

Chapter 11

The Role of Microfinance in Women Empowerment

Arohi Anand

Sarala Birla University, India

Animesh Karn

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0359-8496>

Amity University, Ranchi, India

ABSTRACT

Microfinance is often touted as a tool for women empowerment, as it provides financial services to individuals who are typically excluded from traditional banking systems. It is widely believed that access to microfinance can help women improve their financial situation, increase their agency and decision-making power, and ultimately lead to greater empowerment. In this context, the present study investigates the impact of microfinance on the lives of members of self-help groups operating in Ranchi, Jharkhand, India. The findings suggest that microfinance has the potential to empower women by providing them easier access to credit enabling them to achieve financial independence, learn income-generating skills, and increase say in household decision-making and participation in community activities.

I. INTRODUCTION

- i. Definition of microfinance
- ii. Importance of women empowerment
- iii. Significance of studying the role of microfinance in women empowerment.

i. Definition of Microfinance

Microfinance refers to the provision of financial services to individuals with low incomes, specifically targeting those who lack access to conventional banking systems. It is a term used to describe the financial support offered to these underserved individuals, addressing their specific needs, and empowering

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-6684-8979-6.ch011

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them economically. These financial services include small loans, savings accounts, insurance, and other financial products. The goal of microfinance is to provide these individuals with access to credit to help them start or expand small businesses, as well as to help them manage their finances more effectively.

The origins of microfinance can be traced back to several different countries and organizations. Founded by Muhammad Yunus in 1983, the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh stands as an early exemplar of microfinance. This innovative institution pioneered the practice of extending small loans to impoverished women residing in rural regions, enabling them to initiate small-scale enterprises and enhance their financial circumstances. Subsequently, microfinance has gained global recognition as a highly utilized approach for alleviating poverty and fostering economic progress.

There are several key features of microfinance that distinguish it from traditional banking services. First, microfinance institutions (MFIs) typically focus on providing financial services to the poor and marginalized, often in rural areas or urban slums. Second, MFIs emphasize the importance of building personal relationships with their clients, often through group lending models or other forms of social collateral. Finally, microfinance often involves smaller loan amounts and shorter repayment periods than traditional bank loans, as well as higher interest rates to compensate for the higher risk of lending to low-income borrowers.

One of the challenges of microfinance is ensuring that it has a positive impact on the lives of those it seeks to serve. While there is evidence that microfinance can help individuals improve their financial situation, some studies have raised concerns about the potential for microfinance to increase debt burdens or exacerbate poverty in certain cases. It is therefore important for microfinance institutions to carefully design their lending programs to ensure that they are not causing harm to clients.

In conclusion, microfinance is a tool that can help individuals who have been excluded from traditional banking services to access financial services and improve their economic situation. While there are challenges associated with implementing microfinance programs effectively, there is evidence that it can have a positive impact on poverty reduction and economic development.

ii. Importance of Women Empowerment

Women empowerment is closely linked to economic development. When women are empowered, they can actively contribute to the economy through increased labor force participation, entrepreneurship, and income generation. According to the World Bank, gender equality in the labor market could increase global GDP by \$28 trillion by 2025 (World Bank, 2019). Empowered women invest a significant portion of their income in education, healthcare, and their families, leading to improved well-being and intergenerational progress. Empowering women is a key strategy in poverty alleviation efforts. Women are often disproportionately affected by poverty due to gender-based discrimination and limited access to resources. By providing women with education, skills training, and economic opportunities, they can break the cycle of poverty and become self-reliant. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) notes that empowering women is essential for achieving sustainable development goals, including eradicating poverty (UNDP, 2020).

Women empowerment has a direct impact on health and education outcomes. When women are empowered, they have better access to healthcare services, leading to improved maternal and child health. Additionally, empowered women prioritize education, resulting in increased enrollment and improved educational outcomes for themselves and their children. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) highlights that investing in women's education leads to multiple societal

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