



The Role of Microfinance in the Entrepreneurial Development in Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

This research was done with the prime objective to explore the role and effectiveness of microfinance in developing entrepreneurship. For economic growth and its sustainability, microfinance is deemed as one of the most necessary and operative mechanism. A sample of three hundred (350) respondents was selected based upon the basic criteria to be micro entrepreneurs using a Likert scale analysis. The facility of microfinance provision to young unemployed persons, unemployed women or poor persons has proved a tool for entrepreneurial development, reduce poverty through employment opportunity creation and a lead towards economic improvement and develop the nation. The need of entrepreneurship gets high importance on micro level due to the reason that upcoming innovations can save the resources and those resources can be utilized in more productive manner with better results.

Keywords: Microfinance, Entrepreneurship, Economic Growth, Empowerment

INTRODUCTION

Microfinance is reckoned as one of the most necessary and operative mechanism for entrepreneurial development, economic growth and its sustainability. Many researches and studies have concluded that microfinance has significantly improved living standards, empowerment and status in the society as it has increased the opportunities for self-employment or micro entrepreneurship. During the past 10 years, microfinance programs have been introduced in many developing economies like Bangladesh, India, Nigeria, Bolivia, Kenya, Nepal, China, Indonesia, Thailand and Pakistan.

Microfinance is considered to be one of the active measures may be taken to create employment opportunities, eradicate poverty and generate economic activity, to promote entrepreneurial skills among the individuals of younger generation which will significantly facilitate economic growth, development, expansion and sustainability in Pakistan. The implication of microfinance to entrepreneurial development encouraged various developing countries to adopt it because it has become the main source of financing entrepreneurship. Nonetheless, finance is still considered as one of the major hindrances to entrepreneurial development.

In the present situation, Pakistan is facing challenges in the field of provision of employment which has increased the unemployment rate to a great extent. Although, there are various factors contributing to the high unemployment rate but comparative to all, one of the major reason in Pakistan is the low income factor. This factor has given rise to issues like, poverty, unequal allocation of income and high unemployment that Pakistan is facing now a day. According to the current scenario, 50 million people are earning US Dollar 1 per day. It has been a long time that Pakistan is going through the challenges of increasing poverty and this issue has also been noticed by United Nations as UN has already included this issue in their Millennium Development Goal. Based on their analysis, it is assessed that out of every five

persons, one person is a victim of poverty in Pakistan. In addition, it is important to note that there is a significant gulf between the rich and the poor which has increased the income disparities. Consequently, Pakistan comes under the category of those regions where there is unequal income distribution in the world. In order to deal with this issue, social programs alone would not make much difference; therefore, for the development of a welfare state, there is a need of defensible economic growth.

The assessed market value by microfinance to be targeted in Pakistan is based on having 25 to 30 million borrowers whereas, by 2010, the set target of the government was to achieve minimum 3 million borrowers and by 2015 it was raised to 10 million (Rauf & Mahmood, 2009).

Pakistan's Micro-finance division has developed over the previous decade and is presently serving more than 3.75 million customers through more than 50 MFIs. likewise; there have some advancement been made in the improvement of the products - enhancing past simply credit into micro-saving, micro-insurance and sanctions. These advancements are due to an immediate aftereffect of effective budgetary assurance and backing by various investors including the Government, Central Bank (SBP), Donors, PPAF, PMN, MFIs and different investors of the private subdivision. The sector has grown dramatically in the last 5 years, with total micro-credit portfolio standing at 25 billion in 2010 and around 93 billion in December 2015, and the number of active borrowers considerably increased to 3.757 million in December 2015 from 2 million in 2010 (MicroWATCH, 2015). Be that as it may, profitability and basic accomplishment markers of the division stayed powerless on the back of restricted range of operations. To add further, financial conditions including extensive inflation, power failure and common peace circumstance has hampered the reimbursement capacity of micro-entrepreneurs and prospective borrowers, compelling dominant part of the microfinance banks to combine their operations and concentrate on recuperations.

The major issue that micro-entrepreneur faces is shortage or non-availability of financial help to initiate or upgrade a business. This lack of finances renders efforts to solve the problem through managerial support – including enhancing entrepreneurial skills, proper selection of business and access to technology, infrastructure and markets –insufficient as both the credit facility and skill to managing business are equally vital. To tackle this problem, microfinance program groups enhancement in awareness as well as credit facilities to effectively intervene for development.

In Pakistan – a country with 192 million populations – MSMEs are limited to a few business families which operate traditional businesses in largely traditional markets (Taha, 2006). Although the MSMEs make up 85% of the entrepreneurial sector, they contribute just a miniscule 7% to the country's GDP (Mustafa & Khan, 2003). This limited contribution is due to traditional operations, low entrepreneurial vision and market intelligence as well as lack of strong business models.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In Pakistan, the microfinance constitutes a small amount to loan that micro entrepreneurs, individuals and groups, acquire to start their businesses while personal savings are also an important part of microfinance. Microfinance intermediaries use alternative methods instead of relying on collaterals. These methods include assessment of the entrepreneur's repayment potential by using cash flow analyses, based on cash flow streams generated by activities for which loan was sought.

In rural as well as urban areas, the primary concern of people is lack of opportunities for work as the people who have formal employment in developing countries are a minority. On the other hand, most of the people in the developing countries rely on earnings from occasional and low paid income, work on small or medium enterprises or running their own micro entrepreneurships. Micro entrepreneurships are small businesses mostly run from home and involving income making jobs like carpentry, street-trading or dairy farming etc. However, even such micro endeavors need finances which these resources less peoples gather by borrowing from friends, family members or local moneylenders. Formal bank do not provide financial services to these micro entrepreneurs as they consider such loans as insecure or not profitable while the local money lender heavily charge the people and their interest rates range from 10% to 50% a month and even more (Opportunity International, 2002) .

Saini and Bhatia (1996) also showed that there are instances when people with good entrepreneurial ability manage to boost a country's economy in spite of a scarcity of resources. They also indicated that constantly looking for resources and opportunities, these skills shape them into economic activity. The people with entrepreneurial abilities also believe that opportunities are also always there and only needed to be exploited. Hitt et al (2002) believes that a company's success is determined by capabilities more than any other resources. Jovanovic (1982) states that effective management is a factor which is more vital than capital and it can lead a company to success. They said a company's size does not matter in its success or failure. It can therefore be said that entrepreneurship is an act of changing thoughts and dreams into reality by using individual skills.

A study by Ajay and Lucky (2008) shows that the entrepreneurs with higher education and experience are more likely to be successful while Mehralizadeh and Sajady (2006) state that business success hangs on a number of the socio-economic factors including training, skills and education. David (2004) thinks that a few of the major factors that grow revenue in small business include ownership of the business, role model and high level of education.

Watjatrakul (2005) believes that both strategic and non-strategic resources are vital for the success of a firm and it is the strategic resources that enable organizations to maintain competitive advantage. The strategic resources are those resources which are imperfectly imitable, rare, non-substitutable and highly valuable. Claudia et al (2009) postulates that an entrepreneur's success is impacted by form of formal and informal support. Financial and strategic partnerships as well as industrial contacts and technology are sources of formal support while personal and community based networks form informal support (Linda et al., 2003).

Ledgerwood (1999) believes that microfinance institutions (MFIs) can provide their clients with a variety of products and services. Financial services are the most important of the services which these MFIs offer to entrepreneurs without tangible assets. These people usually belong to rural areas and are in most of the cases illiterate.

Apart from providing financial support, a need also arises to train the clients and provide them with skills required for production, business management and better access to markets so that they can make efficient use of the financial resource received. In view of this, some MFIs also give training in marketing, book-keeping and production to help develop entrepreneur's skills while some of them also offer social services –health care, education and literacy training. Both the enterprise development and social services can improve the ability of the low-income entrepreneurs to operate their businesses Legerwood (1999).

Advocates of micro-financing claim that small loans to the micro entrepreneurs can serve as a powerful tool for reducing poverty (Khan & Rahaman, 2007), this claim is corroborated by the UNCDF's (2009) which says that microcredit facility offered to farmers or small businesses is an effective means for enhancing economic avenues and bringing down the poor segments' vulnerabilities. It has been noted that microfinance facilitates the poor in meeting their basic needs and resultantly helps in improving their household income (Asiama & Osei, 2007). Arguing in favor of micro-financing, Pronyk et al (2007) and some other gender activists say it is a means to empower women as it supports participation of women in economy. Boyle (2009) also states that by supporting economic participation of women, microfinance also helps in uplifting well-being of households. Littlefield (Littlefield, 2005) claims that availability of credit greatly contributes in helping the poor to not only invest in their enterprises but also give literacy to their children, bring a positive change in healthcare situation and promote well-being, generally. Karlan and Zinman (2006b) support this through their South African study, which shows that recipients of microcredit turned out to be better off than those who did not receive it.

Khan and Rahman (2007) suggest that people who receive microfinance facility also empower themselves and transform into extremely active participants in economy. A significant positive relationship is also observed between credit recipients and income by Priya (2006). Her finding show that program participation results in increase in income by almost 10%.

Almost all studies that measure a microcredit program's performance address the effects of training programs in improving a household's ability to reap benefit of the opportunities of income generation (Otero, 1996).

However, Aguilar (2006), while studying the effect of microfinance programs on Malawi's rural farmers, reports that farmers, who borrowed from one MFI, were no better off than those who did not borrow. Augsburg (2008) also postulates that microfinance needs what is called a plus component to be successful; these plus components include training in certain areas including financial management and marketing as well as market development and managerial skills. Apparently many factors – characteristics of clients, structure of microfinance and functional arrangements – also influence the effect of microfinance, whose benefits are not always realized as they are context specific.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

The main objective of this study is to define and explore the effectiveness and role of microfinance in developing, nurturing and assessing the performance of micro entrepreneurship. Generally, microfinance is the only source to serve in a manner of financial sound strategy for new investors through micro and small loans that become a particular way to run small and micro businesses. In this study, microfinance is dealing with the entrepreneurs' who availed the microfinance loans and invested in entrepreneurial activity and thus and promotes entrepreneurship idea as the local player in growth engine of economy.

- I. To evaluate the role of microfinance in entrepreneurial development in Pakistan
- II. To measure the effectiveness of microfinance intervention in nurturing culture of micro entrepreneurship in Pakistan.
- III. To identify and measure the improvement in the performance of the micro entrepreneurship if any due to participation in the micro entrepreneurship schemes

DATA & METHODOLOGY

In this first part, the survey has been conducted which consists of a methodically designed questionnaire and based on the view to draw relevant information with ease for the

respondents and researcher. The survey comprises of close-ended questions on likert scale of 1 – 5 ranging responses from strongly disagree to strongly agree with a provision of any additional comments from the respondents. A quantity 350 filled questionnaires were collected from respondents.

Due to the time span limitation, Cluster sampling was considered to be the best option available among different types of sampling as the microfinance institutions selected for analysis purpose have clients which are geographically dispersed and it would be quite expensive in terms of cost to reach clients especially in the case of suburb areas which were several miles away. One way to group or cluster the clients is the division of areas and selecting a cluster from each area.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of the study is based on primary data set collected by a sample survey which is similar to or the representative of population. The analysis focuses the objective of the study and the study attempts to explain the following hypotheses.

Hypothesis 1: There is a significant positive impact of provision of microfinance facility on the Entrepreneurial development in Pakistan.

Hypothesis 2: There is a significant positive impact of provision of microfinance facility on the performance of Micro Entrepreneurship in Pakistan.

Hypothesis 1: Impact of Micro Finance on Nurturing Entrepreneurship (Entrepreneurial Development)

The section of the study discusses the impact of microfinance in extending small/ micro level entrepreneurship. The section discusses the result of respondents in which they respond to different questions. These questions are the disaggregated part of first hypothesis on “There is a significant positive impact of provision of microfinance facility on the Entrepreneurial development in Pakistan”.

Table 1 : Descriptive Statistics on MF and entrepreneurship

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
MF loans are good for nurturing Entrepreneurship	350	3.90	.999
Increase in income & savings encourages entrepreneurial culture	350	3.87	.877
Finding a best chance to secure self-employment	350	4.04	.934
MF opportunities help to conceive and implement own business idea	350	4.06	.897
MF opportunities provide a better support to deal with business risk	350	3.54	.977
MF helps to reduce the fear of unemployment	350	3.74	1.025
MFI's provides operational assistance and support to run the business	350	3.7971	.91563
Procedures of obtaining MF loan is easier than conventional banks	350	3.51	1.088
Provides a chance to use technical, professional knowledge & skills	350	3.95	1.013
Valid N (list wise)	350		

Tables 1 shows the result of descriptive statistics on the questions asked from respondents listed in annexure. The answer is scaled between 1 to 5 values.

- Microfinance loans are good for nurturing Entrepreneurship has a mean 3.90 value of and standard deviation of .999.
- Increase in income & savings encourages entrepreneurial culture has a mean value of 3.87 and standard deviation of .877.
- Finding a best chance to secure self-employment has a mean value of 4 .04 and standard deviation of .934.
- Microfinance opportunities help to conceive and implement own business idea has a mean value of 4.06 and standard deviation of 0.897.
- Microfinance opportunities provide a better support to deal with business risk has a mean value of 3 .54 and standard deviation of 0.977.
- Microfinance helps to reduce the fear of unemployment has a mean value of 3.74 and standard deviation of 1.025.
- Microfinance institutes provide operational assistance and support to run the business has a mean value of 3.79 and standard deviation of .915
- Procedures of obtaining microfinance loan is easier than conventional banks has a mean value of 3.51 and standard deviation of 1.088.

- Provides a chance to use technical, professional knowledge & skills has a mean value of 3.95 and standard deviation of 1.013.

The values of mean and standard deviation on the questions provides the basis to approve and accept the first hypothesis on the analysis and confirms that there is positive impact of provision of microfinance facility on the nurturing entrepreneurship (Entrepreneurial development) in Pakistan.

Hypothesis 2: Impact of Micro Finance on Micro Entrepreneurship Performance

This section discusses the impacts of microfinance on the performance on entrepreneurship performance. For the purpose of analysis nine questions were asked from different respondents on the issue if microfinance loans are supporting or having any impact on enhancing the performance of entrepreneurial ventures. Following are the descriptive results of respondents on each question.

Table 2 Descriptive Statistics on MF and Performance of Entrepreneurship

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
MF helps increase in entrepreneurship profits	350	3.61	1.034
MF helps in creating entrepreneurial productivity	350	3.86	.863
MF creates ease in operations by improving liquidity position of entrepreneurship to deal with daily / weekly basis payments	350	3.57	.869
MF helps in enhancing use technology of entrepreneurial ventures	350	3.57	.984
MF supports in growth in assets of the entrepreneurship	350	3.81	.922
MF facilitates improved access to financing for expansion	350	3.78	.937
MF provides easiness in the burden of borrowing through convenient repayment schedule	350	3.55	1.047
The product quality / production facilities of the entrepreneurship has improved after acquiring MF loan	350	3.61	.948
After obtaining MF loan, financial standing of my business has improved	350	3.75	.959
Valid N	350		

Tables 3.10 show the result of descriptive statistics on the question asked above. The answer is scaled between 1 to 5 values.

- Microfinance helps increase in entrepreneurship profits has a mean value of 3.61 and standard deviation is 1.034.
- Microfinance helps in creating entrepreneurial productivity has a mean values of 3.86 and standard deviation is .863.
- Microfinance creates ease in operations by improving liquidity position of entrepreneurship to deal with daily / weekly basis payments has a mean values of 3.57 and standard deviation is .869.
- Microfinance helps in enhancing use technology of entrepreneurial ventures has a mean values of 3.97 and standard deviation is .984.
- Microfinance supports in growth in assets of the entrepreneurship has a mean values of 3.81 and standard deviation is .922.
- Microfinance facilitates improved access to financing for expansion as a mean value of 3.78 and standard deviation is .937.
- Microfinance provides easiness in the burden of borrowing through convenient repayment schedule has a mean value of 3.55 and standard deviation is 1.047
- The product quality / production facilities of the entrepreneurship has improved after acquiring MF loan has a mean values of 3.61 and standard deviation is .948
- After obtaining MF loan, financial standing of my business has improved as a mean values of 3.75 and standard deviation is .959

The values of mean and standard deviation on the questions provides the basis to approve and accept the second hypothesis on the analysis and confirms that there is a significant positive impact of provision of microfinance facility on the performance of Micro Entrepreneurship in Pakistan.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Government has not paid the due attention to the occurrence of Entrepreneurship in its policies, which it deserves. In the parallel world economy, MSMEs are playing crucial role in its activities. As compared to other economies, in Pakistan, generally, the owners of MSMEs (especially microenterprises) run their business conventionally. They lack the interest to adapt to the changes or any innovation in the strategies or system of production which brings the problem of reduced productivity. The need of entrepreneurship gets high importance on micro level due to the reason that upcoming innovations can save the resources and those resources can be utilized in more productive manner with better results. The government and MFIs should encourage entrepreneurship and should formulate friendly policies for entrepreneurship.

Entrepreneurship has got a new face due to microfinance intervention. Better results and productivity can be achieved through implementing entrepreneurial ideas in micro-enterprises by means of microfinance. Hence, the very blend of both, that are, microfinance and entrepreneurship can be effective tool for development which can lessen the rate of poverty and can empower people swiftly. The core lower class can benefit from it and can get better income and position in the society. Microfinance can make them start their businesses and can alleviate their weaknesses. Those who cannot easily access financial institutions are the major clients of microfinance; therefore, it will also reduce poverty by producing new entrepreneurs and as a result of it generating the opportunities for employment in Pakistan.

Most of the Microfinance clients are uneducated or less educated therefore; they are unable to prepare proper records of business and to do analysis of their business. A basic training program including accounting module can be introduced to teach profit and other ratios calculation and to separate personal money from the business money and to apply different

strategies to the business.

State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) has augmented the limit of Microfinance loan up to an amount of Rs.5,00,000, yet the amount is too little so the limit at least be extended up to 1 million. Simultaneously, it is proposed that separate departments be established to offer assistance for micro and small startups and proper guidance be given as to how microfinance loan borrowers should utilize the loan in productive manner.

The government may also allocate a dedicated fund for micro entrepreneurial development and it should be provided through the Microfinance NGOs with the provision of audit by the Government department regarding the proper utilization. The funds provided by government should be treated as interest free loans to potential and willing entrepreneur payable in installments. Besides this, the government should encourage public-private partnership wherever necessary with a range of services and more financing options.

In addition to microcredit, support services should be provided by microfinance banks. For example, training, guidance and periodic reviews of loan usage can yield positive results in employment provision and entrepreneurial development and reduction in poverty.

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RESPONSES TABLES / DESCRIPTIVE RESULTS

Impact of Micro Finance on Nurturing Entrepreneurship (Entrepreneurial Development)

MF loans are good for nurturing Entrepreneurship

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	10	2.8	2.9	2.9
	Disagree	28	7.9	8.0	10.9
	Neutral	50	14.2	14.3	25.1
	Agree	162	45.9	46.3	71.4
	Strongly Agree	100	28.3	28.6	100.0
	Total	350	99.2	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.8		
Total		353	100.0		

Increase in income & savings encourages entrepreneurial culture

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	4	1.1	1.1	1.1
	Disagree	20	5.7	5.7	6.9
	Neutral	75	21.2	21.4	28.3
	Agree	168	47.6	48.0	76.3
	Strongly Agree	83	23.5	23.7	100.0
	Total	350	99.2	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.8		
Total		353	100.0		

Finding a best chance to secure Self-Employment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	9	2.5	2.6	2.6
	Disagree	12	3.4	3.4	6.0
	Neutral	56	15.9	16.0	22.0
	Agree	153	43.3	43.7	65.7
	Strongly Agree	120	34.0	34.3	100.0
	Total	350	99.2	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.8		
Total		353	100.0		

MF opportunities help to conceive and implement own business idea

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	6	1.7	1.7	1.7
	Disagree	14	4.0	4.0	5.7
	Neutral	52	14.7	14.9	20.6
	Agree	158	44.8	45.1	65.7
	Strongly Agree	120	34.0	34.3	100.0
	Total	350	99.2	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.8		
Total		353	100.0		

MF opportunities provide a better support to deal with business risk

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	11	3.1	3.1	3.1
	Disagree	41	11.6	11.7	14.9
	Neutral	94	26.6	26.9	41.7
	Agree	155	43.9	44.3	86.0
	Strongly Agree	49	13.9	14.0	100.0
	Total	350	99.2	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.8		
Total		353	100.0		

MF helps to reduce the fear of unemployment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	11	3.1	3.1	3.1
	Disagree	28	7.9	8.0	11.1
	Neutral	90	25.5	25.7	36.9
	Agree	132	37.4	37.7	74.6
	Strongly Agree	89	25.2	25.4	100.0
	Total	350	99.2	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.8		
Total		353	100.0		

MFI's provides operational assistance and support to run the business

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	73	20.7	20.9	20.9
	Disagree	172	48.7	49.1	70.0
	Neutral	72	20.4	20.6	90.6
	Agree	27	7.6	7.7	98.3
	Strongly Agree	06	1.7	1.7	100.0
	Total	350	99.2	100.0	
Missing System	3	.8			
Total		353	100.0		

Procedures of obtaining MF loan is easier than conventional banks

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	15	4.2	4.3	4.3
	Disagree	49	13.9	14.0	18.3
	Neutral	98	27.8	28.0	46.3
	Agree	119	33.7	34.0	80.3
	Strongly Agree	69	19.5	19.7	100.0
	Total	350	99.2	100.0	
Missing System	3	.8			
Total		353	100.0		

Provides a chance to use technical, professional knowledge & skills

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	9	2.5	2.6	2.6
	Disagree	25	7.1	7.1	9.7
	Neutral	60	17.0	17.1	26.9
	Agree	138	39.1	39.4	66.3
	Strongly Agree	118	33.4	33.7	100.0
	Total	350	99.2	100.0	
Missing System	3	.8			
Total		353	100.0		

Impact of Micro Finance on Micro Entrepreneurship Performance**MF helps increase in entrepreneurship profits**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	14	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Disagree	37	10.5	10.6	14.6
	Neutral	87	24.6	24.9	39.4
	Agree	146	41.4	41.7	81.1
	Strongly Agree	66	18.7	18.9	100.0
	Total	350	99.2	100.0	
Missing System	3	.8			
Total		353	100.0		

MF helps in creating entrepreneurial productivity

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	3	.8	.9	.9
	Disagree	26	7.4	7.4	8.3
	Neutral	62	17.6	17.7	26.0
	Agree	185	52.4	52.9	78.9
	Strongly Agree	74	21.0	21.1	100.0
	Total	350	99.2	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.8		
Total		353	100.0		

MF creates ease in operations by improving liquidity position of entrepreneurship to deal with daily / weekly basis payments

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	5	1.4	1.4	1.4
	Disagree	35	9.9	10.0	11.4
	Neutral	105	29.7	30.0	41.4
	Agree	166	47.0	47.4	88.9
	Strongly Agree	39	11.0	11.1	100.0
	Total	350	99.2	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.8		
Total		353	100.0		

MF helps in enhancing use technology of entrepreneurial ventures

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	7	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Disagree	45	12.7	12.9	14.9
	Neutral	99	28.0	28.3	43.1
	Agree	139	39.4	39.7	82.9
	Strongly Agree	60	17.0	17.1	100.0
	Total	350	99.2	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.8		
Total		353	100.0		

MF supports in growth in assets of the entrepreneurship

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	5	1.4	1.4	1.4
	Disagree	26	7.4	7.4	8.9
	Neutral	79	22.4	22.6	31.4
	Agree	159	45.0	45.4	76.9
	Strongly Agree	81	22.9	23.1	100.0
	Total	350	99.2	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.8		
Total		353	100.0		

MF facilitates improved access to financing for expansion

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	7	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Disagree	27	7.6	7.7	9.7
	Neutral	78	22.1	22.3	32.0
	Agree	163	46.2	46.6	78.6
	Strongly Agree	75	21.2	21.4	100.0
	Total	350	99.2	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.8		
Total		353	100.0		

MF provides easiness in the burden of borrowing through convenient repayment schedule

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	13	3.7	3.7	3.7
	Disagree	44	12.5	12.6	16.3
	Neutral	94	26.6	26.9	43.1
	Agree	134	38.0	38.3	81.4
	Strongly Agree	65	18.4	18.6	100.0
	Total	350	99.2	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.8		
Total		353	100.0		

The product quality / production facilities of the entrepreneurship has improved after acquiring MF loan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	9	2.5	2.6	2.6
	Disagree	35	9.9	10.0	12.6
	Neutral	93	26.3	26.6	39.1
	Agree	160	45.3	45.7	84.9
	Strongly Agree	53	15.0	15.1	100.0
	Total	350	99.2	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.8		
Total		353	100.0		

After obtaining MF loan, financial standing of my business has improved

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	11	3.1	3.1	3.1
	Disagree	26	7.4	7.4	10.6
	Neutral	70	19.8	20.0	30.6
	Agree	174	49.3	49.7	80.3
	Strongly Agree	69	19.5	19.7	100.0
	Total	350	99.2	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.8		
Total		353	100.0		