

**“A CRITICAL STUDY OF IMPACT OF  
MICROFINANCE SCHEMES IN ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT OF SELF HELP GROUPS (SHG) IN  
PUNE METROPOLITAN AREA”**

**A thesis submitted to  
Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune**

**For the Degree of Vidyavachaspati (Ph.D)  
(Doctor of Philosophy) in Management  
Under the Faculty of Management**

**By  
Ms. Manisha Ramdas Khaladkar**

**Under the Guidance of  
Dr. Sudhir Rashingkar**

**June 2014**

**Ms. Manisha Ramdas Khaladkar**

**RESEARCHER**

---

**CANDIDATES'S DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled "*A critical study of impact of microfinance schemes in economic development of Self Help groups (SHG) in Pune metropolitan area*" completed and written by me has not previously formed the basis for the award of any Degree or other similar title upon me of this or any other Vidyapeeth or examining body.

**Place: Pune**

**(Manisha Ramdas Khaladkar)**

**Date- 30/06/2014**

**Research Student**

**Dr. Sudhir Rashingkar**

B.E. (Mech. & Elect), Ph.D., F.I.E.

Ext District Governor, Rotary International Pune

RESEARCH GUIDE

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**CERTIFICATE**

**This is to certify that the thesis entitled “*A critical study of impact of microfinance schemes in economic development of Self Help groups (SHG) in Pune metropolitan area*” which is being submitted herewith for the award of the degree of Vidyavachaspati (Ph.D.) in Management of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune is the result original research work complied by Ms. Manisha Ramdas Khaladkar under my supervision and guidance. To the best of my knowledge and belief the work incorporated in this thesis has not formed the basis for the award of any Degree or similar title of this or any other University or examining body upon him.**

**Place: Pune**

**Dr. Sudhir Rashingkar**

**Date- 30/06/2014**

**Research Guide**

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Place: Pune

**Manisha Ramdas Khaladkar**

Date: 30/06/2014

**Research Scholar**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Chapter</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
	Table of contents	i-iii
	List of Tables	iv-vii
	List of Figures	viii-ix
	Abbreviations Used	x
	Abstract	xi-xl
<b>Chapter 1</b>	<b>Why this topic?</b>	
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Self Help Group	1
1.3	Conclusion	2
<b>Chapter 2</b>	<b>Historical Background</b>	
2.1	Micro-finance institutions in Bangladesh	3
2.2	Indian Scenario	4
2.3	SHG model in India	5
2.4	The SHG Movement in Maharashtra	5
2.5	Impact of SHG in the process of empowerment of women	6
2.6	What is development?	6
2.7	Concept of Self Help Group	7
2.8	Objectives of SHGs	8
2.9	Special Features of SHG	8
2.10	Purposes behind promoting SHGs	8
2.11	NABARD as facilitator of microfinance	9
2.12	Conclusion	9

<b>Chapter 3</b>	<b>Research Design and Methodology</b>	
3.1	Rationale and Significance of the study	11
3.2	Objectives of the study	12
3.3	Formulation of Hypothesis	12
3.4	Scope and limitations of the study	13
3.5	The Sources of Data	13
3.6	Sampling frame and sample design	14
3.7	Details of questionnaire	14
3.8	About Pilot Study	15
3.9	Method of Data Analysis and statistical tools used	15
3.10	Chapter scheme of the study report	15
3.11	References	16
<b>Chapter 4</b>	<b>Review of Microfinance</b>	
4.1	Review of Literature published in various Journals, Magazines, Theses and books etc.	18
4.2	Conclusion	53
4.3	References	53
<b>Chapter 5</b>	<b>A Profile of Study Area</b>	
	Maps	
5.1	History	59
5.2	Geography	62
5.3	Climate	62
5.4	Demographic	62
5.5	Economy	63
5.6	Industry	64
5.7	New and established Industry majors in Pune	65
5.8	References	65

<b>Chapter-6</b>	<b>Statistical Analysis and Data Interpretation</b>	
6.1	Introduction	69
6.2	Data Analysis and Tabulation	70
6.3	Testing of Hypothesis	131
6.4	In conclusion	135
<b>Chapter-7</b>	<b>Major Findings, Conclusions and Suggestions</b>	
7.1	Introduction	136
7.2	Major Findings	136
7.3	Conclusions	146
7.4	Suggestions	155
7.5	Scope for further Research	159
	<b>Bibliography</b>	160
	<b>Annexure</b>	
	Ph.D. Registration letter from Vidyapeeth	
	Tool (Questionnaire) English	

## LIST OF TABLES

Sr. No.	Name of Tables	Page No.
6.2	Data Analysis and Tabulation	70
6.2.1	Age of respondent	70
6.2.2	Marital status of members	71
6.3	Education	72
6.4	Religions	73
6.5	Family responsibilities	74
6.6	Utilisation of microfinance by respondents	75
6.7	Reason for taking loans	76
6.8	To know the pay the instalment of loan regularly	77
6.9	Member belonging to all castes joins the SHG	78
6.10	Member belonging to all religions join the SHG	79
6.11	Participation in each other's Religious festivals	80
6.12	Enrolled daughter in the School after joining the SHG	81
6.13	Attend the public function before you joined the SHG	82
6.14	Attend the public function after you joined the SHG	83
6.15	Changes in socio-economic status after joining SHG through Microfinance	84
6.15.1	Mobility of respondent after joining the SHG	84
6.15.2	Recognition in family of respondents after joining the SHG	85
6.15.3	Recognition of respondents in community after joining the SHG	86
6.15.4	Interaction of respondents with outsiders after joining the SHG	87
6.15.5	Literacy/Education of respondents after joining the SHG	88
6.15.6	Access to Health Services by respondents after joining the SHG	89



6.15.7	Access to immunization by respondents after joining the SHG	90
6.15.8	Access to sanitation facility by respondents after joining the SHG	91
6.15.9	Access to credit sources by respondents after joining the SHG	92
6.15.10	Asset building of respondents after joining the SHG	93
6.15.11	Family Income of respondents after joining the SHG	94
6.15.11(i)	Percentile of increased in family income	95
6.15.12	Skills of respondents after joining the SHG	97
6.15.13	Voicing concern of respondents after joining the SHG	98
6.15.14	Nutrition awareness of respondents after joining the SHG	99
6.15.15	Girl child development awareness of respondents after joining the SHG	100
6.15.16	Health awareness of respondents after joining the SHG	101
6.15.17	Decision making related to child centered of respondents after joining the SHG	102
6.15.18	Decision making related to money centred of respondents after joining the SHG	103
6.15.19	Participation in Development Programmes by respondents after joining the SHG	104
6.15.20	Individual Income of respondents after joining the SHG	105
6.15.21	Food security of respondents after joining the SHG	106
6.15.22	Livestock assets of respondents after joining the SHG	107
6.16	Rise in Living standard after taking loans	108
6.17	Rise in Financial and social status after utilizing loan	109
6.18	Rise in SHG financial status after utilizing loan	110
6.19	Problem faced for generating income from loan	111
6.20	All SHG members involve in generating income	112
6.21	All members of SHG participate in meeting	113
6.22	Awareness about SHG activities	114

6.22.1	Awareness of meeting Calendar	114
6.22.2	Awareness of Rules and Regulations	115
6.22.3	Awareness of information in Group Records	116
6.22.4	Awareness of cash in hand of SHG	117
6.22.5	Awareness of outstanding loan of SHG	118
6.22.6	Awareness of total capital of the group of SHG	119
6.22.7	Awareness of total loaning of SHG	120
6.22.8	Awareness of Number of member who have taken loan in SHG	121
6.22.9	Awareness of No. of member who have repaid loan regularly of SHG	122
6.22.10	Awareness of Name of bank of SHG	123
6.22.11	Awareness of objectives of SHG	124
6.22.12	Awareness of achievement of SHG	125
6.22.13	Awareness of bank transactions of SHG	126
6.23	Obstacles in microfinance of SHG	127
6.24	Suggestions to remove obstacles in microfinance of SHG	129
6.3	Testing of Hypothesis	131
Table-6.3.1	H1_a Hypothesis	133
Table-6.3.2	H2_a Hypothesis	134
Table-6.3.3	H2_b Hypothesis	134

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of Figures</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
6.2	Data Analysis and Tabulation	70
6.2.1	Age of respondent	70
6.2.2	Marital status of members	71
6.3	Education	72
6.4	Religions	73
6.5	Family responsibilities	74
6.6	Utilisation of microfinance by respondents	75
6.7	Reason for taking loans	76
6.8	To know the pay the instalment of loan regularly	77
6.9	Member belonging to all castes joins the SHG	78
6.10	Member belonging to all religions join the SHG	79
6.11	Participation in each other's Religious festivals	80
6.12	Enrolled daughter in the School after joining the SHG	81
6.13	Attend the public function before you joined the SHG	82
6.14	Attend the public function after you joined the SHG	83
6.15	Changes in socio-economic status after joining SHG through Microfinance	84
6.15.1	Mobility of respondent after joining the SHG	84
6.15.2	Recognition in family of respondents after joining the SHG	85
6.15.3	Recognition of respondents in community after joining the SHG	86
6.15.4	Interaction of respondents with outsiders after joining the SHG	87
6.15.5	Literacy/Education of respondents after joining the SHG	88
6.15.6	Access to Health Services by respondents after joining the SHG	89

6.15.7	Access to immunization by respondents after joining the SHG	90
6.15.8	Access to sanitation facility by respondents after joining the SHG	91
6.15.9	Access to credit sources by respondents after joining the SHG	92
6.15.10	Asset building of respondents after joining the SHG	93
6.15.11	Family Income of respondents after joining the SHG	94
6.15.11(i)	Percentile of increased in family income	95
6.15.12	Skills of respondents after joining the SHG	97
6.15.13	Voicing concern of respondents after joining the SHG	98
6.15.14	Nutrition awareness of respondents after joining the SHG	99
6.15.15	Girl child development awareness of respondents after joining the SHG	100
6.15.16	Health awareness of respondents after joining the SHG	101
6.15.17	Decision making related to child centered of respondents after joining the SHG	102
6.15.18	Decision making related to money centred of respondents after joining the SHG	103
6.15.19	Participation in Development Programmes by respondents after joining the SHG	104
6.15.20	Individual Income of respondents after joining the SHG	105
6.15.21	Food security of respondents after joining the SHG	106
6.15.22	Livestock assets of respondents after joining the SHG	107
6.16	Rise in Living standard after taking loans	108
6.17	Rise in Financial and social status after utilizing loan	109
6.18	Rise in SHG financial status after utilizing loan	110
6.19	Problem faced for generating income from loan	111
6.20	All SHG members involve in generating income	112
6.21	All members of SHG participate in meeting	113

6.22	Awareness about SHG activities	114
6.22.1	Awareness of meeting Calendar	114
6.22.2	Awareness of Rules and Regulations	115
6.22.3	Awareness of information in Group Records	116
6.22.4	Awareness of cash in hand of SHG	117
6.22.5	Awareness of outstanding loan of SHG	118
6.22.6	Awareness of total capital of the group of SHG	119
6.22.7	Awareness of total loaning of SHG	120
6.22.8	Awareness of Number of member who have taken loan in SHG	121
6.22.9	Awareness of No. of member who have repaid loan regularly of SHG	122
6.22.10	Awareness of Name of bank of SHG	123
6.22.11	Awareness of objectives of SHG	124
6.22.12	Awareness of achievement of SHG	125
6.22.13	Awareness of bank transactions of SHG	126
6.23	Obstacles in microfinance of SHG	127
6.24	Suggestions to remove obstacles in microfinance of SHG	129

## **Abbreviations Used**

<b>ICRISAT</b>	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
<b>ROSCA</b>	Rotating Savings and Credit Association
<b>RRA</b>	Rapid Rural Appraisal
<b>SC</b>	Scheduled Caste
<b>SHG</b>	Self-Help Group
<b>ST</b>	Scheduled Tribe
<b>VEP</b>	Vulnerability as Expected Poverty
<b>VER</b>	Vulnerability as uninsured risk
<b>VEU</b>	Vulnerability as Expected Utility
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Government Organisation
<b>BRAC</b>	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
<b>ASA</b>	Association for Social Advancement (ASA)
<b>MFIs</b>	Micro-credit Finance Institutions
<b>MAVIM</b>	Maharashtra Arthik Vikas Mahamandal
<b>MCCIA</b>	Maratha Chamber of Commerce Industries & Agriculture
<b>MIDC</b>	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation
<b>PMR</b>	Poona Metropolitan Region
<b>XLSTAT</b>	Statistical Analysis in Microsoft Excel

# Chapter -1

## Why this topic?

### 1.1 Introduction

The present study is to find out the impact of microfinance schemes in economic development of Self-help groups (SHG) in Pune metropolitan area.

As Mahatma Gandhi used to say, “India lives in villages” The development of villages and slum area in cities is a precondition for balanced economic development of the country. The basic requirements of economic growth are savings, investments and expanding markets for industrial products, ultimately depending development of rural and slum area of cities India. Microfinance is a tool for reducing poverty depending on local circumstances. Poverty is often the result of low economic growth and high population growth.

Microfinance extends hapless people access to financial services such as savings, loans, micro-insurance and money transfer services. People living in poverty, need a different range of financial services to run their businesses, build assets, manage risks and smooth consumption.

Hapless people usually address their need for financial services through a variety of financial relationships, by and large informal. Credit is available from informal moneylenders, but normally at a high cost to borrowers. Savings services are available through a diversity of informal relationships like rotating savings, savings clubs and credit associations, and other mutual savings societies. But these tend to be wandering and somewhat insecure. Conventionally, banks or financial institutions have not considered hapless people to be a feasible market because they consider risk factor are more to recover the money.

### 1.2. Self- Help Group

Self- Help Group (SHG) is now a familiar idea. It is now almost two decade old. It is reported that the SHGs have a role in hastening country’s economic growth. SHGs have now evolved as a drive.

Members of the SHGs are mainly women. Consequently, involvement of women in the country’s economic growth is increasing. They also bring a significant

role in lifting the financial status of their families. This has led to boost the process of women's empowerment.

The SHG-led approach differs from traditional micro-finance in a number of ways. First, it does not exclusively focus on credit or savings but also includes emphasis on social empowerment, outreach, and capacity building. Recognizing that households' lack of human and social capital may prevent them from making good use of financial resources even if they have access to them, program organizers put a strong focus on encouraging the groups to establish regular meetings among group members and group savings.

There is also an emphasis on outreach whereby existing groups are encouraged to help the "leftover poor" in their village to form SHGs. Second, the goal is not to establish a separate micro-finance institution but to use the group to intermediate in dealings with the formal sector and help households to create a "credit history" that will eventually allow them to access regular sources of finance. Finally, federation of SHGs is a central element not only with respect to peer monitoring and diversification of risks on the financial side but federations at village and higher levels are also used to assist in implementation of government programs, help SHGs provide other services -from technical assistance to marketing- and allow members' participation in local government.

**1.3. Conclusion:** Researcher want to know impact of microfinance schemes in economic development of Self-help groups (SHG) in Pune metropolitan area and what are the obstacles in microfinance in economic development of SHG and how these obstacles can be removed in microfinance for economic development of SHG. If we know the obstacles in microfinance in economic development and how to remove these obstacles, it will help the SHG development in faster way, which will reduce the poverty and of course which will also effect for the economic growth of Nation.



## Chapter -2

### Historical Background

#### 2. Historical background

##### **2.1. Micro-finance institutes of Bangladesh**

Bangladesh has been recognized as a trailblazer in the area of micro-finance. Dr. Mehmud Yunus, Faculty of Economics in Chitgaon University of Bangladesh, was an initiator of an action research project 'Grameen Bank'.

The project started in 1976 and it was formally recognized as a bank issued by the government in 1983. Even then it did not have a scheduled status from the central bank of the country, the Bangladesh Bank. The Grameen Bank facilitates loans to the landless poor, particularly women, to promote self-employment. At the close of December 2001, it had a membership of 23.78 lakh and cumulative micro-credit disbursement of TK 14.653 Crore.

(BRAC) Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee <sup>1</sup>, (ASA) Association for Social Advancement and PROSHIKA are the other principal Micro-credit Finance Institutions (MFIs) operating for over two decades and their activities are spread in all the districts of that country. BRAC is the largest NGO of Bangladesh with a total membership of 41.38 lakh. Initially set up in 1972 as a relief organization, it now addresses the issues of poverty alleviation and empowerment of the hapless, especially women, in the rural areas of the country; this institute also works in the area of literacy, human rights and legal education. BRAC has worked significantly in the fields of education, nutrition, health and other support services. PROSHIKA is also active in the areas of literacy, environment, organization building and health, while ASA and Grameen Bank are pure MFIs.

The micro-finance practices of these institutions revolve around five basic characteristics:

1. These institutions primarily have women as their target group.
2. They adopt group approach for achieving their targets. The group approach focuses on organizing the people into small groups and then introducing them to the facility of micro-financing. The MFIs of Bangladesh give a great deal of importance to group solidarity and cohesiveness.
3. Saving is an essential precondition in all these MFIs for availing credit from them.

4. The officials of the Bangladesh MFIs remain present in the weekly meetings of the groups and collect the savings, update the pass books and even disburse the loans.
5. The systems and procedures of the MFIs are quite simple and in tune with the requirements and capabilities of their clients.

## **2.2 Indian Scenario**

India has adopted the Model of Bangladesh's in a modified form. To alleviate poverty and to empower women, micro-finance has emerged as a powerful tool in the new economy. With availability of micro-finance, self-help groups (SHGs) and credit management groups commence to form in India. Thus the movement of SHG has spread throughout in India.

In India, banks are the predominant agency for delivery of micro-credit. In 1970, Illaben Bhat, founder member of 'SEWA' (Self Employed Women's Association) in Ahmadabad, developed a concept of 'women and micro-finance'. The 'Annapurna Mahila Mandal' in Maharashtra and 'Working Women's Forum' in Tamil Nadu and many NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) sponsored groups have followed the path laid down by 'SEWA'. 'SEWA' is a trade union of poor, self-employed women workers.

Since 1987 'Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency (MYRADA) has promoted (CMGs) credit management Groups. CMGs are alike to self-help groups (SHGs). The basic features of this concept promoted by MYRADA are: 1).Voluntarism,2) Affinity,3) Membership and 4) Homogeneity should be limited to 15-20 persons. Aim of the CMG is to bestow social empowerment to women.

In 1991-92 NABARD started promoting (SHGs) self-help groups on a large scale. And it was the real take-off point for the self-help group (SHG) movement. In 1993, the Reserve Bank of India also allowed Self-help groups to open saving accounts in banks. Facility of availing bank services was a major boost to the movement.

The movement of SHG was nourished, in the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Now nearly 560 banks like Bank of Maharashtra ,NABARD , Co-operative Banks ,State Bank of India, Regional rural banks, the Government institutions like

(MAVIM) Maharashtra Arthik Vikas Mahamandal , (DRDA) District Rural Development Agency, Municipal corporations and more than 3024 Non Government organization (NGOs) are collectively and actively involved in the promotion of SHG movement.

### **2.3. SHG model in India**

In India three different models<sup>3</sup> of linkage of SHGs to the Financial Institutions have emerged. They are

- Banks themselves, form and finance the SHGs
- SHGs are formed by NGOs and other agencies, but are financed by banks
- Banks finance SHGs with (NGOs) Non-Government Organizations and other agencies as financial intermediaries.

The second model is the most popular model. Almost three-fourths of all the SHGs follow is model. Only 20% of the SHGs fall under the first and 8% under the third model respectively.

### **2.4. The SHG Movement in Maharashtra**

The concept of SHG was not new to Maharashtra. Beginning with a tiny amount of only 25 paise, the women of Maharashtra from Amravati District had established one Self Help Group (SHG) long back in 1947.

Further in 1988, 'Chaitanaya' Gramin Mahila Bal Sanstha started promoting SHGs in Pune District, Informally.

In Southern part of India, 'SADHAN', 'DHAN' foundation and 'ASA' worked to promote SHGs. But their thrust was on economic aspects only. Whereas in Maharashtra, the NGOs have not only catered to the economic needs of the participants, but also involved in the process of social development. Aim of 'Chaitanaya' is also the same to empower the women in both ways, economically and socially. At Present, numerous NGOs and governmental institutions promote SHGs on a large scale.

## **2.5. Impact of SHG on the process of empowerment of women**

The year 1975 was confirmed as a 'year for women'. Also, the decade from 1975 to 1985 was declared as a 'decade for women'. During this period, the movement for empowerment of women received a fillip. The importance of role of women, which consists 50% of the society, was highlighted in this span of period. It was emphasized that woman should get the same opportunities as that to men.

The year 2001 was declared as a 'year of women empowerment'. Efforts were being made in the direction that women should have a role in all walks of life; and special provisions should be made in the budget for activities related to the development of women. Many schemes were planned and started to be executed, at government level, in respect of women's education, laws regarding prevention of atrocities on women, their participation in economic and political spheres etc. At this juncture, Self-help group movement also started and in a way travel towards women's empowerment began.

## **2.6. What is development?**

Development is a complex issue, with many different and sometimes contentious definitions. A basic perspective equates development with economic growth. The United Nations Development Programme uses a more detailed definition-according to them development is 'to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable, to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the life of the community'.

Achieving human development is linked to a third perspective of development which views it as freeing people from obstacles that affect their ability to develop their own lives and communities. Development, therefore, is empowerment: it is about local people taking control of their own lives, expressing their own demands and finding their own solutions to their problems.

a) **Economic development**:-generally refers to the sustained, concerted actions of makers and communities that promote the standard of living and health of a specific area. Economic development can also be referred to as the quantitative and qualitative changes in the economy. Such actions can involve multiple areas including development of human capital, critical infrastructure, regional competitiveness, environmental sustainability, Social inclusion, health, safety, literacy, and other

initiatives. Economic development differs from economic growth. Whereas economic development is a policy intervention endeavor with aims of economic and social well-being of people, economic growth is a phenomenon of market productivity and rise in GDP. Consequently, as economist Amartya Sen points out: “economic growth is one aspect of the process of economic development.

(b) **Social development:** Explain qualitative changes in the structure and framework of society that help the society to better realize its aims and objectives. Development can be broadly defined in a manner applicable to all societies’ in all historical periods as an ascending movement featuring greater levels of energy, efficiency, quality, productivity, complexity, comprehension, creativity, mastery, enjoyment and accomplishment. Development is a process of social change, not merely a set of policies and programs instituted to achieve some specific results. This process has been going on since the dawn of history. But during the last five centuries it has picked up speed and intensity, and during the last five decades has witnessed a marked surge in acceleration.

The basic mechanism driving social change is increasing awareness leading to better organization. Life evolves by consciousness and consciousness in turn progresses by organization. When society senses new and better opportunities for progress it accordingly develops new forms of organization to exploit these new openings successfully. The new forms of organization are better able to harness the available social energies and skills and resources to use the opportunities to get the intended results.

## **2.7. Concept of Self Help Group**

Self-Help Group generally consists of 10 to 20 women. The women save some money that they can afford. It is a small amount ranging from Rs 10 to 200 per month. A monthly meeting is organized, where apart from disbursement & repayment of loan, formal and informal discussions are held, on many social issues also. Women share their experiences in these groups. The minutes of these meetings are documented and the accounts are written. The president, Secretary and Treasurer are three official posts in any SHG. If the SHGs are connected with some NGOs, they take part in other social activities of those Non-Government Organizations (NGOs).

Of late, the organizational structure of various micro-financial groups is undergoing significant changes. There are thrift groups; Credit management groups, Income generating groups, Self-help groups and Mutual help Groups.

Sometimes the institute that promotes the SHG, itself provides loan facilities. It is called Micro-finance Institute.

## **2.8. Objectives of SHGs**

- a) Basically the SHGs are economic organization<sup>4</sup>. Small funds are raised for day to day needs. The saving groups when transformed to earning groups increase not only the productivity of women but the credibility also.
- b) Doors are widely open to women to understand and gain knowledge about Zila Parishad, Banking, Gram Panchayats, Law and Judiciary, etc.
- c) As economical solutions are available, the family structure is maintained.
- d) SHG is a good way to stop the exploitation of consumers.
- e) Broadening of view is a major gain. The ascending order of family, group, village, Tehsil, Zilla, Zone, State, Nation, World, makes the vision global.
- f) SHG Develops self-confidence in members.
- g) A common platform is made available for a dialogue and sharing of views.

## **2.9. Special Features of SHG**

SHG is an organization with fundamental principles like democratic approach and common decision-making, transparency, self-helping, repayment of loans and group development. The credibility of the groups is dependent on these principles.

Economic progress as well as total development and creating mutual trust among the members is the maxim of SHG.

## **2.10. Purposes behind promoting SHGs**

The fundamental aim of promoting SHGs is poverty alleviation and to achieve empowerment of women.

The recent trends show significant changes in the promotional strategies for the SHGs. Financial needs like banking, saving, insurance etc. getting subsidies,

building organizations to gain political power also, are the purposes behind some of the SHGs.

Today like India & Bangladesh, SHG movement is spreading in other Asian countries and Latin America, Africa etc. (SHG) Self-help Group movement has got importance in the social movement.

### **2.11 NABARD as facilitator of microfinance**

NABARD had assigned to itself the role of a facilitator and a mentor of the initiative. The focus was on bringing in various stakeholders on a common platform, building capacity among them to take the movement forward while extending 100% refinance to all banks participating in the programme. A large number of seminars, workshops and training programme were organized to create awareness about microfinancing among the stakeholders-the bankers, the government agencies, the NGO partners and more importantly the SHG members. The NGOs that played the key role in organizing and nurturing the SHGs as the Self Help Promoting institutions –later joined by many others including the rural financing institutions, Farmers clubs, etc. were encouraged by way of promotional grant assistance by NABARD for taking up such work. The phenomenal growth of SHG-Bank linkages programme during the last 20 years owe a great deal to these promotional efforts, actively supported by NABARD and participated by the stakeholders. The rapid growth of the SHG linkage programmes and their success in taking financial services to the poor, led to their recognition as the most important tool for financial inclusion-the main focus of XI Five year Plan. Simultaneously, efforts were also on to experiment innovative initiatives to improve the efficacy and extend the reach of the programme with the involvement of all microfinance practitioners facilitated by NABARD.

**2.12. In Conclusion-** The concept of Self Help Group is not new. But the project started in 1976 and it was formally recognized as a bank issued by the government in 1983. Even then it does not have a scheduled status from the central bank of the country, the Bangladesh Bank. The Grameen Bank provides loans to the landless poor, particularly women, to promote self-employment. At the end of December

2001, it had a membership of 23.78 lakh and cumulative micro-credit disbursement of TK 14.653 crore.

Today like Bangladesh & India, SHG movement is spreading in other Asian countries and Latin America, Africa etc. SHG movement has got importance in the economic and social movement.



## **Chapter –3**

### **Research Design and Methodology**

Research in common parlance refers to a search for knowledge. The advanced Learner's Dictionary of current English provides the meaning of research as "a careful investigation or inquiry especially through the search for new facts in any branch of knowledge." Redman and Mory<sup>1</sup> define research as a "systematized effort to gain new knowledge" Some people consider research as a movement, a movement from known to unknown. It is actually a voyage of discovery. We all possess the vital instinct of inquisitiveness because, when the unknown confronts us, we wonder and our inquisitiveness makes us probe and attain more and better understanding of the unknown.

This chapter explains the research design and overall plan for the study. It is concerned with the setting of study, sampling techniques, data collection techniques, tools, pilot study, means used to obtain the needed data and plan for data analysis.

The research design of this topic too consists of a review of the impact of microfinance schemes in economic development of Self-help groups (SHG) in Pune metropolitan area.

#### **3.1-Rationale and Significance of the study**

To justify the importance of the current study, it is important to mention that this area of study is very important for promoting socio-economic development of countries like India, this type of study is essential. It should help to identify the role of microfinancing in uplift of backward rural community

Poverty and unemployment are the major problems of any under developed country and India is no exception. In India, 26.1% population was living below poverty line and the overall unemployment rate is 8.5% at the end of the ninth five year plan. This is because of low growth rate of new and productive employment. At the end of ninth five year plan various schemes were implemented to reduce poverty and to promote gainful self-employment/employment. But the more attractive scheme with less effort is "Self Help Group". Evolution of the information groups of the rural vulnerable poor has been recognised as the people's movement, at the gross root level of fight against poverty and accelerates economic and social development. The

expectations of the SHGs have been focused mainly on improving the financial strength of the poor women by providing easy access to savings and credit besides enhancement of their economic means of livelihood. It is important to know impact of microfinance scheme in economic development of SHGs. It is equally important to examine the impact of microfinance schemes in social development of SHGs.

The present study is significant to understand the nature of these obstacles and to identify measures for removing the obstacles in economic development of SHGs. It is also important to study the utilisation of microfinance and its relationship with living standard of members of SHGs.

The report on the outcome of this study will enrich the literature on this topic. The information and analysis will be useful to microfinancing institutions, Local Self Governments like Pune Municipal Corporation and of course to the SHGs and the society at large.

### **3.2-Objectives of the study**

The main objective of the present study is to find out the impact of microfinance in economic development of Self Help Groups, Keeping this basic approach in mind, the following objectives are identified for the present study.

- 1) To study the impact of microfinance in economic development of Self Help Group members.
- 2) To study the impact of microfinance in social development of Self Help Group Members.
- 3) To know what are the obstacles in microfinance of SHG.
- 4) To know how these obstacles can be removed in microfinance of SHGs.
- 5) To study the utilization of microfinance by SHG and its relationship with living standard of SHG.

### **3.3-Formulation of Hypothesis**

During Last few years, the topic of Microfinance scheme in economic development of Self-help Groups has generated a lot of interest in the corporate sector and finance sector. As stated earlier, a microfinance scheme has always been important for the in improving living

standard of the poor. With a view to conduct research study with this as the objective, the hypothesis to be tested was formulated as follows-

- 1) Utilization of microfinance leads to improving better living standard of SHG members.
- 2) Microfinance, if not utilized properly, can affect the individuals and SHG adversely.

### **3.4- Scope and limitations of the study**

The study is not claimed to be highly comprehensive and the researcher is aware of its limitations. It would be, therefore, important to define at the outset the scope of this study. The present study covers the SHGs in Pune metropolitan area. The geographical scope of the study is limited to the Pune metropolitan area. All the SHGs in the present study survey are from this area. This study also covers the study of impact of microfinance scheme in economic development of SHGs in Pune area and the scope of the present study is limited to understand the nature of obstacles and how obstacles in economic development of SHGs can be removed.

### **3.5- The Sources of Data**

Broadly, researcher has relied on two sources of information on the present topic; the literature on the micro finance in economic development of SHGs and the survey.

The literature on this subject is in the form of articles, research papers, reference journals, reference books and thesis and information available on the internet.

The survey work has consisted of personal interviews with members of SHGs in Pune Metropolitan area. The questionnaire was framed for this purpose and it was filled up in the course of interview. The factual information regarding the study had to be gathered from the relevant literature.

In brief, for the purpose of the study, survey method was used for collection of primary data with the help of a questionnaire. The questionnaire was administered to the individual of the selected sample and their responses about themselves have been recorded. The collected and recorded responses were through personal interview with each and every selected member of the SHGs. Their views and opinions have been taken into consideration.

### **3.6- Sampling frame and sample design-**

The study includes a sample of 100 SHGs spread over of the Pune Metropolitan area. Before identifying the sample member, sample frame was prepared. This sample frame constituted of SHGs from Pune Municipal Corporation area (Except Pune Cantonment & Khadki Cantonment). While selecting the respondents care has been taken to have proper representation. In order to overcome biases, the researcher has selected SHGs by cluster sampling method.

A Total of 8300 SHGs in the city as per registered in Pune Municipal Corporation (Except Pune Cantonment & Khadki Cantonment) as on 23 Aug 2012, were divided in four zones.

Total Register SHGs are 8300 out of that currently working 1200 SHGs. 500 SHGs are continuously working from last 3 years. By using cluster sampling method researcher has divided in four clusters. 25 SHGs were selected from each cluster by using the simple random method. 05 respondents were selected from each selected SHGs by using the convenience sampling method. All respondents were members of SHGs (i.e. 05 respondents x 100 SHG). Total 500 members were selected as respondents. Sample size is 20% i.e. 100 SHGs.

### **3.7- Details of questionnaire**

A structured questionnaire was designed to extract information about the objectives. A questionnaire was developed on the basis of pilot study, discussion with SHG members, literature review and objectives of the study. The questionnaire consists of 25 questions with multiple choice answers and open ended questions based on the different criteria such as profile of self-help group, income, expenditure, saving, loans, repayment, literacy level of children, type of house, self-confidence, reaction to social evils, behavioural change and health, water supply and sanitation, obstacles in economic development, etc.

In addition to the questionnaire, primary information has been also collected through discussions with the Microfinance organisation officials, respondents and personal observations made by the researcher during the interactions with them. This information has been used in appropriate places while analysing the data and for arriving at appropriate conclusions and suggestions.

### **3.8- About Pilot Study-**

The Pilot Study is an exploratory study done preliminarily, to help in refining the problem, to develop or refine hypothesis or test and to refine the data collection methods. It is always desirable, if at all possible, to conduct a pilot study before administering a self-completion questionnaire or structured interview schedule to the selected sample. In fact, the desirability of piloting such instrument is not solely to do with trying to ensure that questions operate well, piloting also has a role in ensuring that questions operate well, piloting also has a role in ensuring that the research instrument as a whole functions well. Pilot study may be particularly crucial in relation to research based on the self-completion questionnaire, since there will not be an interviewer present to clear up any confusion. Also, with interview, persistent problems may emerge after a few interviews have been carried out and these can then be addressed. Considering this fact, researcher has also conducted a pilot study. A pilot study was conducted on 40 respondents for the feasibility of the study.

The objectives of the pilot study were-

- 1) To assess the feasibility of the tool.
- 2) To test the tool for content and language.
- 3) To assess the time taken for the study and
- 4) To identify the problems expected during data collection.

The important observations during the pilot study were recorded and necessary corrections were made in the questionnaire.

### **3.9- Method of Data Analysis and statistical tools used-**

The statistical techniques such as tabulations, graphs, charts and diagrams are used for presentation of data and mean, standard deviation, co-efficient of correlation, Chi square test for testing the hypothesis are used for data analysis and interpretation by using the SPSS Software.

### **3.10- Chapter scheme of the study report**

The present study report has been arranged in the following sequence of chapters-

- 1) Chapter-I -Introduction

- 2) Chapter-II -Historical Background
- 3) Chapter-III -Research Design and Research Methodology
- 4) Chapter-IV-Review of Microfinance
- 5) Chapter-V- A Profile of study Area
- 6) Chapter-VI- Statistical Analysis and Data Interpretation
- 7) Chapter-VII- Major findings, Conclusions and Suggestions

Bibliography

Annexure

### **3.11References:**

- 1) Redman &Mory, “Methods of scientific Research.” McGraw Hills, NY (2000)
- 2) Kothari, C. (2007). Research methodology methods & techniques.(Second ed., P. 1, 233).  
Delhi: New Age International (P) Limited
- 3) SGHs Registered in Pune Municipal Corporation Register viewed on 23 Aug 2012.

## **Chapter –4**

### **Review of Microfinance**

A search for knowledge cannot yield something meaningful if its relation with the existing knowledge has not been examined. A research study is never conducted in a vacuum. So attempt should be made as far as possible , to find out to what has already been done, what is still to be done and in what direction the proposed study is going to search for the new. First of all, a gap should be marked and then an attempt should be made to bridge the gap on the basis of the new facts. If this exercise is not done at the initial stage, the final outcome may result only in duplication of work already done, thus the findings may signify nothing. A review of literature gives both a thematically as well as methodological direction.

Review of literature is broad, comprehensive, in depth, systematic and critical (review) of scholarly publications, unpublished scholarly print materials, audio-visual materials and personal communications, such a review of literature is key step in management research process. It refers to an extensive, exhaustive and systematic examination of publications relevant to the research project.

Every research study is built on past knowledge and is an outcome of constant human endeavour. No research study can progress in isolation of other studies done in similar field. Review of related literature addresses the important need to inform the researcher as to the main findings, trends, areas of the debate and controversies neglected areas and suggestions for additional research. It can help in organizing thoughts, giving shape to ideas and gaining new insights. It is not enough to test one's own ideas, researcher is thus given a chance to access his or her ideas in the context of others and replicate external or modify them in terms of establishing thinking. Considering this fact, in this study, researcher has also tried to take some review of articles, published in various journals, magazines, thesis and published books etc.

In the subsequent paragraphs an attempt is made to review the literature pertaining to impact of microfinance schemes in economic development of Self Help Groups.

#### **4.1- Review of Literatures published in various Journals, Magazines, Thesis and books etc.**

1) An article, titled “Socio-Economic impact of microfinance on rural development of Pondicherry” by M. Meganathan and M Arumugam, published in Pinnacle Research Journal (2012)<sup>1</sup>[**J. Ref. No.6, P/160**]. In this article authors has explained that the Self Help Group is a programme which is able to reach the vulnerable poor at affordable cost and can help the poor become self-employed. It also depicts that rural women after joining group access or enjoy all kinds of social amenities like medical facilities, water supply services, schools for children, and there is a rise in their self-confidence level, communication skills, decision making skill and transport facilities. In researcher’s opinion it’s talked about after join the Self Help Group help in developing social status and self-confidence among the poor rural women.

2) An article titled, “Microfinance, Self-help Groups and Empowerment in Maharashtra” published in ASARC Working Paper (2007) by R. Gaiha & M. A. Nandhi<sup>2</sup>,[**J. Ref. No.7, P/160**] in this article author has stated that, the benefits of microfinance through self-help groups, based on a specially designed survey in selected villages in Pune district. While the benefits in terms of higher income, consumption, and savings matter for the poor, the focus here is broader, as an attempt is made also to assess some key dimensions of women’s empowerment- defined broadly as expansion of freedom of choice and action to shape their own lives. While the targeting of microfinance through SHGs was unsatisfactory in terms of an income criterion, it was better in terms of other indicators of deprivation such as low caste, landlessness and illiteracy. What is, however, noteworthy is that the loans were used largely for health and education of children and for production-related expenses- especially by the disadvantaged. Using different methods and data sources, various dimensions of empowerment were confirmed. Some of the mechanisms involved in it were identified and assessed. Not only do SHGs benefit from the presence of networks, the former also contribute to trust, reciprocity and associational capital (e.g. through strengthening of local institutions). Domestic violence was reduced. However, greater responsibilities for women also involved longer hours of work. In



Researcher's opinion it's talked about after microfinance to the Self Help Group, empowerment of the poor rural women has been increased.

3) An article, titled, "Impact of Self Help Groups on empowerment of women: A study of Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu" by Lakshmi R and Vadivalagam G<sup>3</sup> published in the Journal of Management Science(ISSN 2250-1819), Vol.1.Issue 2, page-43-54,2011[J. Ref. No.8, P/160]. In this article author has stated that the main reason for joining the SHG is not merely to get credit .It is an empowerment process, after joining the SHG the women are economically and socially empowered. This empowerment cannot be transferred or delivered .It must be self-generated such that it enables those who are empowered to take control over their lives. As cited by Karl, Empowerment is a process of awareness and capacity building leading to greater participation, to greater decision making power and control, and to transformative action. In Researcher's opinion it's talked about after joining, the Self Help Group, empowerment of rural women has been increased.

4) An article, titled, "Micro finance and women empowerment: Does Self-help group empower women" by Das S<sup>4</sup>, published in IJMBS, Vol 2 Issue 2,Page-71-79, 2012[J. Ref. No.9, P/161]. In this article the author stated that using empowerment policy, developers should address the gender issues as the role of women is important for policies aimed at supporting the women's movement. Women are very much interested in education and improving their personal skill and competencies and this offers scope to policy developers to devise new education programs to help women improve the level of off form, business, technical and economical skills they need. In Researcher's opinion it's talked about after joining the Self Help Group, empowerment of rural women has been increased.

5) An article titled, "Socio Economic impact through Self-help Groups," by Amutha D, published in Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development, Vol.2,No. 6,2011[J. Ref. No.10, P/161]. In this article author has stated that, in some areas they are functioning effectively wherein in other areas they face problems .Since women do achieve economic empowerment, this policy measures can contribute a lot to the Nation. In Researcher's opinion it's talked about after joining

the Self Help Group, empowerment of rural women has increased in some area but in some areas they face problems.

6) K.G. Karmakar (1999) in his study "Rural credit and self-help Groups: Microfinance needs and concepts in India",[**B. Ref. No.1, P/160**], examines the existing credit delivery system in India with special reference to the credit needs of the rural poor. He studies the importance of the micro-credit needs for tribal women in rural areas and the micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector in Orissa. The study focuses on the availability, credit requirements and the problem faced by the tribal people in availing of it. It is felt that the setting up of micro-enterprises particularly in the non-farm sector would go a long way in reducing poverty in rural areas. According to him, the micro-credit approach through self-help group would be the only best mechanism to deliver credit to the rural poor. In Researcher's opinion it talks about the Self Help Group availing microfinance would go a long way in reducing poverty in rural areas.

7) Puhazhendhi (2000)[**B. Ref. No.3, P/160**] in his study reviews the progress of the SHG-bank linkage program in Tamil Nadu and assesses the socio-economic impact of the program on the group members. The study was conducted by the NABARD in Tamil Nadu and covered 70 SHGs promoted by four major Nosing Researcher's opinion it talks about impact on socio economic conditions after microfinancing the to SHG in Tamil Nadu.

8) Puhazhendhi and Satyasai (2000)[**B. Ref. No.4, P/160**] assessed the living conditions of SHG members after they were linked to banks. The study covered 560 members household of 223 SHGs from 11 states. These states spanned the central, southern, northern, western and eastern region of the country. The findings showed that the social impact of the post-SHG period was such that there was an increase in self-worth, in communication, an increased awareness of social evils. This was tested by asking questions about the abuse of women in films and a small decrease in family violence. In Researcher opinion people talk about the improved living conditions after joining the SHG & availing of benefits of microfinance.

9) N.P.Y. Raman (2000)[**B. Ref. No.5, P/160**] in his work "self-help groups the Kerala experiments" shares his research experience of the Primary Agricultural co-operative society of Kerala with self-help groups. His study shows that though both the groups avail themselves of the loan for the same purpose, the recovery of loans from the self-help groups is 95 to 100 form primary agricultural co-operative society. The reason cited was that the members of the self-help groups are to bear only 4.5 percent rate of interest against the usual 9.5 percent interest after deducting the State Government incentive of 5 percent. The low rate of interest and the Government incentives make a large difference between the income and profitability of the members covered under Self-Help Groups while others are not SHG covered by the self-help groups. The sample study shows that only 10 percent of the members of the primary agricultural co-operative society have been brought under the concept of self-help groups. Even among these, only 60-70 percent are actually benefited by the scheme and the rest are cultivators of crops other than food grains, fruits and vegetables. He proved in his study that the self-help group concept has not only apparently reduced the poverty but also yielded encouraging results. The self-help groups' concept has created a positive impact on the functional efficiency of the primary Agricultural Co-operative Society as well. In Researcher's opinion the low rate of interest and the Government incentives make a large difference between the income and profitability of the members covered under self-help groups (SHG).

10) H.C. Sharma (2000) in his study "Forest Policy-Role of SHGs",[**J. Ref. No.11, P/161**] studied the role of self help groups in the development of the tribal people. According to him, self-help groups have a flexibility of approach and working, but they have failed to develop a work culture, which is acknowledged by the tribal themselves. He is of the opinion that better coordination is required from the voluntary agencies and the government departments for its better performance. In Researcher's opinion better coordination is required from the voluntary agencies and the government departments for SHG's better performance.

11) K.R. LakshmiKandon6 (2000), in his study titled "Self-help groups in the life of Rural poor - A Philibhit case study",[**A. Ref. No.76 P/169**] stated that most of the membership of the self-help groups consisted of small landholders and agricultural laboures. Out of the 74 self-help-groups studied, 57 were women's groups and 17

were men's groups. The strength varied from ten to twenty and weighed heavily towards the larger figure. The SRESOC organized self-help groups in that district. Among all the self-help groups, only 11 were sanctioned loans successfully from the lead bank of the district, (Bank of Baroda), and the amount varied from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 30,000/-. He is of the opinion that facilities for entrepreneurial development are available within the group only at the micro level as compared to the large basic functions such as market study, providing resources, general production management and marketing management. The literacy rate of the member of some self-help groups has improved from 5 percent to 90 percent, he stated.

12) N. Manimekalai and G. Rajeswari<sup>7</sup> (2000) in their study " Empower of women through self-help groups"[**J. Ref. No.12, P/161**], analysed the women self-help group formed by the non-Governmental organizations in the rural area of Tiruchirappali District for the purpose of promoting rural women through self-employment. The Non-Government Organization namely, Society for Education and Village Action and Empowerment (SEVAE) has been working in 362 villages and helping a total of one lakh women beneficiaries belonging to different avenues of self-employment like, petty businesses, processing, production and service units. In Researcher opinion it's talked about empowerment of women through SHG.

13) S. Sundari and N. Geetha<sup>8</sup> (2000) in their study "Poverty credit and micro-enterprises",[**J. Ref. No.13 P/161**] examine the gender disparity in access to institutional credit. In their opinion, the disparity is gradually narrowing down over a period of time. Hence empowerment of poor rural women will be possible only if they are trained and imparted Skills for a certain job. According to them, skill training includes enterprise development, increased access to credit, new approach to markets and social economic and political strategies and the like. In Researcher opinion empowerment of poor rural women will be possible only if they are trained and imparted Skills for a certain job.

14) Laxmi Kulshrestha (2000),[**J. Ref. No.14, P/161**] in his paper "Microfinance: The New Development Paradigm for poor rural women", points out that the lack of capital is a serious constraint to the development of rural women. Often, the barriers

like legal provisions, loan policies and procedures make credit inaccessible to women. Studies have shown that credit can help women to take up farm-related activities and the income generated from credit given to women can be expected to be spent for wellbeing of the household. This novel innovative approach of microfinance emphasizes financial intermediation with self- sustainability of institutions.

15) A.P. Sebastian Titus<sup>10</sup> (2000) in his study, "Promotion of women empowerment through self-help groups"[**J. Ref. No.15, P/161**], examines the promotion of women entrepreneurs through self-help groups. According to him, the women entrepreneurs who have started small enterprises expand them into large scale units. Self-help groups have made readymade garments and exported them. A women self-help group in Dindigul district run a unit providing agro services with a total turnover of Rs. 12 lakhs or more per annum. But most of the other self-help groups are not able to reach up to the expectations. Some of the reasons cited were (i) non availability of funds for investment,(ii) dearth of technical and managerial skills, (iii) inability to manage the labour force, (iv) dual role burden, lack of professionalism, (v) gender bias and the like. In Researcher's opinion about Promotion of women empowerment through self-help groups.

16) J. Venkatesh and K. Kala<sup>11</sup> (2000) in their work "Self-help groups: A Tool to boost up women Empowerment "Identify SHG as a potential pathway to alleviating poverty[ **J. Ref. No.16, P/161**]. The number of poor women and men who are enrolling in SHGs all over rural India has been increasing remarkably. They are not only active in thrift and credit management but are also taking up their activities, such as natural resource management and development, literacy, knowledge management, nutritional security etc. SHGs lay the foundation for self-reliance through building even of institutions, which have the capacity to generate employment opportunities for the rural poorest and lead to job led economic growth. In Researcher's opinion it talks about the self-help group model that has been identified as a potential pathway to alleviating poverty.

17) Dadhich C.L.<sup>12</sup> (2001) [**J. Ref. No.17, P/162**] in his study on micro finance: A panacea for poverty alleviation analysed the performance of SHGs formed by Oriental Bank of micro lending and underlined that the project has established beyond

an iota of doubt, that properly designed and effectively implemented microfinance can be a means not only of alleviating poverty and empowering women but also is a viable economic and financial proposition. However, there is scope for further refinement. The positive and liberal approach adopted by the central banking authority of the country will surely facilitate the further improvement and development of microfinance system in India.

18) T.R. Gurumurthy<sup>13</sup> (2002), in his work "SHGs Economic Empowerment through self-reliance"[**J. Ref. No.18, P/162**], studied the micro credit funding agencies and the amount sanctioned by them out of the 27000 self-help groups in Tamil Nadu, 54000 are linked with banks and the banks advance credit to them to the extent of Rs. 9 crores. In this view, self-help groups have the power to start a socio economic revolution in the rural areas of this country. In opinion, members of self-help groups must be prepared to undertake entrepreneurial activities at a smaller level with minimum capital requirements. In Researcher's opinion it talks about SHGs Economic Empowerment through micro credit funding.

19) K. Ritu, R.K. Kushwaha and A.K. Srivastava (2003), in the study "Social-Economic Impact through self-help group's"[**J. Ref. No.19, P/162**], examined the functioning of self-help groups in Kanpur Dehat District, Twenty five women from self-help Groups were selected as sample for the study. Ten women members from each self-help groups and ten non-members from the same village were selected as respondents, to study the impact of the self-help groups on their socio-economic status. The results show that there is positive relationship between the self-help groups and the socio-economic status of women.

20) Sabyasachi Das (2003) in his paper concluded that the micro - credit - SHG model has got tremendous attentions in recent years [**J. Ref. No.20, P/162**]. Micro credit is an alternative source of credit for the poor who earlier were considered as non-bankable. The system not only provides credit,(most important input for development) to the poorer section of the society, but also aim for their capacity building. Mr. Sabyasachi Das has also observed that group lending has distinct advantage in the form of excellent recovery rate and improvement in income level. The phenomenal growth of SHGs indicates that the weaker sections of the society are

also capable to sharpen their micro-entrepreneurial skills with the help of their own savings and additional bank credit as needed. He further points out that micro-credit-SHG integrations could be way out for overall rural development via-a-vis poverty alleviation.

21) A. Venkatachalan and A. Jeya Prakash (2004) in their work, "Self-help groups in Dindigul District"[**J. Ref. No.21, P/162**] found that the total savings of the SHGs members in Dindigul District amounted to Rs. 622.99 lakhs. The Sangha Loan Sanctioned to its members is in tune of 4.3 times of savings. In words, the total amount of Sangha loan sanctioned is Rs. 27.20 lakhs. The SHGs in Dindigul District have made a silent revolution for the economic empowerment of poor rural women.

22) Archana Sinha (2004) in her article, "Micro finance for Women's' Empowerment: A perspective"[**J. Ref. No.22, P/162**], puts forward a debate on microcredit for discerning policy makers researchers and development practitioners. She says that understanding the viability of microfinance requires a comprehensive analysis in the right perspective. Micro finance can contribute in solving the problem of inadequate housing and urban services as an integral part of poverty alleviation programmes. The challenge lies in finding the level of flexibility in the credit instrument that could make it match the multiple credit requirements of the low income borrowers without imposing unbearably high cost of monitoring its end use upon the lenders. According to her a promising solution is to provide multiple purpose loans or composite credit for income generation, housing improvement and consumption support.

23) Das and Rimjhim Mousumi (2004) [**J. Ref. No.23, P/162**] in his article concluded that micro finance has now become a medium financial weapon for the poor to fight against poverty. Many big and small institutions are taking part in this revolution of microfinance vigorously. Still it has a long way to become successful. Many programmes from 'Garrebi Hatao' to IRDP were started by the government enthusiastically but they were not able to achieve their objectives. The reason behind this is poor follow up, lack of management and inadequate participation from the government as well as people. No programme can ever get its desired result unless

and until there is co-ordination and cooperation between the government and the beneficiaries.

24) Mrs. M. Selvachandra<sup>19</sup> (2004) [**J. Ref. No.24, P/162**]in his paper – ‘Microfinance through self-help’ concludes that Banking through SHGs and the existing decentralized formal banking network includes several organizations in the formal and non-formal sectors, as banking partners of allow for large scale outreach of microfinance services to the poor in India. These banking services are made available at low cost, also made easily accessible and flexible enough to meet the needs of poor people. The proper promotion of the scheme will be help to drive away poverty from our country. Thus the SHG bank linkage is a boon to the poor and, for bank, a via media to reach the needy in large numbers in the process of economic development. In Researcher’s opinion it’s a talk about the SHG bank linkage as boon to the poor and for bank a via media to reach the needy in large numbers in the processes of economic development.

25) M. Sheik Mohamed<sup>20</sup> (2004) in his article –“Self Help group for the success of woman entrepreneurs” stated that, as UNO Secretary General, Kofi Annan, has stated " [**J. Ref. No.25, P/162**]Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance." This recognition is currently missing in India. Transforming the prevailing social discrimination against women must become the top priority and must happen concurrently with increased direct action to rapidly improve the social and economic status of women. In Researcher’s opinion it talks about Self Help Group for the success of woman entrepreneurs.

26) K. Manoharan Nair and Giriya<sup>21</sup> (2005) in their article, "Microfinance - The New Development paradigm for poverty eradication and women empowerment"[**J. Ref. No.26, P/162**], state that experience has shown that many of poverty alleviation programmes organized through credit channels have not achieved the required success. Hence to bridge the gap between the demand & supply of funds in the lower rungs of rural economy, the microfinance schemes of NABARD have made a smooth foray into the role played by microfinance in eradicating poverty and empowering women to manage the enterprises.



27) C.S. Reddy<sup>22</sup> (2005) in his work, "self-help groups: A key stone of microfinance in India" [**J. Ref. No.27, P/163**], infers that microfinance has evolved over the past quarter century across India into various operating forms and to varying degree of success. One such form of micro finance has been the development of the self-help group's movement based on the concept of "Self Help"; small groups of women have formed into groups and operate a 'saving first' business model whereby the member's savings are used to fund loans. The results from these self-help groups (SHGs) are promising and have become a focus of inters examination as it is proving to be an effective method of poverty reduction. In Researcher's opinion it talks about SHG as a key stone of microfinance in India which provide an effective method of poverty reduction.

28) M. Soundarapandian<sup>23</sup> (2006) [**J. Ref. No.28, P/163**]in his paper, analysed growth of SHGs and the role of microfinance in developing the rural entrepreneurship and he further suggested that though there is a positive growth rate of SHGs in states but in terms of SHGs, there is a wide variation among states. Linkages of banks with SHGs are found impossible for these variations. In Researcher's opinion it talks about role of microfinance for SHG in developing the rural entrepreneurship.

29) Kalavati Kamble and Gangadhar B. Sonar (2006) in their work, "The Role of SHGs in Women Empowerment study on selected SHGs promoted by voluntary organization in Gulbarga District of Karnataka" [**J. Ref. No.29, P163**]studies the role of socio-economic empowerment of women. The socio-economic conditions of the SHG women are improving to a significant level irrespective of different backgrounds. Earlier they used to be home and not exposed to the society and were part of the system. Now they can come out and approach the government machinery, conduct meeting, to signature & more importantly have a good amount of money in their hand. SHGs are mostly focused from financial aspects rather social one. This trend is more in the SHGs promoted under government programme. The fact that self-help groups, are increasingly attracting younger generation, this generation not only needs social and economic empowerment but also assertive capacity, freedom from atrocities and a new self-image to claim themselves as fully human.

30) Renu Verma (2008) in her article concludes that microfinance is expected to play a significant role in poverty alleviation and rural development [**J. Ref. No.30,P/163**]. Microfinance has, in the recent past become one of the more promising ways to use core development funds to achieve the objectives of poverty alleviation. Further he stated that certain microfinance programs have gained prominence in the development field and beyond. The ultimate aim is to attain social and economic empowerment. These microfinance institutions may very well have had a major impact on improving the standard of living of millions of poor people as well as on promoting economic development. Thus microfinance has become one of the most effective interventions for economic empowerment of the poor.

31) M.A. Lokhande (2008) in his work "Socio-economic impact of micro financing through self-help groups in Maharashtra Region" [**J. Ref. No.31, P/163**], observed that microfinance for micro enterprises can be one of the most effective poverty reducing instrument. The need of the hour is to promote more and more microfinance institutions and strengthen them so as to provide more service to the needy poor people. These small business activities can be started mostly based on local resources. In order to give impetus to micro entrepreneurial activities by poor people in rural as well urban areas, microfinance institutions should be promoted to provide adequate, regular microcredit to the needy entrepreneurs. Microfinance programme is the most promising strategic weapon for attacking poverty by way of providing development funds to so for neglected target groups. If poor people are given opportunities to undertake entrepreneurial activities supported by proper access to credit. It will certainly enable them to come out of poverty trap. Thus development of microfinance strengthens not only rural sector but also the financial system of the country as a whole.

32) I.P. Tripathi and R.P. Gupta (2008) in their work say that, "Microfinance - The Emerging Horizons." [**J. Ref. No.32, P/163**]. The most important form of microfinance is credit, targeted to poor people who are also talented entrepreneurs. If these people gain access to credit, they will expand their business, stimulate local economic growth and hire their less entrepreneurial labours, resulting in fast economic development. While this approach has had significant results in the cities of the developing world. It has failed to reach the majority of poor people, who are rural subsistence farmers,

with little if any, non-farm income. As urban-rural income inequalities continue to rise in the developing world, this result is increasingly viewed with dissatisfaction. A new microfinance paradigm is taking shape, with a goal of developing full 'service for profit' banks for all poor people. These banks will be able to support their client's efforts to control family risk as well as capitalize on business opportunities. They will offer savings, insurance, remittance services and personal & business loans, to help clients grow their assets while increasing their incomes.

33) J.B. More (2008) in his article –“SHG - The way of Eradication of poverty” interpret that India is a country of villages. [**J. Ref. No.33, P/163**] Hence the beginning of the development of India should be started from the rural indict. Though India is developing towards mighty power. 25 percent of people of the country are below poverty line. In the same way, the women in rural area are efficient and they are busy in household work only. Some of the women are doing full work, looking after the cattle and cleaning etc. The rural women have the limitations due to the different reasons such as less education, lack of technical and skill based knowledge and man dominated culture that's why they could not participate in the development of the rural area. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was started on 15th April 1999 by the Govt. of India, in which self-help groups were established to participate the development of rural area. In this programmes, persons of the same thoughts at least 10 and maximum 20 come together and form the self-help groups, enthusiastically to work for self-employment and eradicate their poverty, self-help group movement was started in Maharashtra to increase income of families which are below the poverty line, to solve the financial problem of the women in rural area to develop rural area by taking the functional support of women.

34) K.P. Bairagi and H.L. Ghorpade (2008) in their paper "Self-help group - A Microfinance: Emerging horizon", [**J. Ref. No.34, P/163**]stated that the microfinance is on important source of income for poor for their socio-economic development. SHG is one of the important agencies providing microfinance to the poorest in the society. The objectives of SHG are not only to provide finance to poor but also to promote the habit of saving to build mutual confidence among members. To fulfill financial needs of the poor, to improve communication among the people living at same places or village and organize work to solve their problem. Formation of SHG

will encourage the rural and urban poor to uplift their socio-economic status. There should be a positive role of NGO and strict regulation of administration of SHG. Today more than 30 lakhs SHG's are working in India. The total membership of SHG's is all about 450 lakhs (men and women). The SHG's have provided Rs. 1500 crores as an internal loans to their members NABARD has refinanced to Bank about Rs. 4000 crores against SHG loan till 2005. Thus systematic management of SHG will help to remove poverty of rural population.

35) Gurmeet Singh<sup>30</sup> (2009) in his paper, "Microfinance - An Innovative Rural credit system" [**J. Ref. No.35, P/163**] studied that in March 2001, 71% of the linked SHG were from southern India consisting of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Tamil Nadu. The share of southern region has come down over the years but is still as much as 44%. Many states such as Uttar Pradesh and Bihar with high incidence of poverty shown poor performance under programme. So it is finally clear that the role of micro finance institutions is very important in rural development & poverty eradication. It is in this context that one needs to appreciate the role played by microfinance institutions, Government, NGOs and social organizations.

36) Divy, Ninad Koul and GireshMoha (2009) in their paper, "Women's self-help groups and microfinance", [**J. Ref. No.36, P/164**] studied that the SHG helped the rural womenfolk in improving their socio-economic status as well as state of their awareness and self-dependency. It was more crucial for women of tribal communities for sustenance of their family. The biggest concern was that the groups are more of credit management (CMG) nature and the meetings were mostly limited to collection of monthly saving and disbursement of loans. It is essential to guide the other family members of the women members about importance of SHG and microfinance so that they support the group. Over dependency on office bearers or NGO worker needs to be curbed and every member should be made aware of responsibilities and duties within the group. Absence in meetings and delay in submission of monthly savings and repayment of loan can be best tackled by building suitable peer and group pressure when bank loan is provided at right time. Other activities done at right time and ensuring that the women members become more self-dependent leads to sustainability of the groups and can ensure the alleviation of rural poverty in the longer run.

37) M.A. Lokhande (2009) in his paper, "Microfinance Initiatives in India", [**J. Ref. No.37, P/164**] observes microfinance programme has a significant role to play in Indian economy for boosting micro entrepreneurial activities for creating production assets along with employment generation. So, in order to cover all the poor households, particularly BPL households there is need for providing full support to the government financial institutions and NGOs SHGs programme. So for the SHGs bank linkage programme has been much successful in achieving quantitative targets. The need of the hour is to match the programme more qualitatively that is enriching to lives of poorest of the poor in context of globalized socio-economic environment. Political interference in the functioning of self-help group should be avoided. Around 90% of the aggregate groups are women self-help groups. These groups have to face problems such as indifferent attitude of bank officers, exploitation, promoting NGOs, lack of marketing facilities for product/services. This bottleneck should be rooted out on priority basis. Women groups should be given responsibility of running Anganwadi, fair price shops so that they become permanent entities. The banks and the respective NGO should nourish and develop the SHGs by providing financial assistance; organizing skill based training programmes in rural as well as semi urban area.

38) Rao, Jitendra Ahir (2009) in his article - "Rural women empowerment through microfinance", [**J. Ref. No.38, P/164**] concluded that small loans can make good business sense among the women. It has been noticed that women in particular stand to gain a lot from microfinance because it gives them an independent means of generating wealth and becoming self-reliant in a society that does not offer them much scope for entrepreneurship.

39) Rajesh Kumar Shastri (2009) in his paper microfinance and poverty reduction in India (A comparative study with Asian countries) [**J. Ref. No.39, P/164**] found that creating self-employment opportunities is one way of attacking poverty and solving the problems of unemployment. There are over 24 crore people below the poverty line in our country. The scheme of microfinance has been found as an effective instrument for lifting the poor above the level of poverty by providing them increased self-employment opportunities and making them credit worthy. A basic effort of last

decade, the microfinance objectives in India has reached at the top point similar to Bangladesh. With some effort, substantial progress can be made in taking MFIs to the higher orbit of significance and sustainability. There is need of designing financial sustainable models and increase outreach and scale up operations for poor in India. Rural people are still unaware of banking policies and credit system. So NGOs should communicate to them and share their view with villagers. Banks should convert and build up professional system into social banking system for the poor. Government of India and state governments should also provide support for capacity building initiatives and ensure transparency and enhance credibility through disclosures.

40) C, Paramasivan (2009) in his work - Performance of SHGs in Namakkal District, Tamil Nadu suggests [**J. Ref. No.40, P/164**] that financial inclusion and social exclusive schemes can be implemented and maintained only with the help of active performing SHGs. These emerging sectors are directly related with the society particularly the women. Above all the government may pass a separate act to regulate and restructure the SHGs in future. This study concludes that the performance of SHG in Namakkal District is not up to the expectation level of the researchers.

41) E. Palani and V.M. Selvaraj (2009) in their studies - "Impact of micro credit scheme on women's empowerment", [**W. Ref. No.82, P/169**] concludes that micro credit has provided the rural poor access to finance without the burden of collateral guarantee through SHGs. It has empowered the women folk economically and socially. Though the credit provided is micro in nature, it has produced macro changes in the lives of women who received it. In Researcher's opinion it talks about women's empowerment through microfinance, in SHG.

42) Tonmaya Dev, Arpita Sharma & Other (2009) in their work, "Performance Assessment of self-help groups in Madhubani District, Bihar", [**J. Ref. No.41, P/164**] (None of the SHG members of staff of NGO sakhi) report that they were aware of performance assessment checklist of NABARD. Though, as mentioned by NABARD, this checklist is used for granting loans, it is also adopted to assess performance of SHGs. Moreover, all the SHGs had reported that they require loans and till now they have not availed of loans from bank. In this context, the suggestions provided in the above discussion suggested for improvement of performance of SHGs as per checklist

of NABARD. In Researcher opinion it's talked about. In Researcher opinion it's observed that they require loans and till now they have not availed of loans from bank. In this context, the recommendations provided in the above discussion suggest for improvement of performance of SHGs as per checklist of NABARD.

43) A. Saraswathy, S. Porkodi and M. Bhuvanswari (2009) in their work – “Microfinance in Krinshnagiri District: A tool for poverty alleviation” [W. Ref. No.83, P/170] have stated that microfinance has been recognized as a powerful instrument to address poverty. Apart from the scorching pace of growth, the rapid spread of microfinance (MF) has created competition, to rural moneylenders. In view of the grand success of the programmes now, SHGs are at centre stage in almost every poverty alleviation programme and development programme aimed at poor. SHGs have become the development ambassadors of villages and they symbolize the growing face of rural India. The microfinance sector, like the information technology (IT) sector, has grown rapidly and in many ways, creatively. The experience of many MFI so far strongly suggests that it is possible for these institutions to reach the goal of serving people in extreme poverty without having to sacrifice their profitability. MF is intended for the enlistment of poor farmers, shanty dwellers, jobless youths, women and deprived strata of society.

44) IIPO Economic Intelligence Unit (2010) in its "self-help groups (SHG): means of women empowerment", [A. Ref. No.77, P/169] conclude that growth of SHGs is essential for the members as they ensure better standards of living thereby for the individual; family and social empowerment. Hence the social empowerment by the SHG members in moderate family empowerment achieved by the members in the family. Empowering women is pre-requisite for creating a good nation, were woman is empowered, society with stability is assured. Empowering of women is essential as their thoughts and their value system lead the development of a good family and good society and ultimately a good nation. In spite of various constitutional safeguards and legislative measures as well as numbers of programmes and policies initiated by the government for the betterment of women, no significant development took place in the socio economic empowerment of women.

45) Reeta Rautela, Gaurao Pant and Others (2011) in their study - "Microfinance - A New mantra for rural development", [W. Ref. No.84, P/170] concluded that microfinance is a powerful tool for poverty alleviation and development. In order to declare microfinance success in India, not only do tens of millions of more people need to be reached but those services must have a transformational impact on their lives and those of their family members. For that considerable work and continuous efforts are needed to diversify the service of funding for microfinance to attract more foreign investments for well-established microfinance institutions (MFIs), to use all the possible channels to serve more rural and urban poor, to train its staff as more productive and professional to make it more poverty- focused and profitable. Microfinance services can not only remove their own poverty, but can also serve as a complementary tool within a broader strategy to reduce poverty. In reality, poor people need access to many more financial services than just micro-credit, including a range of micro savings and insurance products these services can protect poor people from the impact of unforeseen crises and emergencies in their household or micro-business, from falling yet further into debt and enable poor household to plan and manage their limited resource more effectively to meet their basic needs. The powerful push behind this huge and increasing support for microfinance indicated that national economic and social impacts are significant and it needs to be examined more closely.

46) V.J.R. Emerlson Moses (2011) [W. Ref. No.85, P/170] in his research paper of economics reported that Jawaharlal Nehru saying "you can tell the condition of the nation by looking at the status of women". Empowerment of women has emerged as an important issues in our country. In India, The further reported that nearly half of the population consists of women. In India their work participation rate is less than half that of men. The role of women in the development of nation is very important nowadays. SHG helps the women in uplifting their living conditions and also encompass the social, economic, educational level to improve their empowerment level. The components of empowerment of women are (i) access to economic resources, (ii) participation in economic decision making, (iii) opportunities for self-development, (iv) participation in socio-political decision making, (v) scope for skill development and (vi) impact on general welfare of the family and community.



47) Rebecca Schaaf (2009) “Financial efficiency or relational harmony? Microfinance through community groups in northeast Thailand” [**J. Ref. No.42, P/164**] *Progress in Development Studies*, April 2010; vol. 10, 2: pp. 115-129 stated that Groups and microfinance facilities are intended to produce a variety of economic, social and political outcomes. However, the debate in the development literature about their effectiveness heightens the importance of exploring whether multidimensional outcomes are actually achieved. Drawing on findings from empirical research in Northeast Thailand, where promotion of groups and microfinance schemes is strong, and this article highlights the need to understand the context and existing relationships within which community groups and microfinance services are situated, in order to identify important characteristics and processes that limit the outcomes of the groups. In particular, the research illustrates how the groups’ operation has resulted in a trade-off in material and relational wellbeing outcomes, as financial efficiency is valued only to the extent that relational harmony can be assured. In Researcher opinion it’s talked about socio-economic development of members of SHG in Thailand.

48) Tonya Knight, Farhad Hossain, and Christopher J. Rees (2009), “Microfinance and the commercial banking system perspectives from Barbados” [**J. Ref. No.43 P/164**] *Progress in Development Studies*, April 2009; vol. 9, 2: pp. 115-125. They stated that by adopting microfinance as a core component in their development aid programmes, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other development groups aim to reduce poverty and also, raise the status of women and disadvantaged communities. Nevertheless, despite its enormous success in tackling poverty, the applicability of microfinance in formal banks remains a major challenge for developing countries, where most of the world's poor reside without access to banking facilities. The authors of this article assume that central banks and the banking sector, in general, can promote good and inclusive financial governance in developing countries by adopting microfinance practice and by integrating pro-poor policies into their banking systems. Focusing on the case of Barbados, the article examines the importance of microfinance for commercial banks. It is argued that the integration of microcredit into the banking and credit schemes of commercial banks and microfinance institutions is a key to promoting good governance.

49) Indunil De Silva (2012) , “Evaluating the Impact of Microfinance on Savings and Income in Sri Lanka:Quasi-experimental Approach Using Propensity Score Matching” Margin: The Journal of Applied Economic Research, February 2012; vol. 6, 1: pp. 47-74. [**J. Ref. No.44, P/164**] the study applied recent advances in propensity score matching methods to assess the impact of microfinance on household income and savings. Results suggest that overall programme for participants’ benefit incidence is indeed pro-poor. With respect to both household per capita income and savings, programme participation definitely has a positive impact for all low-income households. Consequently, this article’s findings have several important policy implications. The large positive impact of participating in microfinance programmes on household income and savings suggests that microfinance programmes may improve household status in terms of wealth. The regressive effect on household per capita income suggests that poorer households do not feel as much the effects of the intervention compared to richer households. The policy implication of this regressive effect might be that for the poorest programme participants, the availability of programme loans and savings schemes may be not sufficient to become highly productive in income-generating activities. The finding of participation in microfinance programmes not being highly effective in terms of savings for richer households highlights the importance of a robust and accurate targeting mechanism for the microfinance programme in Sri Lanka. Against the backdrop of these findings, policy planners and microfinance practitioners could re-examine the targeting approach of microfinance in Sri Lanka. Finally, the principal message that emerges from the study is: there are quantitatively non-negligible, average gains from microfinance on household savings and income, especially for the poor.

50) Dong Hyeon Jung (2008) “Microfinance in India: SHG-Bank Linkage Program”, published in International Area Studies Review September 2008 Vol. 11 no. 2 P-127-152. [**J. Ref. No.45, P/165**] He stated that Microfinance, a provision of small loans (mostly without collateral support) to poor people and accepting tiny savings deposits, has existed in different forms for a long period of time across the world. Modern microfinance was born in Bangladesh in the 1970s, when Professor Muhammad Yunus, an economics professor at University of Chittagong, Bangladesh, and the Nobel Peace Prize Laureate in 2006, began an experimental research project providing credit to the rural poor by establishing Grameen Bank. Today, Grameen

Bank is replicated in five continents and microfinance has shaken up the world of international development. Many banks or banking institutions are now specializing comprehensively in microfinance. In the UN designated the year 2005, as the “International Year of Micro-credit.” The critical device that has brought the success in microfinance is group-lending: this has achieved very high rate of repayment rates, thus, making the lending sustainable. It also transfers the responsibility from bank staffs to borrowers, making lenders feel free from taking high risks. The most common group-lending model in India is “SHG (self-help group)-bank linkages” and it is primarily providing small loans from banks to groups of SHGs. Micro-saving is also its important target. Beside borrowing and saving, SHGs in India play additional roles in spheres of local politics, social harmony, social justice and its contribution to community. While the SHG model and bank-linkage program continue to be popular, many commercial and cooperative banks are now entering into the microfinance market, and there is an India-wide trend towards the formal registration of MFIs (Microfinance institution) as For-profit Non-bank Finance Companies (NBFCs). It also diversifies its activities into the micro-insurances and remittances. The growth of India's microfinance over the past 16 years is remarkable - and it has been accelerated for the last three years, being improved both qualitatively and quantitatively.

51) Benjamin F. Lyngdoh and Ambika P. Pati, (2013) “Impact of Microfinance on Women Empowerment in the Matrilineal Tribal Society of India: An Analysis Using Propensity Score Matching and Difference-in-Difference” [**J. Ref. No.46, P/165**]International Journal of Rural Management, April 2013; vol. 9, 1: pp. 45-69. This study is an evaluation of the impact of microfinance on women empowerment conducted upon clients of the matrilineal tribal society of India that exists in its north east region. It covers a period of five years, where in, data is compiled collected from 300 microfinance women clients (experimental group [EG]) and 150 non-microfinance women clients (control group [CG]). For impact evaluation, Propensity Score Matching (PSM) and Difference-in-Difference (DinD) techniques are applied. PSM ensures a matched sample by balancing the EG and CG on covariates and DinD, the impact of microfinance through economic and socio-political outcomes. The study highlights that microfinance has a positive impact on income, expenditure and savings. It led to an improvement in asset structure, increased access to livestock, micro machines, family wealth and family savings, education, decision-making,

improved mobility, communication skills, voicing of concerns, self-confidence, increased political participation to promote gender equality, etc. In addition, microfinance amount and profile of the clients are important components in influencing impact. Overall, microfinance is a potent tool of women empowerment even in matrilineal tribal settings.

52) Debadutta Kumar Panda (2009), “Assessing the Impact of Participation in Women Self-help Group-based Microfinance: Non-experimental Evidences from Rural Households in India” [**J. Ref. No.47, P/165**] International Journal of Rural Management, October 2009; vol. 5, 2: pp. 197-215. A quasi-experimental design was constructed under which the target group was compared with a selected control group across a set of household variables like income, assets positions, savings, consumption, employment, literacy and migration. A multistage random sampling was used to select 150 cross-sectional samples from Orissa, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh states of India. Descriptive statistics, test of significance by z-statistics and probit model under econometrics were used to measure the impact of participation in the self-help group-based microfinance. The distribution of household income and assets was measured by Gini coefficient and Lorenz curve. The ‘household’ was taken as the unit of analysis. The study concluded with the positive impact on the increase in income, assets position, savings and literacy and in the reduction of migration of rural households. Weak evidence of significant impact of the group-based microfinance on the distribution of household income and assets was found. The participation of women in the self-help group was strongly determined by household income, employment, migration, saving and literacy positions. In Researcher’s opinion it talks about positive impact on the increase in income, assets position, savings and literacy and in the reduction of migration of rural households of member of SHG by using the microfinance.

53) Smita G. Sabhlok (2011), “Development and Women: The Role of Trust in Self-Help Groups” Indian Journal of Gender Studies, June 2011; vol. 18, 2: pp. 241-261. [**J. Ref. No.48, P/165**] This article examines the significance of trust in women’s collective efforts for development through self-help groups (SHGs). Community building efforts cannot ignore the importance of trust among group members and, between group members and organizational members. The article explores the manner

and forms in which trust manifests itself during periods of formation, activity and defunct stages of SHGs in India. Personalised trust forms the centre of the radius of trust in SHGs and it gets extended to generalized and institutionalized trust. Development interventions for communities often aim to build social capital which is an important corollary of trust. Community and group development efforts aimed at building social capital must take into consideration the factors associated with building and generating trust.

54) Michael Lukas Moeller, "History, Concept and Position of Self-Help Groups in Germany" *Group Analysis*, June 1999; vol. 32, 2: pp. 181-194. [**J. Ref. No.49, P/165**] Those responsible for medical care only reluctantly concede the true existence of the duality between highly technical medical support and compassionate medical support. The latter does not receive its fair share of attention. In view of the tremendous expansion of technological quick-fix medicine - driven in part by the demands of patients themselves - the situation will not change. This huge deficit of modern medicine led to the growth of self-help groups. The maxim of self-help groups in the United States - 'Doctors know better than we do how a sickness can be treated. We know better than doctors how sick people can be treated as humans' - expresses in a nutshell, the complementary relationship between self-help groups and medical care. The author's twenty-five years of practical experience in furthering the self-help movement and its work are the background for outlining the development of group self-help, and the current threat of resistance to the dynamic potential of self-help groups. Furthermore, it makes it possible to describe a time-tested model for cooperation between self-help groups and their professional support workers that augments the autonomous group meetings primarily with a so-called general meeting. This mobilizes self-development without leading to new dependencies. The future of medicine and presumably also of psychotherapy is no longer imaginable without dynamic self-help groups.

55) J. Murugesan and R. Ganapathi (2010), "Impact of Micro-Finance on Economic Status of Members of the Self-Help Groups" *Asia Pacific Business Review*, July 2010; vol. 6, 3: pp. 74-87. [**J. Ref. No.50, P/165**]. In olden days, Indian women were mainly rendering services to the family members, particularly to the husband and children. So, women were not allowed to go out for earning income. In

most areas they were not allowed even to go for higher education. India being a country, with 70% of its population belonging to rural sector, depends on agriculture and allied activities. It faces many problems in generating income by the rural mass. Due to climate, sparse rainfall and some other reasons the farmers do not generate adequate income to meet their family needs and suffer a lot perhaps except during harvest. The villagers strive hard to run their family and to satisfy their children's requirements. Due to this reason, the women began to generate income. At present, women contribute a lot for the development of all sectors of the country. Employment gives economic status to women. Economic status increases social status and thereby empowerment. By keeping this in view all the governments try to improve the status of women in all possible ways. SHGs are considered as the main channel for generating income for the women in all areas particularly in rural and semi-urban areas. The growth of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) is evidence of the fact that women are coming out of their shells, shunning their lower citizen status and are using their potentialities and talents for individual and societal benefits. Earlier, SHGs were formed by the less educated womenfolk, but today even educated women are coming forward to form SHGs because of various obvious benefits. In this context, though the SHGs are improving the socio-economic status of women, a specific study is needed for every region because of its unique economic and cultural environment. Therefore, the present study has been carried out with 240 members of SHGs operating in Coimbatore District. Many interesting findings emerge from the present study. Relationship between many independent variables and the dependent variable are statistically tested and are interpreted so as to bring out useful inferences. One of the main findings is that lack of awareness and inability of the members to carry on the activities by themselves. Many practical suggestions have been given in the study for making this massive rural programme a success.

56) Tanya Jakimow (2007), "The Rationale of Self-help in Development Interventions: A Case Study of a Self-help Group Programme in Tamil Nadu" *Journal of South Asian Development*, January 2007; vol. 2, 1: pp. 107-124 [**J. Ref. No.51, P/165**]. Self-help is often perceived as a valuable, if not essential, element of development programmes. At the same time, as a concept, it has generally escaped scrutiny. Two types of claims are made about the benefits of self-help programmes. First, it is suggested that self-help empowers its participants more so than other

externally directed or implemented programmes. The second less vocal claim is the compatibility of self-help with cost-reduction strategies: both in terms of material costs and costs to the prevailing social and economic structure. This article explores these two claims through a case study of a self-help group (SHG) programme in Tamil Nadu, India. It argues that although empowering outcomes are stated as the rationale for self-help, these are often neglected in favour of achieving cost-reduction ones. This is an outcome of the concept of self-help being absorbed into the practices and discourses of the dominant development paradigm. Self-help has thus been divorced from its role in enabling self-direction, and has become the rationale for pressuring the marginalised to take responsibility for improving their own condition within a non-negotiable economic and social structure. Positive impact on the increase in income, assets position, savings and literacy and in the reduction of migration of rural households.

57) Tracey L. Moyle, Maureen Dollard, and Saswata Narayan Biswas (2006), "Personal and Economic Empowerment in Rural Indian Women: A Self-help Group Approach" *International Journal of Rural Management*, October 2006; vol. 2, 2: pp. 245-266 [**J. Ref. No.52, P/166**]. This study examined the empowerment of women by addressing two dimensions: economic empowerment and personal empowerment. One hundred women, aged between 16 and 65 years, participating in self-help groups from two rural Indian villages in North-West India took part in the study. Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected through self-report surveys and interviews, with the analysis yielding contradictory findings. The quantitative data found that working women reported moderate to high levels of collective efficacy, proactive attitude, self-esteem and self-efficacy with no significant reporting of psychological distress. In contrast, examination of the qualitative data revealed positive appraisals of self-worth, purpose and independence and negative appraisals of pressure, challenge and stress. The implications of these findings and the importance of this study are discussed.

58) Tanya Jakimow and Patrick Kilby (2006), "Empowering Women: A Critique of the Blueprint for Self-help Groups in India" *Indian Journal of Gender Studies*, October 2006; vol. 13, 3: pp. 375-400 [**J. Ref. No.53, P/166**]. Development agencies have increasingly regarded 'empowerment' as an essential objective to improve the

well-being of marginalised women in India. The perceived success of self-help group (SHG) programmes in this project has encouraged their widespread application across India, becoming the primary mechanism to empower women. However, this success has often been assumed rather than proven, with evaluations generally lacking a conceptualisation of empowerment based on theoretical understandings of power relations. This article aims to overcome this by evaluating the potential of SHG programmes through the reduction of internal, institutional and social constraints that prevent the marginalised from pursuing their interests. An analysis of the 'normative' model of SHG programmes, and its actual application shows that while SHG programmes have the potential to empower women, this is often not realised through the persistence of 'top-down' approaches in implementation. SHG programmes are further limited in their ability to transform social relations due to their apparent insistence that the marginalised are the only legitimate actors in their own empowerment. Rather than argue for the discontinuation of SHG programmes in India, their potential to empower women can be increased through a 'bottom-up' orientation in implementation, while recognising that in and of themselves SHG programmes cannot reduce all the constraints preventing the pursuit of interests.

59) R. Amudha and C. Vijaya Banu (2009), "Micro Finance — A Tool for Elevation of Social Entrepreneurship through Women Empowerment" *Asia Pacific Business Review*, January 2009; vol. 5, 1: pp. 77-86 [**J. Ref. No.54, P/166**]. The economic development of any country aims at bringing out changes in social life rather than modernization. Micro finance as a strategy involves the provision of a broad range of financial services, such as loans, deposits, payment services, remittances, pension and insurance to poor and low-income households. This study ventures to understand and assess the role that micro finance plays as a tool for elevation of social entrepreneurship through women empowerment. A sample study has been conducted on the self-help groups in Thanjavur District of Tamilnadu, which is covered by agricultural occupation in both urban and rural areas. This study covers 10 villages with a sample size of 174 SHG members. Survey method has been followed to collect the primary data by administering an interview schedule. The result shows that irrespective of age, marital status, family size and number of members, the SHG members are able to venture any business and earn the income.



60) Jamie Morgan and Wendy Olsen (2011), “Aspiration problems for the Indian rural poor: Research on self-help groups and micro-finance” *Capital & Class*, June 2011; vol. 35, 2: pp. 189-212 [**J. Ref. No.55, P/166**]. They have stated how poor rural households in India are increasingly accumulating debt through micro-finance initiatives channelled through local self-help groups (SHGs). The aim of micro-finance and SHGs is to provide a cheap source of capital for investment in self-sustaining economic practices — typified by the Velugu programme. However, the reality of micro-finance has been more complicated. It has created a class- and caste-related debt-dependency and vulnerability whilst also channelling poor households, and women in particular, into subordinate areas of the economy, which ultimately serve to maintain fundamental inequalities in Indian society. The initiatives may, in addition, be viewed as aspects of broader processes of financialization.

61) Bera Sudhin Kumar (2011), “A Study of SHG-Microfinance Initiative in Purbo Midnapore District of West Bengal: Indian Management, Year: 2011, Volume: 56, Issue: 2 [**J. Ref. No.56, P/166**]. He stated that providing easy finance and micro credit has always been the primary objective of Micro Finance Linkages. Micro finance in the form of SHG Linkage model has been able to inspire hope in the lives of thousands of rural people, women in particular, and enable them to contribute to their families wellbeing through savings and borrowings. Microfinance influences the quality of life and is considered a powerful tool for positive socio economic changes in modern society. It is well known to us that West Bengal is one of the important states in the Eastern Region in respect of SHG-Bank linkage programme. During 2009–10, the number of SHG formed in W.B. under SGSY scheme was 35123, which is second highest among all the states of India. Further, the erstwhile district of Midnapore was divided into Purbo Midnapore and Paschim Midnapore on 1st January 2002. The present study is a modest attempt to analyse the performance of microfinance activities and to explain the socio-economic impact of microfinance on the SHG members of Purbo Midnapore District based on primary data collected from two villages taken from two different blocks. The objective of the study is to identify and assess the socio economic condition of the member beneficiaries during pre and post SHG situation and to examine the utilization of microfinance services provided by the SHGs on income and employment levels of the beneficiaries. The study was conducted by circulating structured questionnaire to 88 sample households taken from

20 SHGs through random sampling method and results are interpreted by tabular analysis. The study identified the remarkable improvement in the income level and employment generation by the member beneficiaries and found significant increase in savings of the member households. At the end, the study highlighted the issues concerning the functioning of SHG groups

62) Panda Debadutta Kumar and Atibudhi Hrudananda (2011), “A Study on Self-help Group based Microfinance Impacting Poor Rural Households” *IMS Journal of Management Science*, Year : 2011, Volume : 2, Issue : 1 [**J. Ref. No.57, P/ 166**]. They examined empirically the impact of Self-help Group based microfinance on the socio-economic characters like income, employment, literacy and migration of the rural households of Orissa state of India. An attempt is made to carry out a quantitative study to supplement a large number of past qualitative researches, and to find out how Self-help microfinance programs impact households under different livelihood portfolios. A multi-stage stratified random sampling is employed and data collection is made through structured household schedules. Impact assessment is made by comparing a control group with the target group, and the test of significance is done through the paired t-test. Econometric models like logistic regression and probit model are used to analyse the data. The study came out with the result that the Self-help Group based microfinance has a positive impact on increasing the income, employment days and number of literate family members of the participating households; and decrease in the number of family members migrating and number of migration days. Also the Self-help Group based microfinance programmes have higher impact on households under the primary occupation of micro-enterprise & trading activity than that of the agriculture & allied activity across various household characteristics.

63) Dr. Karuppasamy R.\*, Mr. Kumar K. Rajesh (2012), “Access to microfinance for poverty reductions: A comparative model for achieving MDGS”, *ZENITH International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, Year: 2012, Volume: 2, Issue: 9 [**J. Ref. No.58, P/166**]. They stated that poverty in India has been the focus of many debates and policies for decades. Poverty could be defined in so many ways. It is one such phenomenon which still remains a thorny aspect for many countries. Poor people spend a greater proportion of their budgets on food than richer people. As a result

poor households and those near the poverty threshold can be particularly vulnerable to increase in food prices. Microfinance addresses the shortage of physical capital amongst the Poor and thus directly affects the creation of Human Capital for the Poor. In this era of corporate social awareness, Microfinance not just substantiates the claim of corporate citizenship but it also extends the reach to this marginalized market segment of the society. This paper aims to portray the access to microfinance for poverty reduction.

64) H.A. Manju, Dr. Shanmugam V (2013). “An analyses of SHG performance through micro finance in Karnataka state” Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities, Year: 2013, Volume: 3, Issue: 5[J. Ref. No.59, P/166]. They have stated that Micro Finance has vital role in economic empowerment of women in India and state of Karnataka also. The main objectives of the study are to examine the SHG-Bank Linkage programme, to evaluate the performance of Micro Finance (in Karnataka)with women economic empowerment. This study is purely based on secondary date and this paper has used simple mathematical and econometric models like Mean, Co-efficient of variation, Compound Growth Rate, One way Anova model to interpret. This paper has concluded that, commercial Banks have dominant role in formulation of SHGs and providing loan facility to SHGs through SHG-Bank Linkage Programs but in the period of providing refinance facility, cooperative bank and commercial bank have taken 2nd and 3rd place in providing refinance facility in Karnataka. Hence NABARD annual report for 2010–11 says that SHGs have helped reduce dependence on local money lenders. Up to 66 percent of the members are free from the clutches of local money lenders in Tamil nadu and as high as 92 percent in Karnataka state. But unfortunately, majority of SHG members are using loans to unproductive purpose. This leads to insolvency. So, the members should use loans to productive purpose, in order to empower the economic condition.

65) Bihari Suresh Chandra (2011),” Commercialization of Microfinance in India” Asian Journal of Management, Year: 2011, Volume: 2, Issue: 3[J. Ref. No.60, P/167]. He has stated that world over, the needs of the poor are found to be largely similar. The poor require Financial services in the form of credit, savings, insurance and other services for meeting their survival needs, improving their living conditions,

coping with calamities, disasters and emergencies, and above all, to take care of their livelihood. In order to meet their needs, they generally rely on informal sources such as local moneylenders, village communities, local clubs, friends, relatives and other social acquaintances. The services of formal financial institutions to the poor have remained limited. The developing countries, all over the world, have, during the past few decades, witnessed the emergence of alternative financial institutions differing in form and characteristics but having a common goal of promoting “Financial Inclusion” by providing financial services to the unreached and unbanked segment of the population. As a result of various successful programs all over the world, Microfinance has emerged as an attractive tool to help the poor, since it not only helps in improving livelihoods and reducing their vulnerability but also has a significant positive impact on women's economic and social empowerment, in terms of their ability to access loans, own productive resources, engage in income generating activities, decision making and increased mobility. But of late, massive investments by private equity firms coupled with an initial public offer (IPO) by SKS Microfinance has ignited a debate about the ethics and objectives of microfinance institutions (MFIs) in India. Though initially started by women's groups and NGOs to empower poor people at local level, microfinance is no longer a micro or local phenomenon. Globally, the microfinance industry controls over \$50 billion in assets. In India particularly, there appears to be a shift in focus from Banking for the Poor to Banking on the Poor and the purpose of this paper is to examine all issues related to the debate.

66) Sarmah Gunindra Nath (2012), “Constraints on women's empowerment though self-help groups: A case study in lakhimpur district of Assam” International Journal of Business Economics and Management Research; Year: 2012, Volume: 3, Issue: 10[J. Ref. No.61, P/167]. He stated that almost half of the country's population is women. Women also play a significant part in a household as well as in the economy. But till today women are found to be backward in comparison to men. Several efforts have been taken by the government for the socio-economic development of women in our country and Self Help Group (SHG) has gained prominence as a successful strategy for women empowerment in India since 1980. Present study focuses on, review of various literature relating to women empowerment and find out issues for research. Moreover, the study examines various

socio-economic and institutional constraints relating to women empowerment of different social groups under SHG through microfinance. This study was conducted in the Lakhimpur district of Assam. Data collected from different social groups of selected development blocks of the district under purposive sample method and total 200 sample respondents (SHG members) were selected for the study. The study found various constraints of women empowerment through microfinance and suggested to overcome the constraints.

67) Anjugam M. and Ramasamy C (2007).;“Determinants of Women's Participation in Self-Help Group (SHG)-Led Microfinance Programme in TamilNadu” Agricultural Economics Research Review Year: 2007, Volume: 20, Issue: 2[J. Ref. No.62, P/167]. They stated that factors determining participation of women in microfinance programme in Tamil Nadu have been identified following the multi-stage purposive and random sampling technique and selecting Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram districts for the study. It has been observed that socially backward, landless and marginal farm households participate more in this programme. Possession of livestock and consumer goods by the member households has been found to deter the joining of group. However, the number of households having informal borrowings, especially from private moneylenders has been recorded to be higher among the members before joining the group. Analysis of determinants of women's participation in microfinance programme using probit model has revealed that the age of women and value of productive assets, other than land, have a significant negative influence on their participation. However, social backwardness, indebtedness and presence of other microcredit programmes in the same or nearby villages have a significant positive influence on women's participation in this programme. In researcher's opinion it's talked about socially backward, landless and marginal farm households participate more in SHG programme.

68) Mkpado M. and Arene C.J.“ Does Group Design Affect Savings Mobilization of Rural Agricultural Micro Credit Groups? Evidence from Nigeria” Published in Economic Affairs Year: 2010, Volume: 55, Issue: 3and4[J. Ref. No.63, P/167].They have stated that savings is both a risk management strategy and a determinant of magnitude of investment but its determinants and mobilization strategy are controversial issues in literature. This study thus aimed at investigating the effects of

group design characteristics on savings among rural agricultural micro-credit groups in Nigeria. The study was conducted in Imo state of Nigeria. Using two micro finance institutions that were purposely selected, 54 micro credit groups were randomly selected via stratified sampling from the two micro finance institutions afore-selected. Descriptive statistics and multiple regression technique were used in data analysis. Results show that some problems limiting the access to group formal financial services are not only related to one another but are caused by group members and coordinators. It also shows that gender composition, membership size, age of the groups and frequency of meetings per month are inversely related to savings while fund size and random method of allocation are directly related to savings. The study recommends among others, formation of groups by younger farmers, based on the dictates of lifecycle hypothesis.

69) Anuradha P S (2011), “Ensuring inclusive growth and sustainable development through self-help groups for building brand India - A case study approach” International Journal of Business Economics and Management Research; Year: 2011, Volume: 2, Issue: 5[J. Ref. No.64, P/167]. She has stated that a nation's brand is a powerful means for value creation, achieving a long term economic prosperity and global leadership in this age of globalization and competition. To attain this focused approach of inclusive growth is required. Inclusive growth is essential for building and strengthening India for it to be placed as one of the leading nations in the world. Building brand is not a choice but an obvious necessity. Building Brand India is imperative. It cannot be ignored as it is the ‘New Commandment’ of the new age. This paper identifies the strategies for sustainable development and attaining inclusive growth for building brand India through self-help groups, one of the microfinance models. Case studies of Hindustan lever, Microsoft and ITC are also highlighted to prove that private players also play a significant role by applying the SHG models and contributing to attain an inclusive growth.

70) Dr. Bansal Atul (2012), “Finance for the poor: From microcredit to micro financial services in India”, Asian Journal of Research in Banking and Finance; Year: 2012, Volume: 2, Issue: 1[J. Ref. No.65, P/167]. He stated that the achievements of the ‘microfinance revolution’, through reference to the now extensive literature. It is found that there are many opportunities to improve and innovate. To illustrate this

finding, the paper concentrates on examining what we need to know to design and deliver better financial products to the poor, especially the poorest. Microcredit is the extension of very small loans (microloans) to those in poverty designed to spur entrepreneurship. Microcredit is based on different set of principles, which are distinguished from the general financing or credit. Microcredit emphasizes building capacity of a micro-entrepreneur, employment generation, trust building and help to the micro entrepreneur on initiation and during difficult times. This paper has discussed about the Microcredit which was introduced in India during eighties. It had a great impact on the urban poor community since it was not considered “creditworthy” enough. In such a scenario, microcredit came as a blessing because micro-credit institutions lend small sums of money at a reasonable interest rate without any collateral to people who need it the most which led to the development of this financial innovation in India. This paper also discusses the welfare effects of microcredit, which plays an important role for the social and economic development of the country such as reduction of vulnerability, formation of micro clusters, eradication poverty, child labour, helps in skills training, women education and empowerment, creation of wealth and assets and relieve the rural masses from the clutches of poverty hence improving their standard of living.

71) Dr. Gurumoorthy T.R., and Professor Annadurai A. R (2012). “Impact of Self-Help Groups on Economic Development of Empowered Rural Women (An Empirical Study with Special Reference to Sivagangai District of Tamil Nadu)” International Journal of Social and Economic Research. Year: 2012, Volume: 2, Issue: 2 [**J. Ref. No.66, P/167**]. They have stated that Microfinance through women's self-help groups (SHGs) is a considerable medium of poverty mitigation and empowerment of women. SHGs formed by women in different places have proved that they could certainly bring about a change in the mind-set of the very conservative and tradition-bound illiterate women in rural areas. The concept of group formation is the best strategy to enlighten women and provide necessary mental courage for self-employment. This article makes a strong case for SHGs as a new development paradigm for bringing about economic development and gender equality among rural women in India by creating self-employment opportunities through microcredit. The study is based on the premise that poor women can internalise production possibilities in groups only. They are better equipped to conquer the harmful social stress and gender biases

operating against them through group identity and movement. Conversely, the relationship of credit admittance to self-employment is not involuntary but depends on different factors.

72) Devi K. Sita (2005); “Impact of microfinance in pushing back rural poverty in Cuddalore District” Agricultural Economics Research Review Year: 2005, Volume: 18, Issue: 2[J. Ref. No.67, P/168]. She states that in the light of the importance of microfinance in pushing back rural poverty, through the formation of SHGs, this study has been undertaken in the Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu with the specific objectives of (i)finding the sources of funds and credit operations of the SHGs, (ii)evaluating and identifying the factors influencing the performance of SHGs, (iii)examining the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) of SHGs, along with the impact of microfinance on the socio-economic status of the rural poor, (iv)accessing the impact of microfinance on the distribution and variation of the income in the rural households, (v)estimating the nature and type of household demand for food items, (vi)finding the impact of microfinance on the living conditions and empowerment of women and (vii)explaining the factors influencing the decision of the poor to join SHGs. A multistage stratified random sampling technique has been adopted in selecting 54 SHGs and 216 members (beneficiaries) and 216 non-members (non-beneficiaries). The data collected from both the primary and secondary sources, have been post-stratified into two categories: viz., Category I (consisting SHGs that have completed three years of their existence) and Category II (consisting SHGs with more than three years of their existence). The descriptive analysis has been undertaken using percentages, means, etc. to study the performance of the SHGs and their impact on members in both pre- and post-SHG situations. The performance of the SHGs has been assessed using scoring technique. The linear regression analysis has been undertaken to study the influence of various factors on the performance of SHGs. The SWOT analysis has been applied to find possibilities of converting the threats into opportunities and setting-off the weaknesses with the strengths of the SHGs. Lorenz curves have been graphed and Gini ratios and Lorenz ratios have been computed to evaluate the distribution of income of the respondents. Decomposition analysis has been carried out to find the individual contribution of the factors on income reduction in order to discern the true impact of SHGs on annual income of the households. Almost Ideal Demand System (AIDS) has been employed



to estimate the household demand of the respondents and to compute the elasticities of important food commodities. The Composite Index of Standard of Living has been computed for each household by combining the social and economic indicators using the scoring technique. The Garrett ranking technique has been employed to find the opinion of the members regarding the utility of SHGs and to study the reasons for not joining the SHGs. A logistic regression model has been estimated to empirically quantify the relative influence of various factors in the decision-making of the respondents for becoming the members of SHGs.

The study has shown that SHG member households have registered a positive and significant impact on the economic spheres. The older SHG members (Category II) have exhibited a significant increase in the economic variables when compared with those of the young SHG members (Category I). It has been concluded that SHGs have become a vehicle of change in the perceptions of rural people who have become aware of their role as partners in the process of rural development. The improvement in the socioeconomic conditions of the SHG members has increased their confidence level, restored self-respect and improved their social concern. The members have though joined SHGs for various reasons; they have one common goal — seeking a better standard of living through an organization that works for their benefits. Hence, this study has suggested that the policy planners should intensify their efforts to make the SHG movement a sustainable vehicle in the process of rural development.

73) Hariom, Kumar Yogender (2012), “Growth of Micro Finance in India: A Model wise Assessment” International Journal of Social Sciences, Year : 2012, Volume : 1, Issue : 1 [**J. Ref. No.68, P/168**]. The findings of the study reveals that Model I in which SHGs are Directly Financed by Banks and Model II in which MFIs are Financed by Banking Agencies for On-Lending to SHGs, both have increased trend in savings, loan disbursement and bank loans outstanding to SHGs in absolute terms, but in percentages these show different pictures, sometime amount growth rate is more than the number of accounts and in the other side the growth rate in the number of accounts more than the amount growth rate in the same year. Furthermore, in one year you get high growth rate and in another year, have low growth rate and in some cases it has become negative also. So, the NABARD and the RBI which are the apex financial institution in India both make efforts for keeping the consistency in the growth rate and try to minimise the decline rate through making better policy

regarding encouraging voluntary agencies, bankers, socially spirited individuals, other formal and informal entities and also government functionaries to promote and nurture SHGs.

74) Sabadra Mangala A (2010); “Microfinance – A Tool for Poverty Eradication” Journal of Commerce & Management Thought Year: 2010, Volume: 1, Issue: 2[J. Ref. No.69, P/168].They have stated that the need and success of Microfinance in Eradicating poverty, particularly, in India and in the world in general. Microfinance exists since time immemorable, throughout the world, in many different forms. It is experienced that the poor need microfinance (< \$100) to uplift their families from the clutches of poverty and loan sharks. Not relying fully on the past, MFIs should monitor financing activities professionally, to optimize the funding. Economic and Social benefits of these activities till now, have proved to turn into more economic benefits in the long run.

75) Sharma Paritosh (2011), “Inadequacy of Micro-Finance for Eradicating Rural poverty in Andhra Pradesh: Trends in Perspective” Quest-The Journal of UGC-ASC Nainital; Year: 2011, Volume: 5, Issue: 2[J. Ref. No.70, P/168].He has stated that India is a vast country with a total population touching 125 crores. The geographical and social diversity make governance and developmental initiatives even per head/capita complicated. 77% of the population is earning less than Rs.20.00 per day. The Indian banking system is not so robust to support such a vast clientele of population. 30% of Indians do not even have bank accounts. Indian banks do not provide loans to start business or support agriculture work without basic bank accounts details and complicated paperwork. Credit facilities available to small farmers or marginalised people remain difficult to access and insufficient. In the last decade, one major financial trend which has cropped up in India is that of Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs). MFIs are present in the remotest part of the country and are providing loans to farmers, cottage industry and small creditors. MFIs recorded a robust growth from 2007 to 2010, almost 100% increase year on year and profit surged to 5.5 times in 3 years. But now the scenario may change. A large number of suicides by farmers in Andhra Pradesh has been attributed to MFIs loan recovery and high interest borrowing. Andhra Pradesh Government has imposed some restrictions on the working of MFIs. This sector is in deep trouble. This paper analyses the situation of

recent crisis that has come-up in MFI business. In Researcher's opinion it talks the inadequacy of Micro-Finance for Eradicating Rural poverty of member of SHGs.

76) Prof. Patel Ritesh, Prof. Patel Mitesh; "Micro finance – A tool to improve living standard," Asian Journal of Research in Banking and Finance. Year: 2012, Volume : 2, Issue : 8[J. Ref. No.71, P/168].He stated that Micro finance is defined as to provide small scale financial services - both credit and savings to the economically disadvantaged people in rural, semi-urban and urban areas. Study was done to find the impact of microfinance on living standard of urban poor women & its societal consequences with specific focus on women self-help group members in Ahmedabad City. Various analytical tools such as Descriptive statistics, factor Analysis, Reliability Analysis, ANOVAs, chi-Square & Paired T-Test were applied. Through microfinance or SHG women's social status, self-confidence, decision making in household and savings are increased. They feel themselves fearless and can move out of the house and also taking care of their families. Through Microfinance Living Standard of People is improved. In Researcher's opinion it's about how to improve the living standard of SHG.

**4.2- In conclusion**- The present chapter of this study endeavours to review briefly the related literature only to represent the say about impact of microfinance schemes in economic development of self-help groups in areas other than Pune and also they did not find out what are obstacles in microfinance in economic development of SHG and how these obstacles can be removed for microfinance in economic development of Self Help Groups. Researcher does not claim to have reviewed all the related literature in the context of the topic selected for the study. It is just an attempt to take a glance of some important works done in the context of "Microfinance schemes in economic development of self Help Groups".

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## **Chapter-5**

### **A Profile of study Area**

**Pune** is the ninth largest metropolis in India and the second largest in the state of Maharashtra<sup>1</sup>, situated at 560 metres (1,837 feet) above sea level on the Deccan plateau, on the right bank of the Mutha river<sup>2,3,4</sup>. Pune city is the administrative headquarter of Pune district and was once the centre of power of the Maratha Empire.

Pune is known to have subsisted as a town since 847 AD. It was the first capital of Shivaji. In 18th century, Pune became the political focus of Indian subcontinent, as the seat of Peshwas, the prime ministers of Maratha Empire.

Pune is called the cultural capital of Maharashtra. Since the 1950-60s, Pune has had conventional old-economy industries which remain to grow. The city is known as a hub for educational institutes and information technology that attract migrants and students from other places.

### **5.1 History**

#### **a) Early & Medieval**

Copper plates dated 858 AD and 868 AD show that by the 8th century an agricultural settlement known as Punnaka existed where Pune is today. The plates indicate that this region was ruled by the Rashtrakuta dynasty. The Pataleshwar rock-cut temple complex was built during this era.

Pune was part of the Seuna Yadavas of Devagiri from the 9th century to 1327. In 1595, Maloji Raje Bhosale was appointed the jagirdar of Pune by the Mughal Empire<sup>6</sup>. It was ruled by the Ahmadnagar Sultanate until being added by the Mughals in the 17th century.

#### **b) Maratha rule**

In 1626, Rango Bapuji Dhadphale was appointed as the administrator of Pune by Shahaji Raje Bhosale. He was one of the first major developers of the town, overseeing construction of some markets and residential areas like the Kasba Peth, Somwar Peth, Raviwar Peth and Shaniwar Peth. After the destruction of the town in raids by the Adil Shahi dynasty in 1630 and

again from 1636 to 1647, Dadoji Kondadev, a military and administrative officer of Shahaji, oversaw redevelopment and construction of the area. He stabilized the revenue system of Pune and the neighbourhoods of Maval to the west of town. In addition, he developed effective system to control disputes and enforce law and order. Construction began on the Lal Mahal palace, as Shahaji's son Shivaji was to move there with his mother Jijabai. The Lal Mahal was completed in 1640<sup>7</sup>. Jijabai is said to have commissioned the building of the Kasba Ganapati temple. The Ganesh idol dedicated at this temple is regarded as the presiding deity (gramadevata) of the city<sup>8</sup>.

Shivaji was crowned Chhatrapati in 1674, thus founding the Maratha Empire. He oversaw further development of Pune, including the construction of the Guruwar Peth, Somwar Peth, Ganesh Peth and Ghorpade Peth. Shivaji encouraged development of dams in Parvati and Kondhwa regions of Pune for agriculture purposes. Pune and surrounding villages later provided manpower for Shivaji's efforts to build an army during the period 1645 - 1680. Between 1660 and 1670 the town was captured by Mughal General Shahista Khan, but was recaptured by the Marathas in 1670 after the battle of Sinhagad. During the 27-year long conflict between the Mughals and the Marathas, the town was occupied by Aurangzeb from 1703 to 1705; during this time the name of the town was changed to "Muhiyabad".[citation needed] Two years later, the Marathas recaptured Sinhagad fort and later Pune city from the Mughals.

### **c) Peshwas**

In 1720, Bajirao was appointed Peshwa (Prime Minister) of the Maratha Empire, ruled by Chhatrapati Shahu<sup>9</sup>. He selected Pune as his base and started construction of Shaniwar Wada on the right bank of the Muthariver. The construction was completed in 1730, ushering in the era of Peshwa control of the city. The patronage of the Peshwas resulted in the construction of many temples and bridges in the city, including the Lakdi Pool and the temples on Parvati Hill. Bajirao Peshwa also constructed an underground aqueduct to bring water from Katraj Lake to Shaniwar Wada. The aqueduct is still open. Pune prospered as a city during the reign of Nanasahab Peshwa. He developed Saras Baug, Heera Baug, Parvati Hill and new commercial, trading and residential localities. Sadashiv Peth, Narayan Peth, Rasta Peth and Nana Peth were developed in this era. The Peshwas fell into decline after their defeat in the 1761 Battle of Panipat. In 1802, Pune was captured by Yashwantrao Holkar in the Battle of Pune, directly precipitating the

Second Anglo-Maratha War of 1803–1805. During this period Sardar Apajiram Sahasrebudhe was the Kotwal of city (further adopted Kotwal as surname)<sup>10</sup>

#### **d) British rule**

The Third Anglo-Maratha War broke out between the British and the Marathas in 1817. The Peshwas were defeated at the Battle of Khadki (then spelt Kirkee) on 5 November near Poona and the city was seized by the British<sup>11</sup>. It was placed under the administration of the Bombay Presidency and the British built a large military cantonment to the east of the city (now used by the Indian Army<sup>12</sup>). The Pune Municipality was established in 1858. Navi Peth, Ganj Peth and Mahatma Phule Peth were developed during the British Raj.

Pune was an important centre in the religious and social reform movements of the late 19th century. Prominent social reformers and freedom fighters lived here, including Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Vitthal Ramji Shinde, Dhondo Keshav Karve and Mahatma Jyotirao Phule. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar resided in Pune when he enrolled in Fergusson College in 1902.

In late 1896, Poona was hit by bubonic plague. By the end of February 1897, the epidemic was raging with a mortality rate twice the norm and half the city's population fled. A Special Plague Committee was formed under the chairmanship of W.C. Rand, an Indian Civil Services officer. He brought troops to deal with the emergency. Although these measures were unpopular, the epidemic was under control by May. On 22 June 1897, during the Diamond Jubilee celebration of the coronation of Queen Victoria, Rand and his military escort were killed by the Chapekar brothers. A memorial to the Chapekar brothers exists at the spot on Ganeshkhind Road (University Road) between the Reserve Bank and the Agricultural College.

Poona was prominently associated with the struggle for Indian independence. In the period 1875 and 1910, the city was a major centre of agitation and social reforms led by Mahatma Jyotirao Phule, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Bal Gangadhar Tilak, as well as the well known feminist Tarabai Shinde. They demanded the abolition of caste prejudice, equal rights for women, harmony between the Hindu and Muslim communities, better schools for the poor and complete independence from Britain<sup>13</sup>. Mohandas Gandhi was imprisoned at Yerwada Central Jail several times and placed under house arrest at the Aga Khan Palace in 1942–44, where both his wife Kasturba and aide Mahadev Desai died.

## **5.2. Geography**

Pune is located 560 m (1,840 ft) above sea level on the western margin of the Deccan plateau. It is situated on the leeward side of the Sahyadri mountain range, which forms a barrier from the Arabian sea. It is a hilly city, with its tallest hill, Vetal Hill, rising to 800 m (2,600 ft) above sea level. Just outside the city, the Sinhagad fort is located at an altitude of 1300 m. It lies between 18° 32"North latitude and 73° 51"East longitude.

Central Pune is located at the confluence of the Mula and Mutha rivers. The Pavana and Indrayani rivers, tributaries of the Bhimariver, traverse the northwestern outskirts of metropolitan Pune.

## **5.3 Climate**

Pune has a tropical wet and dry climate with average temperatures ranging between 20 to 28 °C (68 to 82 °F). Pune knows for three seasons: summer, monsoon and a winter. Typical summer months are from March to May, with maximum temperatures ranging from 30 to 38 °C (86 to 100 °F). The warmest month in Pune is April; although summer doesn't end till May end, the city often receives heavy thundershowers in May (and humidity remains high). Even during the hottest months, the nights are usually cool due to Pune's high altitude. The highest temperature ever recorded was 43.3 °C (109.9 °F) on 30 April 1897<sup>14</sup>. The monsoon continues from June to October, with moderate rainfall and temperatures ranging from 22 to 28 °C (72 to 82 °F). Most of the 722 mm (28.4 inches) of annual rainfall in the city falls between June and September, and July is the wettest month of the year. Hailstorms are also common in this region.

## **5.4. Demography**

Report of 2011 Census of India estimate, the population of the Pune urban agglomeration is to peg around 5,049,968<sup>15</sup>. This includes the towns of Pimpri-Chinchwadand, Khadki and Dehu. Growth in the software development and education sectors has led to an influx of skilled labour from throughout India. The population of the urban agglomeration was estimated to be around 4,485,000 in 2005<sup>16</sup>. The migrating population rose from 43,900 in 2001 to 88,200 in 2005<sup>17</sup>. According to the Pune Municipal Corporation, 40% of the population lived in slums in 2001<sup>18</sup>. The sharp increase in censorial decade of 1991–2001 can be attributed to the amalgamation of 38 fringe villages into the city<sup>19</sup>. The literacy rate is about 81%<sup>20</sup>.

Marathi is the official and most widely spoken language, while Hindi, Gujarati and English are understood and spoken widely. Pune has a great Marathi influence as it was the bastion of the Maratha Empire. Like most of the cities, Pune is also one of the cities in India having majority of Hindu population 70%. Central Pune has Brahmin majority. Pune also has a good Christian and Muslim population.

Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism are major religions in Pune with 72.0%, 10.0%, 12.0% and 2.5% of the population following them. Christian are 2.0% And others are 1.5%, 52.5% of Pune's population is in the 15–59 years age category. Around 11% of the population is under 6 years of age.

## **5.5. Economy**

As one of the largest cities in India, and as a result of its have many colleges and universities, Pune is emerging as a prominent location for manufacturing and IT companies to expand. Pune has the seventh largest metropolitan economy<sup>21</sup> and the sixth highest per capita income in the country<sup>22</sup>.

The automotive sector is outstanding in Pune. It is home to the Automotive Research Association of India, which is responsible for the homologation of all vehicles available in India. All sectors of the automotive industry are represented, from two-wheelers and auto rickshaws to tempos, cars, tractors, trucks and excavators. Automotive companies like Mahindra & Mahindra, Mercedes Benz, Tata Motors, Force Motors (Firodia-Group), Kinetic Motors have set up manufacturing unit in Pune. Automotive companies including Volkswagen, General Motors, and Fiat have set up Greenfield facilities near Pune, leading The Independent to cite Pune as India's "Motor City"<sup>23</sup>. Several automotive component manufacturers like Saint-Gobain Sekurit, TATA Autocomp Systems Limited, Robert Bosch GmbH, Visteon, ZF Friedrichshafen AG and Continental Corporation are located here.

India's largest engineering conglomerate, the Kirloskar Group, was the first to bring industry to Pune by setting up Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd. in 1945 at Kirkee in Pune. The Group was firstly set up in Kirloskarwadi<sup>24</sup>. Kirloskar Brothers Limited (India's largest manufacturer and exporter of pumps and the largest infrastructure pumping project contractor in Asia<sup>25</sup>), Kirloskar Oil Engines (India's largest diesel engine manufacturing company<sup>26</sup>), Kirloskar Pneumatics Co. Ltd. and other Kirloskar companies are based in Pune.

The Hinjawadi IT Park (officially called the Rajeev Gandhi IT Park) is a project started by MIDC to house the IT sector in Pune. When completed, the Hinjawadi IT Park is expected to have an area of about 2,800 acres (11 sq. km). The estimated investment in the project is Rs. 60,000crore (US\$11 billion)<sup>27</sup>. To facilitate economic growth, the government provided liberal incentives in its IT and ITES Policy, 2003 and leased properties on MIDC land<sup>28</sup>. The IT sector employs more than 70,000 people. Software giant Microsoft intends to set up a 700crore (US\$130 million) project in Hinjewadi<sup>28</sup>.

Pune Food Cluster development project is an initiative funded by the World Bank. It is being implemented with the help of SIDBI, Cluster Craft to facilitate the development of the fruit and vegetable processing industries in and around Pune<sup>29,30</sup>.

The Meetings, Incentives, Conferencing, Exhibitions trade is expected to get a boost once the Pune International Exhibition and Convention Centre (PIECC) will be completed in 2017. The 97-hectare PIECC will boast a seating capacity of 20,000, with a floor area of 13,000sq.m. It will have a convention centre, seven exhibition centres, a golf course, a business complex, a five-star hotel, shopping malls and residences. The US\$115 million project is developed by the Pimpri-Chinchwad New Town Development Authority<sup>31</sup>.

## **5.6 Industry**

The emergence of industrial Pune began in the early 1960s, with advent of mechanical engineering industries. Pune's proximity to Mumbai, good climate and availability of talent made it a destination for large firms like Tata Motors (TELCO then), Buckau Wolf (Thyssen Krupp now), Hindustan Antibiotics, KSB Pumps and several others.

Today, Pune has a various industrial population. It is one of India's most important automotive hubs, with some domestic and international auto giants manufacturing here, including Daimler Benz and Volkswagen. Pune also has hundreds of large and small IT companies.

Pune is the largest hub in India<sup>32</sup> for German companies. According to the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce, Pune has been the exclusive largest hub for German companies for the last 60 years. Over 225 German companies have set up their businesses here<sup>33</sup>.

## **5.7. New and established Industry majors in Pune**

Pune is one of the premier industrial centres of India<sup>34</sup>. It is home to one of the world's three largest two-wheeler manufacturers, Bajaj Auto. Other global automobile names like Telco, Mercedes Benz and Bajaj Tempo also have huge manufacturing facilities here. Apart from the auto giants, a large number of engineering, electronic and electrical industries have set up base in the large, medium and small scale sectors. The industrial township of Pimpri Chinchwad, adjacent to the main city, is dotted with over 4,000 manufacturing units. This vast and well established industrial base has imbibed the city with a 'professional' ethos and work culture

Corporate Headquarters - Among the large corporate headquarters in the city are : Atlas Copco, Bajaj Auto, Bajaj Allianz, Bajaj Tempo, Cummins India, Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals, Kirloskar Oil Engines, Kinetic Engineering, Mercedes Benz (India), SKF Bearings, Sandvik Asia, Tetrapak India, Thermax, Zensar . . . Multinationals Fiat, Whirlpool and Sharp are some of the big brick'n mortar names that have made huge investments near Pune in the recent past

Bajaj Electricals Ltd, Cummins Generator Technologies India Ltd., Cummins India Ltd, Haier Appliances India Pvt. Ltd., LG Electronics India P Ltd, Valeo Engine & Electrical System India Pvt. Ltd., Whirlpool of India Ltd, Dow Corning India Pvt. Ltd., Foseco India Ltd., Fresenius Kabi India Pvt. Ltd., are also located in Pune region.

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## **Chapter-6**

### **Statistical Analysis and Data Interpretation**

#### **6.1 Introduction**

On successful completion of data collection, the next logical step in the research process is data processing and analysis. This is one of the crucial steps in any research study. The researcher tests his hypothesis, draws conclusions and thinks over the possibility of generalisation of his findings and goes on to take decisions. Processing of data involves concentrating, recasting and dealing with data with the aim of making it amenable to analysis. Data analysis follows data processing and constitutes focusing on the data from the perspective of the hypothesis or research problems. This ultimately contributes to reviewing existing theory, modifying it or proposing an entirely new theory. Considering this fact, in this chapter researcher has also analysed the collected primary data in the tabular form as follows.

The target sample size was 500, but due to an unbiased error in sample, researcher has received 460 responses (sample size). Therefore, researcher has used the sample size of 460 for analysis.

## 6.2 Data Analysis and Tabulation

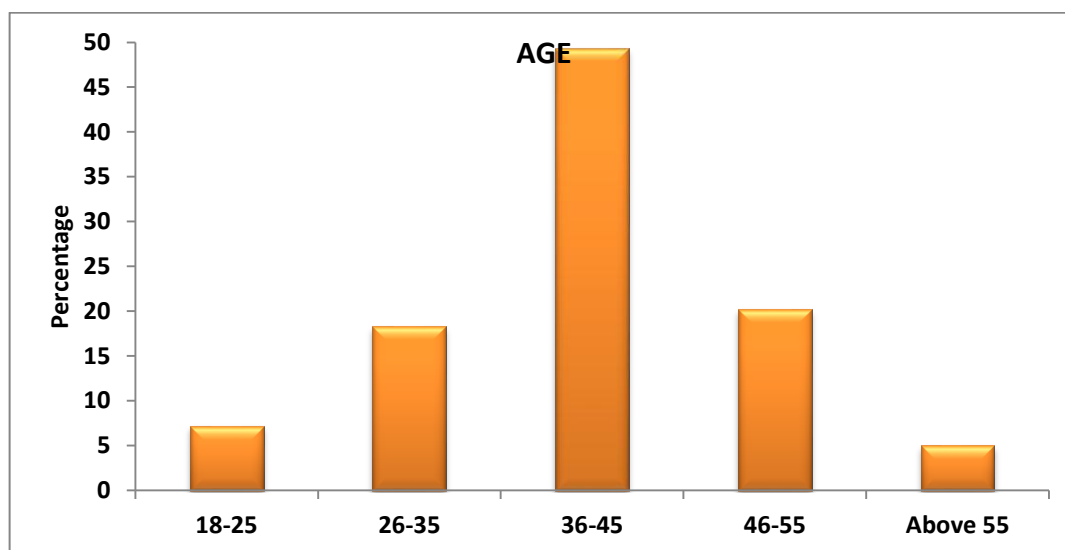
### 6.2.1. Age of respondent

In any type of organisation efficiency of the members depends on age and experience of members. Keeping this in view, questions were asked with a view to get information about the age of the selected members and analysed it in table below-

**Table-6.2.1 Age of the respondents**

Age	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
18-25	33	7.17	7.17
26-35	84	18.26	25.43
36-45	227	49.35	74.78
46-55	93	20.22	95.00
Above 55	23	5.00	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure-6.2.1 Age of the respondents**



**Interpretation:** From the above table it observed that

1. 7.17 % (33) respondents fall in the age group 18 -25 years.
2. 18.26 % (84) respondents fall in the age group 26-35,
3. 49.35 % (227) respondents fall in the age group 36-45,
4. 20.22% ( 93) respondents fall in the age group 46-55 and
5. 5 % (23) respondents fall in the age group above 55.
6. Its show that maximum member of SHG group are between age group 36-45.

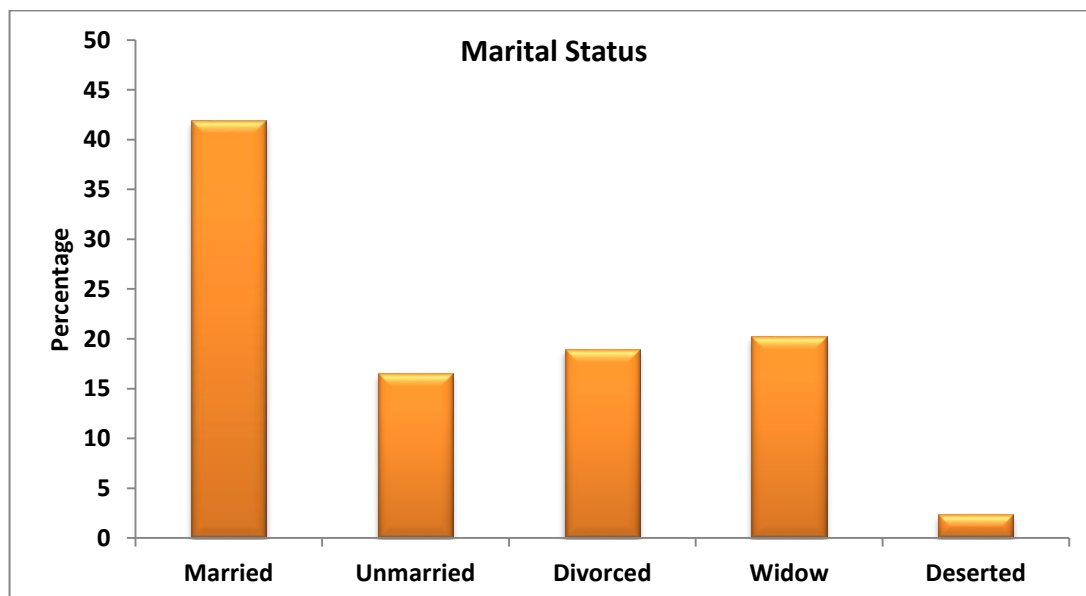
### 6.2.2. Marital status of members

In any type of organisation efficiency of the members also depends on marital status which makes the member more responsible towards organisation or group. Keeping this in view question was asked with a view to get information about the marital status of the selected members and analysed in table 6.2.2 below-

**Table-6.2.2 Age of the respondents**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Cumulative Percentage</b>
<b>Married</b>	193	41.96	41.96
<b>Unmarried</b>	76	16.52	58.48
<b>Divorced</b>	87	18.91	77.39
<b>Widow</b>	93	20.22	97.61
<b>Deserted</b>	11	2.39	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure-6.2.2 Marital Status of the respondents**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it found that data collected from respondents in (193)41.96 % were married, (76) 16.52 % were unmarried, (87) 18.91 % were Divorced, (93) 20.22% were widow and (11) 2.39 % were deserted. Its show that maximum member of SHG group are married.

### 6.3. Education

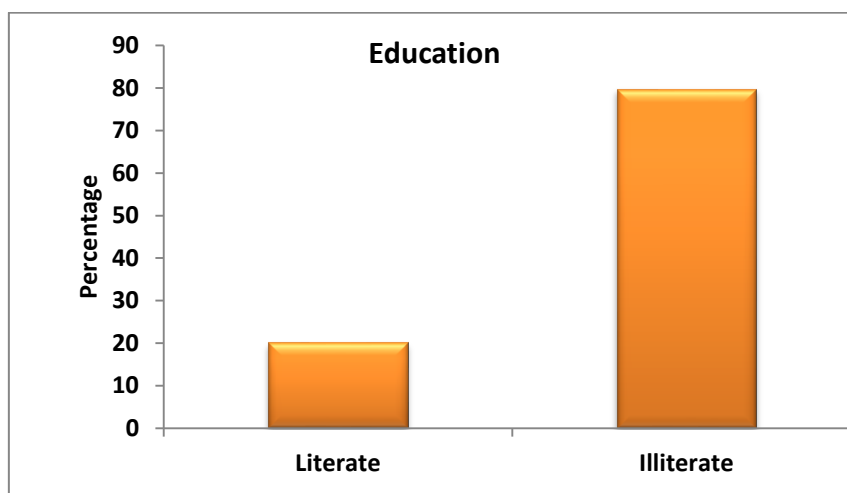
Well educated human-resource is the very important asset of any type of business organization. Well educated staff is not only a life blood but well educated staff is a back-bone of that particular business concern.

The question asked with a view to get information about the educational status of the member and analysed it in table 6.3 as follows-

**Table-6.3 Educational status of the respondents**

Education	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Literate	93	20.22	20.22
Illiterate	367	79.78	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure-6.3 Educational Status of the respondents**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it observed that data collected from respondents in (93)20.22 % were literate and (367)79.78 % were illiterate. Its show that maximum member of SHG group are illiterate.

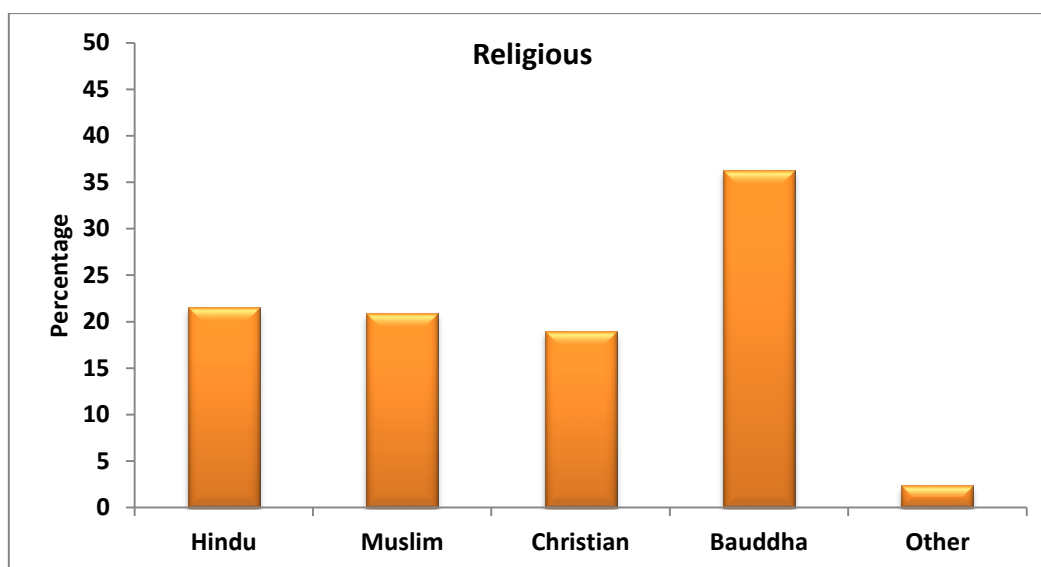
## 6.4 Religious Status of Members

In any type of Organisation or Group efficiency of the members also depends on Religious status which makes the group more diverse which gives more efficiency in the organisation or group. Keeping this in view question was asked with a view to get information about the religious status of the selected members and analysed it in table 6.4.

**Table-6.4 Religious status of the respondents**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
<b>Hindu</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>21.52</b>	<b>21.52</b>
<b>Muslim</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>20.87</b>	<b>42.39</b>
<b>Christian</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>18.91</b>	<b>61.30</b>
<b>Bauddha</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>36.30</b>	<b>97.61</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Figure-6.4 Religious Status of the respondents**



### **Interpretation**

From the above table it observed that data collected from respondents in 21.52% (99) respondents are Hindu, 20.87 % (96) respondents are Muslim, 18.91 % (87) respondents are Christian, 36.30 % (167) respondents are Bauddha and 2.39 % (11) respondents are other religious. Its show that maximum member of SHG group are Buddha religious.

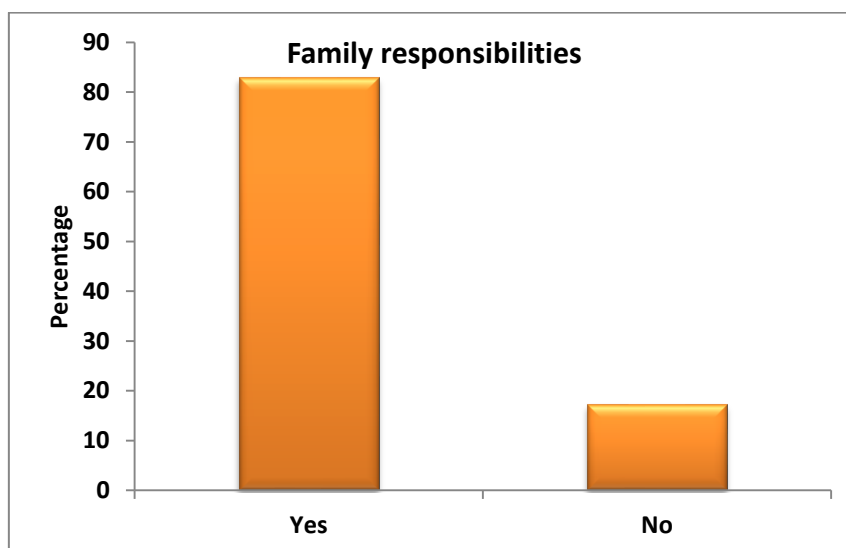
## 6.5. Family responsibilities

In any type of organisation efficiency of the members also depends on family responsibilities which make the member more responsible towards organisation or group. Keeping this in view question asked with a view to get information about the family responsibilities of the selected members and analysed it in table 6.5.

**Table-6.5 Family responsibilities of the respondents**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
<b>Yes</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>82.83</b>	<b>82.83</b>
<b>No</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>17.17</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Figure -6.5 Family responsibilities of the respondents**



### **Interpretation**

From the above table it observed that data collected from respondents in (381) 82.837 % have family responsibilities and (79)17.17 % respondents have no family responsibility. It shows that maximum member of SHG group have family responsibilities.



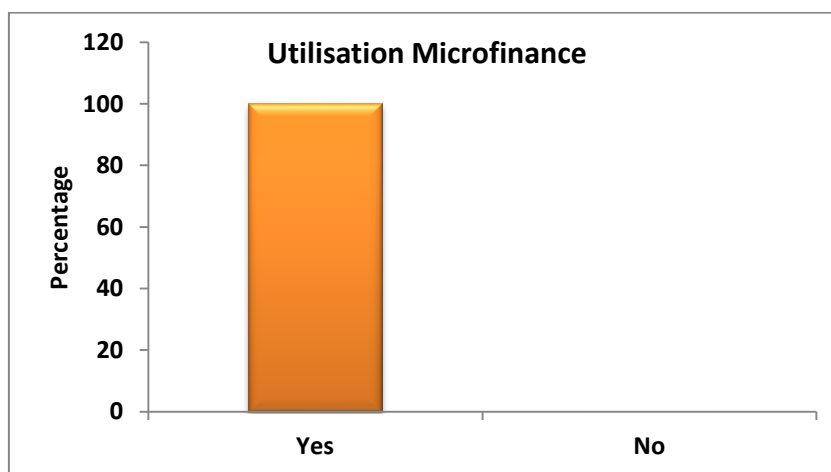
## 6.6. Utilisation of microfinance by respondents

Utilisation of microfinance by respondents in SHG shows the respondents utilize microfinance or not. The question was asked with a view to get information on utilization of microfinance by respondents in SHG. The researcher has analysed these data in table 6.6 below-

**Table-6.6**Utilisation microfinance by respondents

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	460	100.00	100.00
No	0	0.00	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure-6.6**Utilisation microfinance by respondents



### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that 100.00 % (460)respondents stated that they utilise the microfinance. It indicates that every member of SHG utilises the microfinance.

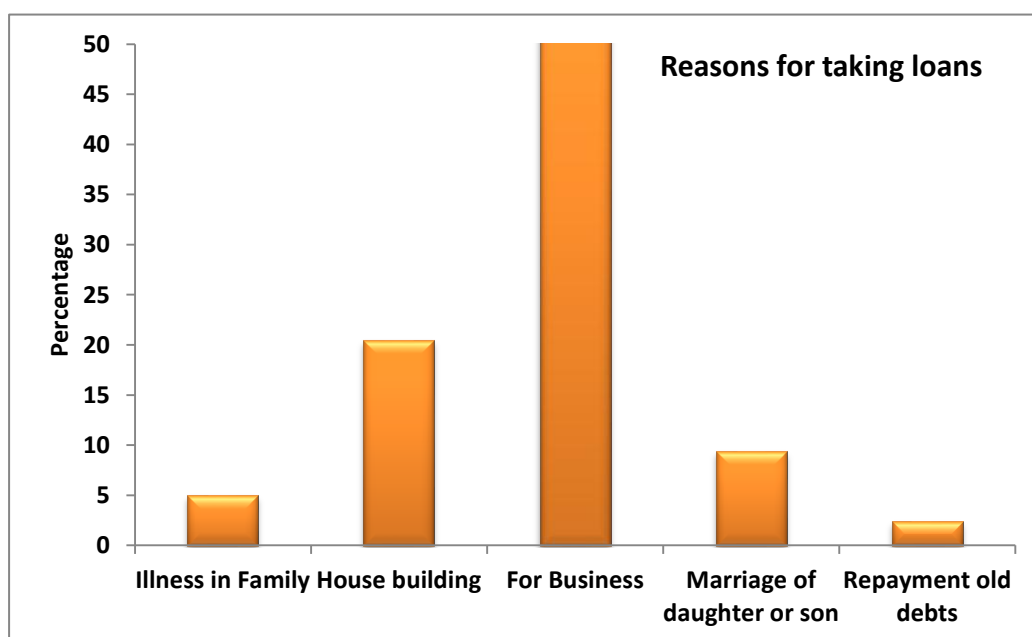
## 6.7. Reasons for taking loans

Respondents in SHG's take loan for the various reasons. The question was asked with a view to get information on reasons for taking loans by the members of SHG. The researcher has analysed the information in table 6.7 below-

**Table-6.7 Reasons for taking loans**

Reason	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Illness in Family	23	5.00	5.00
House building	94	20.43	25.43
For Business	289	62.83	88.26
Marriage of daughter or son	43	9.35	97.61
Repayment of old debts	11	2.39	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.7 Reasons for taking loans**



### **Interpretation**

From the above table, it is observed that 05.00% (23) respondents have taken loan for illness in family, 20.43 % (94) respondents have taken loan for house building, 62.83% (289) respondents have taken loan for business, 9.35% (43) respondents have taken loan for marriage of son or daughter and 2.39 % (11) respondents have taken loan for repaying the old debts.

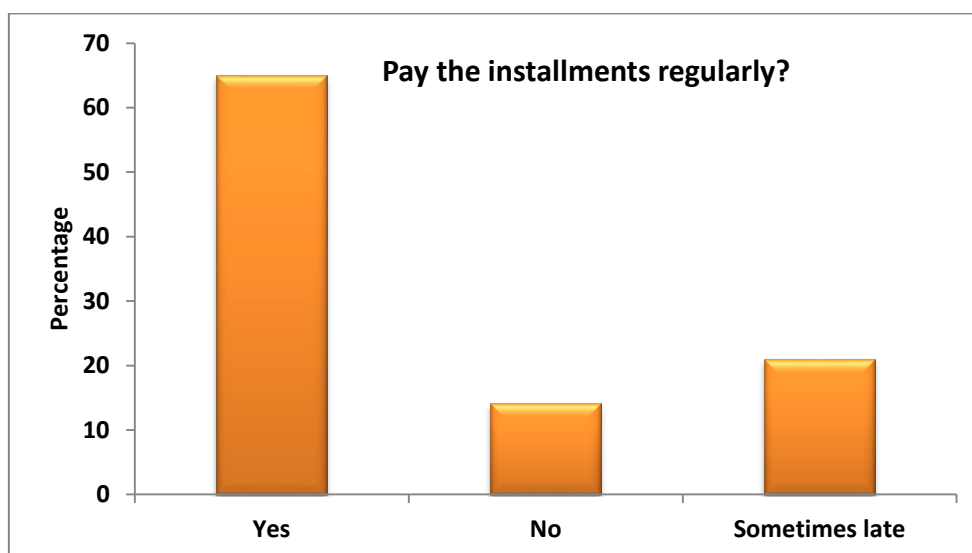
## 6.8. To know whether the members pay the installment of loan regularly

Payment of the installment of loan regularly by the respondents shows how many members pay the installment of loan regularly to microfinance organisation. The question was asked with a view to get information whether the pay the installment of loan regularly by member of SHG. The researcher has analysed these information in table 6.8 below-

**Figure -6.8Pay the installment of loan regularly**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	299	65.00	65.00
No	65	14.13	79.13
Sometimes late	96	20.87	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.8Pay the installment of loan regularly**



### **Interpretation**

From the above table it seen that 65.00% (299) respondents pay the installment of loan regularly, 14. 13 % (65) respondents do not pay the installment of loan regularly and 20.87% (96) respondents pay the installment of loan sometimes late.

## 6.9. Members belonging to all castes joins the SHG

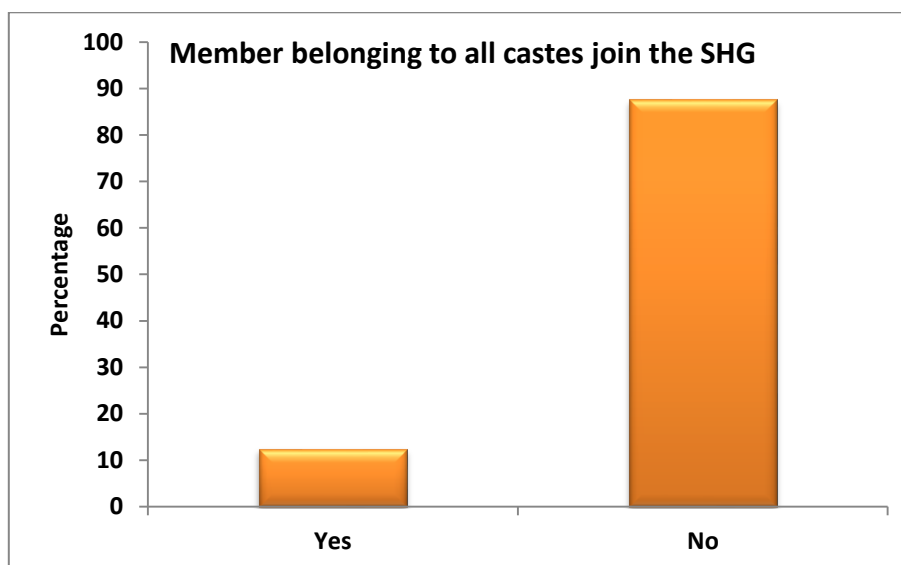
Members belonging to all castes join the SHG shows the workforce diversity among the member of SHG.

This question was asked with a view to get information about the caste of the member joining the SHG. The researcher's has analysed is to think of information is given in table 6.9 below-

**Table-6.9 Member belonging to all castes join the SHG**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	57	12.39	12.39
No	403	87.61	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.9 Member belonging to all castes join the SHG**



### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is observed that 12.39% (57) member belongs to all caste joined the SHG and 87.61% (403) respondents are not belongs to all caste joined the SHG.

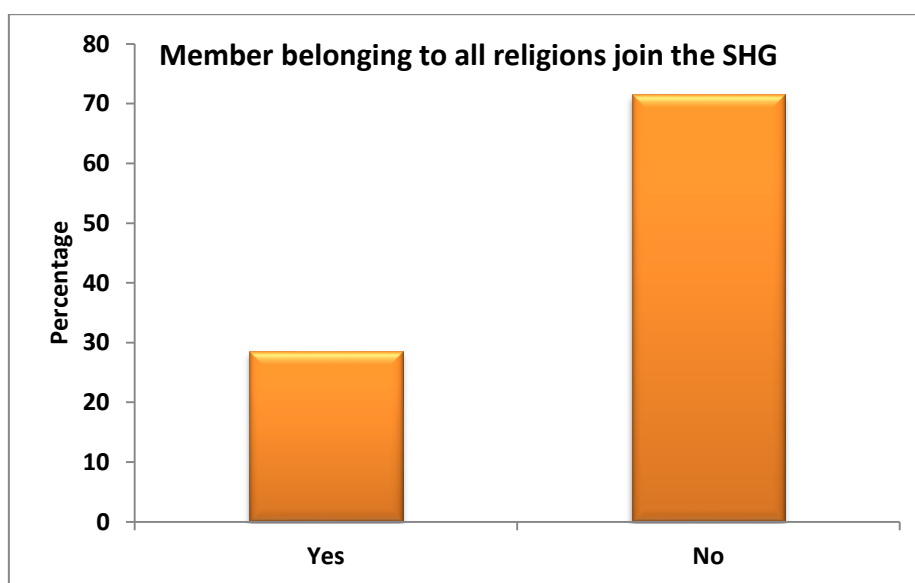
### 6.10. Member belonging to all religions join the SHG

Members belonging to all religions join the SHG shows the workforce diversity among the member of SHG. The question was asked with a view to get information about members religion joining the SHG. The researcher has analysed these information and is given in table 6.10 below-

**Table-6.10 Member belonging to all religions join the SHG**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	131	28.48	28.48
No	329	71.52	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.10 Member belonging to all religions join the SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that 28.48% (131) member belongs to all religions joined the SHG and 71.52% (329) respondents are not belongs to all religions joined the SHG.

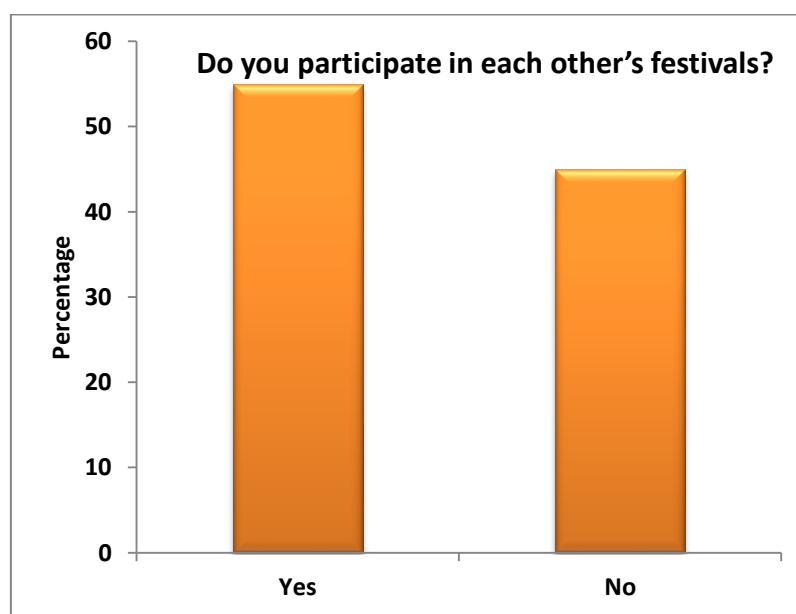
### 6.11. Participation in each other's Religious festivals

Participation in each other's religious festivals of SHG members shows the unity among member of SHG, The question asked with a view to get information about member of SHG participated in each other's religious festival belonging to all religions. The researcher has analysed these information in table 6.11 below

**Table-6.11**Participation in each other's Religious festivals

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	253	55.00	55.00
No	207	45.00	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.11**Participation in each other's Religious festivals



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is found that 55.00% (253) members of SHG participate in each other's festivals and 45.00 % (207) members of SHG do not participate in each other's festivals.

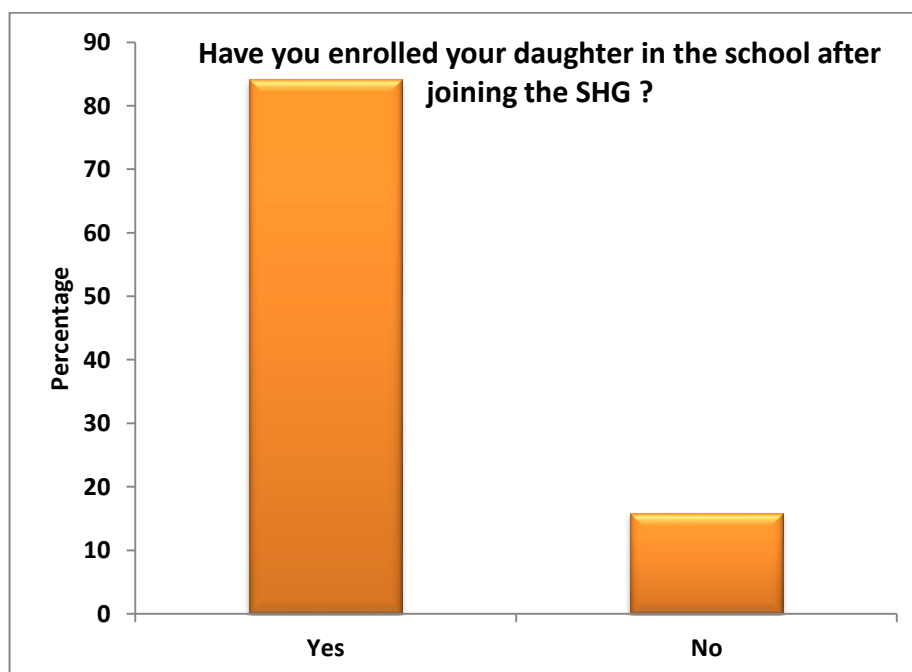
## 6.12. Enrolled daughter in the School after joining the SHG

Enrolled daughter in the School after joining the SHG by the members shows the improvement in social and economic status of SHG members. The question asked with a view to get information about member of SHG enrolled daughter in the school after joining the SHG. The researcher has analysed these information in table 6.12 below

**Table-6.12 Enrolled daughter in the School after joining the SHG**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	387	84.13	84.13
No	73	15.87	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.12 Enrolled daughter in the School after joining the SHG**



### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is found that 84.13 % (387) respondents enrolled daughter in school after joining the SHG and 15.87 % (73) respondents did not enroll daughter in school after joining the SHG.

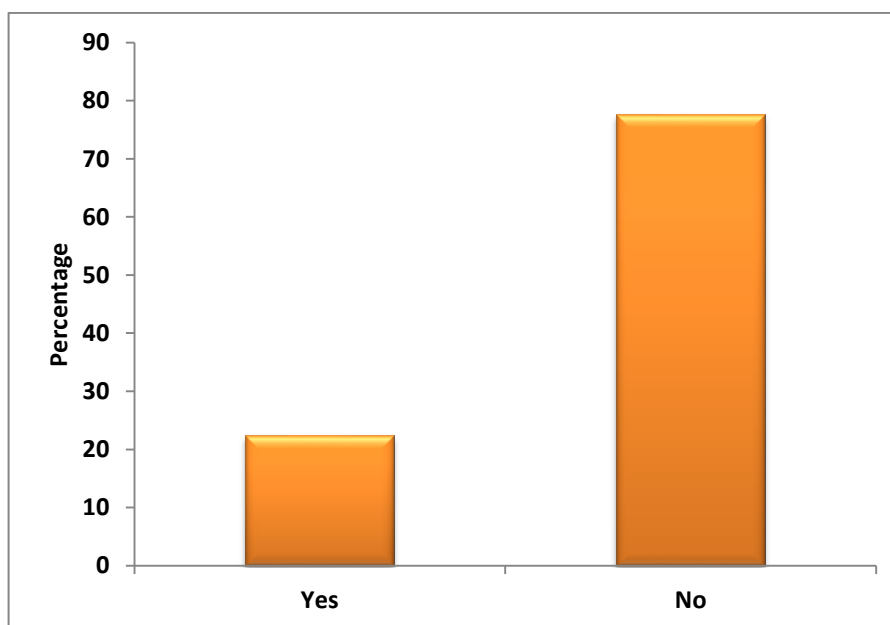
### 6.13. Attend the public function before you joined the SHG

Attend the public function before the member joined the SHG shows the no development in social and economic status of SHG members. The question asked with a view to get information about whether the member of SHG attended the public function before they joined the SHG. The researcher has analysed these information in table 6.13 below.

**Table-6.13 Attend the public function before you joined the SHG**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	103	22.39	22.39
No	357	77.61	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure-6.13 Attend the public function before you joined the SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is observed that 22.39 % (103) respondents attended the public function before join the SHG and 77.61 % (357) respondents did not attend the public function before join the SHG.



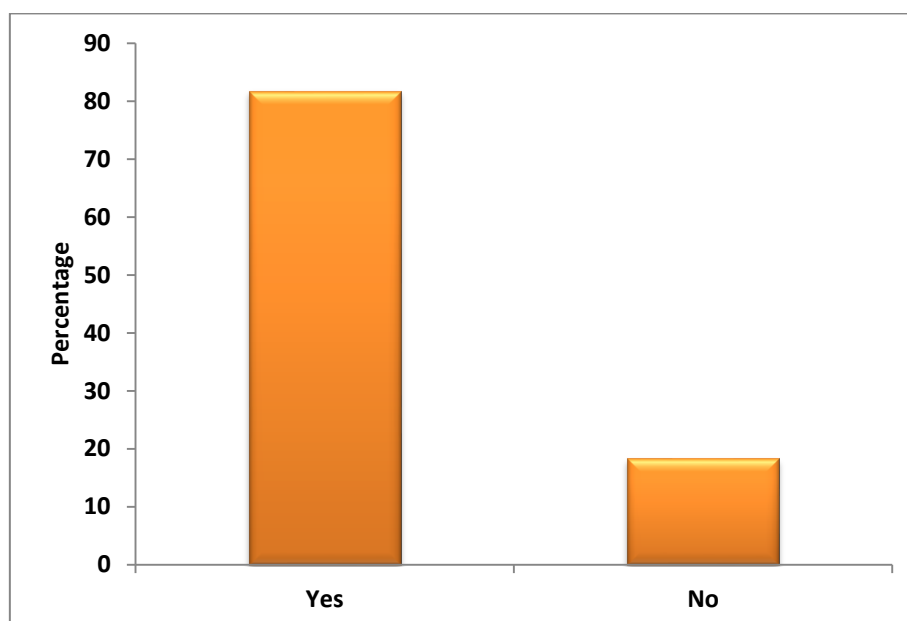
#### 6.14. Attend the public function after you joined the SHG

Attend the public function after they joined the SHG shows the improvement in social and economic status of SHG members. This question was asked with a view to get information about members of SHG attends the public function after joining the SHG. The researcher has analysed these information in table 6.14 below

**Table-6.14 Attend the public function after you joined the SHG**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	376	81.74	81.74
No	84	18.26	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.14 Attend the public function after you joined the SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is found that 81.74 % (376) respondents attended the public function after join the SHG and 18.26 % (84) respondents do not attend the public function after join the SHG.

## 6.15: Changes on socio-economic status after joining SHG through Microfinance

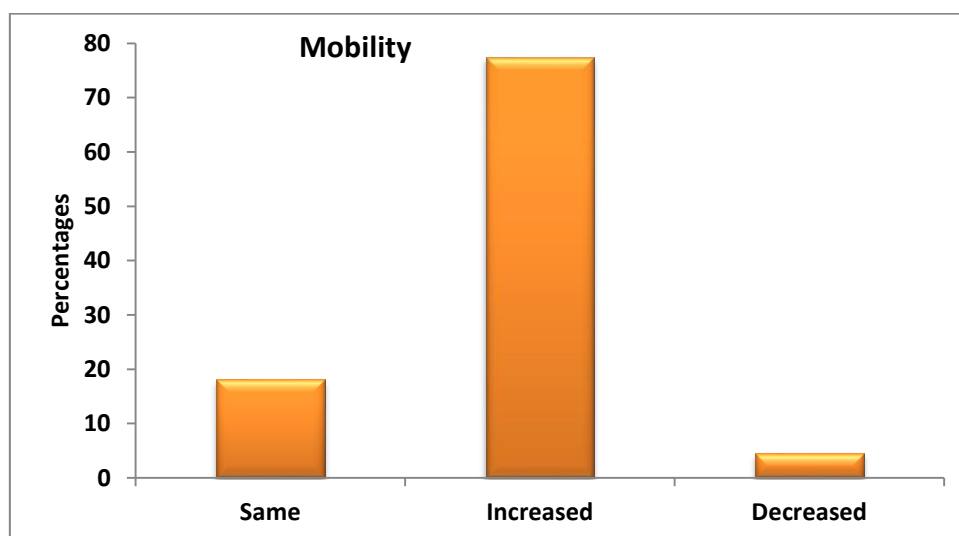
### 6.15.1. Mobility of respondent after joining the SHG

Mobility of respondents after joining the SHG shows the improvement in social and economic status of SHG members. The question asked with a view to get information about mobility of member of SHG after joining the SHG. The researcher has analysed these information in table 6.15.1 below

**Table-6.15.1**Mobility of respondent after joining the SHG

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Same	83	18.04	18.04
Increased	356	77.39	95.43
Decreased	21	4.57	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.15.1**Mobility of respondent after joining the SHG



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is found that 18.04 % (83) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to mobility after joining SHG through Microfinance, 77.39% (356) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to mobility after joining SHG through microfinance and 4.57% (21) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to mobility after joining SHG through microfinance.

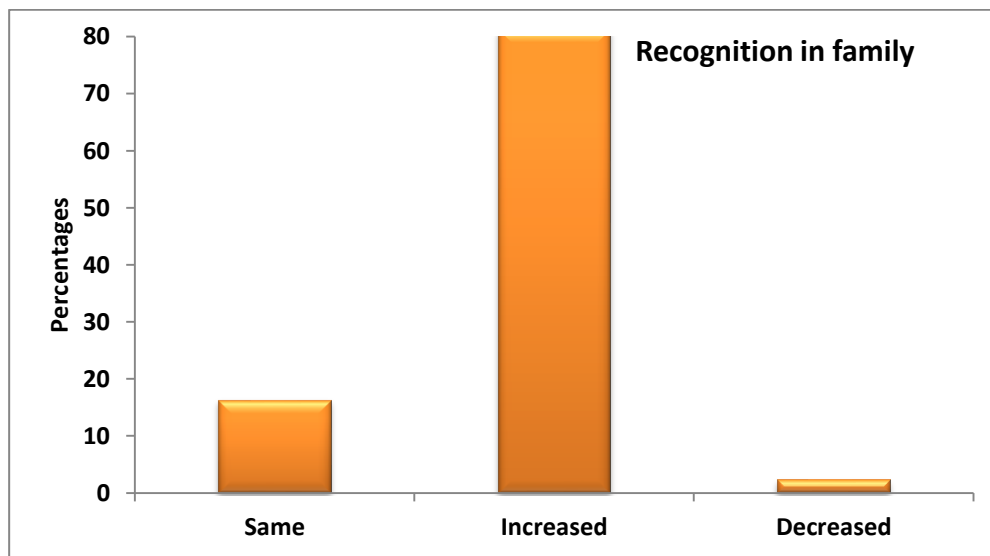
### 6.15.2. Recognition in family of respondents after joining the SHG

Recognition in family of respondents after joining the SHG shows the improvement in social and economic status of SHG members. The question was asked with a view to get information about member's (of SHG) recognition in family of respondents after joining the SHG. The researcher has analysed these information in table 6.15.2 below.

**Table-6.15.2 Recognition in family of respondents after joining the SHG**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Same	75	16.30	16.30
Increased	374	81.30	97.61
Decreased	11	2.39	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.15.2 Recognition in family of respondents after joining the SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is observed that 16.30 % (75) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to recognition in family after joining SHG through Microfinance, 81.30%(374) respondents stated that changes of socio-economic status has increased related to recognition in family after joining SHG through microfinance and 2.39%(11) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to recognition in family after joining SHG through microfinance.

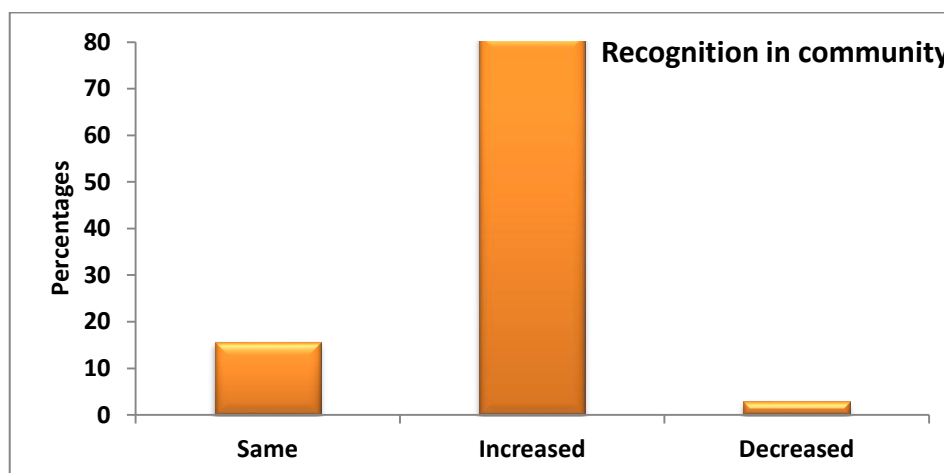
### 6.15.3. Recognition in community of respondents after joining the SHG

Recognition of respondents in community has improved after joining the SHG shows in social and economic status of SHG members. This question was asked with a view to get information about member's has (of SHG) recognition in community of respondents after joining the SHG. The researcher has analysed this data in table 6.15.3 below.

**Table-6.15.3 Recognition in community of respondents after joining the SHG**

Recognition	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Same	72	15.65	15.65
Increased	375	81.52	97.17
Decreased	13	2.83	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.15.3 Recognition in community of respondents after joining the SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

(375) 81.52% of respondents have stated that their recognition in society (is better) has improved after joining SHG through microfinance. 15.65% (i.e. 72 respondents) have stated that there is no significant change in recognition. Only 2.83% (13) respondents say that their recognition has 'gone down'.

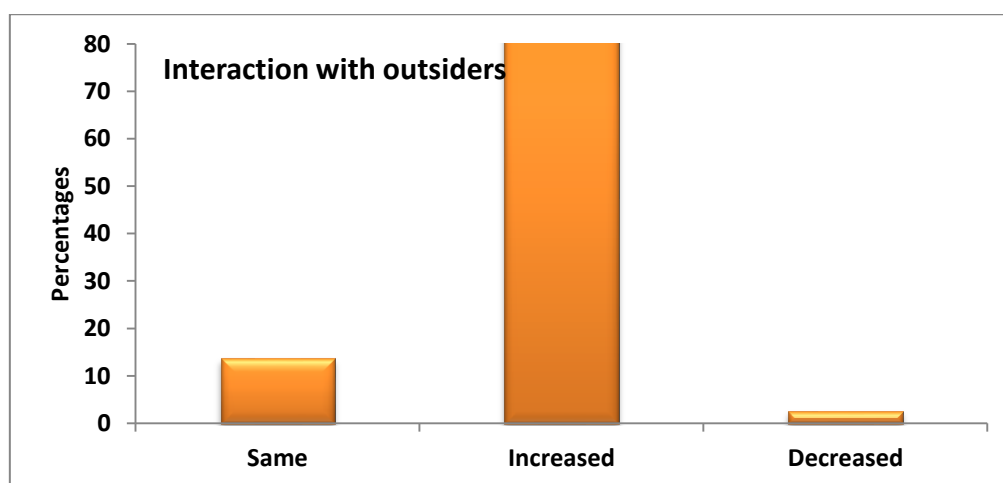
#### 6.15.4. Interaction of respondents with outsiders after joining the SHG

Interaction with outsiders of respondents after joining the SHG shows improvement in social and economic status of SHG members. The question was asked with a view to get information about member's interaction with outsiders after joining the SHG. The researcher has analysed this information in table 6.15.4 below

**Table-6.15.4 Interaction of respondents with outsiders after joining the SHG**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Same	63	13.70	13.70
Increased	385	83.70	97.39
Decreased	12	2.61	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.15.4 Interaction of respondents with outsiders after joining the SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is found that 13.70 % (63) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to interaction with outsiders after joining SHG through Microfinance, 83.70% (385) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to interaction with outsiders after joining SHG through microfinance and 2.61% (12) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to interaction with outsiders after joining SHG through microfinance.

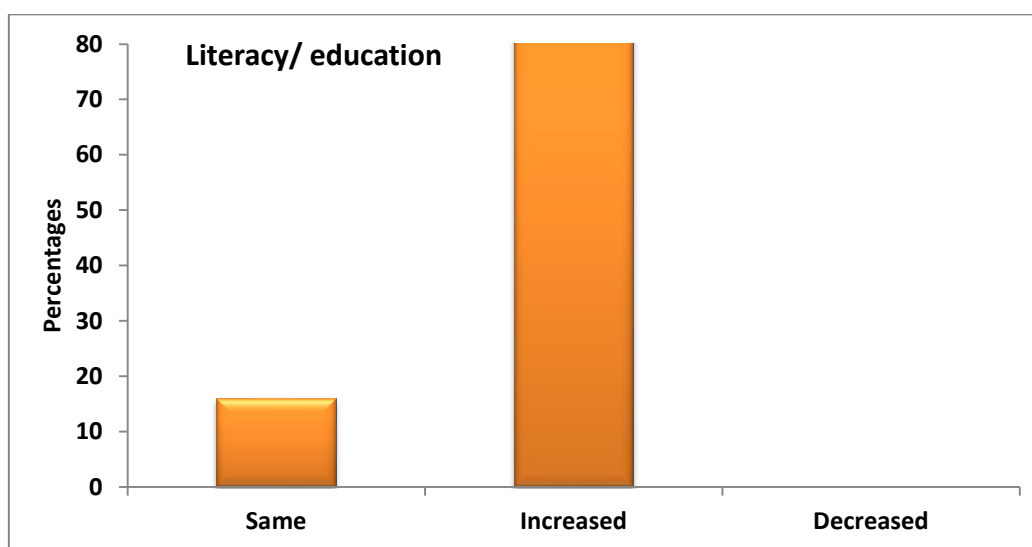
### 6.15.5. Literacy/Education of respondents after joining the SHG

Literacy/Education of respondents after joining the SHG shows the improvement in social and economic status of SHG members. The question was asked with a view to get information about SHG members Literacy/Education after joining the SHG. The researcher's analysis given in table 6.15.5 below.

**Table-6.15.5 Literacy/Education of respondents after joining the SHG**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Same	74	16.09	16.09
Increased	386	83.91	100.00
Decreased	0	0.00	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.15.5 Literacy/Education of respondents after joining the SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that 16.09 % (74) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to Literacy/education after joining SHG through Microfinance, 83.91% (386) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to Literacy/education after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.00% (0) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to Literacy/education after joining SHG through microfinance.

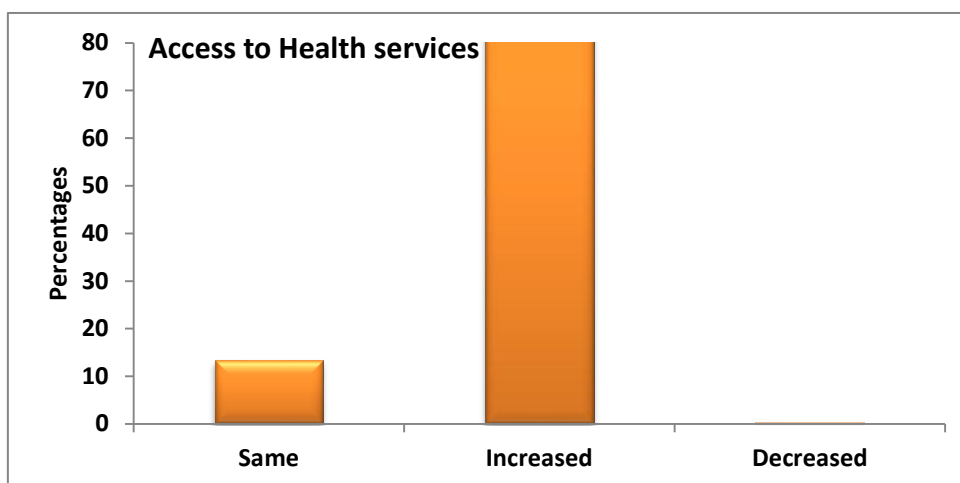
### 6.15.6. Access to Health Services of respondents after joining the SHG

Access to health services of respondents after joining the SHG shows the improvement in social and economic status of SHG members. The question was asked with a view to get information about member is increased (of SHG) access to health services after joining the SHG. The researcher analysed this information in table 6.15.6 below.

**Table-6.15.6 Access to Health Services of respondents after joining the SHG**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Same	61	13.26	13.26
Increased	398	86.52	99.78
Decreased	1	0.22	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.15.6 Access to Health Services of respondents after joining the SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is observed that 13.26 %(61) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to access to health services after joining SHG through Microfinance, 86.52% (398) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to access to health services after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.22% (01) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to access to health services after joining SHG through microfinance.

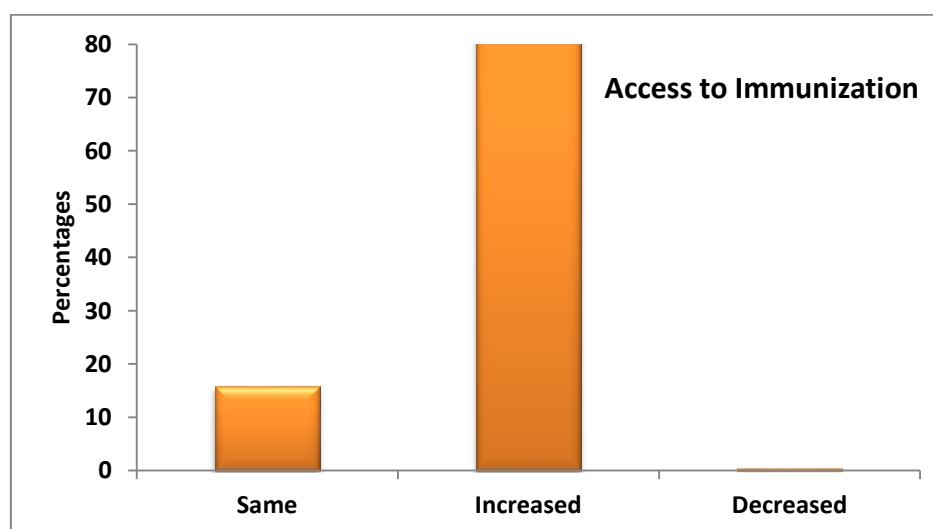
### 6.15.7. Access to immunization of respondents after joining the SHG

Access to immunization of respondents after joining the SHG shows the improvement in social and economic status of SHG members. The question was asked with a view to get information about SHG members access to immunization services after joining the SHG. The researcher analysed this information in table 6.15.7 below.

**Table-6.15.7 Access to immunization of respondents after joining the SHG**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Unchanged	73	15.87	15.87
Increased	385	83.70	99.57
Decreased	2	0.43	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.15.7 Access to immunization of respondents after joining the SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that 15.87 % (73) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to access to immunization after joining SHG, knowledge about immunization has increased in 83.70% (385) respondents and 0.43% (02) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to access to immunization after joining SHG through microfinance.



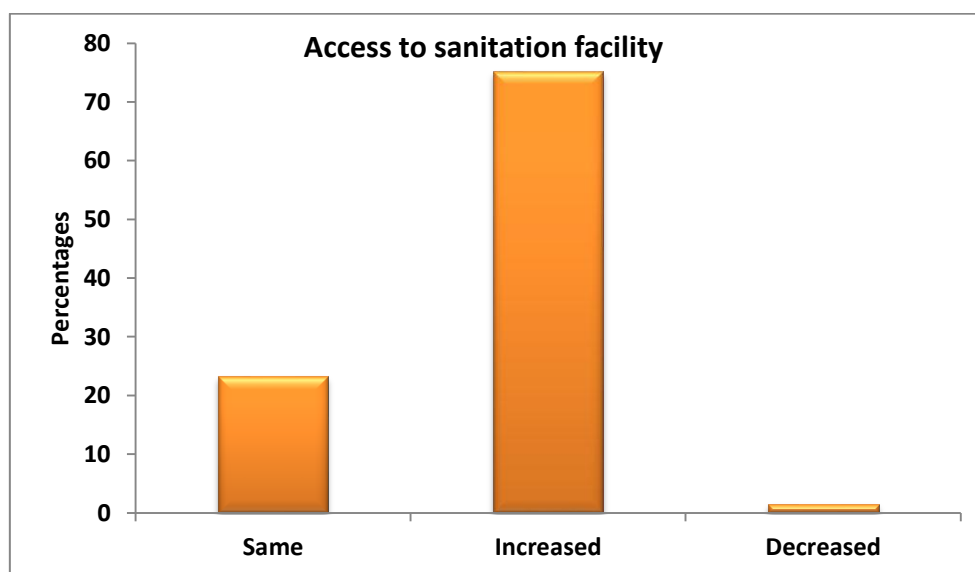
### 6.15.8. Access to sanitation facility of respondents after joining the SHG

Access to sanitation facility of respondents after joining the SHG shows the improvement in social and economic status of SHG members. The question was asked with a view to get information about member of SHG access to sanitation facility after joining the SHG. The researcher analysed these information in table 6.15.8 below.

**Table-6.15.8 Access to sanitation facility of respondents after joining the SHG**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Same	107	23.26	23.26
Increased	346	75.22	98.48
Decreased	7	1.52	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.15.8 Access to sanitation facility of respondents after joining the SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is found that 23.26 % (107) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to access to sanitation facility after joining SHG through Microfinance, 75.22% (346) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to access to sanitation facility after joining SHG through microfinance and 1.52% (07) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to access to sanitation facility after joining SHG through microfinance.

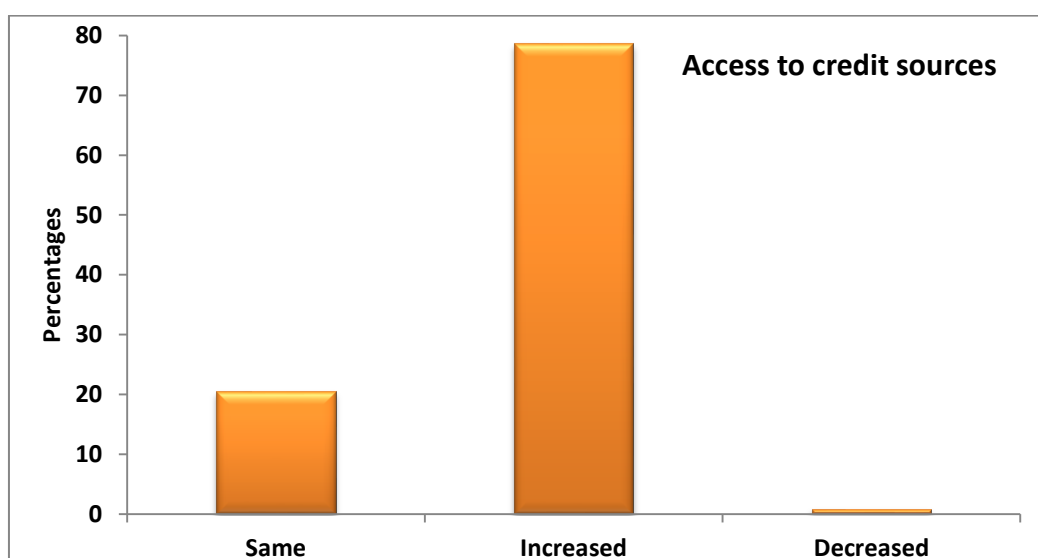
### 6.15.9. Access to credit sources of respondents after joining the SHG

Access to sanitation facility of respondents after joining the SHG shows the improvement in social and economic status of SHG members. The question was asked with a view to get information about access to credit sources of respondents after joining the SHG. The researcher analysed this information in table 6.15.9 below.

**Table-6.15.9 Access to credit sources of respondents after joining the SHG**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Same	94	20.43	20.43
Increased	362	78.70	99.13
Decreased	4	0.87	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.15.9 Access to credit sources of respondents after joining the SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is found that 20.436 % (94) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to access to credit sources after joining SHG through Microfinance, 78.70%(362) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to access to credit sources after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.87% (04) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to access to credit sources after joining SHG through microfinance.

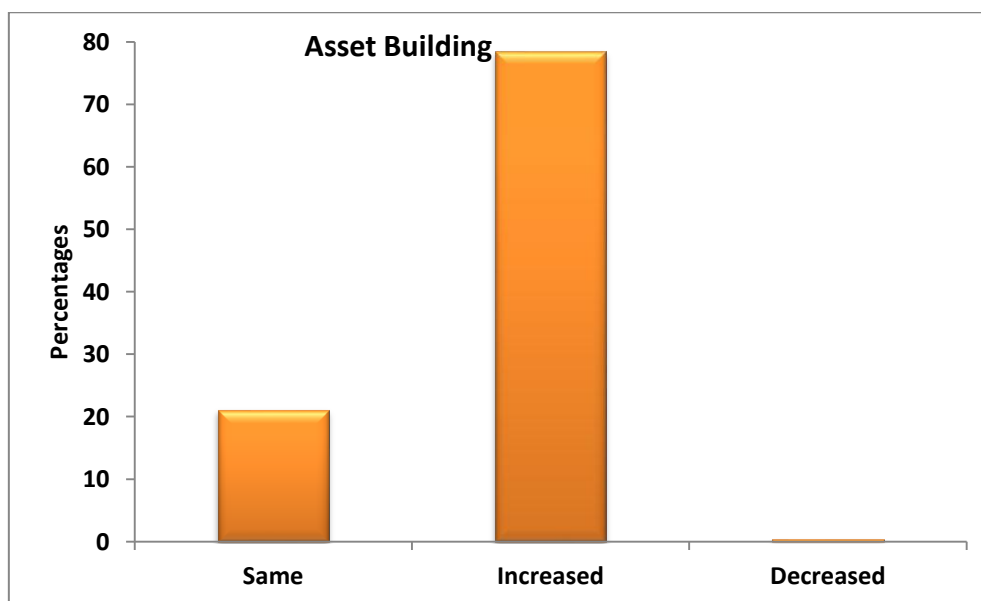
### 6.15.10. Asset building of respondents after joining the SHG

Asset building of respondents after joining the SHG shows the improvement in social and economic status of SHG members. The question was asked with a view to get information about member of SHG asset building after joining the SHG. The researcher analysed this information in table 6.15.10 below.

**Table-6.15.10 Asset building of respondents after joining the SHG**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Same	97	21.09	21.09
Increased	361	78.48	99.57
Decreased	2	0.43	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.15.10 Asset building of respondents after joining the SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is observed that 21.09 % (97) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to asset building after joining SHG through Microfinance, 78.48% (361) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to asset building after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.43% (02) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to asset building after joining SHG through microfinance.

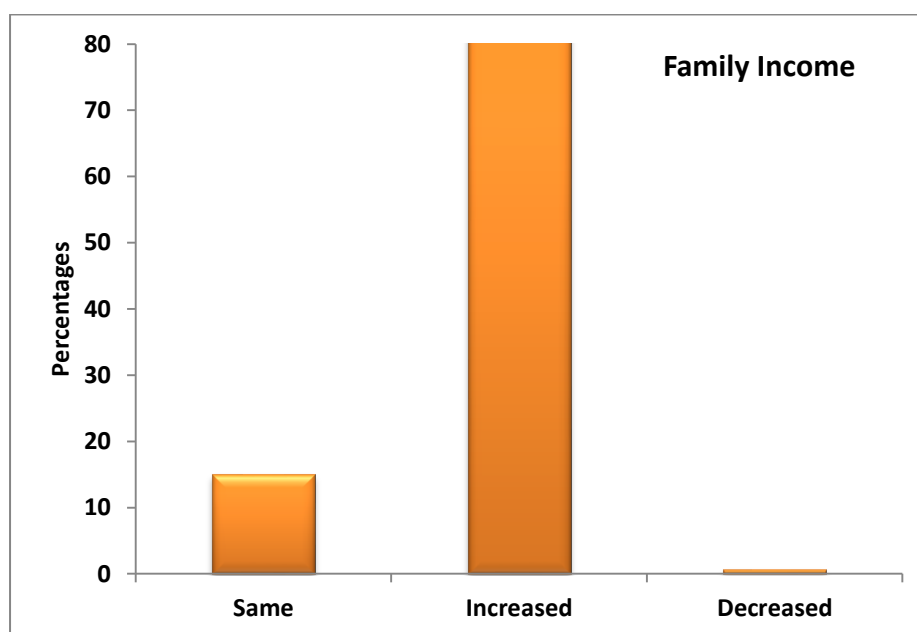
### 6.15.11. Family Income of respondents after joining the SHG

Family Income of respondents after joining the SHG shows the improvement in social and economic status of SHG members. The question was asked with a view to get information about family income of member of SHG after joining the SHG. The researcher analysed this data in table 6.15.11 below.

**Table-6.15.11 Family Income of respondents after joining the SHG**

Family Income	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Same	69	15.00	15.00
Increased	388	84.35	99.35
Decreased	3	0.65	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.15.11 Family Income of respondents after joining the SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that 15.00 % (69) respondents stated that socio-economic status remained same related to family income after joining SHG through Microfinance, 84.35% (388) respondents stated that socio-economic status are improved related to family income after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.65%(03) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to family income after joining SHG through microfinance.

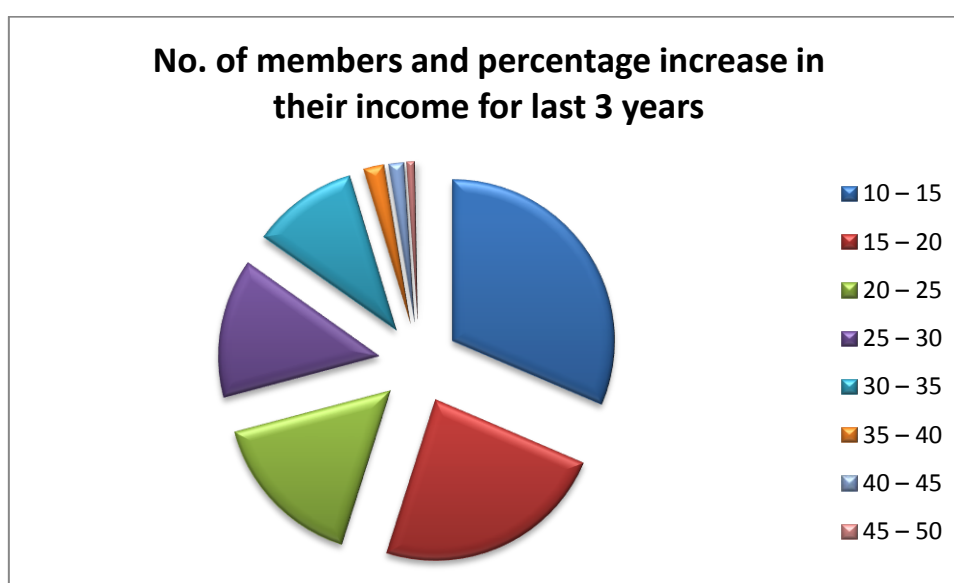
### 6.15.11(i) Percentage of increased in family income

Number of members and percentage of increase in their family income after joining the SHGs has been shown in following table.

**Table-6.15.11(i) Percentage of increased in family income**

Percentage wise increase in their income	No. of members
10 – 15	122
15 – 20	91
20 – 25	62
25 – 30	54
30 – 35	41
35 – 40	8
40 – 45	6
45 – 50	3
50 – 55	1
Total	388

**Figure-6.15.11(i) Percentage of increased in family income**



## **Interpretation:**

From the above table it is observed that

1. 122 respondents stated that their family income increased by 10-15 %.
2. 91 respondents stated that their family income increased by 15-20 %.
3. 62 respondents stated that their family income increased by 20-25 %.
4. 54 respondents stated that their family income increased by 25-30 %.
5. 41 respondents state that their family income increased by 30-35 %.
6. 8 respondents stated that their family income increased by 35-40 %.
7. 6 respondents stated that their family income increased by 40-45 %.
8. 3 respondents stated that their family income increased by 45-50 %.
9. 1 respondents stated that their family income increased by 50-55 %.

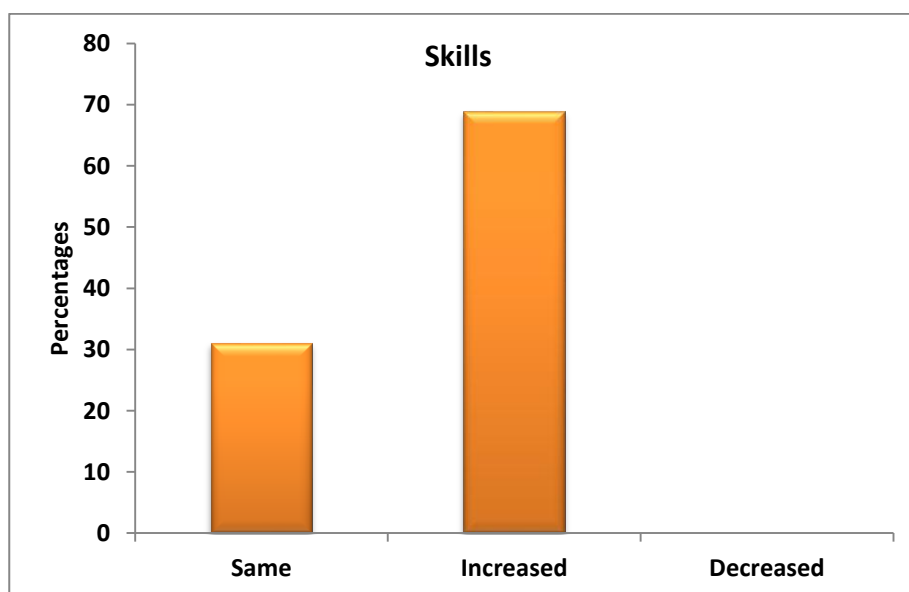
### 6.15.12. Skills of respondents after joining the SHG

Skills of respondents after joining the SHG show the improvement in social and economic status of SHG members. The question was asked with a view to get information about member of SHG skills after joining the SHG. The researcher analysed this information in table 6.15.12 below.

**Table-6.15.12 Skills of respondents after joining the SHG**

Skills	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Same	143	31.09	31.09
Increased	317	68.91	100.00
Decreased	0	0.00	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.15.12 Skills of respondents after joining the SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is found that 31.09 % (143) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to skills after joining SHG through Microfinance, 68.91% (317) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to skills after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.00% (00) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to skills after joining SHG through microfinance.

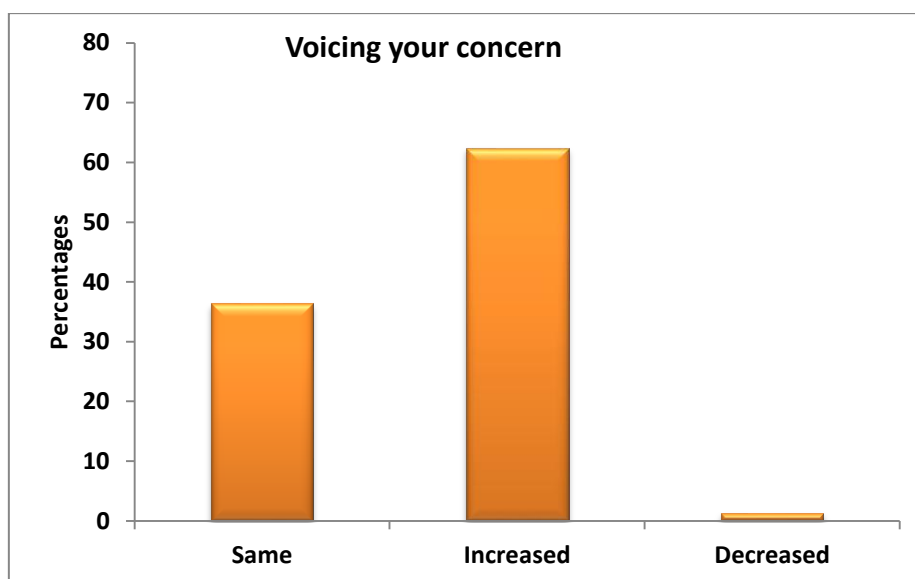
### 6.15.13: Voicing concern of respondents after joining the SHG

Voicing concern of respondents after joining the SHG shows the improvement in social and economic status of SHG members. The question was asked with a view to get information about member of SHG voicing concern after joining the SHG. The researcher analysed this information and is given in table 6.15.13 below.

**Table-6.15.13 Voicing concern of respondents after joining the SHG**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Same	167	36.30	36.30
Increased	287	62.39	98.70
Decreased	6	1.30	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.15.13 Voicing concern of respondents after joining the SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is observed that 36.30 % (167) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to voicing their concerns after joining SHG through Microfinance, 62.39% (287) respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are increase in relating to voicing their concerns after joining SHG through microfinance and 1.30% (06) respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status lowered related to voicing their concerns after joining SHG through microfinance.



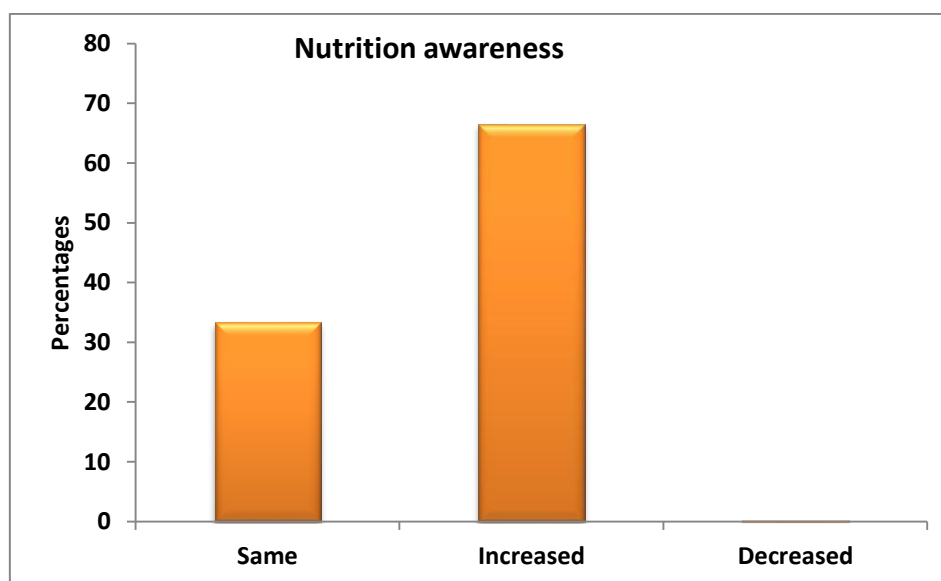
#### 6.15.14. Nutrition awareness of respondents after joining the SHG

Nutrition awareness of respondents after joining the SHG shows the improvement in social and economic status of SHG members. The question was asked with a view to get information about member of SHG Nutrition awareness after joining the SHG. The researcher's analysis of the information is given in table 6.15.14 below.

**Table-6.15.14 Nutrition awareness of respondents after joining the SHG**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Same	153	33.26	33.26
Increased	306	66.52	99.78
Decreased	1	0.22	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.15.14 Nutrition awareness of respondents after joining the SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

The above table shows that 33.26 % (153) respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are same related to Nutrition awareness after joining SHG through Microfinance, 66.78%(306) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to Nutrition awareness increased after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.22% (01) respondents stated that awareness on socio-economic status decreased, there was no change after joining SHG through microfinance.

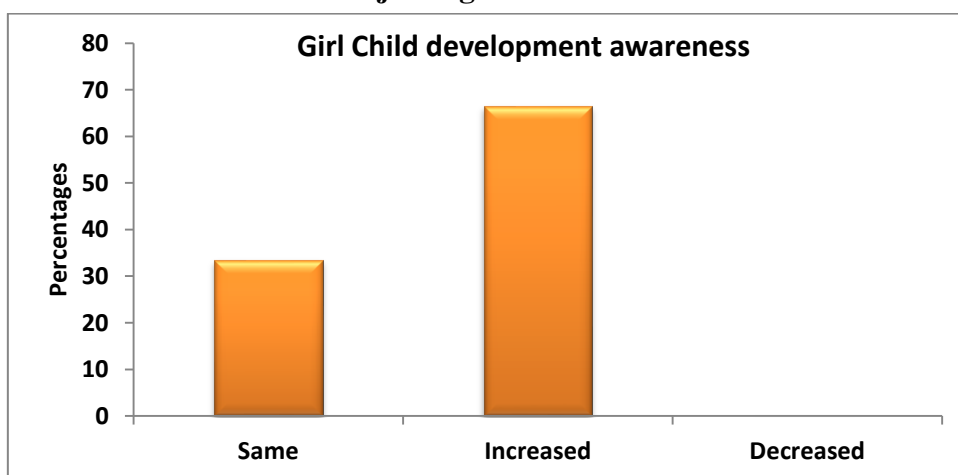
### 6.15.15. Girl child development awareness of respondents after joining the SHG

Girl Child development awareness of respondents after joining the SHG shows the improvement in social and economic status of SHG members. The question was asked with a view to get information about member's awareness of girl child development after joining the SHG. The researcher analysed this information and is given in table 6.15.15 below.

**Table-6.15.15 Girl child development awareness of respondents after Joining the SHG**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Same	154	33.48	33.48
Increased	306	66.52	100.00
Decreased	0	0.00	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.15.15 Girl child development awareness of respondents after joining the SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is clear that 33.48 % (154) respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status remained same related to girl child development awareness after joining SHG through Microfinance, 66.52% (306) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to girl child development awareness after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.00% (00) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to girl child development awareness after joining SHG through microfinance.

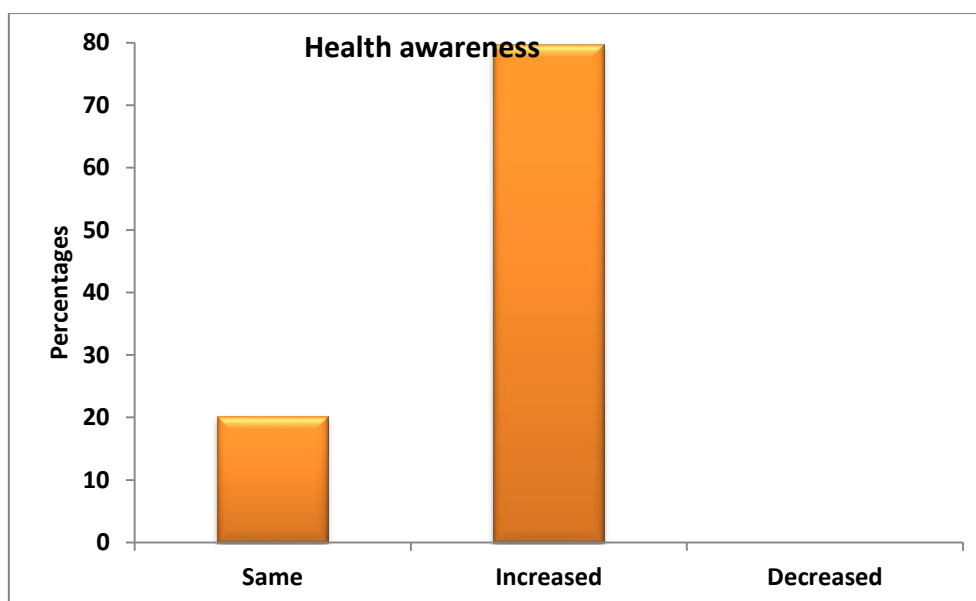
### 6.15.16. Health awareness of respondents after joining the SHG

Health awareness of respondents after joining the SHG shows the improvement in social and economic status of SHG members. The question was asked with a view to get information about Health awareness of the member of SHG after joining the SHG. The researcher analysed this information in table 6.15.16 below.

**Table-6.15.16 Health awareness of respondents after joining the SHG**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Same	93	20.22	20.22
Increased	367	79.78	100.00
Decreased	0	0.00	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.15.16 Health awareness of respondents after joining the SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table shows that health awareness has increased in 79.78% (367) of respondents after joining SHG through microfinance, 20.22 % (93) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to Health awareness after joining SHG through Microfinance, and 0.00% (00) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to Health awareness after joining SHG through microfinance.

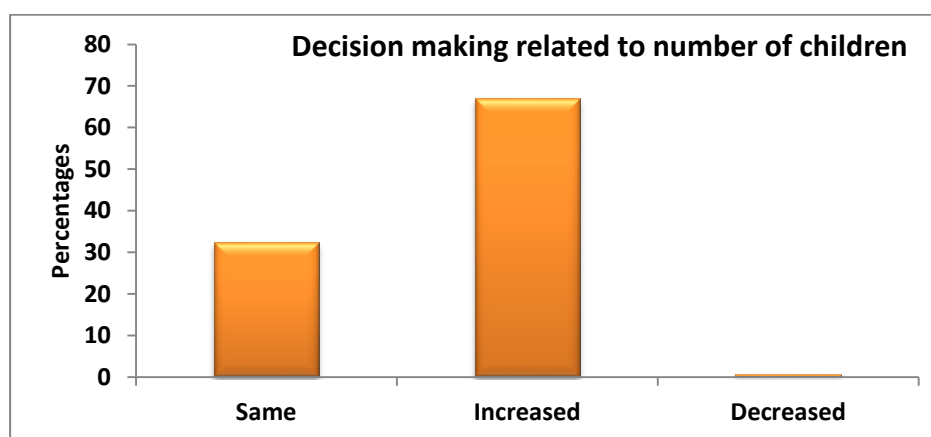
### 6.15.17. Decision making related to number of children of respondents after joining the SHG

Decision making related to number of children of respondents after joining the SHG shows the improvement in social and economic status of SHG members. The question was asked with a view to get information about member of SHG decision making related to number of children after joining the SHG. The researcher analysed these information in table 6.15.17 below.

**Table-6.15.17 Decision making related to number of children of respondents After joining the SHG**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Same	149	32.39	32.39
Increased	308	66.96	99.35
Decreased	3	0.65	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Figure -6.15.17 Decision making related to number of children of respondents after joining the SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is observed that 32.39 % (149) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to decision making related to number of children after joining SHG through Microfinance, 66.96%(308) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to decision making related to number of children after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.65% (03) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to decision making related to number of children after joining SHG through microfinance.

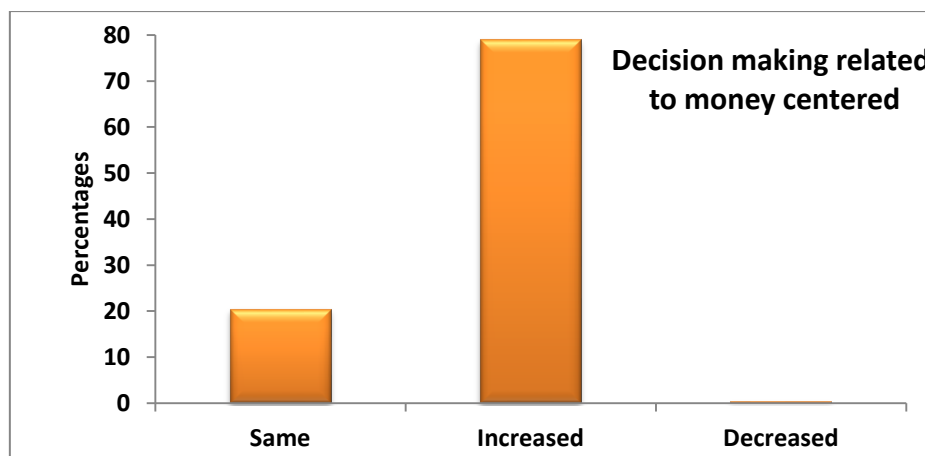
### 6.15.18. Decision making related to spending of money by the respondents after joining the SHG

Decision making related to spending of money by respondents after joining the SHG shows the improvement in social and economic status of SHG members. The question was asked with a view to get information about member of SHG decision making related to spending of money by respondents after joining the SHG. The researcher analysed this information in table 6.15.18 below.

**Table-6.15.18 Decision making related to money centred of respondents after joining the SHG**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Same	94	20.43	20.43
Increased	364	79.13	99.57
Decreased	2	0.43	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.15.18 Decision making related to money centred of respondents after joining the SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is found that (94) 20.43 % of respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to spending of money by respondents after joining SHG through Microfinance, (364) 79.13% respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to spending of money by respondents after joining SHG through microfinance and (02) 0.43% respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to spending of money by respondents after joining SHG through microfinance.

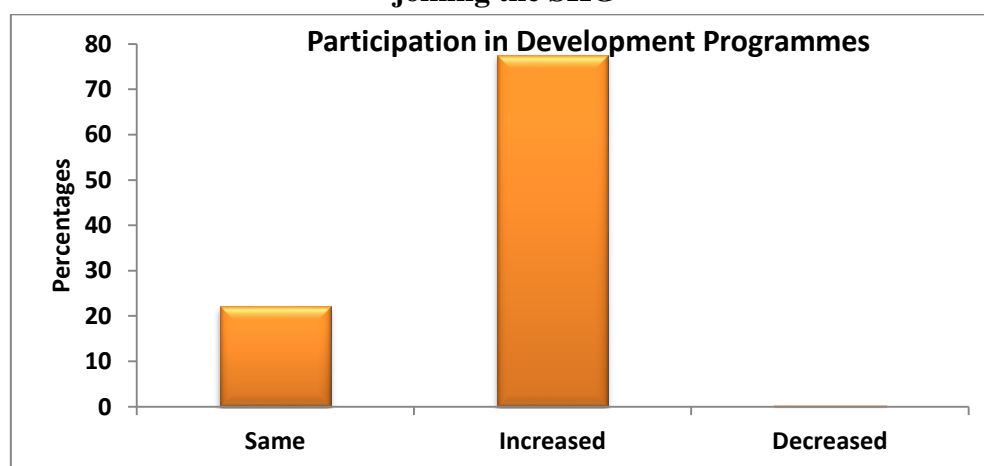
### 6.15.19. Participation in Development Programmes of respondents after joining the SHG

Participation of respondents in development programmes after joining the SHG shows the improvement in social and economic status of SHG members. The question was asked with a view to get information about member of SHG participation in development programmes after joining the SHG. The researcher analysed these information in table 6.15.19 below.

**Table-6.15.19 Participation in Development Programmes of respondents after joining the SHG**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Same	102	22.17	22.17
Increased	357	77.61	99.78
Decreased	1	0.22	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.15.19 Participation in Development Programmes of respondents after joining the SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is appears that (102) 22.17 % of respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to participation in development programmes after joining SHG through Microfinance, (357) 77.61% respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status has increased related to participation in development programmes after joining SHG through microfinance only (01) 0.22% respondents stated that participation in development programmes has decreased after joining SHG through microfinance.

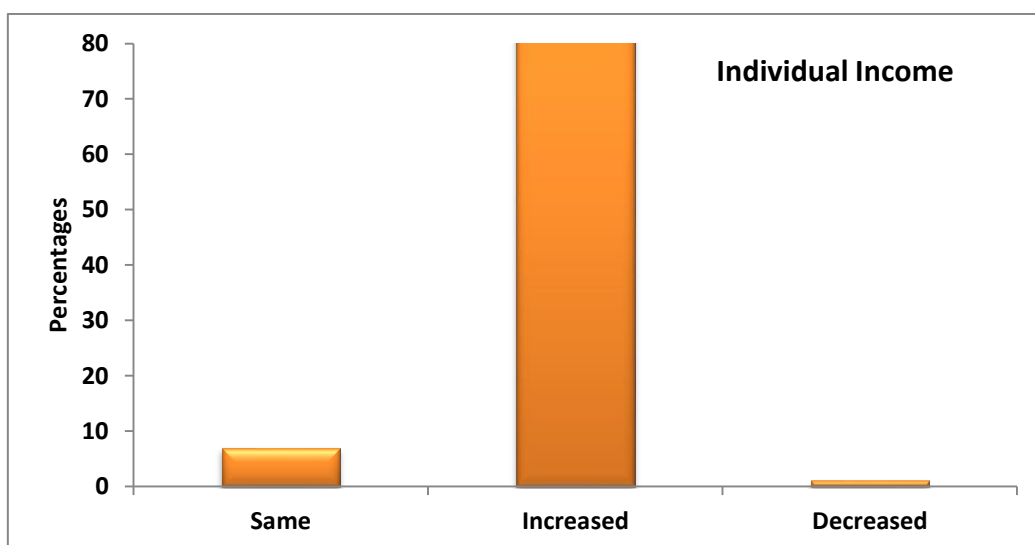
### 6.15.20. Individual Income of respondents after joining the SHG

A study of individual Income of respondent after joining the SHG shows improvement in social and economic status of SHG members. The question was asked with a view to get information about income after joining of SHG individual member group. The researcher analysed these information in table 6.15.20 below.

**Table-6.15.20 Individual Income of respondents after joining the SHG**

Individual Income	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Same	32	6.96	6.96
Increased	423	91.96	98.91
Decreased	5	1.09	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.15.20 Individual Income of respondents after joining the SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is observed that 06.96 % (32) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to individual income after joining SHG through Microfinance, 91.96% (423) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related individual income after joining SHG through microfinance and 1.09% (05) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to individual income after joining SHG through microfinance.

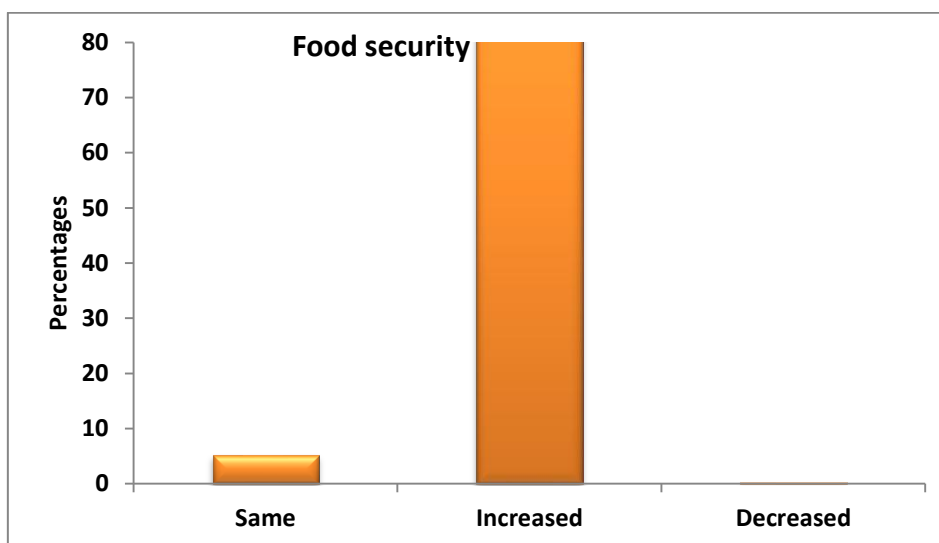
### 6.15.21. Food security of respondents after joining the SHG

Food security of respondent after joining the SHG shows the improvement in social and economic status of SHG members. The question was asked with a view to get information about member of SHG food security after joining the SHG. The researcher analysed these information in table 6.15.21 below.

**Table-6.15.21 Food security of respondents after joining the SHG**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Same	24	5.22	5.22
Increased	435	94.57	99.78
Decreased	1	0.22	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.15.21 Food security of respondents after joining the SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that 05.22 % (24) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to food security after joining SHG through Microfinance, 94.57% (435) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to food security after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.22% (01) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to food security after joining SHG through microfinance.



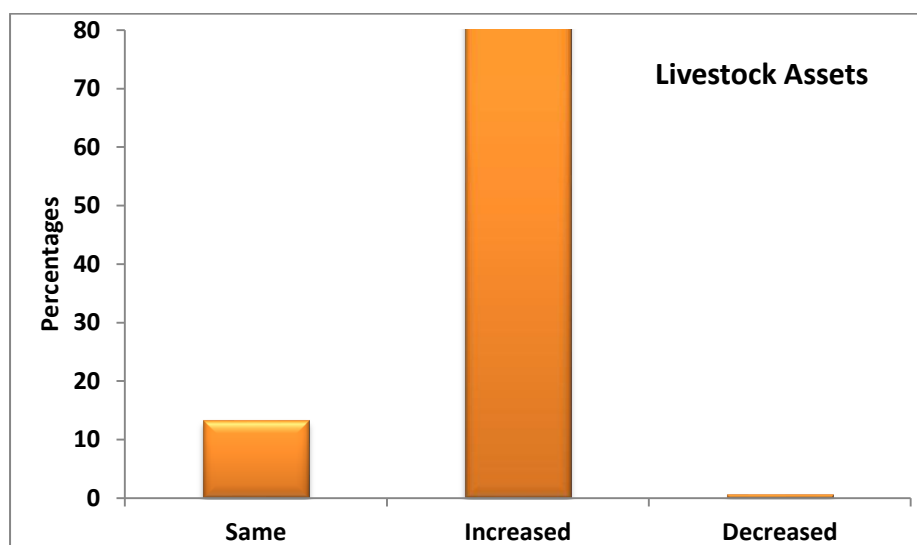
### 6.15.22. Livestock assets of respondents after joining the SHG

Livestock assets of respondent after joining the SHG show the improvement in social and economic status of SHG members. The question was asked with a view to get information about SHG members livestock assets after joining the SHG. The researcher analysed these information in table 6.15.22 below

**Table-6.15.22 Livestock assets of respondents after joining the SHG**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Same	61	13.26	13.26
Increased	396	86.09	99.35
Decreased	3	0.65	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.15.22 Livestock assets of respondents after joining the SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is observed that 13.26 % (61) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to livestock assets after joining SHG through Microfinance, 86.09% (396) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to livestock assets after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.65% (03) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to livestock assets after joining SHG through microfinance.

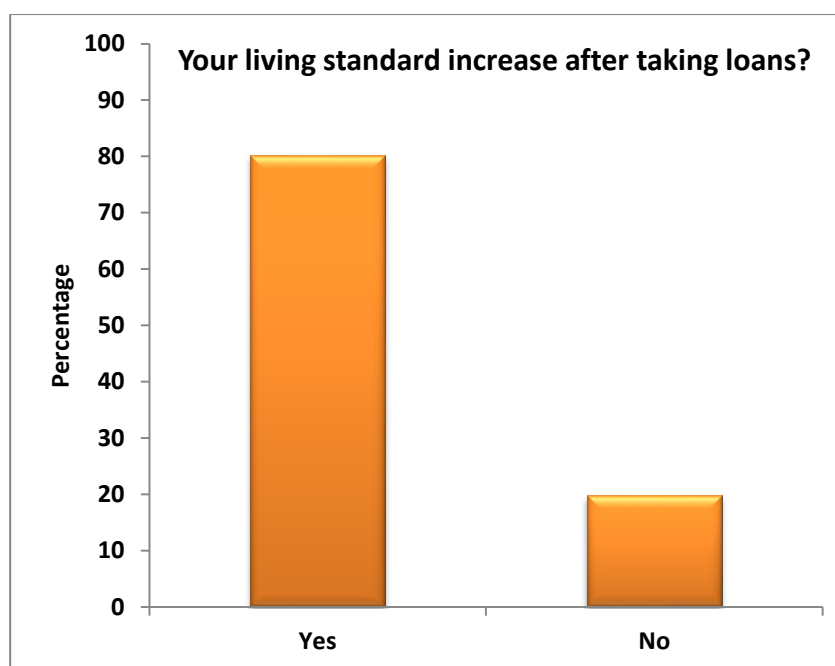
## 6.16. Living standard increase after taking loans

Living standard increase after taking loan by the members of SHG, shows the improvement in social and economic status of SHG members. The question was asked with a view to get information about member of SHG living standard increase after taking loan. The researcher analysed these information in table 6.16 below.

**Table-6.16** Living standard increase after taking loans

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	369	80.22	80.22
No	91	19.78	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.16** Living standard increase after taking loans



### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is found that 80.22 % (369) respondents stated that living standard increase after taking loans from microfinance and 19.78% (91) respondents stated that living standard not increase after taking loans from microfinance.

## 6.17. Financial and social status increase after utilizing loan

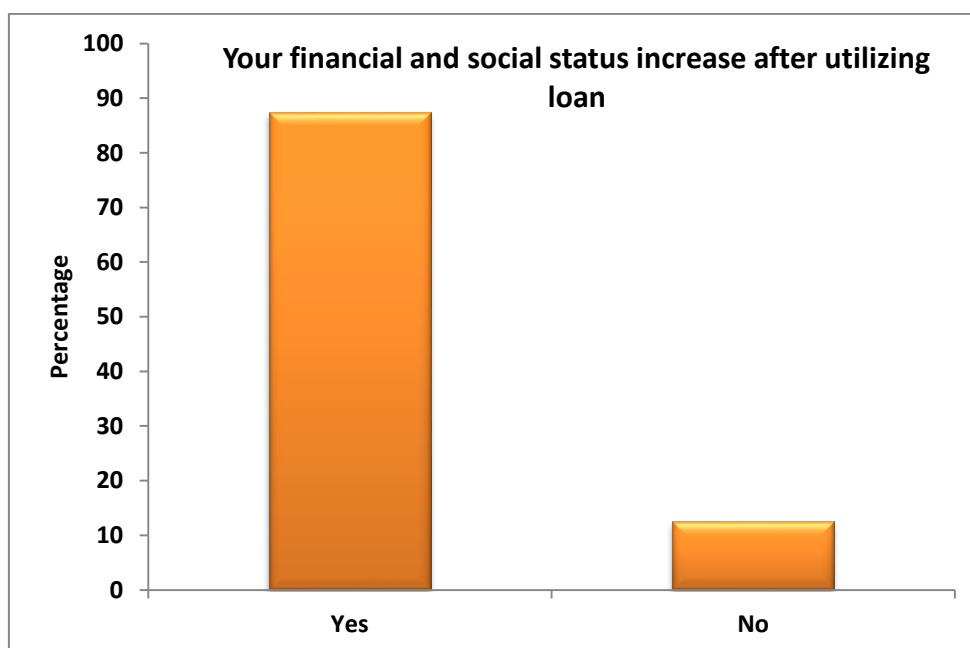
Financial and social status increase after utilizing loan by the members of SHG shows the improvement in social and economic status of SHG members or not. The question was asked with a view to get information about member of SHG economic and social status increase after utilizing loan. The researcher analysed these information in table 6.17 below.

**Table-6.17 Financial and social status increase after utilizing loan**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	402	87.39	87.39
No	58	12.61	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.17**

**Financial and social status increase after utilizing loan**



### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is found that 87.39 % (402) respondents stated that financial and social status increase after utilizing loan and 12.61%(58) respondents stated that financial and social status did not increase after utilizing loan through microfinance.

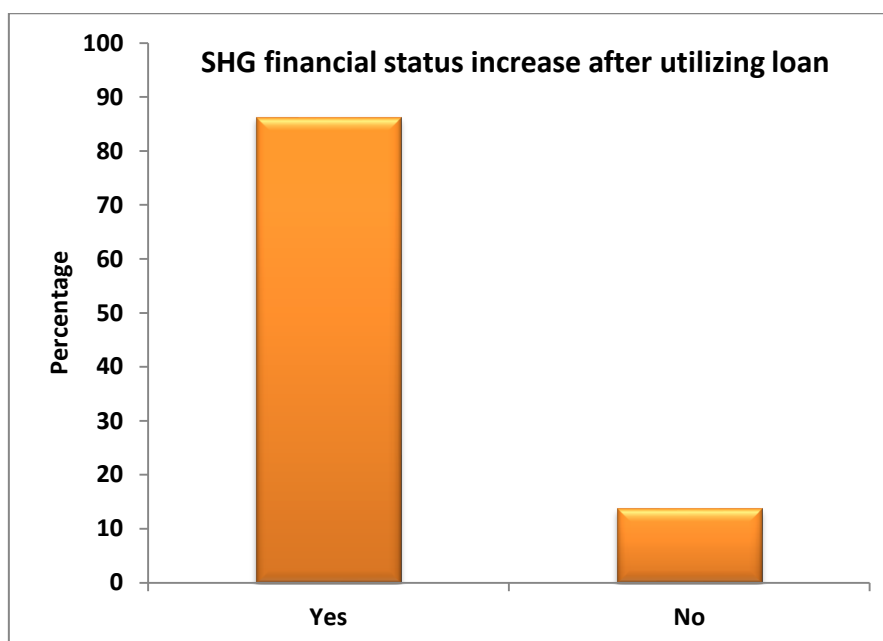
## 6.18. SHG financial status better after utilizing loan

Financial status increase after utilizing loan by the SHG shows the improvement in economic condition of SHG or not. The question was asked with a view to get information about SHG member's financial status better after utilizing loan. The researcher analysed these information in table 6.18 below.

**Table-6.18 SHG financial status increase after utilizing loan**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	397	86.30	86.30
No	63	13.70	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure 6.18 SHG financial status increase after utilizing loan**



### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is observed that 86.30 % (397) respondents stated that SHG economic status improved after utilizing loan and 13.70% (63) respondents stated that SHG economic status did not improved after utilizing loan through microfinance.

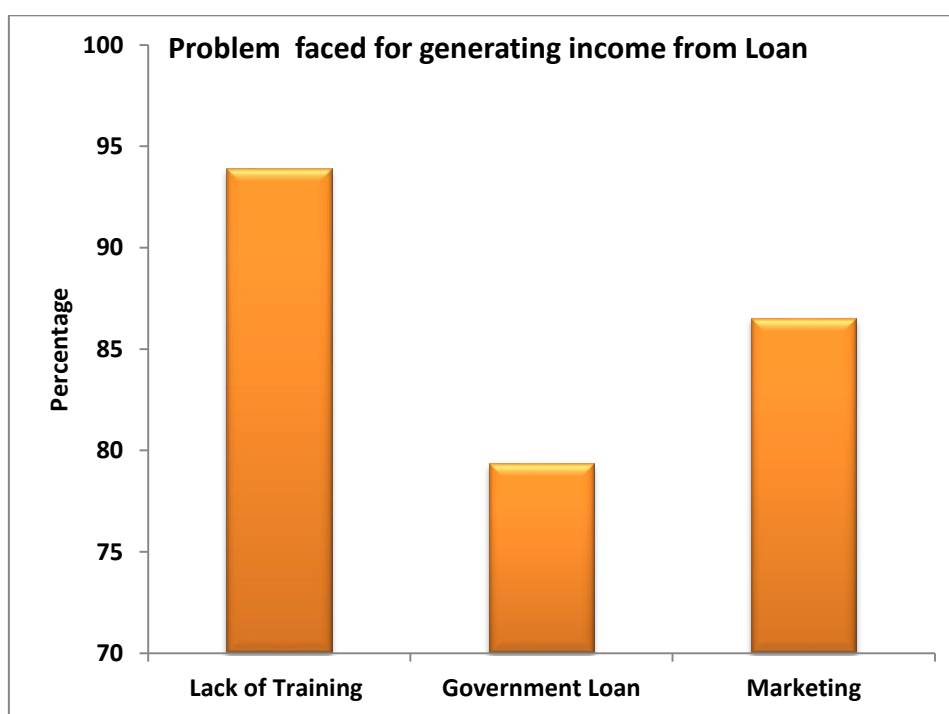
## 6.19. Problem faced for generating income from loan

Study of problems faced for generating income from loan by members of SHG show the reason of obstacles for generating income from loan by members of SHG. The question was asked with a view to get information about problem faced for generating income from loan. The researcher has analysed this information as in table 6.19 below.

**Table-6.19** Problem faced for generating income from loan

	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of Training	432	93.91
Government Loan	365	79.35
Marketing	398	86.52

**Figure -6.19** Problem faced for generating income from loan



### Interpretation

From the above table it is seen that 93.91 % (432) respondents stated that Lack of training are the problem faced for generating income from loan, 79.35% (365) respondents stated that Government loan are the problem faced for generating income from loan and 86.52% (398) respondents stated that Marketing are the problem faced for generating income from loan.

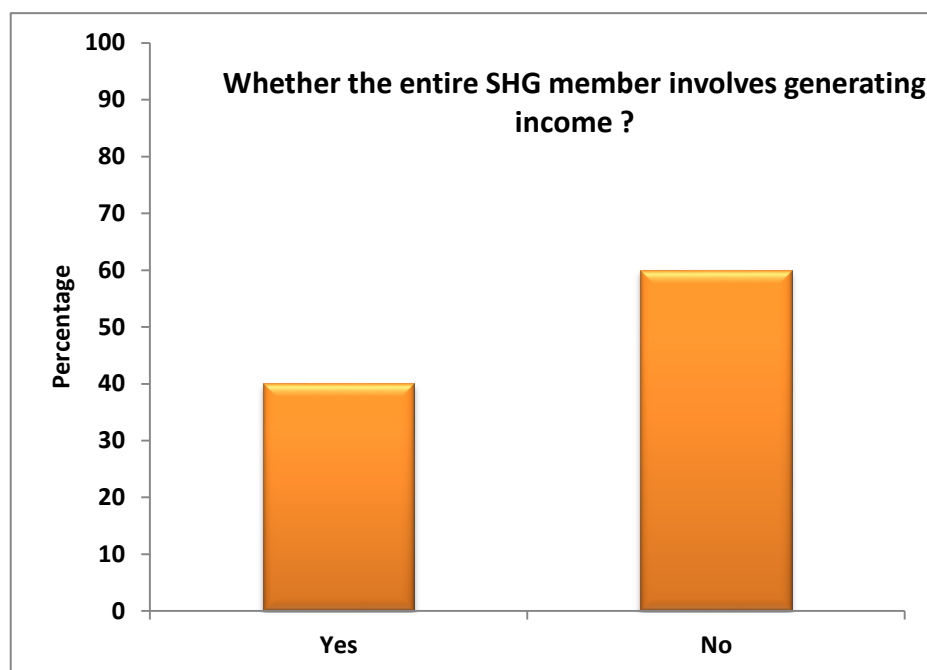
## 6.20. All SHG members involved in generating income

Entire SHG members involve in generating income shows the reason of obstacles for generating income from loan by the members of SHG. The question was asked with a view to get information about problem faced for entire SHG members involves in generating income from loan. The researcher analysed these information in table 6.20 below.

**Table-6.20 All SHG members involved in generating income**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	184	40.00	40.00
No	276	60.00	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.20 All SHG members involved generating income**



### Interpretation

From the above table it is found that 40.00 % (184) respondents stated that all SHG members involves in generating income and 60.00% (276) respondents stated that all SHG members are not involves in generating income.

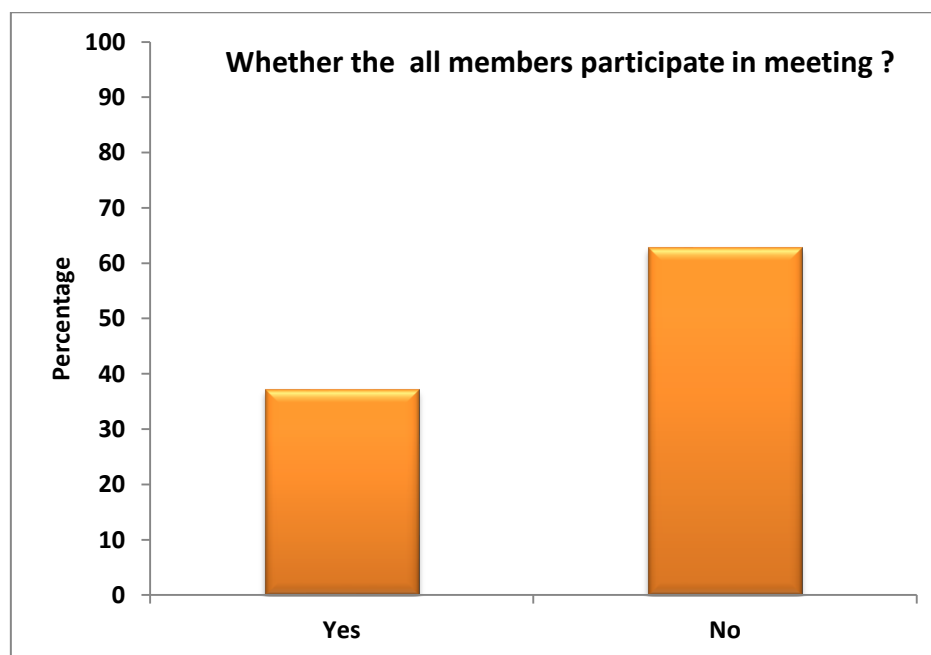
## 6.21. All members of SHG participate in meeting

All SHG members participate on meeting shows the reason of obstacles for every member interest in generating income from loan by the members of SHG. The question was asked with a view to get information about problem faced for all SHG members participating in meeting in generating income from loan. The researcher analysed these information as in table 6.21 below.

**Table-6.21 All members of SHG participate in meeting**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	171	37.17	37.17
No	289	62.83	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.21 All members of SHG participate in meeting**



### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that 37.17 % (171) respondents stated that all member of SHG participate in meeting and 62.83% (289) respondents stated that all members of SHG are not involves in meeting.

## 6.22. Awareness about SHG activities

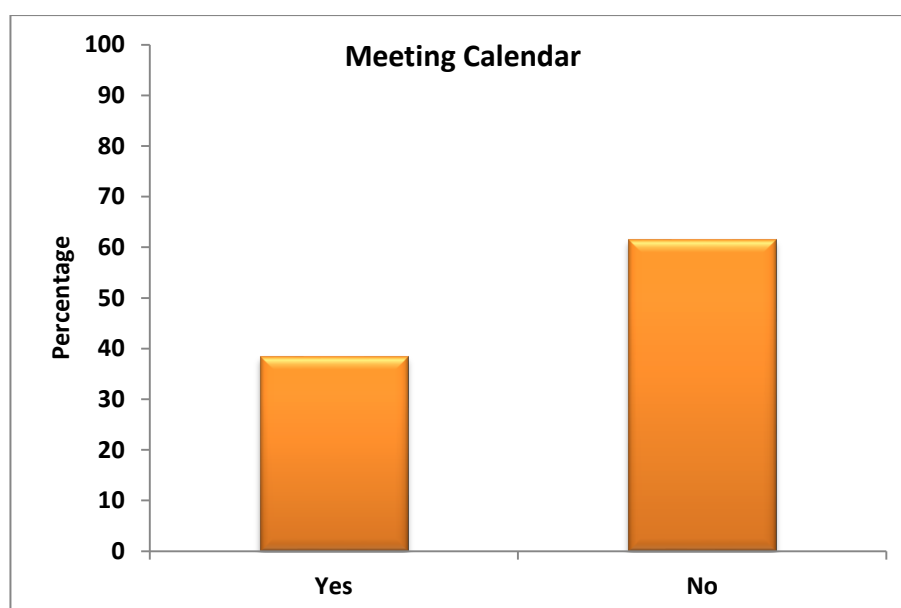
### 6.22.1. Awareness of meeting Calendar

Study of awareness of meeting Calendar by SHG members shows the obstacles for every member interest in generating income from loan by the members of SHG. The question was asked with a view to get information about problem faced for entire SHG members awareness of meeting calendar in generating income from loan. The researcher has analysed these information as in table 6.22.1 below

**Table-6.22.1**Awareness of meeting Calendar

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	177	38.48	38.48
No	283	61.52	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure 6.22.1**Awareness of meeting Calendar



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is observed that 38.48 % (177) respondents stated that they were aware of meeting calendar of SHG and 61.52 % (283) respondents stated that they were not aware of meeting calendar.



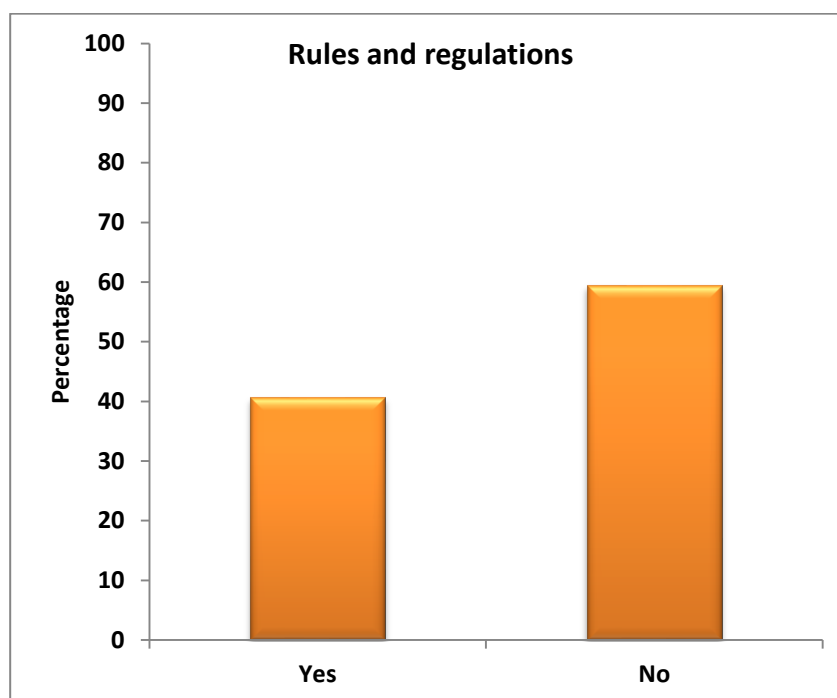
### 6.22.2. Awareness of Rules and Regulations

Awareness of rules and regulations by SHG members shows the obstacles for every member interest in generating income from loan by the members of SHG. The question was asked with a view to get information about problem faced by entire SHG members regarding awareness of rules and regulations in generating income from loan. The researcher analysed these information in table 6.22.2 below

**Table-6.22.2 Awareness of Rules and Regulations**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	187	40.65	40.65
No	273	59.35	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.22.2 Awareness of Rules and Regulations**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is found that 40.65 % (187) respondents were aware of rules and regulations of SHG and 59.35 % (273) respondents stated that they were not aware of rules and regulations of SHG.

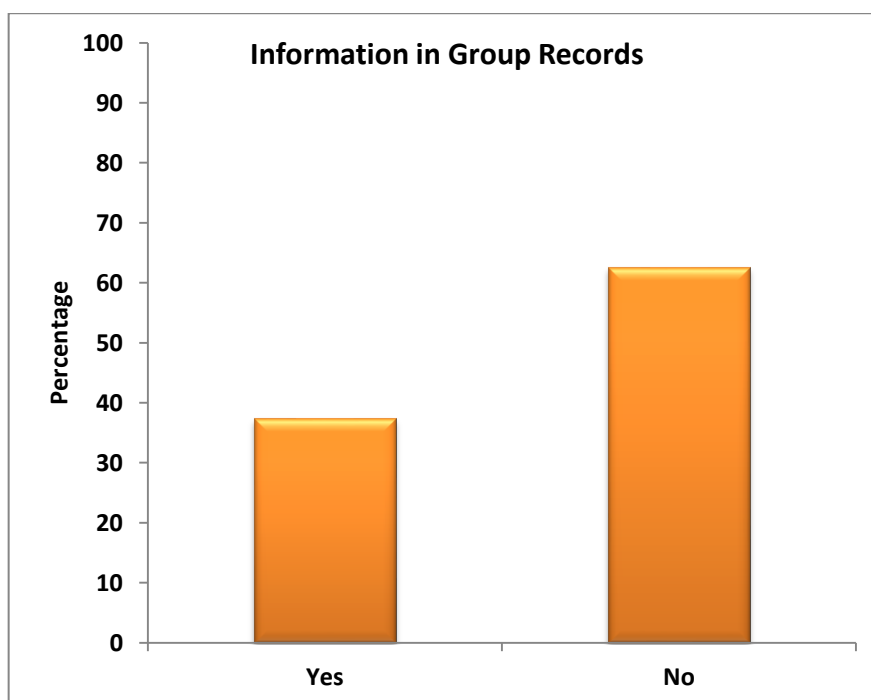
### 6.22.3. Awareness of information in Group Records

Study of awareness of information in group records by SHG members show that there were the obstacles for every member's interest in generating income from loan by the members of SHG. The question was asked with a view to get information about problem faced by all SHG members regarding awareness of information in group records in generating income from loan. The researcher analysed this information as in table 6.22.3 below.

**Table-6.22.3 Awareness of information in Group Records**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Cumulative Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>37.39</b>	<b>37.39</b>
<b>No</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>62.61</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Figure -6.22.3 Awareness of information in Group Records**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is observed that 37.39 % (172) respondents were stated that aware of information about group records of SHG and 62.61 % (288) respondents stated that they were not aware of information about group records of SHG.

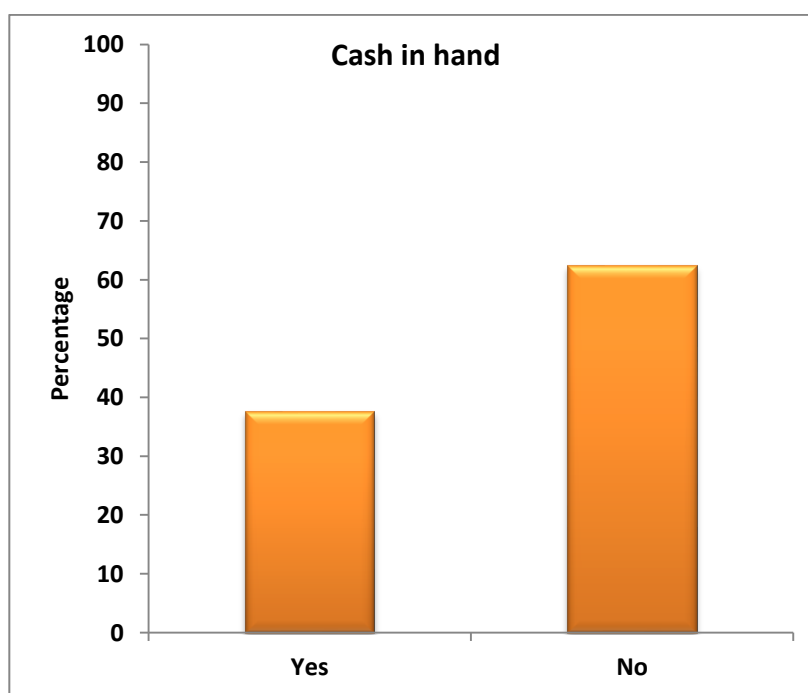
#### 6.22.4. Awareness of cash in hand of SHG

Study of awareness of cash in hand by SHG members shows the obstacles for every member interest in generating income from loan by the members of SHG. This question was asked with a view to get information about problem faced by all SHG members regarding awareness of cash in generating income from loan. The researcher analysed this information as in table 6.22.4 below.

**Table-6.22.4**Awareness of cash in hand of SHG

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	173	37.61	37.61
No	287	62.39	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.22.4**Awareness of cash in hand of SHG



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is learnt that 37.61 % (173) respondents have stated that they are aware of cash in hand of SHG and (287) 62.39 % of respondents stated that they are not aware of cash in hand of SHG.

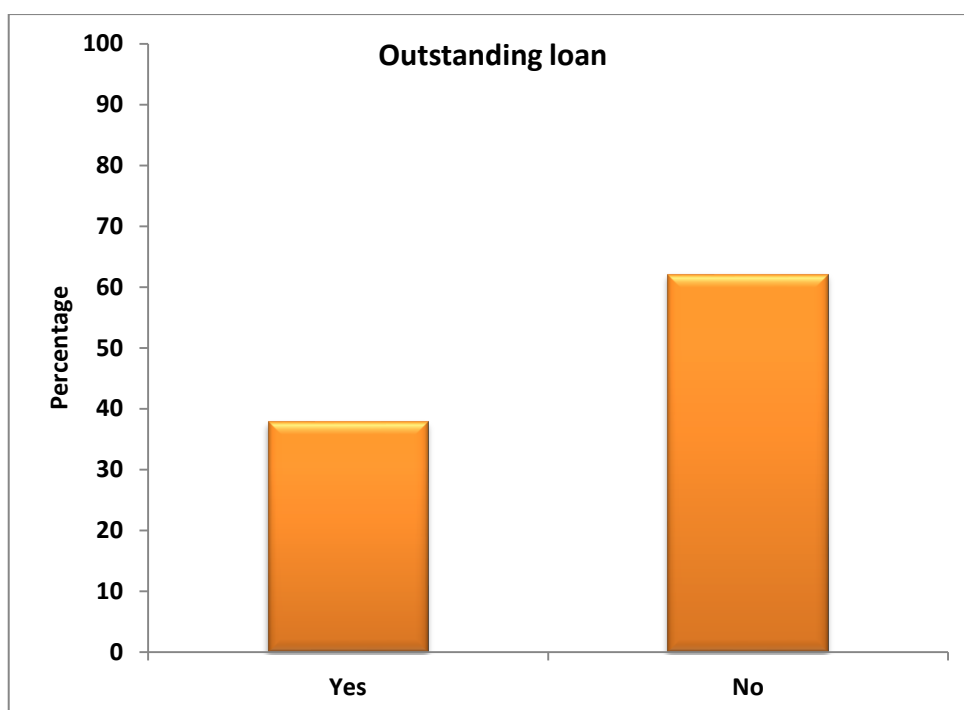
### 6.22.5. Awareness of outstanding loan of SHG

Study of awareness of outstanding loan of SHG members shows that there are obstacles in every member's interest in generating income from loan by the members of SHG. The question was asked with a view to get information about problem faced by all SHG members regarding awareness of outstanding loan in generating income from loan. The researcher analysed these information as given in table 6.22.5 below.

**Table-6.22.5**Awareness of outstanding loan of SHG

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	174	37.83	37.83
No	286	62.17	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.22.5**Awareness of outstanding loan of SHG



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table, it is observed that 37.83 % (174) respondents stated that they knew of outstanding loan of SHG and 62.17 % (286) respondents stated that they did not know of loan of SHG.

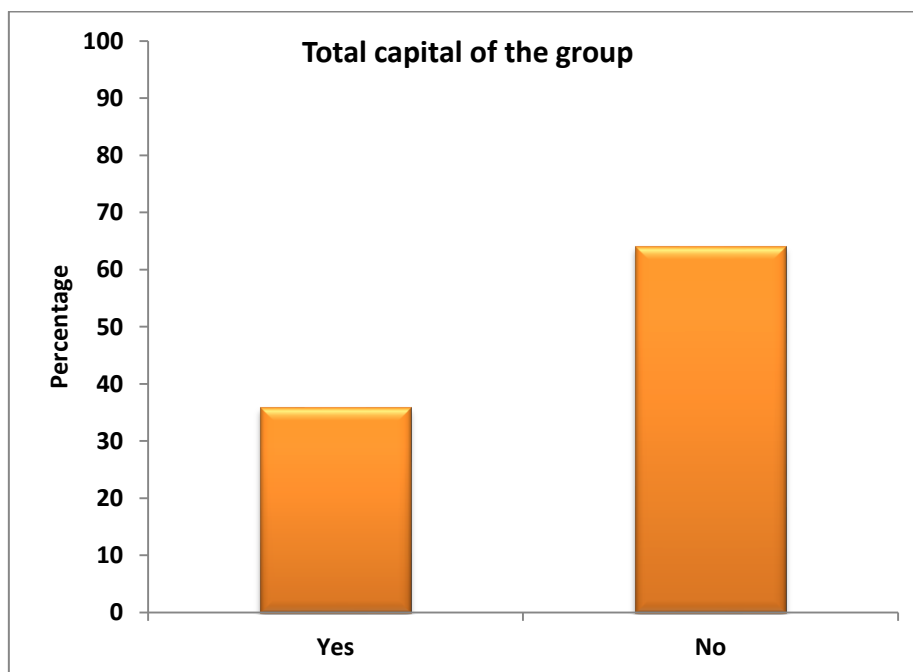
### 6.22.6. Awareness of total capital of the group of SHG

Awareness of total capital of group of SHG members shows the obstacles for every member interest in generating income from loan by the members of SHG. The question was asked with a view to get information about problem faced by all SHG members regarding awareness of total capital of the group of SHG in generating income from loan. The researcher analysed this information and is given in table 6.22.6 below

**Table-6.22.6 Awareness of total capital of the group of SHG**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	165	35.87	35.87
No	295	64.13	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.22.6 Awareness of total capital of the group of SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is found that 35.87 % (165) respondents were aware of total capital of the group of SHG while 64.13 % (295) respondents were not aware of total capital of the group of SHG.

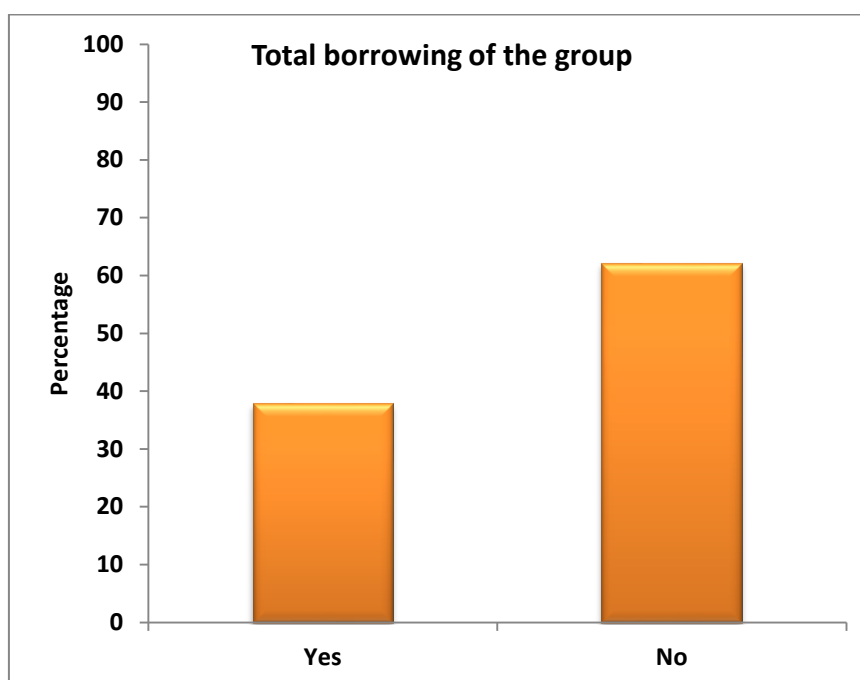
### 6.22.7. Awareness of total borrowings of SHG

Awareness of total borrowing of SHG shows the obstacles for every member interest in generating income from loan by the members of SHG. The question was asked with a view to get information about problem faced by entire SHG members regarding awareness of total borrowings of SHG in generating income from loan. The researcher analysed these information in table 6.22.7 below.

**Table-6.22.7**Awareness of total borrowings of SHG

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	174	37.83	37.83
No	286	62.17	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.22.7**Awareness of total borrowing of SHG



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is found that 35.83 % (174) respondents knew about total borrowings of SHG and 62.17 % (286) respondents stated that they were not aware of total loaning of SHG.

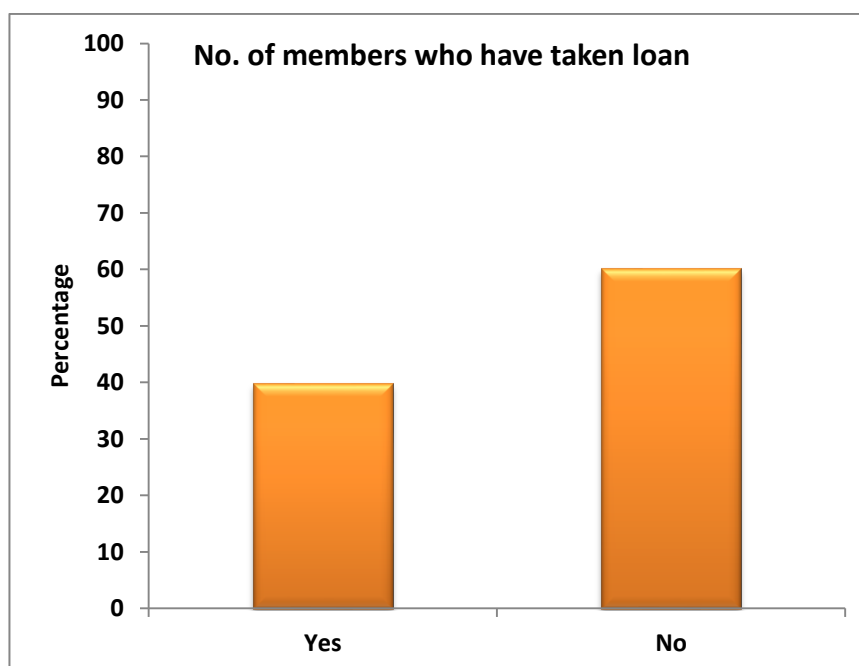
### 6.22.8. Awareness of Number of member who have taken loan in SHG

Study of awareness of number of member who have taken loan in SHG shows the obstacles for every member's interest in generating income from loan by the members of SHG. The question was asked with a view to get information about problem faced by all SHG members regarding awareness of number of member who have taken loan in SHG for generating income from loan. The researcher analysed this information and table 6.22.8 below shows the outcome:

**Table-6.22.8**Awareness of Number of member who have taken loan in SHG

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	183	39.78	39.78
No	277	60.22	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.22.8**Awareness of Number of member who have taken loan in SHG



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table, it is seen that 39.78 % (183) respondents have awareness of number of members who have taken loan in SHG and 60.22 % (277) respondents stated that they are not aware of number of members who have taken loan in SHG.

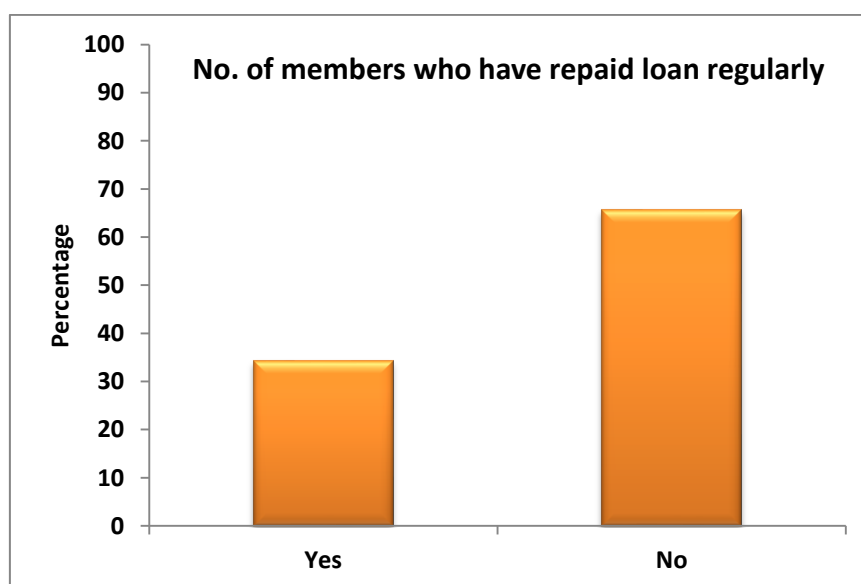
### 6.22.9. Awareness of No. of members of SHG who have repaid loan regularly

Awareness of number of members who have repaid loan regularly in SHG shows that there are obstacles for every member's interest in generating income from loan. The question was asked with a view to get information about problem faced by all SHG members regarding awareness of number of member who have repaid loan regularly in SHG in generating income from loan. The researcher analysed this information and recorded the same in table 6.22.8 below

**Table-6.22.9. Awareness of No. of member who have repaid loan regularly of SHG**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	158	34.35	34.35
No	302	65.65	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.22.9. Awareness of No. of member who have repaid loan regularly of SHG**



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that 34.35 % (158) respondents have awareness of number of members who have repaid loan regularly and 65.65 % (302) respondents stated that they are not aware of number of members who have repaid loan regularly.



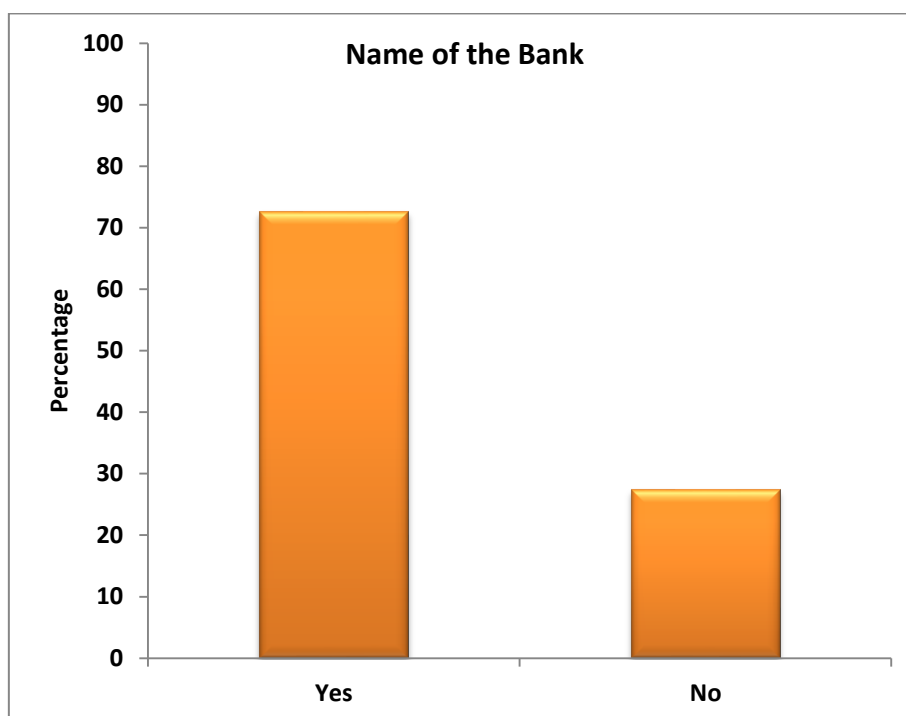
### 6.22.10. Awareness of Name of bank of SHG

Awareness about name of bank of SHG shows that there are obstacles for every member's interest in generating income from loan. The question was asked with a view to get information about problem faced by all SHG members regarding awareness of name of bank of SHG. The researcher analysed this information as given in table 6.22.10 below.

**Table-6.22.10**Awareness of Name of bank of SHG

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	334	72.61	72.61
No	126	27.39	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.22.10**Awareness of Name of bank of SHG



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that 72.61 % (334) respondents have awareness of name of bank of SHG and 27.39 % (126) respondents stated that they are not aware of the name of the bank of SHG.

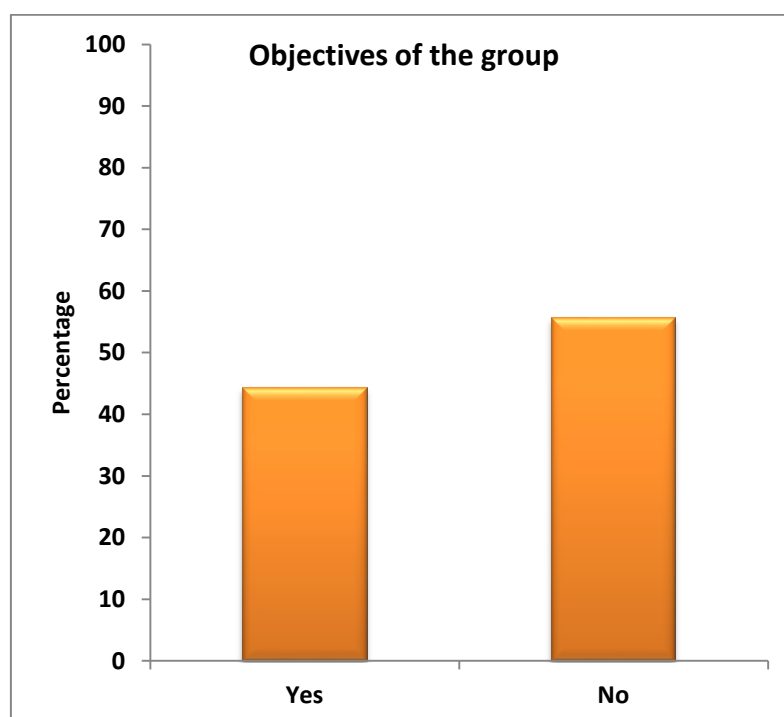
### 6.22.11. Awareness of objectives of SHG

Awareness of objectives of SHG shows that there were obstacles for every member interest in generating income from loan by the members of SHG. The question was asked with a view to get information about problem faced by all SHG members regarding awareness of objective of SHG. The researcher analysed this information in table 6.22.11 below.

**Table-6.22.11**Awareness of objectives of SHG

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	204	44.35	44.35
No	256	55.65	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.22.11**Awareness of objectives of SHG



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is observed that 44.35 % (204) respondents stated that they were aware of objective of SHG and 55.65 % (256) respondents stated that they did not know about objectives of SHG.

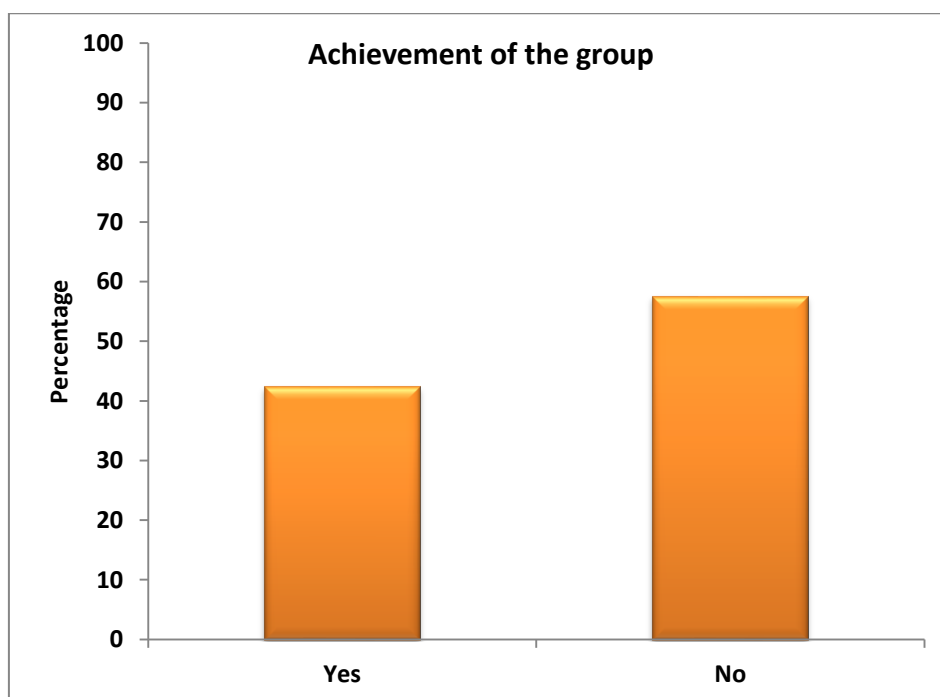
### 6.22.12. Awareness of achievement of SHG

Awareness of achievements of SHG shows that there were obstacles for every member's interest in knowing about generating income from loan by the members of SHG. The question was asked with a view to get information about problem faced by all SHG members regarding awareness of achievement of SHG. The researcher analysed this information and recorded in table 6.22.12 below.

**Table-6.22.12**Awareness of achievement of SHG

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	195	42.39	42.39
No	265	57.61	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.22.12**Awareness of achievement of SHG



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that (195) 42.39 % of respondents were aware of achievement of SHG and (265) 57.61 % of respondents stated that they were not aware of achievement of SHG.

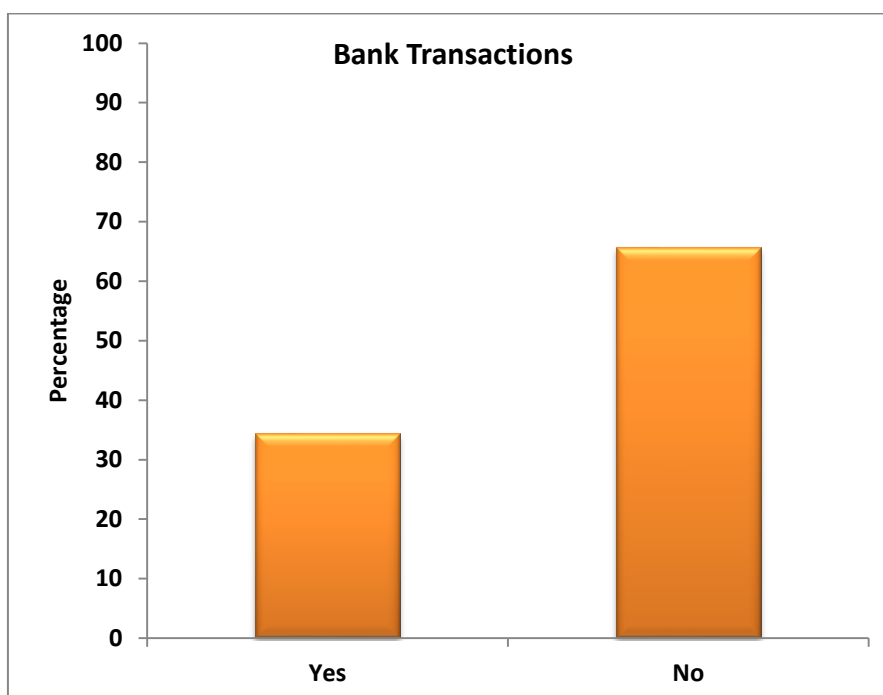
### 6.22.13. Awareness of bank transactions of SHG

It is important to know whether members of SHG know anything about bank transactions of the loan etc. The question was asked with a view to get information about problem faced by entire SHG members regarding awareness of bank transactions of SHG. The researcher analysed this information and is given in table 6.22.13 below.

**Table-6.22.13**Awareness of bank transactions of SHG

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	158	34.35	34.35
No	302	65.65	100.00
Total	460	100	

**Figure -6.22.13**Awareness of bank transactions of SHG



#### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is learnt that only 34.35 % (158) respondents knew bank transactions of SHG and 65.65 % (302) respondents stated that they were not aware of bank transactions of SHG.

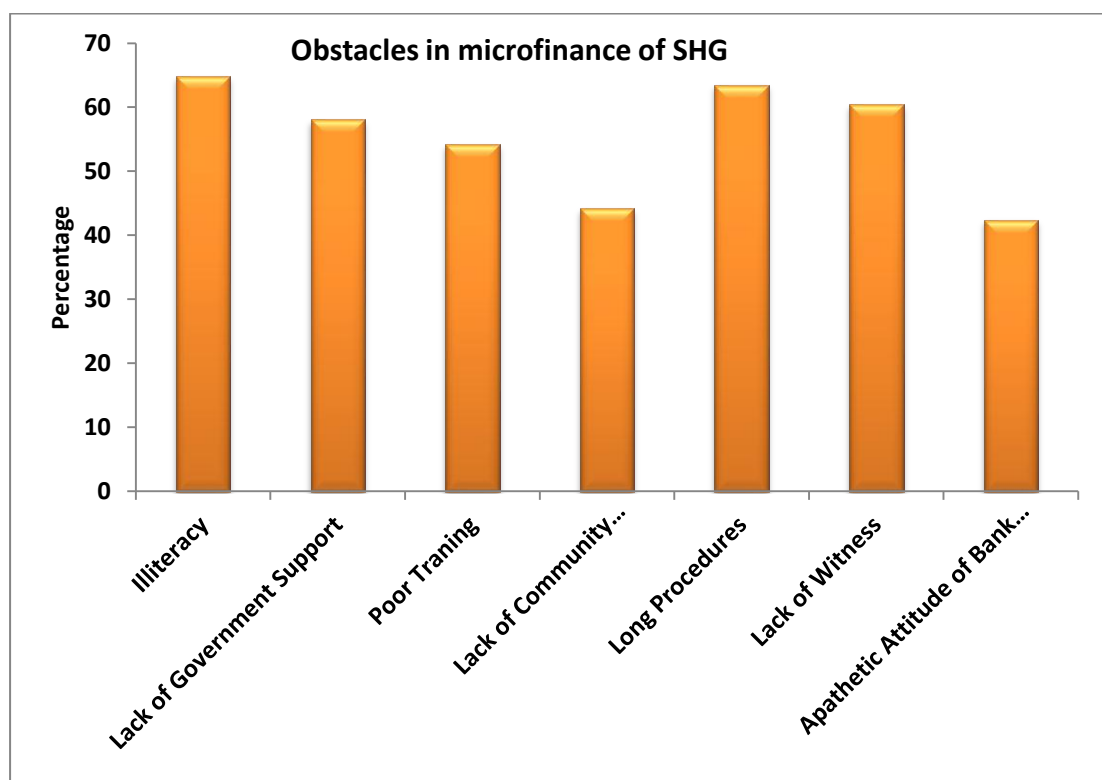
### 6.23. Obstacles in microfinance of SHG

It is vital to know what are the obstacles in extending microfinance assistance to people – especially in rural areas, following observations will certainly provide some clues. The researcher analysis this information in table 6.23 below.

**Table-6.23**Obstacles in microfinance of SHG

	Frequency	Percentage
Illiteracy	298	64.78
Lack of Government Support	267	58.04
Poor training	249	54.13
Lack of Community Participation	203	44.13
Long Procedures	292	63.48
Lack of Witness (Lack of availability of guarantor)	278	60.43
Apathetic Attitude of Bank Officials	195	42.39

**Figure -6.23**Obstacles in microfinance of SHG



### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is observed that

- i. 64.78 % (298) respondents stated that they found illiteracy as an obstacles in microfinance of SHG,
- ii. 58.04% (267) respondents stated that they found lack of government support as an obstacles in microfinance of SHG,
- iii. 54.13% (249) respondents stated that they found poor training as an obstacles in microfinance in SHG,
- iv. 44.13% (203) respondents stated that they found lack of community participation as an obstacles in microfinance in SHG,
- v. 63.48% (292) respondents stated that they found long procedures as an obstacles in microfinance in SHG,
- vi. 60.43% (278) respondents stated that they found lack of availability of guarantor as an obstacles in microfinance in SHG and
- vii. 42.39% (195) respondents stated that they found apathetic attitude of bank officials as an obstacles in microfinance in SHG.

**The figures, percentages and graphical representation speak for themselves and show the directions in which more study, orientation and efforts are required.**

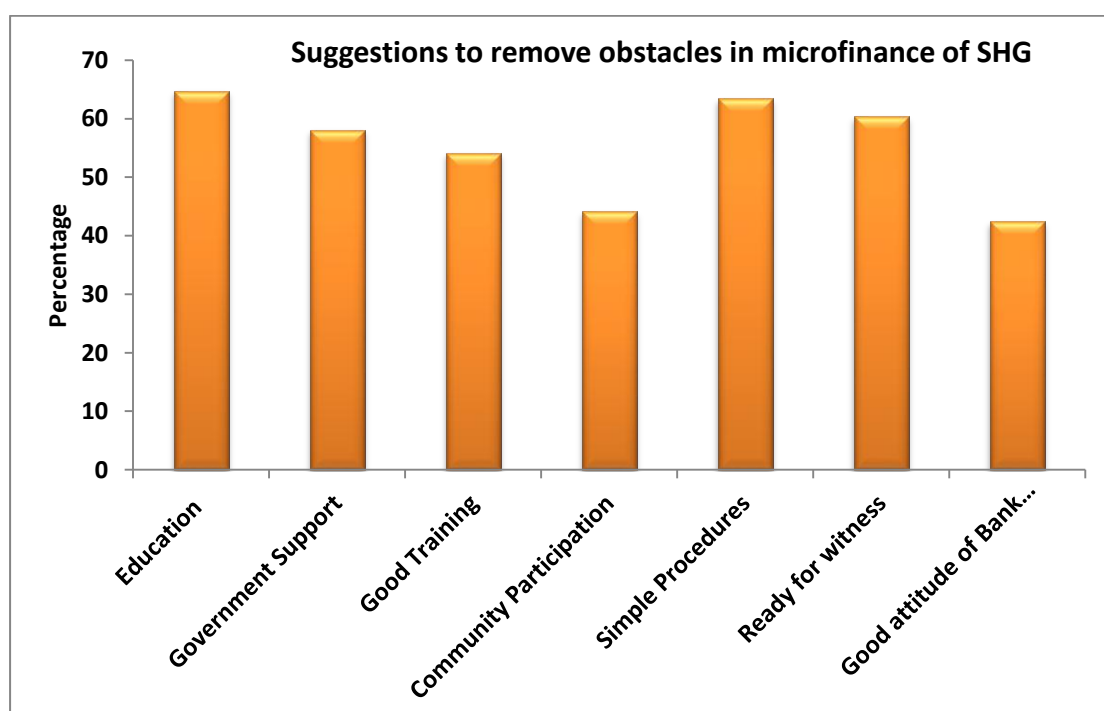
## 6.24. Suggestions offered by respondents to remove obstacles in microfinance of SHG

Suggestions offered by respondents to remove obstacles in microfinance of SHG show the remedies for removing the obstacles for every member of SHG interest to take loan from microfinance. The question was asked with a view to get information about suggestions to remove the problem faced by all SHG members regarding microfinance. The researcher analysed these information in table 6.24 below

**Table-6.24** Suggestions to remove obstacles in microfinance of SHG

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Education</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>64.78</b>
<b>Government Support</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>58.04</b>
<b>Good Training</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>54.13</b>
<b>Community Participation</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>44.13</b>
<b>Simple Procedures</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>63.48</b>
<b>Ready for witness (Guarantor)</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>60.43</b>
<b>Good attitude of Bank Officials</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>42.39</b>

**Figure -6.24** Suggestions to remove obstacles in microfinance of SHG



### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is found that

- i. 64.78 % (298) respondents stated that Education to the respondents will remove the obstacles in microfinance of SHG,
- ii. 58.04% (267) respondents stated that Government support will remove the obstacles in microfinance of SHG,
- iii. 54.13% (249) respondents stated that Good training will remove the obstacles in microfinance in SHG,
- iv. 44.13% (203) respondents stated that Community Participation will remove the obstacles in microfinance in SHG,
- v. 63.48% (292) respondents stated that Simple procedures will remove the obstacles in microfinance in SHG ,
- vi. 60.43% (278) respondents stated that they ready for witness (guarantor) will remove the obstacles in microfinance in SHG and
- vii. 42.39% (195) respondents stated that good attitude of bank officials will remove the obstacles in microfinance in SHG.

**The suggestions given by the member of SHG are very important guidelines for removing the obstacles in the effectiveness or for increasing success rate. (Total number of respondents -460)**



### 6.3 Testing of Hypothesis

Hypothesis testing is one of the key statistical techniques that are used in business decision making. The key purpose of hypothesis testing is to analyse the difference between the value of the sample statistic and the hypothesized population parameter, Hypothesis testing enables the researcher to decide whether sample data will provide support to a particular hypothesis based on which it can be generalised to the majority of population.

The next step is to decide upon the appropriate statistical test. There are three key criteria which a researcher has to keep in mind while selecting a statistical test. They are the type of research questions formulated with the number of variables involved in the hypothesis test and the type of measurement scale used.

- (a) Then we need to decide upon the level of significance to be fixed.
- (b) The next step is to test the sample.
- (c) The next step is to determine the critical values. We need to compare the standardized sample statistics with the critical value.

We reject the null hypothesis if the value of the standardized sample statistic falls in the rejection region and accept (not reject) the null hypothesis if the standardized sample statistics falls within the accepted region.

In social sciences, direct knowledge of population parameter(s) is rare hence a hypothesis testing is often used as a strategy for deciding whether a sample data offer such support for a hypothesis can be made a generalization. The hypothesis simply means a mere assumption or some supposition to be proved or disproved. The hypothesis may not be proved or disproved. The hypothesis may not be proved absolutely, but in practice it is accepted if it is critically tested. The null hypothesis is symbolized as  $H_0$  and the alternative hypothesis is symbolized as  $H_1$ . If we accept  $H_0$  then we reject  $H_1$  and vice-Versa.

### **Hypothesis**

The researcher confined himself to focus his attention on following hypothesis only.

- (a) Utilization of microfinance leads to better living standard of SHG members.
- b) Microfinance, if not utilized properly, can affect the individuals and the group SHG adversely.

## Statistical Tests

### Chi-Square Test

The Chi-Square test is an important test amongst the several tests of significance developed by statisticians. Chi-square, symbolically written as  $X^2$  (Pronounced as Ki-square), is a statistical measure used in the context of sampling analysis for comparing observed variance with theoretical variance. As a non-parametric test, it can be used to determine if categorical data shows dependency or the two classifications are independent. It can also be used to make comparisons between theoretical populations and actual data when categories are used.” Thus, the chi-square test is applied in a large number of problems. The test is, in fact, a technique through the use of which it is possible for all researchers to (i) test the goodness of fit (ii) test the significance of association between two attributes, and (iii) test the homogeneity or the significance of population variance.

#### **6.3.1. Hypothesis 1** Utilization of microfinance leads to better living standard of SHG members.

To test the utilization of microfinance leads to living standard of SHG members, Researcher tested relationship between utilization of microfinance and improvement in living standard when microfinance is used by the SHG members.

- (a) H1\_a. Hypothesis to be tested,

Null hypothesis: Utilization of microfinance (V1) and level of living standard of SHG Members (V2) are independent.

Alternative hypothesis: Utilization of microfinance (V1) and level of living standard of SHG Members (V2) are dependent.

Since the variable V1 is measured on a nominal scale and V2 is measured on a nominal scale, so to test the association between V1 and V2, researcher has used chi-square test of independence.

The XLSTAT output is given below.

Table-6.3.1

Chi-square (Observed value)	95.336
Chi-square (Critical value)	41.337
P-value	< 0.0001
Alpha	0.05
Contingency coefficient	0.414

As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level  $\alpha=0.05$ , there is a strong evidence to reject the null hypothesis, and accept the alternative hypothesis. Hence, researcher concluded that there is a significant association between utilization of microfinance and rate of living standard of SHG.

The contingency coefficient 0.414 indicates that the strength of association between utilization of microfinance and rate of living standard of SHG members is about 41.4%.

Researcher has proved statistically that there is a significant relationship between utilization of microfinance and rate of living standard of microfinance. Hence, **Utilization of microfinance leads to higher living standard of SHG members proved statistically.**

### 6.3.2. Hypothesis 2: Microfinance if not utilized properly, can affect the individuals and SHG adversely

To test Microfinance if not utilized properly, can affect the individuals and SHG adversely, researcher has used two stages. In first stage researcher has tested relationship between utilization of microfinance and the economic and social status elevation of individual by utilization of microfinance and in the second stage, researcher has tested the association between utilization of microfinance and the economic status elevation of SHG by utilization of microfinance.

a) H2\_a. Hypothesis to be tested,

Null hypothesis: Utilization of microfinance (V1) and the economic and social status elevation of individual by utilization of microfinance (V3) are independent.

Alternative hypothesis: Utilization of microfinance (V1) and the economic and social status elevation of individual by utilization of microfinance (V3) are dependent.

Since the variable V1 and V3 are measured on a nominal scale, so as to test association between V1 and V3, we used chi-square test of independence.

The XLSTAT output is given below.

Table-6.3.2

Chi-square (Observed value)	29.823
Chi-square (Critical value)	23.685
p-value	0.008
Alpha	0.05
Contingency coefficient	0.247

As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level  $\alpha=0.05$ , there is a strong evidence to reject the null hypothesis, and accept the alternative hypothesis. Hence, researcher has concluded that there is a significant association between Utilization of microfinance and the economic and social status elevation of individual by utilization of microfinance.

The coefficient of association is 0.247; it indicates that the strength of association between Utilization of microfinance and the economic and social status increase of individual by utilization of microfinance is about 24.7%.

(b) H2\_b.Hypothesis to be tested,

Null hypothesis: Utilization of microfinance (V1) and the economic status elevation of SHG by utilization of microfinance (V4) are independent.

Alternative hypothesis: Utilization of microfinance (V1) and the economic status elevation of SHG by utilization of microfinance (V4) are dependent.

Since the variable V1 and V4 are measured on a nominal scale so to test association between V1 and V4, we used chi-square test of independence.

The XLSTAT output is given below.

Table-6.3.3

Chi-square (Observed value)	26.316
Chi-square (Critical value)	23.685
p-value	0.024
Alpha	0.05
Contingency coefficient	0.233

As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level  $\alpha=0.05$ , there is a strong evidence to reject the null hypothesis, and accept the alternative hypothesis. Hence, researcher has concluded that there is a significant association between Utilization of microfinance and the elevation of economic status of SHG by utilization of microfinance.

The coefficient of association is 0.233; it indicates that the strength of association between Utilization of microfinance and the economic status elevation of SHG by utilization of microfinance is about 23.3%.

In stage one and two researchers proved statistically that there is a significant association between Utilization of microfinance and the economic and social status elevation of individual by utilization of microfinance and significant association between Utilization of microfinance and economic status increase of SHG by utilization of microfinance.

Hence, **Microfinance, if not utilized properly, can affect the individuals and SHG adversely.**

#### **6.4. In conclusion**

It is proved statistically “**Utilization of microfinance leads to higher living standard of SHG members**”.

It is also proved statistically “**Microfinance, if not utilized properly, can affect the individuals and SHG adversely**”.

## Chapter-7

### Major findings, Conclusions and Suggestions

**7.1- Introduction:** - This chapter includes Major findings, conclusions and suggestions. In this chapter researcher has presented the major findings of the study which is based on the analysis of the data and its interpretation. The conclusions enumerated herein are based on the analysis of primary data as well as secondary data used in the present work. However, important and main conclusions are drawn from the analysis of the primary data more particularly derived from the responses of workers/assistants of the selected sample from SHG. Oral discussions with concerned persons and general observations have also helped to arrive at certain important conclusions.

Finally, certain suggestions are made with a view to betterment of SHG.

### **7.2 Major findings**

1) It is found that data collected from respondents (33) 7.17% belong to age group of 18-25, (84) 18.26 % were age group of 26-35, (227) 49.35% were age group of 36-45, (93) 20.22% were age group of 46-45 and (23) 5% were age group of above 55. Its show that maximum number of SHG members are in age 36-45 years.

2) It is found that data collected from respondents (193)41.96% were married, (76) 16.52% were unmarried, (87) 18.91% were Divorced, (93) 20.22% were widow and (11) 2.39% were deserted. Its show that maximum numbers of SHG members are married.

3) From the above table it emerges that data collected from respondents (93) 20.22% were literate and (367) 79.78% were Illiterate. Its show that maximum numbers of SHG members are Illiterate.

4) It is found that data collected from respondents (96) 20.87% are Hindu, (87) 18.91% are Christian, (167)36.30 % are Bauddha and (11) 2.39% are other religious. Its show that maximum no of members of SHG group follow Buddha religions.

5) It is found that data collected from respondents (381) 82.837% have family responsibilities and (79) 17.17% respondents have no family responsibility. It shows that maximum members of SHG group have family responsibilities.

6) It is found that 100.00% (460) respondent stated that they utilise the microfinance. It indicates that every member of SHG has utilised the microfinance.

7) It is found that

- i. 05.00% (23) respondents take the loan for illness in family,
- ii. 20.43 % (94) respondents take the loan for house building,
- iii. 62.83% (289) respondents take the loan for business,
- iv. 9.35% (43) respondents take the loan for marriage of son or daughter and
- v. 2.39 % (11) respondents take the loan for paying the old debts.

8) It is found that 65.00% (299) respondents pay the installment of loan regularly, 14.13% (65) respondents do not pay the installment of loan regularly and 20.87% (96) respondents pay the installment of loan sometimes late.

9) It is found that 28.48% (131) members belong to all religions joined the SHG and 71.52% (329) respondents do not belong to all religions joined the SHG.

10) It is found that 55.00% (253) members of SHG participate in each other's festivals and 45.00 % (207) members of SHG do not participate in each other's festivals.

11) It is found that 84.13 % (387) respondents enrolled daughter in school after joining the SHG and 15.87 % (73) respondents did not enroll daughter in school after joining the SHG.

12) It is found that 22.39 % (103) respondents attended the public function before joining the SHG and 77.61 % (357) respondents did not attend the public function before joining the SHG.

13) It is found that 81.74 % (376) respondents attended the public function after join the SHG and 18.26 % (84) respondents do not attend the public function after join the SHG.

14) It is found that 18.04 % (83) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to mobility after joining SHG through Microfinance, 77.39% (356) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to mobility after joining SHG through microfinance and 4.57% (21) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to mobility after joining SHG through microfinance.

15) It is found that 16.30 % (75) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to recognition in family after joining SHG through Microfinance, 81.30% (374) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to recognition in family after joining SHG through microfinance and 2.39% (11) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to recognition in family after joining SHG through microfinance.

16) It is found that 15.65 % (72) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to recognition in community after joining SHG through Microfinance, 81.52% (375) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to recognition in community after joining SHG through microfinance and 2.83% (13) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to recognition in community after joining SHG through microfinance.

17) It is found that 13.70 % (63) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to interaction with outsiders after joining SHG through Microfinance, 83.70% (385) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to interaction with outsiders after joining SHG through microfinance and 2.61% (12) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to interaction with outsiders after joining SHG through microfinance.



18) It is found that 16.09 % (74) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to Literacy/education after joining SHG through Microfinance, 83.91% (386) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to Literacy/education after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.00% (0) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to Literacy/education after joining SHG through microfinance.

19) It is found that 13.26 % (61) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to access to health services after joining SHG through Microfinance, 86.52% (398) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to access to health services after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.22% (01) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to access to health services after joining SHG through microfinance.

20) It is found that 15.87 % (73) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to access to immunization after joining SHG through Microfinance, 83.70%(385) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to access to immunization after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.43% (02) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to access to immunization after joining SHG through microfinance.

21) It is found that 23.26 %(107) respondents stated that socio-economic status are remained same, related to access to sanitation facility after joining SHG through Microfinance, 75.22% (346) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are improved and are related to access to sanitation facility after joining SHG through microfinance and 1.52% (07) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status lowered related to access to sanitation facility after joining SHG through microfinance.

22) It is found that 20.436 % (94) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to access to credit sources after joining SHG through Microfinance, 78.70% (362) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status

are increased related to access to credit sources after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.87% (04) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are decreased related to access to credit sources after joining SHG through microfinance.

23) It is found that 21.09 % (97) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to asset building after joining SHG through Microfinance, 78.48%(361) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are elevated related to asset building after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.43% (02) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status lowered as related to asset building after joining SHG through microfinance.

24) It is found that 15.00 % (69) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to family income after joining SHG through Microfinance, 84.35% (388) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to family income after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.65% (03) respondents stated that socio-economic status lowered as related to family income after joining SHG through microfinance.

25) It is found that

1. 122 respondents stated that their family income increased by 10-15 %.
2. 91 respondents stated that their family income increased by 15-20 %.
3. 62 respondents stated that their family income increased by 20-25 %.
4. 54 respondents stated that their family income increased by 25-30 %.
5. 41 respondents state that their family income increased by 30-35 %.
6. 8 respondents stated that their family income increased by 35-40 %.
7. 6 respondents stated that their family income increased by 40-45 %.
8. 3 respondents stated that their family income increased by 45-50 %.
9. 1 respondents stated that their family income increased by 50-55 %.

26) It is found that 31.09 % (143) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to skills after joining SHG through Microfinance, 68.91% (317) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are improved in case of skills after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.00% (00) respondents stated

that changes in socio-economic status lowered related to skills after joining SHG through microfinance.

27) It is found that 36.30 % (167) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to voicing their concerns after joining SHG through Microfinance, 62.39%(287) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to voicing their concerns after joining SHG through microfinance and 1.30% (06) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to voicing their concerns after joining SHG through microfinance.

28) It is found that 33.26 % (153) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to Nutrition awareness after joining SHG through Microfinance, 66.78% (306) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to Nutrition awareness after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.22% (01) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are decreased related to Nutrition awareness after joining SHG through microfinance.

29) It is found that 33.48 % (154) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to Girl Child development awareness after joining SHG through Microfinance, 66.52% (306) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to Girl Child development awareness after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.00% (00) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are decreased related to Girl Child development awareness after joining SHG through microfinance.

30) It is found that 20.22 % (93) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to Health awareness after joining SHG through Microfinance, 79.78% (367) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to Health awareness after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.00% (00) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are decreased related to Health awareness after joining SHG through microfinance.

31) It is found that 32.39 % (149) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to decision making related to number of children after joining SHG through Microfinance, 66.96% (308) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to decision making related to number of children after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.65% (03) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status decreased related to decision making related to number of children after joining SHG through microfinance.

32) It is found that 20.43 % (94) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to spending of money by members after joining SHG through Microfinance, 79.13% (364) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to spending of money by members after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.43% (02) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are decreased related to spending of money by members after joining SHG through microfinance.

33) It is found that 22.17 % (102) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to Participation in Development Programmes after joining SHG through Microfinance, 77.61% (357) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to Participation in Development Programmes after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.22%(01) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are decreased related to Participation in Development Programmes after joining SHG through microfinance.

34) It is found that 06.96 % (32) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to Individual Income after joining SHG through Microfinance, 91.96% (423) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to Individual Income after joining SHG through microfinance and 1.09% (05) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are decreased related to Individual Income after joining SHG through microfinance.

35) It is found that 05.22 % (24) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to Food security after joining SHG through Microfinance, 94.57% (435) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased

related to Food security after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.22%(01) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are decreased related to Food security after joining SHG through microfinance.

36) It is found that 13.26 % (61) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are same related to Livestock Assets after joining SHG through Microfinance, 86.09% (396) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are increased related to Livestock Assets after joining SHG through microfinance and 0.65%(03) respondents stated that changes on socio-economic status are decreased related to Livestock Assets after joining SHG through microfinance.

37) It is found that 80.22 % (369) respondents stated that living standard increase after taking loans from microfinance and 19.78% (91) respondents stated that living standard not increase after taking loans from microfinance.

38) It is found that 87.39 % (402) respondents stated that financial and social status increase after utilizing loan and 12.61% (58) respondents stated that financial and social status did not increase after utilizing loan through microfinance.

39) It is found that 86.30 % (397) respondents stated that SHG's economic status increase after utilizing loan and 13.70% (63) respondents stated that SHG's economic status did not increase after utilizing loan through microfinance.

40) It is found that 93.91 % (432) respondents stated that Lack of training are the problem faced for generating income from loan, 79.35% (365) respondents stated that Government loan are the problem faced for generating income from loan and 86.52% (398) respondents stated that Marketing are the problem faced for generating income from loan.

41) It is found that 40.00 % (184) respondents stated that entire SHG members involves in generating income and 60.00% (276) respondents stated that entire SHG members are not involves in generating income.

42) It is found that 37.17 % (171) respondents stated that entire member of SHG participate in meeting and 62.83% (289) respondents stated that entire member of SHG are not involves in meeting.

43) It is found that 38.48 % (177) respondents stated that awareness of meeting calendar of SHG and 61.52 % (283) respondents stated that they are not have awareness of meeting calendar.

44) It is found that 40.65 % (187) respondents stated that awareness of rules and regulations of SHG and 59.35 % (273) respondents stated that they are not have awareness of rules and regulations of SHG.

45) It is found that 37.39 % (172) respondents stated that awareness of information in group records of SHG and 62.61 % (288) respondents stated that they are not have awareness of information in group records of SHG.

46) It is found that 37.61 % (173) respondents stated that they have awareness of cash in hand of SHG and 62.39 % (287) respondents stated that they don't have awareness of cash in hand of SHG.

47) It is found that 37.83 % (174) respondents stated that they have awareness of outstanding loan of SHG and 62.17 % (286) respondents stated that they don't have awareness of loan of SHG.

48) It is found that 35.87 % (165) respondents stated that they have awareness of total capital of the group of SHG and 64.13 % (295) respondents stated that they don't have awareness of total capital of the group of SHG.

49) It is found that 35.83 % (174) respondents stated that they have awareness of total loaning of SHG and 62.17 % (286) respondents stated that they don't have awareness of total loaning of SHG.

50) It is found that 39.78 % (183) respondents stated that they have awareness of number of member who have taken loan in SHG and 60.22 % (277) respondents

stated that they don't have awareness of number of member who have taken loan in SHG.

51) It is found that 34.35 % (158) respondents stated that they have awareness of number of member who have repaid loan regularly of SHG and 65.65 % (302) respondents stated that they don't have awareness of number of member who have repaid loan regularly of SHG.

52) It is found that 72.61 % (334) respondents stated that they have awareness of name of bank of SHG and 27.39 % (126) respondents stated that they don't have awareness of name of the bank of SHG.

53) It is found that 44.35 % (204) respondents stated that they have awareness of objective of SHG and 55.65 % (256) respondents stated that they don't have awareness of objectives of SHG.

54) It is found that 42.39 % (195) respondents stated that they have awareness of achievement of SHG and 57.61 % (265) respondents stated that they don't have awareness of achievement of SHG.

55) It is found that 34.35 % (158) respondents stated that they have awareness of bank transactions of SHG and 65.65 % (302) respondents stated that they don't have awareness of bank transactions of SHG.

56) It is found that

- i. 64.78 % (298) of respondents stated that they found Illiteracy as an obstacles in microfinance of SHG,
- ii. 58.04% (267) respondents stated that they found lack of government support as an obstacles in microfinance of SHG,
- iii. 54.13% (249) respondents stated that they found poor training as an obstacles in microfinance in SHG,
- iv. 44.13% (203) respondents stated that they found lack of community participation as an obstacles in microfinance in SHG,

- v. 63.48% (292) respondents stated that they found long procedures as an obstacles in microfinance in SHG,
- vi. 60.43% (278) respondents stated that they found lack availability of guarantor as an obstacles in microfinance in SHG and
- vii. 42.39% (195) respondents stated that they found apathetic attitude of bank officials as an obstacles in microfinance in SHG.

56) It is found that

- 1. 64.78 % (298) respondents stated that education to the respondents will remove the obstacles in microfinance of SHG,
- 2. 58.04% (267) respondents stated that Government support will remove the obstacles in microfinance of SHG,
- 3. 54.13% (249) respondents stated that Good training will remove the obstacles in microfinance in SHG,
- 4. 44.13% (203) respondents stated that Community Participation will remove the obstacles in microfinance in SHG,
- 5. 63.48% (292) respondents stated that Simple procedures will remove the obstacles in microfinance in SHG,
- 6. 60.43% (278) respondents stated that they ready for guarantor will remove the obstacles in microfinance in SHG and
- 7. 42.39% (195) respondents stated that good attitude of bank officials will remove the obstacles in microfinance in SHG.

### **7.3 Conclusions-**

- 1) It is concluded that maximum number of members of SHG groups are between age group 36-45 years.
- 2) It is concluded that maximum member of SHG group are married and illiterate.
- 3) It is concluded that maximum member of SHG group belong to Buddha religious and have family responsibilities.
- 4) It is concluded that every member of SHG utilises the microfinance.



- 5) It is concluded that maximum respondents take loan for doing business. The other reasons for taking loan are illness in family, house building, marriage of son or daughter and paying old debts.
- 6) It is concluded that more than 50 percent respondents pay the installment of loan regularly while others do not pay the installment of loan regularly or pay late.
- 7) It is concluded that a few members belongs to all religions joined the SHG and Maximum members are not belongs to all religions joined the SHG.
- 8) It is concluded that 55.00% (253) members of SHG participate in each other's festivals and 45.00 % (207) members of SHG do not participate in each other's festivals.
- 9) It is concluded that maximum of respondents enrolled daughter in school after joining the SHG and a few respondents did not enroll daughter in school after joining the SHG.
- 10) It is concluded that a few respondents attended the public function before join the SHG and maximum respondents did not attend the public function before join the SHG.
- 11) It is concluded that maximum of respondents attended the public function after join the SHG and a few respondents do not attend the public function after join the SHG.
- 12) It is concluded that approximately one by fifth percentage of respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are same related to mobility after joining SHG through Microfinance, Maximum respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are increased related to mobility after joining SHG through microfinance and a few of respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status decreased related to mobility after joining SHG through microfinance.
- 13) It is concluded that one by sixth percentage of respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are same related to recognition in family after joining SHG through Microfinance, maximum respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are increased related to recognition in family after joining SHG through microfinance and a few respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status decreased related to recognition in family after joining SHG through microfinance.

- 14) It is concluded that one by sixth percentage of respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are same related to recognition in community after joining SHG through Microfinance, maximum respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are increased related to recognition in community after joining SHG through microfinance and a few respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status decreased related to recognition in community after joining SHG through microfinance.
- 15) It is concluded that 13.70 % (63) respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are same related to interaction with outsiders after joining SHG through Microfinance, maximum respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are increased related to interaction with outsiders after joining SHG through microfinance and a few respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status decreased related to interaction with outsiders after joining SHG through microfinance.
- 16) It is concluded that 16.09 % (74) respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are same related to literacy/education after joining SHG through Microfinance, maximum respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are increased related to literacy/education after joining SHG through microfinance and no respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status decreased related to literacy/education after joining SHG through microfinance.
- 17) It is concluded that 13.26 % (61) respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are same related to access to health services after joining SHG through Microfinance, maximum respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are increased related to access to health services after joining SHG through microfinance and a few respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status decreased related to access to health services after joining SHG through microfinance.
- 18) It is concluded that 15.87 % (73) respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are same related to access to immunization after joining SHG through Microfinance, maximum respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are increased related to access to immunization after joining SHG through microfinance and a few respondents stated that changes in socio-

economic status decreased related to access to immunization after joining SHG through microfinance.

- 19) It is concluded that 23.26 % (107) respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are same related to access to sanitation facility after joining SHG through Microfinance, maximum respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are increased related to access to sanitation facility after joining SHG through microfinance and a few respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status decreased related to access to sanitation facility after joining SHG through microfinance.
- 20) It is concluded that 20.436 % (94) respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are same related to access to credit sources after joining SHG through Microfinance, maximum respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are increased related to access to credit sources after joining SHG through microfinance and a few respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status decreased related to access to credit sources after joining SHG through microfinance.
- 21) It is concluded that 21.09 % (97) respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are same related to asset building after joining SHG through Microfinance, maximum respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are increased related to asset building after joining SHG through microfinance and a few respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status decreased related to asset building after joining SHG through microfinance.
- 22) It is concluded that 15.00 % (69) respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are same related to family income after joining SHG through Microfinance, maximum respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are increased related to family income after joining SHG through microfinance and a few respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status decreased related to family income after joining SHG through microfinance.
- 23) It is conclude that maximum respondents i.e.122 stated that their family income increased by 10-15%.

- 24) It is concluded that 31.09 % (143) respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are same related to skills after joining SHG through Microfinance, maximum respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are increased related to skills after joining SHG through microfinance and no respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status decreased related to skills after joining SHG through microfinance.
- 25) It is concluded that 36.30 % (167) respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are same related to voicing their concerns after joining SHG through Microfinance, maximum respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are increased related to voicing their concerns after joining SHG through microfinance and a few respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status decreased related to voicing their concerns after joining SHG through microfinance.
- 26) It is concluded that 33.26 % (153) respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are same related to Nutrition awareness after joining SHG through Microfinance, maximum respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are increased related to Nutrition awareness after joining SHG through microfinance and only one respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status decreased related to Nutrition awareness after joining SHG through microfinance.
- 27) It is concluded that 33.48 % (154) respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are same related to Girl Child development awareness after joining SHG through Microfinance, maximum respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are increased related to Girl Child development awareness after joining SHG through microfinance and no respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status decreased related to Girl Child development awareness after joining SHG through microfinance.
- 28) It is concluded that 20.22 % (93) respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are same related to Health awareness after joining SHG through Microfinance, maximum respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are increased related to Health awareness after joining SHG through microfinance and no respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status decreased related to Health awareness after joining SHG through microfinance.

- 29) It is concluded that 32.39 % (149) respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are same related to decision making related to number of children after joining SHG through Microfinance, maximum respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are increased related to decision making related to number of children after joining SHG through microfinance and only three respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status decreased related to decision making related to number of children after joining SHG through microfinance.
- 30) It is concluded that 20.43 % (94) respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are same related to money centred after joining SHG through Microfinance, maximum respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are increased related to money centred after joining SHG through microfinance and only two respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status decreased related to money centred after joining SHG through microfinance.
- 31) It is concluded that 22.17 % (102) respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are same related to Participation in Development Programmes after joining SHG through Microfinance, maximum respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are increased related to Participation in Development Programmes after joining SHG through microfinance and only one respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status decreased related to Participation in Development Programmes after joining SHG through microfinance.
- 32) It is concluded that 06.96 % (32) respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are same related to Individual Income after joining SHG through Microfinance, maximum respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are increased related to Individual Income after joining SHG through microfinance and only five respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status decreased related to Individual Income after joining SHG through microfinance.
- 33) It is concluded that 05.22 % (24) respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are same related to Food security after joining SHG through Microfinance, maximum respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are increased related to Food security after joining SHG through

microfinance and only one respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status decreased related to Food security after joining SHG through microfinance.

- 34) It is concluded that 13.26 % (61) respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are same related to Livestock Assets after joining SHG through Microfinance, maximum respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status are increased related to Livestock Assets after joining SHG through microfinance and only three respondents stated that changes in socio-economic status decreased related to Livestock Assets after joining SHG through microfinance.
- 35) It is concluded that maximum respondents stated that living standard increase after taking loans from microfinance and 19.78% (91) respondents stated that living standard not increase after taking loans from microfinance.
- 36) It is concluded that maximum respondents stated that economic and social status increase after utilizing loan and 12.61% (58) respondents stated that economic and social status did not increase after utilizing loan through microfinance.
- 37) It is concluded that maximum respondents stated that SHG economic status increase after utilizing loan and 13.70% (63) respondents stated that SHG economic status did not increase after utilizing loan through microfinance.
- 38) It is concluded that 93.91 % (432) respondents stated that Lack of training are the problem faced for generating income from loan, 79.35% (365) respondents stated that Government loan are the problem faced for generating income from loan and 86.52% (398) respondents stated that Marketing are the problem faced for generating income from loan.
- 39) It is concluded that 40.00 % (184) respondents stated that entire SHG members involves in generating income and 60.00% (276) of respondents stated that entire SHG members are not involves in generating income.
- 40) It is concluded that 37.17 % (171) respondents stated that entire member of SHG participate in meeting and (289) 62.83% of respondents stated that entire member of SHG are not involves in meeting.

- 41) It is concluded that 38.48 % (177) respondents stated that awareness of meeting calendar of SHG and 61.52 % (283) respondents stated that they are not have awareness of meeting calendar.
- 42) It is concluded that 40.65 % (187) respondents stated that awareness of rules and regulations of SHG and 59.35 % (273) respondents stated that they are not have awareness of rules and regulations of SHG.
- 43) It is concluded that 37.39 % (172) respondents stated that awareness of information in group records of SHG and 62.61 % (288) respondents stated that they are not have awareness of information in group records of SHG.
- 44) It is concluded that 37.61 % (173) respondents stated that they have awareness of cash in hand of SHG and 62.39 % (287) respondents stated that they don't have awareness of cash in hand of SHG.
- 45) It is concluded that 37.83 % (174) respondents stated that they have awareness of outstanding loan of SHG and 62.17 % (286) respondents stated that they don't have awareness of loan of SHG.
- 46) It is concluded that 35.87 % (165) respondents stated that they have awareness of total capital of the group of SHG and 64.13 % (295) respondents stated that they don't have awareness of total capital of the group of SHG.
- 47) It is concluded that 35.83 % (174) respondents stated that they have awareness of total loaning of SHG and 62.17 % (286) respondents stated that they don't have awareness of total loaning of SHG.
- 48) It is concluded that 39.78 % (183) respondents stated that they have awareness of number of member who have taken loan in SHG and 60.22 % (277) respondents stated that they don't have awareness of number of member who have taken loan in SHG.
- 49) It is concluded that 34.35 % (158) respondents stated that they have awareness of number of member who have repaid loan regularly of SHG and 65.65 % (302) respondents stated that they don't have awareness of number of member who have repaid loan regularly of SHG.
- 50) It is concluded that 72.61 % (334) respondents stated that they have awareness of name of bank of SHG and 27.39 % (126) respondents stated that they don't have awareness of name of the bank of SHG.

51) It is concluded that 44.35 % (204) respondents stated that they have awareness of objective of SHG and 55.65 % (256) respondents stated that they don't have awareness of objectives of SHG.

52) It is concluded that 42.39 % (195) respondents stated that they have awareness of achievement of SHG and 57.61 % (265) respondents stated that they don't have awareness of achievement of SHG.

53) It is concluded that 34.35 % (158) respondents stated that they have awareness of bank transactions of SHG and 65.65 % (302) respondents stated that they don't have awareness of bank transactions of SHG.

54) It is concluded that

- i. 64.78 % (298) respondents stated that they found illiteracy as an obstacles in microfinance of SHG,
- ii. 58.04% (267) respondents stated that they found lack of government support as an obstacles in microfinance of SHG,
- iii. 54.13% (249) respondents stated that they found poor training as an obstacles in microfinance in SHG,
- iv. 44.13% (203) respondents stated that they found lack of community participation as an obstacles in microfinance in SHG,
- v. 63.48% (292) respondents stated that they found long procedures as an obstacles in microfinance in SHG,
- vi. 60.43% (278) respondents stated that they found lack of availability of guarantor as an obstacles in microfinance in SHG and
- vii. 42.39% (195) respondents stated that they found apathetic attitude of bank officials as an obstacles in microfinance in SHG.

55) It is concluded that

- i. 64.78 % (298) respondents stated that education to the respondents will remove the obstacles in microfinance of SHG,
- ii. 58.04% (267) respondents stated that Government support will remove the obstacles in microfinance of SHG,
- iii. 54.13% (249) respondents stated that Good training will remove the obstacles in microfinance in SHG,
- iv. 44.13% (203) respondents stated that Community Participation will remove the obstacles in microfinance in SHG,



- v. 63.48% (292) respondents stated that Simple procedures will remove the obstacles in microfinance in SHG ,
  - vi. 60.43% (278) respondents stated that they ready for guarantor will remove the obstacles in microfinance in SHG and
  - vii. 42.39% (195) respondents stated that good attitude of bank officials will remove the obstacles in microfinance in SHG.
- 56) It is also concluded that Utilization of microfinance leads to living standard of SHG members.
- 57) It is also concluded that Microfinance if not utilized properly, can affect the individuals and SHG adversely”.

#### **7.4 Suggestions-**

- 1) Most of the members were belonging to the age group of 36-45 years. They were found either illiterate or educationally backward. They are mostly married and from Buddha religious.
- 2) Since every member of SHG Utilized the microfinance and taking loan for doing the business and other reason for taking loan is illness in family, house building , marriage of son or daughter and paying old debts.
- 3) There should be given awareness to the member of SHG that they should pay the installment of loan regularly otherwise they have to pay more interest.
- 4) Religious factor also exists among the member of SHG and Societies so there should be awareness given by government and Head of societies and SHG regarding all religious person have equal status and they should work together and also participate in each other’s festivals.
- 5) Development of social and economic status of member of SHG after utilizing the microfinance scheme, So there should be more awareness and help given by the government to organized of SHG and encouraged for utilizing the microfinance for growth of SHG.

- 6) Living standard increase after taking loan from microfinance by SHG members. Therefore, encouragement to the members of SHG to take loan from microfinance schemes.
- 7) Lack of training is the problem faced for generating income from loan. So, there should be training programme organized by the government and NGO for generating income from loan.
- 8) Government loan alone doesn't solve the problem faced for generating income from loan. So, there should be more government loan provided training programme organized by the government.
- 9) Marketing knowledge is the problem faced for generating income from loan. So, there should be marketing knowledge should be provided by the government for generating income from loan.
- 10) Lack of involvement and lack of entire member participation in meeting of SHG member in generating income, so there should be involvement of team of SHG and entire member should be participate in generate income.
- 11) Lack of awareness in meeting calendar of SHG and rules and regulations of SHG hamper the generating income though SHG. So, there should be awareness in meeting calendar of SHG and they should also know the rules and regulations of SHG.
- 12) Lack of awareness in group records of SHG and cash in hand of SHG hamper the generating income though SHG. So, there should be awareness in group records of SHG and they should also know the cash in hand of SHG.
- 13) Lack of awareness of outstanding loan of SHG and total capital of SHG hamper the generating income though SHG. So, there should be awareness in outstanding loan of SHG and they should also know the total capital of SHG.

- 14) Lack of awareness of total loaning of SHG and number of member who have taken loan in SHG hamper the generating income through SHG. So, there should be awareness in total loaning of SHG and they should also know the number of members who have taken loan in SHG.
- 15) Lack of awareness of number of member who have repaid loan regularly of SHG and name of bank of SHG hamper the generating income through SHG. So, there should be awareness in number of member who have repaid loan regularly of SHG and they should also know the name of Bank of SHG.
- 16) Lack of awareness in objective of SHG and achievement of SHG hamper the generating income through SHG. So, there should be awareness in objective of SHG and they should also know achievement of SHG.
- 17) Lack of awareness of bank transaction of SHG hamper the generating income through SHG. So, there should be awareness of bank transactions of SHG by the members.
- 18) Illiteracy among members of SHG as one of the obstacles in microfinance of SHG. Literacy level of members of SHG has to increase by giving knowledge of marketing and entrepreneur.
- 19) Lack of government support an obstacle in microfinance of SHG. Government support should increase and encouragement to SHG.
- 20) Poor training to members of SHG an obstacle in microfinance of SHG. Quality training should be given to members of SHG for improvement in socio-economics status of members of SHG.
- 21) Lack of community participation among members of SHG obstacles in microfinance of SHG. There should be encouragement for community participation, like function should be organisation by government or head of that area for more participation.

- 22) Long procedures as an obstacle in microfinance in SHG. Procedure of getting loan should be made simple one by Microfinance Company so that it will easily available to members of SHG.
- 23) Lack of availability of guarantors an obstacle in Microfinance in SHG. Member of SHG should be encourage for making guarantor for each other loan paper, than only development of SHG will take place.
- 24) Apathetic attitude of bank officials as an obstacle in microfinance in SHG. Bank officials should be given training by bank and given awareness they are customer and treat them well. Good attitude of bank officials will remove the obstacles in microfinance in SHG.
- 25) Strong marketing network is called for effective and proper marketing of product and services of micro enterprises linked SHG's. They need marketing support and institutional capacity to handle marketing activities independently.
- 26) Regulation of micro-financial services is necessary, which helps in long-term sustainability. The interests of small savers, ensuring proper terms of credit, instilling financial discipline and having a proper reporting and supervision system should put in place. Regulation and supervision ensure that micro-financing organizations are run prudently and cases of poor people losing their money due to fraud or incompetence are minimized.
- 27) The factors responsible for poor performance of microfinance and functioning of SHG's should be investigated, examined and analyzed scientifically and systematically to resolve the emerging problems, difficulties and challenges being faced.
- 28) There is urgent need to streamline the procedure for applying, seeking and releasing of credit from the banks. The procedural difficulties are one of the major impedemels, which have denied women the financial benefits of the banks. Therefore, the procedure for credit access to women should be made more easy and simple.

29) Branch managers of financial institutions should in any case be close to the communities they serve, and should be alert for any distribution channel through which they can profitably reach new customers. They should be ensured of the existing level and types of group activity and informal intermediation, and be ready to offer savings and lending products which are appropriate for local communities.

### **7.5. Scope for further Research**

- 1) Researcher did the research on member of urban area of SHG. Similar study can be conducted among the member of rural area of SHG.
- 2) Study can be conducted in the area of entrepreneurship quality of SHG members and how the entrepreneurship can be developed in SHG members.
- 3) Similar study can be conducted as comparative studies between member of one developed state and underdeveloped state in India.
- 4) Similar study can be undertaken as comparative studies between member of SHG of Rural and Urban area.
- 5) Similar study can be conducted as comparative studies between member of other country where more successful SHG run and our country so that where the improvement is requirement for the development of SHG would be identified and improved.

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## Questionnaire

### THIS INFORMATION WILL BE USED ONLY FOR ACADEMIC RESEARCH PURPOSE

This survey is designed to know the impact of microfinance in economic development of Self Help group. Please Tick mark (  ) your response if it is mentioned in the column provided against the given question

1. Name of the Respondent:- \_\_\_\_\_

2. Age:  18-25     26-35     36-45     46-55     Above 55

3. Name of SHG of which you are a member :- \_\_\_\_\_

4. Marital Status:-Married/Unmarried/Divorced/widow/deserted

5. Education ;Literate                       Illiterate

6. Religion : Hindu / Muslim / Christian / Bauddha / Other

7. Do you have any additional family responsibility?     Yes     No

08. Do you utilize the microfinance?     Yes     No

09. **Reasons for taking loans:** Illness in family/house building/Marriage of daughter or son/Repayment old debts/for business

10. Do you pay the installments regularly?

Yes     No     Sometimes late

11. Do member belonging to all castes join the SHG ?     Yes     No

12. Do member belonging to all religions join the SHG ?     Yes     No

13. Do you participate in each other's festivals?     Yes     No

14. Have you enrolled your daughter in the school after joining the SHG?

Yes     No

15. Do you attend the public functions in the area ?

Before you jointed the SHG

Yes     No

Or after you joined the SHG

Yes     No

16. Changes on socio-economic status after joining SHG through Microfinance  
(Please tick)

- a. **Mobility** (1)Same (2) Increased (3) Decreased
- b. **Recognition in family**:(1) Same (2) Increased (3) Decreased
- c. **Recognition in community**:(1) Same (2) Increased (3) Decreased
- d. **Interaction with outsiders**:(1) Same (2) Increased (3) Decreased
- e. **Literacy/ education** (1) Same (2) Increased (3) Decreased
- f. **Access to Health services**; (1) Same (2) Increased (3) Decreased
- g. **Access to Immunization**:(1) Same (2) Increased (3) Decreased
- h. **Access to sanitation facility** :(1)Same (2) Increased (3) Decreased
- i. **Access to credit sources**;(1) Same (2) Increased (3) Decreased
- j. **Asset Building**:(1)Same (2) Increased (3) Decreased
- k. **Family Income**:(1) Same (2) Increased (3) Decreased
- l. **Skills**:(1) same (2) Increased (3) Decreased
- m. **Voicing your concern**:(1) Same (2) Increased (3) Decreased
- n. **Nutrition awareness**:(1)Same (2) Increased (3) Decreased
- o. **Girl Child development awareness**:(1)Same (2) Increased (3) Decreased

p. **Health awareness:**(1) Same (2) Increased (3) Decreased

q. **Decision making related to child centered:** (1) Same (2) Increased (3) Decreased

r. **Decision making related to money centered:** (1) Same (2) Increased (3) Decreased

s. **Participation in Development Programmes:** (1) Same (2) Increased (3) Decreased

t. **Individual Income;**(1) Same (2) Increased (3) Decreased

u. **Food security:** (1) Same (2) Increased (3) Decreased

v. **Livestock Assets:** ( 1) Same (2) Increased (3) Decreased

17..Your living standard increase after taking loans?

18. Your economic and social status increase after utilizing loan.

19. SHG economic status increase after utilizing loan.

20. Do you face any problem for generating income from Loan? Please specify.

a. Lack of Training b. Government Loaning c. Marketing

21. Whether the entire SHG member involves generating income.

22. Whether the entire member participate in meeting?

23. Awareness about SHG activities:(Please tick)

A.	Meeting Calendar	Yes	No
B	Rules and regulations	Yes	No
C	Information in Group Records	Yes	No
D	Cash in hand	Yes	No
E	Balance in Bank	Yes	No
F	Outstanding loan	Yes	No
G	Total capital of the group	Yes	No
H	Total loaning of the group	Yes	No
I	No. of members who have taken loan	Yes	No
J	No. of members who have repaid loan regularly	Yes	No
K	Name of the Bank	Yes	No
M	Objectives of the group	Yes	No
N	Achievement of the group	Yes	No
O	Bank Transactions	Yes	No

24. Your main obstacles in microfinance of SHG.

25. Your suggestion to remove the obstacles in microfinance of SHG.

Signature of the Respondent

X

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