

Effects of Micro Financing on Women Entrepreneurs in India

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Abstract: Microfinance is a manner wherein loans, credit, coverage, get right of entry to savings debts, and money transfers are furnished to small commercial enterprise owners and entrepreneurs inside the underdeveloped components of India. The beneficiaries of microfinance are individuals who do not have access to conventional economic sources. While availing of such loans the customers are having lots of apprehensions in their minds. They do not rely on borrowings so easily which makes them get the perfect information regarding such borrowings. The customer wants to know how such borrowings would impact them financially and psychologically with their commitments. This paper provides the opinion of the customers on the advantages of microfinance amenities. It also gives sufficient insights regarding the various difficulties and problems faced by customers in utilizing microfinance amenities. The sample considered for this study is 200 respondents who are availing of different microfinance facilities. Statistical techniques like mean and median are used to analyze and interpret the data. With the help of the data analysis the findings, recommendations, and conclusions are drawn accordingly.

Keywords: Micro-Financial Institutions, Loans, Banks, Financial Facilities

JEL Codes: G21, H81, C51, O43

1. INTRODUCTION

Financial inclusion is a plan that gives exquisite capacity for financial growth and social progress. It allows a higher day-to-day dwelling via smooth monetary access. It gives individuals admission to monetary products that allow them to meet their wishes. The process of ensuring disadvantaged people, such as weaker sections and low-income groups, have access to financial services and timely, adequate credit when needed at a reasonable price is known as financial inclusion (Krishna, 2001). Financial inclusion is a boon for negative people. By encouraging

a culture of saving among a significant portion of the rural population, financial inclusion broadens the financial system's resource base and contributes to economic growth on its own (Banerjee et al., 2015). Furthermore, financial inclusion safeguards low-income groups' financial assets and other resources in emergencies by bringing them within the boundaries of the formal banking sector. Financial inclusion goals consist of all the sections of the society at diverse tiers (Mayoux, 2001). Those who are excluded and not approachable to the net of the financial institutions should also be made to make use of the price range via the banks and other monetary firms. The schemes of financial inclusion ensure the transport of monetary merchandise through savings in financial institution accounts, and low credit scores to satisfy the private functions of the general public (Coleman, 1999). A culture of savings using poor people can be endorsed through financial inclusion schemes. Financial inclusion suggests a crucial idea. Many unbanked individuals are thought to not be accustomed to the frills that are now frequently found in modern banking. These customers require the bare minimum in non-frills financial services. Therefore, no-frill banking is financial inclusivity (Khandker, 2005). The goal of the policymakers' recent initiatives is to increase financial inclusion. However, many believe that the efforts are insufficient given how serious the problem is. To emphasize the necessity and significance of financial inclusion, academics, and researchers must also investigate the problem from all angles. Microfinancing has emerged as a transformative force in fostering entrepreneurship and economic empowerment among women in India, contributing significantly to their socio-economic development. In a country where women traditionally face barriers to accessing financial resources and entrepreneurial opportunities, microfinance has emerged as a crucial tool in bridging this gap and promoting inclusive growth (Pitt and Khandker, 1998). This financial mechanism, characterized by providing small loans and financial services to low-income individuals, especially women, has gained traction due to its potential to alleviate poverty and empower marginalized communities. The effects of microfinancing on women entrepreneurs in India are profound and multifaceted, influencing not only economic outcomes but also social and cultural dynamics (Karlan and Valdivia, 2011). By offering access to capital, financial literacy, and business support services, microfinancing initiatives have enabled women to venture into various sectors of the economy, ranging from agriculture and retail to services and handicrafts (Sinha and Shukla, 2017). This access to capital is particularly crucial as it helps women overcome the initial barriers to starting or expanding their businesses, thereby enhancing their income-generating capabilities and financial independence (Kabeer, 2001). Moreover, microfinancing has played a pivotal role in challenging traditional gender roles and empowering women to assert their agency in decision-making processes within their households and communities (Hulme and Mosley, 1996). This shift in dynamics not only benefits individual women entrepreneurs but also contributes to broader societal transformations by promoting gender equality, women's empowerment, and

inclusive economic growth (Duvendack et al., 2011). Therefore, this paper aims to delve into the comprehensive impacts of microfinancing on women entrepreneurs in India, examining its effects on economic development, gender dynamics, social inclusion, and empowerment.

These Financial Inclusion Schemes became run through the Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, underneath this scheme 15 million financial institution accounts have been opened on inauguration day. The Guinness Book of World Records identified this achievement, pointing out: “The utmost bank debts opened in a single week as part of the monetary inclusion campaign is 18,096,130 and changed into complete through the aid of Government of India from August 23 to 29, 2014”. By 27 June 2018, over 318 million bank debts had been opened and over ₹ 792 billion (US\$12 billion) were deposited beneath the scheme. This is one of the predominant steps closer to extending the influence of the banking sector to hundreds in India.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Kishore, (2020) in his studies as regards the several factors that sell women empowerment with the assistance of more than one microfinance project denotes that most of the recipients are in the center age group and have basic college training only. The political arrangement, mobility & independence, economic autonomy, self-belief & esteem, schooling relevancy, objections in evaluation to social troubles, and monetary forecasting & governance are the most widespread elements influencing the lady’s empowerment. Self-belief and esteem have engaged as a contributor for ladies who have gained more freedom than ever before and feature independence to take care of their circle of relatives enterprise if desired virtually specify lady’s empowerment. Nitin & Pankaj, (2019) in their investigation on microfinance found that there may be a boom in attention in conjunction with a discount in competition stages inside the Indian microfinance market in current years. It is much like a monopolistic marketplace with the characteristics of a monopoly. It is determined that there exists a higher competition for the duration of the initial sub-duration; but, the competition lessened in the post-emergency duration. Post introduction of the guideline-based suggestions, the microfinance area has in addition merged. Goyal, (2018) in her research on the present state of affairs of microfinance in India depicts that for a long-time underprivileged people and socially downgraded individuals had low accessibility to higher eminence credit merchandise and facilities other than banking centers. The giant degree to get economically expelled individuals within the fold of the economic zone becomes the status quo of microfinance inside the subcontinent. In the early 1980s this has been progressed with an effort to form an informal SHG whose foremost goal turned into to give clean accessibility of all kinds of monetary services to the disadvantaged. The microfinance period mainly represents credit and financial savings, small-scale financial facilities that can be stretched to the needy in all forms of areas. The SHG-MFIs and bank

connections are a lively approach for the needy ones to utilize financial amenities effortlessly. It is observed that microfinance is an essential element in the financial, emotional, and social development of the subcontinent. SHGs in rural regions are undertaking thoroughly. Microfinance generates self-assurance, talent, and valor in the banished segment of society. It encourages them to take part in all forms of properly being moved with accurate assistance. Pathak & Singh, (2017) in their research on microfinance in the Indian economic system opine that microfinance is the cash given to lesser profits human beings or businesses by using diverse establishments, imparting them a street to become self-sufficient, via financial facilities like small loans, financial savings, and insurance. Microfinance institutions are extensively unfolded in more than six hundred districts and 27 states. The gift outreach of microfinance as of 2014 has been 330 lacs, and around Rs.30,000 crores is the loan stretched out using the MFIs. The above figures sincerely state that microfinance will emerge as one of the finest large bases of finance in the Indian financial system. The effect of microfinance in elevating the individuals who are below the poverty line cannot be overlooked but the fact is the coverage has remained uneven. So, by way of 2020, it is anticipated that the Microfinance sector with the least lacunas would become a crucial foundation of money for terrible, with capabilities and competence on the other hand desiring finance. This will donate to the enlargement of the negative and the kingdom overall. Shankar (2016) in his exploration of microfinance, indicates that together with development in the microfinance marketplace in South Asia, few microfinance members call for development more than the borders of traditional microfinance institution credits. Additionally, there are a few other minor organizations whose necessities are not taken care of using microfinance institutions or industrial banks. It is well-sized to cater to the financial necessities of such businesses thinking about their employment capacities, and therefore this hassle becomes addressed in this look at three countries, particularly India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan. All 3 international locations have substantially misplaced center sections with great activity capacity. As activity creation is the sizable aim for all three countries, the assembly of the middle sections is the primary situation. In India, the infrastructure to cater to this phase is created. With MUDRA Bank's creativity, funding is not expected to be a main constraint. Along with sparkling nine MFIs turned small banks arriving inside the scene, the excessive-hint microfinance model is probably pooled with the possessions of a bank. Bhaskar & Arjun (2015) in their research on microfinance in South India opine that the microfinance quarter in Kerala of South India is a wonderful relaxation of India because of the remarkable traditional and controlling surroundings related to microfinance section from the relaxation of the arena. Microfinance is an excessive lifestyle and framework particularly with Kerala's communal culture and happiness state being essential drivers for the enterprise's accomplishment. In this unique situation, the non-profit coordination and bank link fashions facilitate institutions to concentrate in addition comprehensively on their vision statements, as proven through

their declared managed conjunction model of confronting poverty through varied community improvement projects. The government involvement in the microfinance area, as subsidies has nurtured the sector's progress but instantaneously exposed the sector to a complicated stage of political risk. Aggarwal (2012) tried to conceptualize financial inclusion from a behavioral perspective on both the supply and demand ends. Every transaction included risks and returns that we needed to evaluate, but some behavioral factors prevented the application of economics even if they could be used as a marketing strategy to achieve high levels of inclusion. Personal interactions and an opinion survey served as the foundation for the study. Policy-makers and marketers could strategically match their approach with the behavioral aspect thanks to this evaluation from a behavioral perspective, which freed them from being limited by economic evaluations. Following the nationalization of 14 of the largest commercial banks in the world in 1969 and the introduction of the lead bank scheme shortly after, the concept of financial inclusion gained momentum and was used by Sharma & Pais (2008) to analyze Indian history. From that year on, the majority of bank branches were opened in large numbers all over the nation, including in areas that had previously been neglected. However, there was a significant financial assessment gap that required particular consideration. Numerous studies have demonstrated that exclusion from the financial system, rather than a lack of inclusion, caused a loss of 1% of GDP. As a result, the Reserve Bank of India came to the alarming conclusion that financial inclusion was not only a sociopolitical necessity but also an economic one. Finally, the Reserve Bank of India asked the banks to prioritize financial inclusion in its Mid-Term Review of Monetary Policy (2005–2006).

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To recognize the perception of customers on the advantages of microfinance facilities.
- To understand the difficulties & problems encountered by customers in using microfinance facilities.
- To study the several financial inclusion regulations and their reach to common people
- To know the outlook of bank officials in advancing microfinance facilities to the recipients.

4. NEED FOR THE STUDY

To several persons, microfinance is nothing but imparting trivial loans (microcredit) to most underprivileged families to help them manage efficient movements or upsurge their tiny trades. Over time, microfinance has derived to contain a bigger variety of monetary offerings (credit, financial savings, coverage, and many others.), as they have come to understand that the deprived and the very underprivileged, who've scarce access to standard reputable economic institutions, necessitate a variety of financial stuff. The study is carried out to recognize the opinion of

customers on the advantages of micro-finance services. It has also focused on the problems faced by the customers in making use of micro-finance amenities. The data gathered for the study has been analyzed through the usage of appropriate statistical techniques, concerning the specific objectives of the study. The results of the analysis are provided for drawing particular inferences associated with the study.

5. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Microfinance is a financial operation that gives small credit to pressured businesspeople to boom their minor corporations. Casual cash lending technology often managed using small-scale cash creditors, is added to provide loans that would be fast, suitable, and elastic, important to accommodate their buyers. It is a developing industry all around the world. All men and women linked with the MFI need to apprehend that fulfillment is attained simply when they have grasped out to the public and given its participants the tools they require to develop their lives. This observation assumed the opinion of microfinance necessity amongst people to establish themselves as bearable inside society for their monetary requirements.

6. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The term microfinance denotes all monetary services and products industrialized for those neglected by traditional banking networks. Microfinance evokes social and banking addition, via facilitating socially susceptible people to help from productive loans, financial savings solutions, and additional. Income created via microloan borrowers' financial activity empowers them to repay the mortgage notable. The responses of the people vary from one another, as a result, to have clearness of individuals who are availing microfinance and the way the micro financial institutions are catering to their various wishes and to apprehend the reviews of the debtors, this observation is executed.

7. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The highlighting aspect of this research is to understand to detect the varied monetary inclusion policies and their influence on hundreds, to realize the perception of customers on the advantages of microfinance services, and to recognize the difficulties and complications faced by way of customers in utilizing micro finance amenities. The responses from individuals fluctuates from one another, as a result, to have clarity the people who are the beneficiaries of microeconomic institutions were taken as samples. Using primary and secondary assets applicable facts had been gathered for this observation. A concept-out set of queries turned into mentioned as a dependent questionnaire to acquire facts from the beneficiaries of micro monetary institutions. Secondary resources have been employed to put together to comprehend a few of the objectives at the side of the literature overview and to distinguish the considerable results of the previous research.

8. DATA COLLECTION & INTERPRETATION

8.1. Objective 1: Perception of Customers on the Advantages of Micro Finance Services

The link amongst sample respondents' consciousness of the microfinance schemes and assistances provided through banks and the opinion of customers towards the advantages of microfinance facilities are established in the following Table 1:

Table 1: Perception of Customers on the Advantages of Micro Finance Services

<i>Opinion</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>SD</i>
Highly aware	36	18.2%	61.09	24	92	21.933
Aware	77	38.7%	57.29	24	93	21.716
Impartial	32	16.1%	69.23	32	87	18.901
Partially aware	34	16.8%	63.78	32	89	21.852
Not aware	21	10.3%	63.67	27	92	21.838
Total	200	100.0				

Source: Computed Data

It is clear from above table 1 that 36 (18.2%) respondents are noticeably cognizant of microfinance services and schemes, 77 (38.7%) respondents are conscious of microfinance offerings and schemes, 32 (16.1%) respondents have a neutral opinion on microfinance services and schemes and 34 (16.8%) respondents are partially cognizant on microfinance facilities and schemes. Finally, 21 (10.3%) respondents aren't cognizant of microfinance offerings and schemes. It is diagnosed from the above table that the perception about the advantages of microfinance services, the various customers having high cognizance ranged between 24 and 92 with an average of 61.09. Followed by the customers in the cognizance category ranged between 24 and 93 with an average of 57.29. The perception on the advantages of microfinance facilities amidst customers having neutral opinion ranged between 32 and 87 with an average of 69.23. The customers having partial awareness expressed their perception level concerning the advantages of microfinance services ranging between 32 and 89 with an average of 63.78. Initially, the customers are not conscious type have displayed their degree of perception towards the advantages of microfinance amenities ranging between 27 and 92 with an average of 63.67. Hence, it was discovered that the impartial opinion customers on cognizance had an excessive degree of perception concerning the advantages of microfinance facilities.

8.2. Objective 2: The Difficulties and Problems Encountered by Customers in Using Microfinance Facilities

The opinion of the customers towards difficulties and problems encountered in availing micro finance facilities was analyzed with the aid of Henry Garrett ranking technique. In this

evaluation the difficulties comprised of delays in paying of loans, necessities of collateral and high permissible procedures, banks authorizing inadequate loan amounts, difficulties in getting guarantors, not able to pay off loan on time, bank officials not supplying essential information, abandoning the needy beneficiaries, banks not following the government guidelines, agents and middlemen participation in borrowing processes, recurrent visits to the banks to gather the disbursement and partial disbursement of loan sum were given as choices to the respondents. The designated effects of the rank evaluation are given below.

Table 2: Difficulties Encountered by Customers in Using Microfinance Facilities

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Problems</i>	<i>Total score</i>	<i>Mean score</i>	<i>Rank</i>
1	Delay in disbursement of loans	22213	63.442	1
2	Requirements of collateral & high legal formalities	20805	59.737	4
3	Banks sanctioned insufficient loan amount	18267	53.058	8
4	Difficulties in getting guarantors	19859	57.247	5
5	Unable to repay loan on time	17704	51.576	9
6	Bank officials not providing necessary information	21512	61.597	3
7	Neglecting the needy beneficiaries	16602	48.676	11
8	Banks deviating from government rules	19448	56.166	6
9	Agents & Brokers involvement in loan Processing	16714	48.971	10
10	Repeated visit to bank to collect the loan	18277	53.084	7
11	Partial disbursement of loan amount	21598	61.824	2

Source: Computed Data

It is acknowledged from table 2 that some of the main problems confronted by the customers in availing micro finance facilities, the problem 'Delay in disbursement of loans' is ranked first with the price of 22213. It is observed by way of the second one and 1/3 ranks which might be assigned to 'Partial disbursement of loan amount' and 'Bank official's not offering essential information' with the price of 21598 and 21512 factors respectively. The 4th and 5th ranks are assigned to the problems 'Requirements of collateral and excessive legal procedures' and 'Difficulties in getting guarantors' with the Garrett rank of 20805 and 19859 points respectively. The sixth and seventh ranks are assigned to the problems 'Banks deviating from government guidelines' and 'Repeated go to visit the financial institution to acquire the loan' with the overall value of 19448 and 18277 factors respectively. Banks sanctioned insufficient loan sum and it was given the eighth rank with a score of 18267. The ninth and tenth ranks are occupied by the difficulties 'Unable to repay the loan on time and Agents and Brokers involvement in mortgage Processing' with the Garrett rank of 17704 and 16714 scores correspondingly. Neglecting the needy beneficiaries is any other problem and positioned as eleven with the Garrett score of 16602. Therefore, the majority of the respondents opined that

delay in disbursement of loans is a key difficulty among the essential difficulties confronted by the customers in availing micro finance facilities.

8.3. Objective 3: Perception of Customers on the benefits of Microfinance Services

The relationship between the sample respondents' category at the stage of availing loan from the bank and services offered by the banks and views of clients regarding the advantage of micro finance amenities are revealed in the following table no.1

Table 3: Perception of Customers on The Benefits of Micro Finance Services

<i>Category</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>SD</i>
Individual	63	33.9%	61.02	24	89	18.133
Small business owner	35	19.2%	54.56	25	86	18.367
Women entrepreneurs	27	14.7%	62.48	27	87	17.155
Others	59	32.1%	56.81	21	90	19.831
Total	184	100.0				

Source: Computed Data

It is perceived from the above table that 63 (33.9%) respondents are people, 35 (19.2%) respondents are small enterprise owners, 27 (14.7%) respondents are ladies' entrepreneurs and 59 (32.1%) respondents belong to others' category. It is likewise diagnosed from the above desk that the notion of benefits of microfinance services most of the character customers ranged between 24 and 89 with a mean of 61.02. It is followed using the small commercial enterprise proprietors ranging between 25 and 86 with a mean of 54.56. The perception of the advantages of microfinance offerings to the various women entrepreneurs ranged between 27 and 87 with a median of 62.48. At the outset, the customers belonging to other categories have proven their level of perception closer to the benefits of microfinance services ranging between 21 and 90 with an average of 56.81. Therefore, it was found that the women entrepreneurs had a high-level notion closer to the advantages of microfinance services.

8.4. Objective 4: Problems Faced by Banks While Rendering Micro Finance Services to Customers

The opinion of the bank respondents on troubles faced by banks while rendering microfinance services to customers is analyzed with the help of Henry Garrett's Ranking method. In this analysis the issues such as the absence of well-timed reimbursement of loan & practice, chance due to collaterals towards the loan, loss of time to monitor whether the loan is applied for which it turned into sanction, clients are incapable of producing necessary files, government rules lead to compromising healing, conversation gap among bank and clients, lack of knowledge on

tactics, customers now not producing the proper legal documents, the restricted ability of the banks, RBI tips are not very clean, repayment capability of the beneficiaries, felony formalities in sanctioning the loan and sellers' / brokers' involvement in mortgage processing were given for the choices. The specified effects of the rank evaluation are given below.

Table 5: Problems Confronted by Banks While Rendering Micro Finance Services to Customers

S. No	Problems	Total score	Mean score	Rank
1	Absence of timely repayment of loan and Interest	2729	54.485	3
2	Risk due to collateral against the loan	2629	52.485	4
3	Lack of time to monitor whether the loan is utilized for which it was sanctioned	3007	60.045	2
4	Customers are unable to produce the necessary documents	3057	61.045	1
5	Government regulations lead to compromising recovery	2476	49.425	5
6	Communication gap between bank and customers	2363	47.165	11
7	Lack of awareness on procedures	2378	47.465	10
8	Customers not producing the proper legal documents	2406	48.025	8
9	Limited capacity of the banks	2381	47.525	9
10	RBI guidelines are not very clear	2436	48.625	7
11	Repayment capacity of the beneficiaries	2459	49.085	6
12	Legal formalities in sanctioning the loan	2178	43.465	13
13	Agents' / Brokers' involvement in loan processing	2266	45.225	12

Source: Computed Data

It is acknowledged from the above desk that some of the important issues confronted by using banks whilst rendering microfinance services to the clients, the hassle of 'Customers are unable to produce necessary files' is ranked first with a fee of 3057. It is followed via the second one and 0.33 ranks that are assigned to 'Lack of time to monitor whether the loan is utilized for which it was sanctioned' and 'Absence of timely reimbursement of mortgage and Interest' with the price of 3007 and 2729 points respectively. The fourth and fifth ranks are assigned to the issues 'Risk due to collateral in opposition to the loan' and 'Government policies cause compromising recuperation' with the Garrett cost of 2629 and 2476 points respectively. The 6th and seventh ranks are assigned to the problems 'Repayment capability of the beneficiaries' and 'RBI tips aren't very clear' with overall value of 2459 and 2436 points respectively. Customers no longer produce the right felony files and it became positioned in eighth function with the fee of 2406. The 9th and tenth ranks are occupied by the troubles "Limited capacity of the banks" and "Lack of recognition on tactics" with the Garrett cost of 2381 and 2378 points correspondingly. The Communication gap between bank and customers is every other issue and is located as eleven with the Garrett price of 2378. The final ranks are assigned

to the problems 'Agents' / Brokers' involvement in loan processing' and "Legal formalities in sanctioning the loan" with the Garrett values of 2266 and 2178 factors respectively. It is located from the evaluation that the majority of the respondents opined that clients are unable to provide necessary documents and it's miles a key difficulty the various major problems faced by banks even as rendering microfinance services to the customers.

9. FINDINGS

The majority of the respondents opined that customers are unable to produce vital documents and it's a key problem amidst the various leading issues confronted by banks whilst rendering microfinance services to the customers. It was found that the shopkeepers had a high level of perception of the advantages of microfinance services. It is uncovered that the neutral opinion customers on awareness had a high level of perception towards the advantages of microfinance services. There is a substantial link between awareness of the microfinance schemes and services offered through the banks and their opinion towards the advantages of microfinance amenities.

It is also found that the women industrialists had a high level of perception towards the advantages of microfinance services. There is no considerable relationship between the sample respondents' category on the duration of borrowing loans from the bank and their perception towards the advantages of microfinance facilities. It is visible that the clients availing of medical loans had a high degree of belief in the advantages of microfinance services.

It is sketched from this study that the majority of the respondents opined that delay in disbursement of loans is the major problem among many problems faced by customers in availing microfinance services.

It is detected that the majority of the respondents agreed with refining the technology arrangements.

There is a huge courting between asking for collateral securities before approving loans and the level of possibilities even when lending microfinance services to the beneficiaries. It is discovered that the possibilities whilst lending microfinance to the customers become high as the number of bankers who strongly accept as accurate with criteria for loan processing bulky to the candidates.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended based on the findings of this research that microfinance institutions should think about the level of prospects at the same time as lending numerous micro-loans such that the customers have to get benefits for his or her precise motive.

The microfinance institutions should take essential steps to provide loans speedily without unnecessary delay to the beneficiaries.

The latest technology infrastructure needs to be upgraded to make the loan processing lots rapid and with zero hassles in disbursing the loan amount. Customers have to take delivery of

attention to the significance of diverse files that might be submitted to microfinance institutions which makes the processes simple and quicker in nature.

Again, as regards the collateral to be produced by the customers, even though obligatory, however, awareness about such collateral should be provided to the beneficiaries, with such awareness, the beneficiaries could produce the particular documents to the microfinance institutions so that they get the loans swiftly.

It is also recommended that microfinance procedures be made a little easier which allows women entrepreneurs to access and continue without any disturbance, where the migration of women is a problem for continuity or repayment of loans.

Women entrepreneurs who are availing of microfinance need to be utilized in profitable ventures instead of investing in family to improve the nutrition and health or education of their children.

11. CONCLUSIONS

Microfinance is one such lifesaving and modern initiative by way of the government. Through such a price range the government has made provisions for micro establishments and small-scale industries to improve of their organizations. The micro budget is the backbone of the MSMEs and SHGs in India. The micro-financial institutions need to be furnished with the essential infrastructure. Knowledge approximately the collateral must be stronger to the general public to make them get the right inputs which will avail such price range and create their very own enterprises and organizations that allow you to expand themselves in every possible manner. Micro finances ought to be created by using the banks through various assets like debentures and so on. The rules and guidelines of such microfinance lending must be consumer-pleasant so that it will inspire increasingly customers to avail of such loans. Women are given alternatives in microfinance lending which should be open to all of the regions irrespective of their financial popularity.

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