

*Woman Empowerment through Micro Finance Institutes,
Developmental Outlooks of District Baramulla in J&K*

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Abstract: To expand any economy finance is the key element. In any developing economy impact of villages or the ruler segment is important. Indian economy is based on agriculture and gives the maximum output in to the GDP. To advance efficiency at this level in developing economy maximum weight age given to financial institution and now a days through Self Help Group such targeted population provided financial help for economic upliftment and also for betterment of the poor people. To have earlier development of any section role of the woman is essential. In India 48% population of woman and literacy ratio of woman is 54.16%, but still relating to their role in to the economy is very negligible. Micro finance institutes play the most significant role to provide woman empowerment in to the Indian economy. Such foundation not only gives them empowerment with finance only but also transforms their social, cultural and behavioural pattern which is helpful for development of the economy. This paper is focused on development of the woman sector with such SHG and other financial institutions.

Keywords: Woman Empowerment, Self Help Group, Transforms.

I. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a significant issue in India, despite being one of the fastest-growing economies in the world, clocked at a growth rate of 7.3% in 2018. Indian economy expands its own prospect of development with all the section of economy. In India still 35 % lives below poverty line and among them 57% lives in ruler area. India is based on agriculture and so that the contribution of ruler segment is most important. In economy to improve GDP it is essential that all the gender gives their contribution. Among total population 47% woman population while 53% of male population, but role of female sector to the GDP is negligible. Traditional perception of remain at house and perform of house hold duty remains. While in developing nation contribution of female gender is really esteemed. In India now this idea has been changes a lot and woman tried to be more self-reliant and self sustancial. For this concept mostly they need finance which is provided by different financial organization. If such finance derived by female gender at the ruler region then strong changes would be expected in Indian economy. Micro finance institutions would give new oxygen to the economy to make all the sector development.

II. NEED OF MICRO FINANCE IN INDIA

Finance is spine code for development of any country and as India depending on agriculture base production dependence on ruler segment of economy is the most. Banking sector provide its services to the larger segment of India but still to reach to the lower segment for their upliftment is still missing and so need such system which is essentially for development of poor class. Micro finance services are basically served to the lower income group with the intension to make them self-reliant and self sustancial. “To help poor people out of poverty” aim of the MFS. To get financial services from bank need to provide some income proof, documentation or related paper as assurance. Along with that any how the person has to pay loan with the rate of

interest which shows banking institution base to serve the people with maintaining their profit margin. The poor class mainly falling in the category of defaulting due to many reasons. Basically ruler segment is interested in reasonable credit available to them and so they selected "LOCAL LANDLORD" who gives them credit without any documentation and easy when needed. Initially they feel it's so easy to have cash without any hurdles but when the landlords makes collection it is really so difficult for them to repay. An analysis of 28 studies of informal money lending rates in 14 countries in Asia, Latin America and Africa concluded that 76% of moneylender rates exceed 10% per month, including 22% that exceeded 100% per month. Moneylenders usually charge higher rates to poorer borrowers than to less poor ones. 10 Crucially of the problem gives the diversion that need some strong base which gives life to the ruler segment and let them gratis form the ensnare of landlords. Micro finance credit movement was started in 1970s and designed different services provided to the poor people. Such services available to the poor people at door step for development. But to make it more viable at the world glance sincere efforts has been found by Grameen bank of Bangladesh who serves more than 7 million women with in the short time span. The small country with the limited population draws new edge of development with the MFS. In consultative Group to assist the poor (CGAP) in June 10, 2004 laid focus on some basic principles as.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

Thanuja Mummididi (2009) discuss in her paper titled "Women and Income Generating Activities: Understanding Motivations by Prioritizing Skill, Knowledge and Capabilities" that women should entitled the work with the utilization of resources through MFI. The paper suggests that a better understanding of the diversity of women's livelihood and a better understanding of the range of constraints, motivations, skills and capabilities of women through the livelihood framework might help to understand the impact of microfinance.

Christine Lagarde, IMF Managing Director during the APEC CEO Summit (2016), on The Business Case for Women's Empowerment states that Women's Empowerment A Game Changer describes it from the three reasons i.e. it can boost growth and reduce inequality, it can help mitigate the impact of demographics and greater female economic participation supports diversification.

Tiyas biswas (2010) in his research article focus on the different methods of finance discuss which would be helpful to the lower section economy for development. Earlier micro finance not providing attention but now a days Viability of micro finance needs to be understood from a dimension that is far broader. Failure to take into account impact on income also has potentially adverse implications for both repayment and outreach, and hence also for financial sustainability.

Dichter (2007), in a book entitled, What's Wrong with Microcredit, says that it is unrealistic to "expect microfinance to noticeably affect growth or successful business development". Most people, he writes, "poor or otherwise, are not entrepreneurs, so there is little reason to think that mass credit would in general lead to viable business start-ups"

World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, (1993), also urges that the full and equal enjoyment by women of all human rights and that this be a priority for Governments and for the United Nations. The World Conference on Human Rights also underlines the importance of the integration and full participation of women as both agents and beneficiaries in the development process.

During the UN conference on environment and development (2015). The core themes of education for sustainability include lifelong learning, interdisciplinary education, partnerships, multicultural education and empowerment. Priority should be given to ensuring women's and girls' full and equal access to all levels of education and training.

Dichter, (2007: 1), Commenting on Dichter, Fernandez (2008). Attributes this problematic as one arising from "definitional confusions" where "enterprises are distinguished by these experts from livelihood activities" (2008: 236).

IV. THE ROLES OF NGOS IN MICRO FINANCE

Today Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) are playing an important role in development in Jammu and Kashmir particularly in Healthcare, Child development, education, vocational training, women empowerment, protection of weaker sections of the society, Human Rights etc. The NGOs working towards the resolution of Kashmir crisis in a direct or indirect manner can broadly be divided into two categories:-

In the past 20 years of conflict in Jammu and Kashmir, there have been a number of NGOs which have organized a number of conferences, seminars and debates regarding the resolution of Kashmir conflict. Most of these NGOs are working outside India but are deeply interested in Kashmir issue. The focus of such organizations primarily is Conflict Resolution.

Such NGOs/groups based outside India working towards resolution of Kashmir issue include Kashmir Study Group Pugwash Institute of Multi Track Diplomacy SAFHR etc.

The focus of NGOs based in J&K and India revolves around traditional areas of focus like education, healthcare, human resource development and restoration of widows, half widows (whose mates have gone missing in the past 20 years of conflict), and orphans of the conflict. There is no denying that with a little support-from the government, these NGOs are certainly doing a lot of good work. Such NGOs include

- MNWA (Maqbool National Welfare Organization).
- WISCOMP (Athwas)
- Action Aid
- Rahat Ghar
- J&K Yateem Trust
- Helpage Foundation etc.\

There are several major legal, supervisory and financial trials for NGOs involved in microfinance activities. Legally, they are usually registered as societies and trusts with no equity capital and consequently can never be “capital adequate” in leveraging debt.

V. ROLE OF NABARD INTO THE SHSG DEVELOPMENT

NABARD provides refinance support to banks to the extent of 100% of the bank loans disbursed to SHGs. The total refinance disbursed to banks against banks’ loans to SHGs during the year 2017-18 was Rs. 4768.41 lacs. Further, the cumulative refinance disbursed under SHGs bank linkage programme by NABARD to Banks upto 31 March 2018 stood at Rs.9688.09 crore. Along with that different programme on Micro Finance Development and Equity Fund (MFDEF) and Training and Capacity building also consider by NABARD.

VI. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

In this researchers tries to find out the women actual condition and improvement in that after SHGs involvement. Along with that, behaviour pattern of women after self sustaincial development and social impact of it. Here availability of services to the ruler segment of India is also checked out.

VII. REASON TO SELECT JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE

J&K economic growth rate is about 10.30% in the year 2017-18. In J&K, People mainly follow Islam and about 89.1% of the population is formed by the Muslims. Besides Muslims, J&K is also home to a considerable number of Hindus, Christians, dogras and Sikhs. Here sex ratio is 918:1000 for female to male.

To develop the economy if women sector develops then drastic changes would be noted. In my study I analysed the ruler area near.

VIII. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY TO THE RESEARCH COVERED

- To study the awareness level among women about SHGs residing in ruler area of J&K.
- To examine development of women after adopting SHGs help in their social, societal and behavioural pattern.

IX. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

UNIVERSE

The universe for sample survey is Baramulla District of Jammu and Kashmir state.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The study was an exploratory type .This design's main purpose is to know awareness level of the respondent relating to Sharia's and how to deal with it in routine life while taking financial decision.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

Survey was done via structured questionnaire consisting of both open ended and close ended questions .A five point rating scale has been used at many places so as to get the ratings of satisfaction / dissatisfaction about a particular question.

SAMPLING UNIT

A respondent residing in Baramulla District of Jammu and Kashmir state irrespective of age, economic status, Educational background etc.

SAMPLE SIZE

Non probability convenient sampling method was used. Here a sample size of 100 respondents was interviewed.

SECONDARY SOURCES

Researchers collected secondary information from the internet, magazines, articles etc.

X. DATA PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

Data preparation includes editing, coding, transcription and verification. This had been done and data were feed with the help of SPSS software. Data analysis parts include deriving information related to the component of the marketing research problem and thus provide input to the financial managers in decision problem.

PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

1. BASIC DATA

This data is helpful in providing information relating to respondent about their age, education qualification and group members.

A) AGE

AGE	PERCENTAGE
20-30	06.00
31-40	12.00
41-50	32.00
51-60	44.00
ABOVE 60	06.00
TOTAL	100.00

B) EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Educational Qualification	PERCENTAGE
Upto SSC	35.00
HSC	32.00
Graduation	21.00
Post-Graduation	12.00
TOTAL	100.00

C) GROUP MEMBERS

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative percent
Valid 7-10	06	6.0	6.0	6.0
11-15	45	45.0	45.0	51.0
16-20	37	37.0	37.0	88.0
21-25	12	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2. CRITERIA FOR GRANTING LOAN FROM SHG

What criteria do you consider while approving the loan to members? (Rank them from following on scale of 1 to 6, where 1st being most important and 6th being least important)

Rank	1	2	3	4	5	6	Weighted average	Result
Purpose of loan	21	08	25	14	20	12		2 nd
Attendance in meeting	11	09	11	27	26	16		4 th
Participation in discussion	09	12	10	15	19	35		5 th
Past performance	31	39	08	03	05	14		1 st
Whether savings are paid regularly	20	22	16	18	12	12		3 rd
Reputation of a member in market	04	05	31	24	20	16		6 th

The above data helpful to find out in analysis in preferences of the women while talking decision for investment. Along with that their saving habits and their level saving and independence will be analysis.

DISTRIBUTION FROM THE SAVING**HOW MUCH LOAN IS DISBURSED TO THE MEMBERS FROM SAVINGS?**

	Frequency	percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid <5000	10	10.0	10.1	10.1
5000-10000	12	12.0	12.1	22.2
10001-20000	07	7.0	7.1	29.3
Above 20000	70	70.0	70.7	100.0
Total	99	99.0	100.0	
Missing system	01	1.0		
Total	100	100		

How many members are linked with the loan?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid <50%	20	20.2	20.2	20.2
50-60%	15	15.0	15.1	35.4
60-80%	14	14.0	14.1	49.5
>80%	50	50.0	50.5	100.0
Total	99	99.0	100.0	
Missing system	1	1.0		
Total	100	100.0		

Rate of interest (per month)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid 1%	20	20.0	20.0	20.0
1.5%	30	30.0	30.0	30.0
2%	50	50.0	50.0	50.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Percentage of recovery

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid 100%	95	95.0	95.0	95.0
70%	4	4.0	4.0	100.0
Total	99	99.0	100.0	
Missing system	1	1.0		
Total	100	100.0		

3. SOCIAL IMPACT

The following data will helpful in understanding self-reliant level of respondent and how they come out of the landlords traps. With SHG the level of their life, their behaviour pattern and their cost saving ratio will also be improve.

Members have become self employed

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid strongly agreed	20	20.0	20.0	20.0
Agreed	60	60.0	60.0	80.0
Neutral	20	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Quality of life improved

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid strongly agreed	18	18.0	18.0	18.0
Agreed	75	75.0	75.0	93.0
Neutral	7	7.0	7.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

During research it would find out SHG totally change their life style and their style of thinking regards to life, dependency, decision making and they are able to give qualitative life to the family and tried to adopt some steps for welfare of the society. The data helpful to improve in qualitative aspect of life along with that it will gives them idea of self sustaincialness.

Members are able to meet their social obligation without raising funds

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid strongly agreed	38	38.0	38.0	38.0
Agreed	58	58.0	58.0	96.0
Neutral	4	4.0	4.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

SHG improve women condition in the society and with it they are express them self freely. Quality life has been improved and the level of education among family, their self-expressiveness and their willingness toward life and living has been changed.

XI. INTERPRETATIONS AND FINDINGS

This survey supports the purpose of NABARD to promote women empowerment in rural area out of 100 groups surveyed 99 groups were of female and only one was of male. We can also say that the SHGs formed by women are more effective as related to male as we perceived that female groups were having much more closeness between their members as compared to male SHGs and at the max group member of 10.

We found that the duration at which they assemble the group meetings was monthly in all the groups. Mostly all of the women are involved in farming as well as cattle rearing more over to this they are having the responsibility of their family and social responsibilities they are not able to spare time for the meetings very often like twice or thrice in a month.

68 groups which is 2/3rd of the total sample are having the fund saved with them above 20,000 Rs. with their monthly contribution of 30, 50 or 100 Rs. 14 groups are having funds between 10000-20000 and only 18 groups are having funds below 10000. The groups having fewer funds are started in the recent past i.e. within last one and half years.

The most dynamic part is to decide norms for providing loans to the members and decide most and least important criteria among them. We have taken 6 criteria's to rank from them. We found that past performance of the member is given maximum status followed by the regularity of the member in paying the savings every month, There after the need of the member i.e. the purpose of the loan is measured as the 3rd criteria and 4th is the attendance of the member in meetings. Participation of the member i.e. the views and suggestions given by them is given least importance which is preceded by the status of the member in the market. By this we can say that significance is given more to the need and punctuality of the members than other things like reputation and their contribution.

XII. CONCLUSION

Thus it can be determined from the above study that microfinance is playing a vital role in the social, psychological as well as economic consent of women in India. Microfinance loan availability and its productive utilization found to be having a profound role and impact on women empowerment. The empirical findings of the study suggests that microfinance has a profound influence on the economic status, decision making power, knowledge and self-worthiness of women participants of self-help group linkage program in Baramulla District. However Self-Help Groups (SHGs), usually at the directive of definite developmental non-government organizations (NGOs), have quietly expanded in most districts of India over the last few years.

In MFIs working limitations becomes snigger and this is the main reason for smaller loans delivered and due to this risk of giving to men to be too high. But in that one negative side shown by the World Bank report that while investing in to the business of male averaged return would be 11% while in women oriented business it would be very insignificant or no returns. The SHGs have helped the members to strengthen their financial positions o It has also helped them to get some experience to the outside world there has been significant change in the behaviour of the members.

The social situation is also improved and members are able to meet the outlays on their own for some small social requirements. So the overall quality of life of the members is improved to a great level. We would conclude that the SHG-Bank linkage programme is a great advantage to the rural people living below the poverty line.

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