

The Role Of Microfinance In Poverty Reduction The Case Of

India is a home to the largest population of poor in the world and out of its total population there are nearly 75 million poor house-holds in India, thus it has become the prime obligation of the regulators to provide some definite solution for poverty alleviation. Microfinance has several other developmental objectives like mobilization of savings. It has also been used as inducers in different community development activities as an entry point in the community organizing program and as an ingredient in a larger education or training exercise. For this study, population consist of clients of micro financing institutions in Changanacherry Taluk. In this study for the purpose of primary data collection, samples were selected by using random sampling technique. Sample size for the study conducted is 100 respondents of micro financing institutions. The study consists of both primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected through questionnaire. The role of Micro Financing Institutions in economic empowerment with special reference to Changanacherry taluk was examined. Key challenges facing MFIs today that are affecting their impact on poverty alleviation were seem to be an over-emphasis on financial sustainability over social objectives, and a failure of many MFIs to work with the poorest in society. Overall, Micro financing institutions has provided important contributions to the development world. It was found that savings are vital and perhaps more important to people, that they are probably better served by direct subsidies rather than loans. Although micro financing institutions offer financial assistance to the society and prove itself a useful tool in economic empowerment.

The study sought to investigate the role of microfinance in enhancing performance of Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs) within Eldoret central business district. The objective was to examine the role of microfinance services in enhancing SMEs' performance. The findings established that most entrepreneurs agreed that they had access to microfinance institutions and that this has helped them to increase their income which has lead to improved living standards. The study also established that for effective use of micro financing in enhancing performance of SME, training on financial management and provision of facilities to SME operators should be implemented by concerned stakeholders. The findings of the study will therefore be very useful in driving the microfinance industry in Kenya towards the realization of the National Development Plan (Vision 2030).

By tracing an arc of thought and action from both historical and religious figures up through modern microfinance practitioners, Looft illustrates the many ways religious inspiration continues to remain at the crux of international economic development—while raising compelling questions around God and Mammon working together to help the poor.

Towards Enhancing the Role of Microfinance for Safety Nets of the Poor

The Role of Microfinance Institutions in Financing Small Businesses

A study on the role of micro finance institutions in economic empowerment with special reference to Changanacherry Taluk, Kerala

Microfinance and Its Impact on Entrepreneurial Development, Sustainability, and Inclusive Growth Emerging Trends and Challenges

Much of the current policy debate on adaptation to climate change has focused on estimation of adaptation costs, ways to raise and to scale-up funding for adaptation, and the design of the international institutional architecture for adaptation financing. There is however little or no emphasis so far on actual delivery mechanisms to channel these resources at the sub-national level, particularly to target the poor who are also often the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. It is in this context that microfinance merits a closer look. This paper offers the first empirical assessment of the linkages between microfinance supported activities and adaptation to climate change. Specifically,

the lending portfolios of the 22 leading microfinance institutions in two climate vulnerable countries - Bangladesh and Nepal - are analysed to assess the synergies and potential conflicts between microfinance and adaptation. The two countries had also been previously examined as part of an earlier OECD report on the links between macro-level Official Development Assistance and adaptation. This analysis provides a complementary "bottom-up" perspective on financing for adaptation. Insights from this analysis also have implications for OECD countries. This is because microfinance is also being increasingly tapped to reduce the vulnerability of the poor in domestic OECD contexts as well and may therefore have the potential to contribute to adaptation. The paper identifies areas of opportunity where microfinance could be harnessed to play a greater role in fostering adaptation, as well as its limitations in this context. It also explores the linkage between the top-down macro-financing for adaptation through international financial mechanisms and the bottom-up activities that can be implemented through microfinance.

Africa is home to some of the poorest and vulnerable populations in the world. The ten poorest countries in the world are in Africa. Sub-Saharan Africa is the region with the highest incidence and greatest depth of poverty in the world. Fewer than one in five adults in Africa has access to the services of a formal or semi-formal financial institution.

Microfinance in Africa is growing, though. A broad range of diverse institutions offer financial services to the poor and low-income clients in Africa. These include non-governmental organizations, non-banking financial institutions, cooperatives, credit unions, rural banks, Rotating Savings and Credit Associations (ROSCAs), postal financial institutions and an increasing number of commercial banks. Increasingly, technology is being used to expand microfinance outreach mobile phone banking is one such example. This book provides an overview of the microfinance sector in Africa, reviews the performance and impact of microfinance institutions in the region, and outlines some of the opportunities and challenges that African microfinance has on hand.

. . . a valuable resource that traces the changes in the microfinance sector from its origin until now. . . The book will serve as a good reference point for future debate in these areas. Microfinance Insights In 2006 the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Muhammad Yunus for his work on microfinance, dramatically changing attitudes towards capital markets. Suresh Sundaresan has assembled an impressive set of scholars and practitioners in this book to bring together recent practical innovations and policy questions in the realm of microfinance. The contributions emphasize practical solutions to problems facing the field by examining capital markets, providing a framework for thinking about regulation, and raising questions about gender empowerment. They examine recent developments in the field, research findings, and the challenges that lie ahead. This book takes a solid step toward a systematic analysis of the implications of microfinance for the role and regulation of capital markets. The authors address integration of capital markets with microfinance, technological innovations such as the use of mobile phone technology, the consequences of women's access to micro-loan borrowings, and the regulatory challenges and opportunities emerging as the landscape of microfinance dramatically evolves. Practitioners, policy makers, and academics in the fields of developmental economics, finance, gender studies and public and development policy will enjoy this

analytically rigorous work.

Microfinance Handbook

The Future of Microfinance

Role of Microfinance in Poverty Alleviation of Women

The Case of Sinapi Aba Trust of Ghana

The Role of Micro-finance in Enhancing Businesses in Kenya

Microfinance is a broad variety of services, such as microcredit, for entrepreneurs and small businesses lacking access to banking and other financial services. As many smaller businesses and entrepreneurs may not be able to secure credit services, many microfinance promoters believe that it encourages entrepreneurial activities and inclusive growth. Microfinance and Its Impact on Entrepreneurial Development, Sustainability, and Inclusive Growth is an essential resource that empirically explores the role of microfinance in entrepreneurship development and the operational sustainability of microfinance institutions. It also highlights the impact of microfinance on entrepreneurship development in different countries and regions. Featuring coverage on a broad range of topics such as risk management, women entrepreneurship, and strategic management, this book provides essential research for entrepreneurs, business managers, policy makers, researchers in the field of finance, and business professionals seeking relevant research on microfinance systems.

Entrepreneurial endeavors are a pivotal driving force behind the modern business sector. These enterprises play a significant role in the development and sustainability of a nation's economy. Financial Entrepreneurship for Economic Growth in Emerging Nations is an innovative reference source for the latest scholarly research on strategies and techniques for financing small and medium-sized enterprises in the context of developing nations. Including a range of pertinent topics such as microinsurance, risk management, and advertising, this book is ideal for managers, academics, professionals, graduate students, and practitioners interested in the dynamics of financial entrepreneurship.

Women Empowerment Through Capacity Building
The Role of Microfinance
Concept Publishing Company

The role of Islamic microfinance in poverty alleviation and environmental awareness in Pasuruan, East Java, Indonesia

Lessons from Experiences in Selected IDB Member Countries

Financial Sustainability, Outreach, and Impact

The Role of Microfinance Institutions in Poverty Alleviation

UNDERSTANDING MICROFINANCE

Since the 1980s when the microfinance revolution began, much has been accomplished, but the field became more refined in the 1990s as a result of shifts in paradigms, strategies, and development practices. This volume addresses the three policy objectives that now occupy those who wish to use credit as a development tool: financial sustainability of microfinance institutions, outreach to the poor, and welfare impact. Inevitable tradeoffs exist among these objectives, and

the book advances an analytical framework that assists students of and experts in microfinance to identify the tradeoffs and synergies at the institutional level and in the policy environment. The book features a wealth of empirical data and innovative analytical studies, and critically discusses the role of public support for microfinance institutions (MFIs) in light of the social costs and benefits generated by such financial systems. The book is organized into five parts. The first discusses the demand for and access to financial services by the poor, emphasizing that demand-oriented, pro-poor financial services are crucial in reaching the poor. The second is concerned with two of the criteria used to evaluate MFIs—outreach and financial sustainability. The third features innovative econometric studies seeking to evaluate the impact of MFIs at the household level. The fourth looks at the role of both public- and private-sector institutions in developing sustainable financial systems. And the fifth summarizes implications for policy and research. Given the lack of sound, empirical literature on microfinance, this volume is sure to advance knowledge and research methodology in the field.

This mimeo discusses the relative significance of Microfinance to the poor in developed Economies. We analyse different vehicles of microfinance to the poor in less developed Countries (LDCs hereafter). The analysis also covers a global overview for Microfinance activity, and the dominant factors leading to the malfunction of credit lending in the LDCs and its contribution to the persistence of poverty. It concludes with an emphasis on the role of microfinance institutions in availing credit and the importance of innovative perspectives in dealing with conventional hurdles.

Raising living standard of people in community always remains an important issue in any society. Microfinance has been considered as an effective tool to address this issue for centuries. Currently it has been operating in almost all the countries. This research study was conducted to explore the role of microfinance banks in raising the living standard of people in Larkana district. The target population included all the customers of First Microfinance Bank (FMB). The total number of the customers was 5000. The sample of 100 respondents was drawn through convenience sampling procedure. A structured questionnaire was made related to dependent (living standard) and independent variables (microfinance). The data was collected through survey by approaching the respondents in First Microfinance Bank. The regression method was used to find out the impact of microfinance on the living standard of the borrowers for this research study. Our proposed hypothesis was accepted that there is positive impact of microfinance on the living standard of the borrowers. But based on the detailed analysis, it has been found that the microfinance (size of loan) causes very small variation in the Living Standard of the borrowers. This demonstrated that there is huge impact of some other factors on the living standard of the borrowers, i.e. micro insurance, savings, other microfinance financial services etc. furthermore, it was observed that the loan size is not satisfactory. This was also the reason of such small impact of microfinance (size of loan) on living

standard. It has been evident from the overall analysis that through the assistance microfinance activities poor can stand on his own, sustain, survive and improve their living standard.

The Role of Social Mobilization and Microfinance in Poverty Alleviation in Kyrgyzstan

A Critical Study on the Role of Microfinance in Poverty Alleviation

The Role of Microfinance in Asset-Building and Poverty Reduction

Financial Entrepreneurship for Economic Growth in Emerging Nations

The Role of Central Banks in Microfinance in Asia and the Pacific: Overview

India is a developing country. Here a large part of inhabitants are poor which is really in an alarming situation. This research work has been conducted to investigate whether micro-finance played a role to alleviate poverty or not. The survey had been done in five districts of Westbengal- Paschim Medinipur, Howrah, Murshidabad, Jalpaiguri and South 24 Parganas. The sample size was 20 non participants of micro-finance and 80 participants of micro-finance. Here SGSY sponsored Self-Help Group has been chosen. The research has been done to judge the impact of micro-finance in poverty alleviation on both aspects- (i) People involving in micro-finance activity and people not associated in micro-finance activity (ii) the economic and social condition of the households before joining Self-Help Group and After Joining Self-Help Group The study has proven that micro-finance has able to alleviate the poverty.

A significant proportion of the rural population in the developing countries still lack access to formal credits. Even in those areas where formal credit sources do exist, the poor lacking collateral suitable assets are considered risky borrowers and excluded from the services. Women in rural areas of developing countries are further marginalized in any sort of involvements in economic activities. In this context, microfinance has come up as a tool to help deprived groups and small entrepreneurs in generating self-employment opportunities to reduce poverty by launching target credit programs. Providing sustained assistance to women in the field of microenterprises and microfinance is a key factor to facilitate their upliftment and empowerment. In enterprise finance, women have already been accepted as a good saver and investor, as good as or better than men. This study contributes to understand the role of microfinance in promoting entrepreneurial activities among rural women for their empowerment in economic decisions. This research is relevant for development workers, microfinance institutions and policy makers to improve rural credit services targeting women.

Seminar paper from the year 2011 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Development Politics, grade: 1,3, University of Auckland (Centre for Development Studies), course: Contemporary Theories of International Development, language: English, abstract: Only few recent ideas have generated as much enthusiasm for poverty alleviation in countries of the southern hemisphere as the idea of microfinance. It promises both the provision of costeffective banking services to poor households and lifting people out of poverty through microenterprise development and self employment (Murdoch, 1998). Success stories, such as the granting of the Nobel Peace Prize to Muhammad Yunus and the Grameen Bank in 2006, are being broadcasted around the world. Although evidence for the role of microfinance in poverty alleviation remains highly contested, especially due to recent media coverage about suicides among borrowers (Biswas, 2010), advocates of these programs still insist on its continuation. Marguerite Robinson, author of The Microfinance Revolution, states that, despite ups and downs and some setbacks, "it seems like the idea of sustainable

finance for the poor is here to stay” (MCS, 2001, p. 5). By having successfully established the key tenet that an estimated 2.7 billion poor people worldwide are in need of access to formal financial services (World Bank, 2011), the industry’s practices are almost exclusively criticized by positivist approaches without questioning its underlying assumptions. Due to its hegemonic appearance, it is reasonable to state that “microfinance is everywhere” (Roy, 2010, p. 22). This essay aims to question the concept of microfinance itself as being common sense. By adopting a poststructuralist attitude, it is possible to uncover and expose these reigning assumptions (Agarwal, 1996). In this sense, this analysis attempts to reveal this example of “establishment of truth” (Foucault, 1975, p. 184) because we not only govern others and ourselves according to these powerful truths but truth is also produced through the way we govern others and ourselves (Dean, 2010). The first section provides a brief overview of the extent to which microfinance has entered the global stage and afterwards, it tries to contextualize this idea within the emergence of advanced liberal government and millennial development. The subsequent section aims to show the hegemonic features of microfinance, especially through the control of knowledge through the CGAP initiative, before continuing with an in-depth study of different contradictions of empowerment as a major feature of microfinance. The final part summarizes the results by highlighting the mechanisms through which microfinance governs its recipients.

A Comparative Study of Rural & Urban Groups in India Microfinance

The role of microfinance in rural microenterprise development Inspired Finance

Seminar paper from the year 2006 in the subject Economics - Finance, grade: 1,0, University of Massachusetts - Amherst (Department of Economics), course: Wirtschaftliche Entwicklung - Economic Development, 31 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Rewarding the Nobel Peace Prize to Muhammad Yunus, the committee acknowledged that microfinance is the latest fashion of both development policy and development economics, some call it even a "popular mass movement" (Woller et al. 1998). Indeed, the development over the last 30 years is impressive: Today, more than 100 million poor have access to small loans. While the formal financial sector perceived financial services to the poor "unimportant for the economy, unprofitable for financial institutions, and unnecessary for the poor", modern microfinance institutions (MFIs) have proven that high recovery rates do not depend mainly on circumstances and the characteristics of the borrower, but on the design of the credit program: "repayment depends fundamentally on factors within the control of the lending institutions" (Robinson 2001). This paper gives a short overview about the roots of modern microfinance and its global history. Some central theoretical aspects of financial markets are discussed and the main innovations of modern microfinance are presented. Focusing on Latin America, the paper shows that microfinance is booming on the continent. While Village Banks, focused on the poor, are still growing, a larger trend goes towards commercialization, including the entrance of established banks to the market. It seems quite clear that these banks reach even less of the poorest than not for profit NGOs do. More disturbing, there is little empirical evidence that microfinance can help many poor people in Latin America. The role of microfinance in the overall development progress is small at best. Microfinance is known to be one of the best tools to combat poverty, and believed

to have a positive effect on environmental awareness. This book analyses the impacts of Islamic microfinance on both poverty alleviation and environmental awareness and the variation in its effects between different geographical conditions, as well as how it compares in these respects with conventional microfinance. Islamic microfinance institutions (MFIs) had a more significant impact on poverty alleviation than conventional MFIs, but a low effect on awareness of specific environmental issues. Islamic MFIs were also successful in combating poverty regardless of regional differences, but similarly ineffective in contributing to environmental awareness.

Delving into the effects of microfinance in both rural and urban communities, this book will be of interest to researchers of women studies, microfinance, and development economics.

Microfinance: Held to Account

Microfinance and Sustainable Development in Africa

The Triangle of Microfinance

The Role of Faith in Microfinance and International Economic Development

The Role of Microfinance in Women's Empowerment

Microfinance is being recognized by different researchers as an effective tool to fight poverty by providing financial services to those who do not have access to or are neglected by the commercial banks and financial institutions. Microfinance Institutions were established to help the poor access loans by financing Micro and Small Enterprises. Improved access and efficient provision of savings and credit facilities in particular can enable the poor to smooth their consumption, manage their risks better, gradually build their asset base, develop their Micro and Small Enterprises, enhance their income earning capacity, and enjoy an improved quality of life. The overall objective of this study was to examine the extent to which Microfinance Institutions contribute to poverty alleviation in Tanzania. The study used one region as a sample, hence contributing an in-depth specific case. Information collected from both Microfinance Institutions and their clients revealed that operations of these Microfinance Institutions in the country, to a large extent, have changed the life of poor people positively. The clients have increased their incomes, profits, and capital invested.

Study on the role of microfinance in building up economic and democratic capacity of women in India.

Doctoral Thesis / Dissertation from the year 2013 in the subject Sociology - Work, Profession, Education, Organisation, grade: A, , course: PhD, language: English, abstract: The poor, like others, too need financial products and services in order to build assets, manage consumption and mitigate risks. Microfinance, in recent times, has emerged as a powerful tool to provide access to some financial services to the poor. For decades, poverty alleviation has topped the International development agenda. United Nations Millennium Goals state that by 2015 the number of people living in extreme poverty should be halved what it was in 2000. Microfinance addresses the twin goals of financial inclusion and poverty alleviation in a way that builds self-esteem in the individual and self-sufficiency in the institution providing the financial services. Different models have emerged in microfinance delivery based on their clientele, focus area, interest rate, savings linkage, collateral, coverage and organizational/legal structure. With all the successes of the existing microfinance models, the herculean task of poverty alleviation still leaves enough space for innovative models. This study explores the potential of faith-based microfinance

in complimenting the efforts of poverty alleviation and also overcoming the weaknesses of the existing models. Faith-based microfinance operate on distinct principles. The purpose of this study is to focus on the functioning of the faith based microfinance and to explore its role as an alternative tool of poverty alleviation. In order to get a meaningful insight regarding the impact of faith based microfinance on the lives of the beneficiaries, it is necessary that a comparison is made to the mainstream microfinance on commonly accepted parameters of poverty alleviation.

National Forum

Women Empowerment Through Capacity Building

Microfinance and Poverty Reduction

The Role of Microfinance in National Development and Poverty Strategies in Jordan

The Role of Microfinance in Poverty Alleviation in Malaysia with Reference to Millennium Development Goals

"This book offers great insight into theoretical, policy-oriented and practical ways to address some of the challenges of using microfinance for sustainable development in Africa"--

A major source of financing for the poor and no longer a niche industry Over the past four decades, microfinance—the provision of loans, savings, and insurance to small businesses and entrepreneurs shut out of traditional capital markets—has grown from a niche service in Bangladesh and a few other countries to a significant global source of financing. Some 200 million people globally now receive support from microfinance institutions, with most of the recipients in the developing world. In the beginning, much of the microfinance industry was managed by non-governmental organizations, but today the majority of these institutions are commercial and regulated by governments, and they provide safe places for the poor to save, as well as offering much-needed capital and other financial services. Now out of infancy, the microfinance industry faces major challenges, including its ability to deal with mobile banking and other technology and concerns that some markets are now over-saturated with microfinance. How the industry deals with these and other challenges will determine whether it will continue to grow or will be subsumed within the larger global financial sector. This book is based on the results of a workshop at Lehigh University among thirty-four leaders in the industry. The editors, working with contributions from more than a dozen leading authorities in the field, tell the important story of how microfinance developed, how it has met the needs of hundreds of millions of people, and they address key questions about how it can continue to meet those needs in the future.

The purpose of the 'Microfinance Handbook' is to bring together in a single source guiding principles and tools that will promote sustainable microfinance and create viable institutions.

Microfinance in Latin America

Microfinance in Africa

The Role of Microfinance

Faith-based Microfinance. An Alternative Tool of Poverty Alleviation

Role of Microfinance in Raising Living Standard

MarketDesc: · Students of Rural Management, Microfinance, Rural Development, Agribusiness Management, Social Works and Social Service · Practitioners working in microfinance institutions; researchers working on microfinance in India · For NGO s in India
Special Features: · Defines microfinance as a business and describes its role in social

development and poverty alleviation. · Discusses various credit lending models used in India and used throughout the world. · Includes topics focused on theories, principles, practices and case studies on microfinance. · Describes innovative concepts developed in microfinance in recent past. · First book that provides an in-depth understanding of microfinance marketing which is missing in most of the books on microfinance available in India · Covers the syllabus of microfinance taught in almost all Management schools of India. Supports the text with real examples (case-studies) from the field covering the major states of India and many institutions universally throughout the book. · Discusses the role of microfinance in disasters. · Excellent pedagogy and student-friendly format having:- Points to remember- Multiple choice questions- Exercises and assignments About The Book: This book is both textual and contextual and focuses on the Indian Microfinance scenario. It gives an in-depth understanding on microfinance products, supported by relevant case studies and examples. The different components of microfinance in the Indian context are discussed with suitable examples such as demand and supply of microfinance, intermediation and regulations and so on. The book analyzes the role of microfinance and microfinance institutions in natural disasters and also scans various microfinance lending models practiced throughout the world, and focuses on the models practiced in India. As microfinance in India is a continuous changing practice, the various products, technology, innovations and product mix are captured with suitable examples, drawn from various institutions and organizations. Theories and practices in managing risk and uncertainties are also discussed. The book concludes with discussions on microfinance as a tool for poverty alleviation, social development, women empowerment, microenterprise development and socio-economic development of rural and urban poor, and is supported with many real cases drawn from the field.

SMEs all over the world play a strong role in national development. This is attributed to the massive employment it provides to the citizenry of the country where it exists. The financing of these "goose" which have been laying so many golden eggs has come under scrutiny by academics and practitioners. Due to the recognition accorded this very important sector, the Nigerian government established microfinance banks in the year 2007 to serve as mechanisms for financial sources for various SMEs. This study explored the roles of these micro finance banks and institutions on small and medium enterprises as well as the extent to which the small businesses have benefited from the credit scheme of microfinance banks. Primary data was obtained via interviews conducted in 15 small businesses across Lagos state with their responses summarized in tables. This study advocates the recapitalization of microfinance banks to enhance their capacity to support small business growth and expansion and also to bring to the knowledge of the management of microfinance banks and institutions the impact of the use of collaterals as a condition for granting credit to small businesses.

Many of the poor borrow, more save, and most of them demand insurance products or related substitutes. However, most of these financial products, especially those catering towards the need for consumption stabilization are only offered by the informal market. Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) that wish to increase their relevance for the poor are well advised to innovate with financial services for income and consumption smoothing. Public action can further promote innovations by supporting pilot projects and related action research.

Evaluations of MFIs that receive financial support by government or donors so as to make a contribution to the alleviation of poverty ought to include checks on whether the MFI provides financial products for income and consumption smoothing, such as precautionary savings services, emergency credit, insurance services, or implicit insurance substitutes. Such checks can be undertaken at low cost by simply looking at the terms of the financial products currently offered, and they can identify other poverty-oriented product innovations that can be easily implemented and can in many circumstances increase the business volume and profitability of the MFI.

A Case Study of First Micro Finance Bank in Larkana

Assessing the Role of Microfinance in Fostering Adaptation to Climate Change

A Survey of Small and Medium Enterprises Within Eldoret Town

The Role of Central Banks in Microfinance in Asia and the Pacific: Country studies

Role of Microfinance in Poverty Alleviation

The book emphasizes the importance of studying the local context, and then considering the macroeconomic factors which may be operating upon the economy of a particular country. Five extended case studies, in the Gambia, Ecuador, Mexico, Pakistan, and the UK are examined with reference to further aspects of sustainability and impact assessment.

An Evaluation on the Role of Microfinance Institutions as an Instrument for Poverty Reduction Strategy in Semporna, Sabah

A Case of Small Farmers Cooperative Limited in Kumroz, Chitwan, Nepal

A comparative study

Factors Leading to the Malfunctioning of Credit Markets in Less-Developed Economies and the Role of Microfinance Institutions in Poverty Alleviation

An Institutional and Financial Perspective