurs.

- Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between examining the management and gender of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.268. As the p value is higher than 0.05. It indicates that the examining the management is not significantly influenced by the gender of the entrepreneurs.

- Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between examining the management and education of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.000. As the p value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the examining the management is significantly influenced by the education of the entrepreneurs.

- As it has also been analysed about the constraints faced by microfinance providers in which descriptive statistics have been used. The maximum mean score is (4.54) for the statement you feel that spreading appropriate information among the population is also a challenge. Hence spreading appropriate information among the population is a challenge, as the mean value is high. Moreover the means value of the statement does inappropriate commercialization of microfinance schemes effects the smooth functioning of your organization is 2.30 is lowest.

- Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between constraints faced by microfinance providers and religion of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.003. As the p value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the constraint faced by microfinance providers is significantly influenced by the religion of the entrepreneurs.

- Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between constraints faced by microfinance providers and income of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.000. as the p value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the constraints faced by microfinance providers is significantly influenced by the income of the entrepreneurs.

- Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between constraints faced by microfinance providers and age of the entrepreneurs in which p value is
0.000. as the p value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the constraints faced by microfinance providers is significantly influenced by the age of the entrepreneurs.

Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between constraints faced by microfinance providers and gender of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.313. as the p value is higher than 0.05. It indicates that the constraints faced by microfinance providers is not significantly influenced by the gender of the entrepreneurs.

Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between constraints faced by microfinance providers and education of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.031. as the p value is higher than 0.05. It indicates that the constraints faced by microfinance providers is not significantly influenced by the education of the entrepreneurs.

As it has analysed about the constraints faced by microfinance receivers in which descriptive statistics have been used. The maximum mean score is (3.83) for the statement the microfinance schemes providers gave you money swiftly. Hence the beneficiaries get money easily from the providers, as the mean value is high. Moreover the means value of the statement you were able to get microfinance when you wanted it is 2.63 which is lowest, as it shows that the respondents are not able get microfinance as they wanted.

Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between constraints faced by microfinance receivers and religion of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.000. As the p value is less than 0.05. it indicates that the constraints faced by microfinance receivers is significantly influenced by the religion of the entrepreneurs.

Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between constraints faced by microfinance receivers and income of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.000. as the p value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the constraints faced by microfinance receivers is significantly influenced by the income of the entrepreneurs.
FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

- Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between constraints faced by microfinance receivers and age of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.000. As the p value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the constraints faced by microfinance receivers is significantly influenced by the age of the entrepreneurs.

- Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between constraints faced by microfinance receivers and gender of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.184. As the p value is higher than 0.05. It indicates that the constraints faced by microfinance receivers is not significantly influenced by the gender of the entrepreneurs.

- Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between constraints faced by microfinance receivers and education of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.000. As the p value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the constraints faced by microfinance receivers is significantly influenced by the education of the entrepreneurs.

- It has also analyzed about the implementation of microfinance schemes in which descriptive statistics have been used. The maximum mean score is (4.12) for the statement overall you feel that microfinance schemes are implemented to a high extent in district Rajouri. Hence from the above statement overall you feel that microfinance schemes are implemented to a high extent in district Rajouri as the mean value is high. We can say that the microfinance schemes are properly implemented in district Rajouri. Moreover the means value of the statement there are numerous MFS programmes operating in Rajouri 3.60 which is lowest, as it shows that the respondents are not able get MFS as they wanted.

- Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between implementation of schemes and religion of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.000. As the p value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the implementation of schemes is significantly influenced by the religion of the entrepreneurs.

- Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between implementation of schemes and income of the entrepreneurs in which p value is
FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

0.000. as the p value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the implementation of schemes is significantly influenced by the income of the entrepreneurs.

- Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between implementation of schemes and age of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.000. as the p value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the implementation of schemes is significantly influenced by the age of the entrepreneurs.

- Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between implementation of schemes and gender of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.184. as the p value is higher than 0.05. It indicates that the implementation of schemes is not significantly influenced by the gender of the entrepreneurs.

- Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between implementation of schemes and education of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.000. as the p value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the implementation of schemes is significantly influenced by the education of the entrepreneurs.

- Moreover, regression is also used to check the Strength of relationship of implementation of schemes with constraints faced by MFP providers and constraints faced by MFP receivers has been studied. The value of coefficient of determination or R square is 0.142. and the significance value is 0.000 which indicates that the regression is significant, i.e. there is a useful linear model.

- Strength of relationship of implementation of schemes with constraints faced by MFP providers and constraints faced by MFP receivers for male respondents has been studied. As the significance value is 0.000 which indicates that the regression is significant, i.e. there is a useful linear model.

- Strength of relationship of implementation of schemes with constraints faced by MFP providers and constraints faced by MFP receivers for female respondents has been studied. As the significance value is 0.000 which indicates that the regression is significant, i.e. there is a useful linear model.
Strength of relationship of implementation of schemes with constraints faced by MFP providers and constraints faced by MFP receivers for Muslim respondents has been studied. As the significance value is 0.000 which indicates that the regression is significant, i.e. there is a useful linear model.

Strength of relationship of implementation of schemes with constraints faced by MFP providers and constraints faced by MFP receivers for Hindu respondents has been studied. As the significance value is 0.000 which indicates that the regression is significant, i.e. there is a useful linear model.

Strength of relationship of implementation of schemes with constraints faced by MFP providers and constraints faced by MFP receivers for Sikh respondents has been studied. As the significance value is 0.000 which indicates that the regression is significant, i.e. there is a useful linear model.

As it has also analyzed about the impact of microfinance programmes on poverty in which descriptive statistics have been used. The maximum mean score is (4.51) for the statements all in all you feel that MFS helps to elevate the financial condition of MFS holder. Hence microfinance schemes help in improving the financial condition of beneficiaries in the study area, as the mean value is high. Moreover the means value of the statement you debt is going down day by day after accepting microfinance 4.11 which is lowest.

Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between Impact of microfinance on poverty alleviation and religion of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.000. As the p value is less than 0.05. it indicates that the Impact of microfinance on poverty alleviation is significantly influenced by the religion of the entrepreneurs.

Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between Impact of microfinance on poverty alleviation and income of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.000. As the p value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the Impact of microfinance on poverty alleviation is significantly influenced by the income of the entrepreneurs.
Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between Impact of microfinance on poverty alleviation and age of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.000. As the p value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the Impact of microfinance on poverty alleviation is significantly influenced by the age of the entrepreneurs.

Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between constraints Impact of microfinance on poverty alleviation and gender of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.184. As the p value is higher than 0.05. It indicates that the Impact of microfinance on poverty alleviation is not significantly influenced by the gender of the entrepreneurs.

Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between Impact of microfinance on poverty alleviation and education of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.000. As the p value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the Impact of microfinance programmes on poverty alleviation is significantly influenced by the education of the entrepreneurs.

It has been found from the analysis that the correlation coefficient values between examining the management and implementation of microfinance schemes, impact of microfinance programmes on poverty alleviation, constraints faced by microfinance providers, constraints faced by microfinance receivers and employment generation are .368, .771, .289, .330 and .785 respectively and the ‘p’ value is 0.000 in all the variables. As the ‘p’ value is less than 0.01 so there exist a positive relationship between all these variables at 99% level of confidence.

It is also found from the analysis that the correlation coefficient value between implementation of microfinance schemes and impact of microfinance programmes on poverty alleviation, constraints faced by microfinance providers, constraints faced by microfinance receivers and employment generation is .223,.376,.292,.353 respectively and the ‘p’ value is 0.000 in all the variables. As the ‘p’ value is less than 0.01 so there exist a positive relationship between all these variables at 99% level of confidence.
FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

- It is also found from the analysis that the correlation coefficient value between impact on poverty alleviation and constraints faced by microfinance providers, constraints faced by microfinance receivers and employment generation is .364,.455 and .533 respectively and the ‘p’ value is 0.000 in all the variables. As the ‘p’ value is less than 0.01. So there exist a positive relationship between all these variables at 99% level of confidence.

- It is also found from the analysis that the correlation coefficient value between constraints faced by microfinance providers and constraints faced by microfinance receivers and employment generation is .831 and .346 respectively and the ‘p’ value is 0.000 in all the variables. As the ‘p’ value is less than 0.01 so there exist a positive relationship between all these variables at 99% level of confidence.

- It is also found from the analysis that the correlation coefficient value between constraints faced by microfinance receivers and employment generation is .343 respectively and the ‘p’ value is 0.000. So there exist a positive relationship between constraints faced by microfinance receivers and employment generation at 99% level of confidence.

- The correlation has been carried out for male respondents between examining the management and implementation of microfinance schemes, impact of microfinance programmes on poverty alleviation, constraints faced by microfinance providers and receivers and employment generation for these the ‘p’ value is 0.000. So there exists a positive relationship between these variables at 99% level of confidence.

- The correlation has been carried out for male respondents between implementation of microfinance schemes and impact of microfinance programmes on poverty alleviation, constraints faced by microfinance providers, constraints faced by microfinance receivers and employment generation for these the ‘p’ value is 0.000. So there exists a positive relationship between these variables at 99% level of confidence.
The correlation has been carried out for male respondents between impact of microfinance programmes on poverty alleviation and constraints faced by microfinance providers and receivers and employment generation for these the ‘p’ value is 0.000. So there exists a positive relationship between these variables at 99% level of confidence.

The correlation has been carried out for male respondents between constraints faced by microfinance providers and receivers and employment generation for these the ‘p’ value is 0.000. So there exists a positive relationship between these variables at 99% level of confidence.

The correlation has been carried out for male respondents between constraints faced by microfinance receivers and employment generation for these the ‘p’ value is 0.000. So there exists a positive relationship between these variables at 99% level of confidence.

It is also found from the analysis that for checking the correlation coefficient for female respondents between different variables such as examining the management, implementation of microfinance schemes, impact of microfinance programmes on poverty alleviation, constraints faced by microfinance providers, constraints faced by microfinance receivers and employment generation the ‘p’ value for such variables is 0.000. So there exists a positive correlation between these variables at 99% level of significance.

It is also found that for Muslim respondents correlation coefficient value between examining the management and implementation of microfinance schemes, impact of microfinance programmes on poverty alleviation, constraints faced by microfinance providers, constraints faced by microfinance receivers and employment generation for these the value of “r”=.135,.764,.374,.398, and the ‘p’ value for implementation of microfinance schemes is >0.01 so their exist an insignificant relationship between examining management and implementation of microfinance schemes and at 99% level of confidence and for impact of microfinance programmes on poverty alleviation, constraints faced by microfinance providers, constraints faced by microfinance receivers and
employment generation ‘p’ value is <0.01 so there exists a positive relationship between these variables at 99% level of confidence.

- It is also found that for Muslim respondents correlation coefficient between implementation of microfinance schemes and impact of microfinance programmes on poverty alleviation, constraints faced by microfinance providers, constraints faced by microfinance receivers and employment generation. The ‘p’ value for impact of microfinance programmes on poverty alleviation, constraints faced by microfinance receivers and employment generation is >0.01 so their exist an insignificant relationship between implementation of microfinance schemes and impact of microfinance programmes on poverty alleviation, constraints faced by microfinance providers and employment generation at 99% level of confidence and for constraints faced by microfinance providers the ‘p’ value is <0.01 so there exists a positive relationship between implementation of microfinance schemes and constraints faced by microfinance providers at 99% level of confidence.

- It is also found that for Muslim respondents’ correlation coefficient between impact of microfinance programmes on poverty alleviation and constraints faced by microfinance providers, receivers and employment generation for these the ‘p’ value for constraints faced by microfinance providers is >0.01 so their exist an insignificant relationship between impact of microfinance programmes on poverty alleviation and constraints faced by microfinance providers at 99% level of confidence and for constraints faced by microfinance receivers and employment generation ‘p’ value is <0.01 so there exists a positive relationship between these variables at 99% level of confidence.

- It is also found that for Muslim respondents’ correlation coefficient between constraints faced by microfinance providers and constraints faced by microfinance receivers and employment generation. As the ‘p’ value for these variables is <0.01 so there exists a positive relationship between these variables at 99% level of confidence.

- It is also found that for Muslim respondents’ correlation coefficient between constraints faced by microfinance receivers and employment generation. As the
‘p’ value for these variables is <0.01 so there exists a positive relationship between these variables at 99% level of confidence.

- It is found that for Hindu respondents there exists a positive and significant relationship between examining the management and implementation of microfinance schemes, impact of microfinance programmes on poverty alleviation, constraints faced by microfinance providers, receivers and employment generation at 99% level of confidence.

- It also analyzed that for Hindu respondents the relationship between implementation of microfinance schemes and impact of microfinance programmes on poverty alleviation, constraints faced by microfinance providers and constraints faced by microfinance receivers is also significant as the value of ‘p’ is <0.01 at 99% level of confidence.

- It is found that for Hindu respondents the relationship between implementation of microfinance schemes and employment generation is insignificant as the ‘p’ value is >0.01 at 99% level of confidence.

- It is found that for Hindu respondents there exists a positive relationship between impact of microfinance on poverty alleviation and constraints face by MFP provider, constraints faced by MFP receivers and employment generation as the ‘p’ value is <0.01.

- It is also found that for Hindu respondents there exists a positive relationship between constraints face by MFP provider and constraints faced by MFP receivers as the ‘p’ value is <0.01.

- It is found that for Hindu respondents the relationship between constraints face by MFP provider and employment generation is insignificant as the ‘p’ value is >0.01 at 99% level of confidence.

- It is found that for Hindu respondents the relationship between constraints face by MFP receivers and employment generation is insignificant as the ‘p’ value is >0.01 at 99% level of confidence.
It is also found that for Sikh respondents correlation coefficient between examining the management and implementation of microfinance schemes, impact of microfinance programmes on poverty alleviation and employment generation for these the ‘p’ value is 0.000 so there exist a positive relationship between these variables at 99% level of confidence. And for constraints faced by microfinance providers and constraints faced by microfinance receivers has a ‘p’ value which is >0.01 so there exist an insignificant relationship between examining the management and constraints faced by microfinance providers and constraints faced by microfinance receivers at 99% level of confidence.

It is also found that for Sikh respondents correlation coefficient between implementation of microfinance schemes and impact of microfinance programmes on poverty alleviation, constraints faced by microfinance providers and employment generation for these the ‘p’ value is 0.000 so their exist a positive relationship between these variables at 99% level of confidence. And constraints faced by microfinance receivers has a ‘p’ value which is >0.01 so there exist an insignificant relationship between implementation of microfinance schemes and constraints faced by microfinance receivers at 99% level of confidence.

It is found that for Sikh respondents there exists a positive and significant relationship between impact of microfinance programmes on poverty alleviation and constraints faced by microfinance providers, constraints faced by microfinance receivers and employment generation at 99% level of confidence.

It is found that for Sikh respondents there exists a positive and significant relationship between constraints faced by microfinance providers and constraints faced by microfinance receivers at 99% level of confidence.

It is found that for Sikh respondents there does not exist any relationship between constraints faced by microfinance providers and employment generation. As the ‘p’ value is >0.01 at 99% level of confidence.
FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

- It is found that for Sikh respondents there does not exist any relationship between constraints faced by microfinance receivers and employment generation. As the “p’ value is >0.01 at 99% level of confidence.
- Majority of the respondents expressed that their awareness about environment improved after taking part in microfinance programs actively.
- Maximum number of respondents accepted that microfinance has brought economic development directly and indirectly happiness and peace in the family.
- Women are economically and socially empowered after joining SHG and getting microfinance as 85 percent reported that poverty level reduced by participating microfinance program.
- It is also found during the study that as far as the Self Help Groups and different microfinance beneficiaries which are associated with microfinance schemes are concerned, they don’t face any type of problems or compulsions from senior leaders or from other members in the group. Women are given complete liberty to express their views.

Findings from the Hypothesis

- As it has also analyzed about the impact of microfinance programmes on employment in which descriptive statistics have been used. The maximum mean score is (4.23) for the statements the region in Rajouri where people have more access to MFS have more money to spend. Hence we can conclude that more the access to microfinance better is the condition of the beneficiaries, as the mean value is high. Moreover the means value of the statement MFS have helped women to get financial empowerment in Rajouri is 3.97 which is lowest. we can concluded that microfinance is not proved to be a great tool for women empowerment upto some extent.
- It has been found that the maximum mean value is 4.23 and the minimum mean value is 3.97 as there is not much variation between both the values .so it is concluded that microfinance plays a positive role in employment generation.
Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between employment generation and religion of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.000. As the p value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the employment generation is significantly influenced by the religion of the entrepreneurs with degree of freedom at 4.

Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between employment generation and income of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.000. As the p value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the employment generation is significantly influenced by the income of the entrepreneurs with degree of freedom at 10.

Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between employment generation and age of the entrepreneurs in which in ‘p’ value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the employment generation is significantly influenced by the age of the entrepreneurs.

Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between employment generation and gender of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.064. As the p value is greater than 0.05. It indicates that the employment generation is not significantly influenced by the gender of the entrepreneurs.

Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between employment generation and education of the entrepreneurs in which in ‘p’ value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the employment generation is significantly influenced by the education of the entrepreneurs.

It has also been found that microfinance plays an important role in providing employment among the beneficiaries. As it is found during the study that there is increased in employment among the beneficiaries year after year.

It has been found that the maximum mean value is 4.51 for the statement all in all you feel that MFS helps to elevate the financial condition of the MFS holder and the minimum mean value is 4.11 for the statement your debt is going down day by day.
day after accepting the MFS. So it is concluded that microfinance plays a positive role in poverty alleviation.

- Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between poverty alleviation and religion of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.000. As the p value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the poverty alleviation is significantly influenced by the religion of the entrepreneurs with degree of freedom at.

- Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between poverty alleviation and income of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.000. As the p value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the poverty alleviation is significantly influenced by the income of the entrepreneurs with degree of freedom at 10.

- Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between poverty alleviation and age of the entrepreneurs in which in ‘p’ value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the poverty alleviation is significantly influenced by the age of the entrepreneurs.

- Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between poverty alleviation and gender of the entrepreneurs in which p value is 0.403. As the p value is greater than 0.05. It indicates that the poverty alleviation is not significantly influenced by the gender of the entrepreneurs.

- Chi square has been applied in order to check the association between poverty alleviation and education of the entrepreneurs in which in ‘p’ value is less than 0.05. It indicates that the poverty alleviation is significantly influenced by the education of the entrepreneurs.

- During the study it has been found that there is positive impact of microfinance programmes on the income of the beneficiaries. The comparison between the incomes of the beneficiaries before getting microfinance and after getting microfinance shows that the income level of the beneficiaries increased significantly.
It is also found during the study that the education, health and the living standard of the beneficiaries has also improved after using different microfinance programmes/schemes.

It is also found that, all the respondents agreed that microfinance brought courage and self confidence and improved their skill and self worthiness.

It is found that microfinance improved the literacy level of rural women, improved awareness on children education to high level of respondents.