



“The Impact Of Microfinance On Women Development Through Self Help Group In Coimbatore City”.

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ABSTRACT

Microfinance has emerged as a powerful tool for poverty alleviation and women's empowerment, particularly through Self-Help Groups (SHGs). This study examines the impact of microfinance on women's development in Coimbatore City, focusing on how SHGs contribute to economic independence, social empowerment, and improved quality of life. Using a mixed-method approach, the research analyzes primary data collected from women beneficiaries of SHG-linked microfinance programs, along with secondary data from reports and case studies. The findings reveal that microfinance enhances women's financial literacy, income-generating capabilities, and decision-making power within households. However, challenges such as limited access to higher loan amounts and socio-cultural barriers persist. The study concludes that while microfinance significantly promotes women's development, a more holistic approach—including skill training and awareness programs—can further amplify its positive effects.

Keywords: Microfinance, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Women's Empowerment, Economic Development, Coimbatore.

1 INTRODUCTION:

Milk has been a vital part of human diets for thousands of years, appreciated for its diverse range of nutrients, including calcium, protein, and essential vitamins like B12. Historically, milk consumption was widespread across different cultures, often sourced directly from dairy animals in their natural state. However, with the advent of industrialization and technological advancements, the production and consumption of milk have evolved significantly, largely due to innovations in food safety and preservation techniques, such as pasteurization. Pasteurization, named after French scientist Louis Pasteur, involves heating milk to a specific temperature for a certain period to eliminate harmful bacteria and pathogens like E. coli, Salmonella, and Listeria, which could cause serious illness. This process has revolutionized the milk industry by extending its shelf life and ensuring that it is safe for widespread consumption. As a result, pasteurized milk has become the norm in most developed countries, with stringent regulations in place to ensure its safety.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Microfinance plays a major role in India to empower the rural community/people by providing financial resources and also effective employment of funds in an appropriate manner. The beneficiaries are also extended to Self Help Groups. The structural format of the Self-help group attracts Microfinance firms to assist in various schemes in diversified structures through understanding the basic functioning mode of Self-help group. Though understanding is easy, but the evaluation of impact made by Microfinance is difficult to measure and also to identify varied reasons. The social economic structure of self - group in India vary from state to state, District to District and Taluk to Taluk. This diversity creates many problems to Microfinance firms/Microfinance Agencies not only in lending but also in getting back periodical repayments in addition, many other problems are also associated in this like measuring credit worthiness of beneficiary and the level of understanding the level of utilization of fund and measuring the impact on both ways are subjects to qualitative and quantitative analysis in nutshell, numerous problems are associated in Microfinance business involving Self-help group. Microfinance firms are facing problem from self -help group.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- To study on the sociology economic status of women development in Coimbatore city.
- To measure the impact of microfinance in self -help group.
- To identify the various problems faced by self- help group by women.
- To give valuable suggestion overcome the identify the problems

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Anbuoli Parthasarathy (2020), this paper attempts to study the evolution and progress of SHG. The results show that lending institution as well as government has considered the SHG model as alternative machinery for credit lending. RBI in association with NABARD has rendered support to this model. Further many other organizations have contributed towards significant growth of Self-help groups. In this connection, the study attempts to evaluate the impact of bank finance on women self-help groups in the study area.

Yadav's (2018) study on Women Empowerment through Self-Help-Group in Nag Thane Village in District Sangli, Maharashtra also showed similar results. The income and expenditure pattern of SHG members increased after they become the member of the group. The result of the study showed a positive effect on the standard of living of SHG members. Bhanot et.al (2012), the objective of this article is to investigate the aspect that significantly helps in ascertaining the degree of financial inclusion in remote areas of northeast India. Further the study recommends the banks to explore that untapped markets.

Meenu, et.al.(2011), has recommended that women should be offered provision of services under microfinance schemes by banks and lending institutions. The study also suggests for a change in the approach of lending institutions and also breaking down the gender stereotype.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

SAMPLE SIZE:

The sample size is conducted on 110 respondents from Coimbatore. The respondents are segregated on the basis of different variable such as income, age, occupation, gender, education qualification.

DATA COLLECTION:

The data are collected through structured questionnaires' it is destined to collect all required information from brand laptop users.

5. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

SNO	OCCUPATION	RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE
01	AGRICULTURE	39	35
02	BUSINESS	34	31
03	EMPLOYEE	27	25
04	OTHERS	10	9
TOTAL		110	100

Interpretation

The above exhibits show that 35% of respondents belong to Agriculture, 31% of respondents belong to Business, 25% of respondents belong to Employee and 9% of respondents belong to Others.

Majority 35% of the respondents are Agriculture.

6. FINDINGS:

The following findings are derived out of the analysis done on the data collected.

- Majority 26% of the respondents are 35-45 years
- Majority 38% of the respondents are UG.
- Majority 35% of the respondents are Agriculture.
- Majority 48% of the respondents are Semi urban.

SUGGESTIONS:

1. ➤ The study was conducted in Coimbatore city. It can be replicated by similar research design in other places of the country where comparable socio-economic and physical condition exists in order to confirm present research findings.
- Further in-depth research can be undertaken to study specific women's groups such as ultra-poor and destitute women or women so as to get a clear understanding of the problem dynamics using specific criteria.

CONCLUSION:

Self-help group is a useful platform to enhance women's health through increased knowledge and awareness on health issues, and financial security during health emergencies etc. it's very active in providing income generating activities. However, there is no much significant improvement in health behavior or knowledge about health related issues. The production of SHG movements have improved the lives of socially and economically backward women. The SHG has also increased their financial independent and security. Women's empowerment is possible through the development of SHG. SHG has been identified as a source to address the financial needs of women. An economic activity of SHG paves the way for women's empowerment in enhancing their socio-economic status, not only in rural areas but also in urban areas.

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