

## **Role of Microfinance on Womenempowerment in Uttar Pradesh: With Special Reference to Sonbhadra**

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### **Abstract**

*As of late, strengthening of women has gotten a subject of incredible worry for the countries everywhere on the world particularly in poor and creating districts. Uttar Pradesh state is one of the most unfortunate and lacking State of India. This State position among the most minimal regions of general wellbeing, sexual orientation and nourishment issues. In this state microfinance is a method of securing the capacity and occasion to partake in dynamic and execution of choices with legitimate data on self-nobility and self-assurance. Microfinance program stretch out little advances to destitute individuals especially women for independent work extends that produce pay and permit them to take care for themselves and their families. Strengthening implies support of women in agreeable conjunction with men in the general public. Force gives social acknowledgment, thriving, poise, property and security. Consequently strengthening has obtained impressive significance. Support in the microfinance program in Uttar pradesh has prompted more prominent degrees of women strengthening regarding increment in financial, data, fearlessness, social and political mindfulness, improvement of authoritative abilities and portability; and so on the microfinance has capacity to its capability to engage. Directly from the earliest starting point, NGOs in the province of Uttar pradesh are working for the reason for women and for their improvement more than 90-submitted NGOs have been engaged with encouraging the development of self improvement gatherings and endeavors for their substance.*

**Keywords:** *SHG, Uttar Pradesh, Microfinance, Women Empowerment.*

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### **I. Introduction**

Microfinance is a small source of financial service for poor people and small entrepreneurs lacking access to banking and related services. This concept is universal whose object is ‘a world in which poor have possible permanent access to a suitable amount of high superiority financial services, including not only credit service but also insurance and savings programmes also available. The state of Uttar Pradesh has been the point of attention on the world map primarily due to significant strides made by its SHGs. The state government is making efforts to assist microfinance by providing funds under various programs. Due to massive self-help movement, there is a lot of improvement in the socio-economic status of the rural women. Due to constant efforts of the government, women have become active, assertive, and are concerned with their best standard of life. The major objective of microfinance for policy planners in uttar pradesh is to search products and strategies for delivering financial services to the poorer and small entrepreneurs mostly women mainly of backward areas in a sustainable manner that generally lack banking related services. In our society women face gender specific barriers like access education, health, employment etc. Micro credit is available solely and entirely to target group of women.

Microfinance sector has grown rapidly over the last few decades. Mohammad Yonus from Bangladesh is credited with laying the foundation of Grameen Bank; Bangladesh in 1976. In India, there has been impressive growth in microfinance activities over past few decades or more. Microfinance is one of the few markets - based, scalable anti-poverty and women empowerment solutions that are in place in India today, and the value argument to scale it up to meet the overwhelming need is compelling. Microfinance has emerged as a strong tool for financial inclusion that links low communities with banks. It's crucial for achieving inclusive economic process and solely such growth is property. The basic idea of microfinance is to provide small credit to the poor people who otherwise would not have access to banking services. Microfinance studies also show that the women participants have limited control over the use of group loans. The microfinance review also provides mixed results about the impact of microfinance programme on the participants. The studies provide valuable insights into the benefits and drawbacks associated with microfinance programme.

## **II. Review Of Literature**

In this Research the scientist center is around how oppressed women in Uttar Pradesh approach for framing self improvement gathering and requesting advance for little business venture from formal and casual microfinance establishment and at last enable themselves. The specialist has made an endeavor to experience the accessible writing in the circle of Self Help Group and microfinance for women strengthening in Uttar Pradesh inside the theoretical structure of the Research. In this association the scientist has attempted to concretize and feature the striking highlights of the patterns and practices towards self improvement gathering and microfinance for women strengthening. Plus, this composed exertion has been made by the analyst to have a brief look on not many written works identified with self improvement gathering and microfinance for women strengthening. The survey gathered has been arranged under the accompanying heads:

Yunus (1998) in their work put their perspectives hardship that the prohibition of helpless women from land rights had been contributory to their minimal position. Grameen Bank in Bangladesh made an intense stride its furnished lodging credits to individuals with 3 advance cycles and with title deeds to the land on which the house was manufactured. Generally women are working in gathering; one of the results was that female had deeds moved to them frequently from their family members to get these advances.

Cheston and Kuhn (2002) contemplated with respect to women strengthening. They gather data from around 60 microfinance associations. An inside and out examination of Sinapi Aba Trust (SAT) situated in Ghana was additionally embraced. The Research demonstrated that MFIs added to women strengthening. One reliable finding was expanded self-assurance and confidence. Another finding made by them was expanded support of women in dynamic. Women members had likewise experienced improved status and sex relations in their homes. At SAT it was seen that monetary commitment of women helped them to acquire more prominent regard from their spouses and kids.

Advani, Abhishek (2009) detailed that among the three models of linkages presented, the second model i.e., SHG shaped by NGOs and formal offices legitimately financed by bank is the best model. What's more, he expressed that the NGOs job is Primary to shape SHGs

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

To know the changing trends in the status of women in Uttar Pradesh

To know contribution of microfinance in women empowerment.

## **III. Methodology**

The Research depended on both Primary and secondary data. The Primary data gathered through meeting from member and non-member test women SHG individuals. Primary data was gathered from the women respondents on an exceptionally organized pre-trying poll through close to home meeting strategy. The Research was lead in Uttar Pradesh it was impractical to gather data in entire state, so Sonbhadra was chosen for data assortment. The Researcher has taken arbitrary example of 100 each among member and non-member women individuals from the program in which member get profited by the plan and had gotten the bank advances and non-members in a similar region which was qualified for the microfinance conspire and was shaped the SHGs however didn't get access credit up to the hour of the overview. So the all out of 200 examples was utilized for the examination region. According to review 87 respondents comes from experienced of over a one year and 80 react come from women respondents with experience of under a one year.

### **Demographic and social profile**

With a populace of 199.58 million out of 2011, Uttar Pradesh is the most crowded condition of the Indian association, representing 16.5 percent populace of the nation. Women establish about 47.6 percent of populace in the state. Like the all-India design, the decadal development of populace in the state decelerated from 25.9 percent during 1991-2001 to 20.1 percent during 2001-2011. The sex proportion, characterized as number of women per 1000 men, has barely improved from 898 of every 2001 to 908 out of 2011 in the state (GOI-RGI 2011). And still, at the end of the day, it is nearly below the public normal of 940 out of 2011. Low sex proportion in the state additionally shows higher death rate among females. When contrasted with their male partners, the future of females in Uttar Pradesh is lower by one year (59.3) — in contrast to the public normal example. One of the ramifications of the lower future of females in the state is their lower support in the labor force.

The age structure of populace in Uttar Pradesh is altogether not quite the same as that of the remainder of the nation. There are more youngsters in relation to those in the prime working age-gathering of 30-59 years. At the end of the day, Uttar Pradesh is probably going to appreciate the segment profit for a relatively longer period when contrasted with different states, for example, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat.

With a female education pace of more than 59 percent, Uttar Pradesh positions at 31 among the 35 states and association regions in the Indian association. There is as yet a sexual orientation hole of almost 20

rate focuses in education in the state. Be that as it may, the Population Census 2011 shows huge improvement in the proficiency rates, both in Uttar Pradesh and in India all in all, over the previous decade. The state may take an additional couple of years to connect its sex hole in education.

**Labor force participation**

Low investment of women is an overall attribute of Indian work market. This contention is currently being progressively challenged by certain researchers dealing with time-use study information by National Sample survey Organization. Truth be told, their examinations have indicated a higher investment of women in the work in the system of SNA and non-SNA exercises (Hirway, 2014; Ghosh, 2013), however this doesn't diminish the point that women' support in exercises outside the home remaining parts low. We have inspected the examples in workforce investment (LFPRs) for the populace in the age-gathering of 15-59 – viewed as monetarily most dynamic age-companion. For rest of the investigation dependent on NSSO information on business and joblessness, we have considered the age-gathering of 15-59 as it were.

Around 82 percent of guys and one-fourth of females in the age-gathering of 15-59 years structure the work power in Uttar Pradesh. While the LFPR of guys in rustic and metropolitan zones, both in Uttar Pradesh and India, are fundamentally the same as, they differ altogether for females across rustic and metropolitan regions. In metropolitan zones the LFPR of females is significantly lower when contrasted with their partners in country regions. During 2011-12, just 15.1 percent of females were in workforce in metropolitan regions of Uttar Pradesh as against 28.4 per penny in provincial regions. When contrasted with the comparing public normal, the LFPRs of females, both in country and metropolitan territories of the state were lower by nine and seven rate focuses individually.

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF SHG MEMBERS**

Each circle of women life is affected by the social and monetary foundation of society in which they live. Monetary status offers the budgetary help to include in new exercises. Investment in different projects and exercises relies upon the social foundation. Monetary addition alongside social upliftment changes the social viewpoint and disposition of women.

**Reliability Test**

Table no-1

S.N	Variables	Cronbach's Alpha	No. of item
1	Women respondents with experience of less than twelve month	0.780	6
2	Women respondents with experience of More than twelve month	0.833	6

Source- Primary data

The unwavering quality test was taken on information among two gatherings of factors Women respondent with experience of less than a year and Women respondents with experience of more than year. The get estimations of Cronbach's Alpha are Greater than to Standard Value of Cronbach's Alpha for example 0.7, it implies that the information is solid and gives important data as we need from information side.

**Socio-Economic Empowerment of women Respondents in Sonbhadra**

Table no-2

Variables	Experience less than one year								Experience more than one year							
	Fully Advantage		Partly Advantage		Not Advantage		Total		Full Advantage		Partly Advantage		Not Advantage		Total	
Increase In Income	4	5%	9	11.25%	6	83.75%	8	100%	2	28.73%	5	60.91%	9	103.4%	8	100%
Decision Making	7	8.75%	1	15%	6	76.25%	8	100%	3	34.48%	5	56.62%	6	69.0%	8	100%
Saving Increase	5	6.25%	1	13.75%	6	80%	8	100%	2	29.89%	5	60.91%	8	9.19%	8	100%
Social Status	2	31.25%	3	47.5%	1	21.25%	8	100%	2	29.89%	4	56.32%	1	13.79%	8	100%
Employment Opportunity	1	20%	2	31.25%	3	48.75%	8	100%	6	70.11%	2	24.14%	5	5.74%	8	100%
Power Over Resources	5	6.25%	1	16.25%	6	77.5%	8	100%	2	28.73%	5	59.77%	1	11.49%	8	100%
Freedom Movement	1	23.75%	4	50%	2	26.25%	8	100%	6	68.97%	1	21.83%	9	9.19%	8	100%
Importance In Community	2	25%	2	35%	3	40%	8	100%	2	29.89%	5	60.91%	8	9.19%	8	100%

Source-Primary Data

The above table shows the socio-economic empowerment of women sample respondents with experience of less than and more than one year in Sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh. The table is divided into two parts, part first shows sample respondents with experience of less than one year and part second shows the sample respondents with experience of more than one year. So as per data it shows that there is lot more improvement in socio-economic status of women respondents with experience of more than one year through microfinance than respondents with experience of less than one year women respondents after joining self-help group. The data was analyzed through statistical tools by using regression analysis between experience of less than one year and more than one year women respondents.

**Table no-3**

variables	Regression Statistics			
	Multiple R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Standard Error
Increase In Income	0.7309	0.5341	-3	21.4972
Decision Making	0.8424	0.7097	-3	17.1572
Saving Increase	0.7445	0.5542	-3	21.3865
Social Status	1.0000	1.0000	-3	0.0770
Employment Opportunity	0.9333	0.8710	-3	14.6530
Power Over Resources	0.6844	0.4684	-3	21.9471
Freedom Movement	0.3967	0.1574	-3	35.5757
Importance In Community	0.2168	0.0470	-3	31.2696

Source –Primary data

The above table shows increase in income of women multiple regression is 0.7305, r square 0.5341, adjusted r square is same of all variables standard error is 21.4972. Decision making of women respondent multiple regressions is 0.8424, r square is 0.7097, and standard error is 17.1572. saving increase of women respondent multiple regression is 0.7445. social status of women respondent multiple regression and R square is 1, standard error is 0.0770. employment opportunity of women respondent is 0.9333 , R square is 0.8710 and standard error is 14.65. power over resource of women respondent multiple regression is 0.6844, R square is 0.4684 and standard error is 21.94. Freedom movement of women respondent multiple regression is 0.3967. R square.0.1574 and standard error is 35.5757. importance of community multiple regression is 0.2168, R square 0.0470 and standard error is 31.2696. so we can say after result increase in income and decision making, saving increase social status and employment opportunity are good after one year.

ANOVA

**Table no-4**

variables		df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Increase In Income	Regression	3	529.8722479	176.6240826	1.146592572	#NUM!
	Residual	1	462.1277521	462.1277521		
	Total	4	992			
Decision Making	Regression	3	719.6315987	239.8772	2.444663	#NUM!
	Residual	1	294.3684013	294.3684		
	Total	4	1014			
Saving Increase	Regression	3	568.6176	189.5392	1.2432	#NUM!
	Residual	1	457.3824	457.3824		
	Total	4	1026			
Social Status	Regression	3	697.9941	232.6647	117612	#NUM!
	Residual	1	0.005935	0.005935		
	Total	4	698			
Employment Opportunity	Regression	3	1449.29	483.0968	6.75	#NUM!
	Residual	1	214.7097	214.7097		
	Total	4	1664			

Power Over Resources	Regression	3	424.3267	141.4422	0.880943	#NUM!
	Residual	1	481.6733	481.6733		
	Total	4	906			
Freedom Movement	Regression	3	236.3672	78.78908	0.186758	#NUM!
	Residual	1	1265.633	1265.633		
	Total	4	1502			
Importance In Community	Regression	3	48.21429	16.07142857	0.04931	#NUM!
	Residual	1	977.7857	977.7857143		
	Total	4	1026			

Source-Primary data

The above table shows all ANOVA result of variable after one year of women respondent is good but some variable is required need of improvement.

#### IV. Conclusion

Engaging of females is pre-assumes a revolutionary, exceptional, dynamic and popularity based change in the understanding and expectation from women in the public arena. To help women for monetary autonomy is the principal significance for such sort of progress. This consistently occurs, when lady accomplishes a monetary and social freedom, she consequently turns into the escort of her own body and creator of her own decisions. Presently a-days financial advancement is one of the variables that have changed the whole situation of social and social climate inside the nation, particularly for the women. The country women are occupied with little scope business program with the assistance of SHGs. Through that they were monetarily engaged and accomplishing status in the family and network. The same numbers of women don't have sufficient information about SHG; they should be furnished writing with contextual analyses in local language so they could have in any event hypothetical information about the SHG and not become trouble on the SHG or the other way around. As miniature credit offers women a chance to change their monetary status through reserve funds and credit strategy yet scarcely any business banks are hesitant to offer advance to the develop SHGs. With the goal that they could begin their venture and can break the long chain of destitution and joblessness. Going to meeting should be made obligatory so that individuals ought to get advantage out of SHGs. The examination likewise uncovered that dominant part of general individuals are uneducated so non-formal training would be a lot of powerful for understanding gathering exercises exceptionally bunch investment funds and credit strategy which keep away from pointless clash among the gathering individuals. It additionally assists with holding individuals in the gathering. In any event one head of SHGs should be joined with the rustic improvement program to maintain a strategic distance from the disappointment of the program.

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