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Loan Outstanding in Micro Financing to SHGs in MP and Its Effect on NPA of Banks

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Abstract

The SHGs are funded through microfinance. The banks and other financial institutions provide funds SHGs and they use the fund for their various schemes and finance to their members. The funding agencies assess the prospects before finance. It is quite difficult to judge the ability and capacity to repay the loan on regular basis given to the members of SHGs. There are many members of SHGs which are not paying their dues on regular basis. The members are not paying their dues the outstanding amount of loans become nonperforming assets for banks over a period of time. The present research paper considered the selected banks which are funding directly, indirectly, through microfinance schemes and other forms of microfinance to SHGs working in MP region. The objective of this paper is to identify the outstanding loan and its effect on nonperforming assets of selected banks. The study is also explores banks efficiency in terms of recovery of outstanding loan.

Keywords: Micro finance, Self help groups, Nonperforming assets, Micro Financing Institutions and SHG Bank Linkage Programme.

Introduction

Microfinance is one of the fastest growing sectors of India. It is leading intense competition among the largest players. Microfinance institutions have reached to 50 million households and about 38 million borrowers in rural and urban India by the end of March 2009. As per NABARD report, by March 2009, both SHG bank linkage and MFIs have collectively disbursed US$3.9 billion to the poor. There are number of schemes and programs have been organised by state and central government and also banks provide funds under social banking for the help of poor and needy people.

State-wise position of MFIs up to March 31, 2009
Table No.1

Name of The States	No. of MFIS	Share%
Andhra Pradesh	484	62
Bihar	44	6
Gujarat	8	1
Jharkhand	1	0
Karnataka	20	3
Kerala	18	2
Madhya Pradesh	14	2
Maharashtra	15	2
Odisha	28	4
Rajasthan	18	2
Tamil Nadu	101	13
Uttar Pradesh	5	1
West Bengal	30	4

Source: *NABARD*

Microfinance Models in India

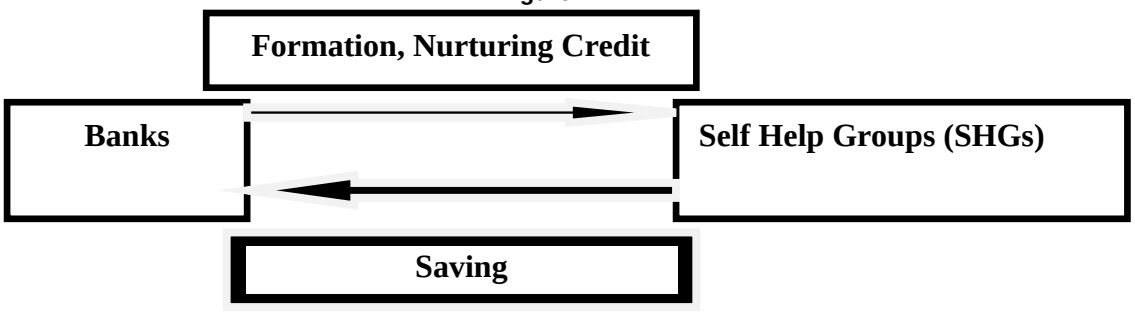
The beginning of microfinance movement could be sketched to Self Help Group (SHG) – Bank Linkage Programme (SBLP) started as a pilot project in 1992 by NABARD in India. A Self Help Group (SHG) is a small economically homogeneous group of 10 to 20 persons of rural poor who come together to mutually contribute to common funds for meeting their emergency needs. The fund created by collective contribution is used to provide collateral free loans to members on terms decided by group. All decisions are made collectively. Conflicts and disputes are resolved through collective leadership and discussion.

SHGs have been traditionally supported by NGOs or by Government agencies. They are considered as agents of change, which are expected to change the lives of poor. The main objective of SHGs is to provide small loans to poor in order to help them invest in their livelihood.

SHG - Bank Linkage Programme (SBLP)

Self help group an informal group are credit linked with formal financial institutions - Bank Linkage program was introduced in India taking into account number of borrowers and loan outstanding. This model is flexible and provides freedom of saving and borrowing according to requirement of groups. Under this programme three major models have emerged

Figure: 1



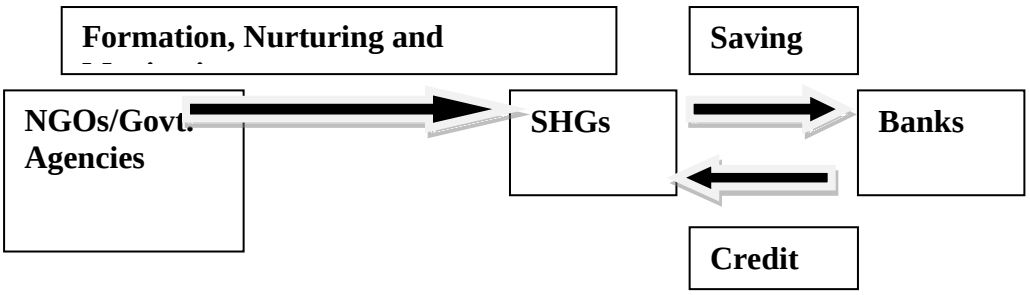
Model I: SHGs Promoted, Guided and Financed by Banks

As the name itself explicate that SHGs are formed and directly finance by Banks. Banks open up their account and starts up micro loan facilities.

Model II: SHGs Promoted By NGOs / Government Agencies and Financed by Banks

Here, various formal agencies and NGOs play a vital role of catalyst where groups are formed, training is provided and messages are disseminated. Bank ultimately link with this group and directly provide loan to them.

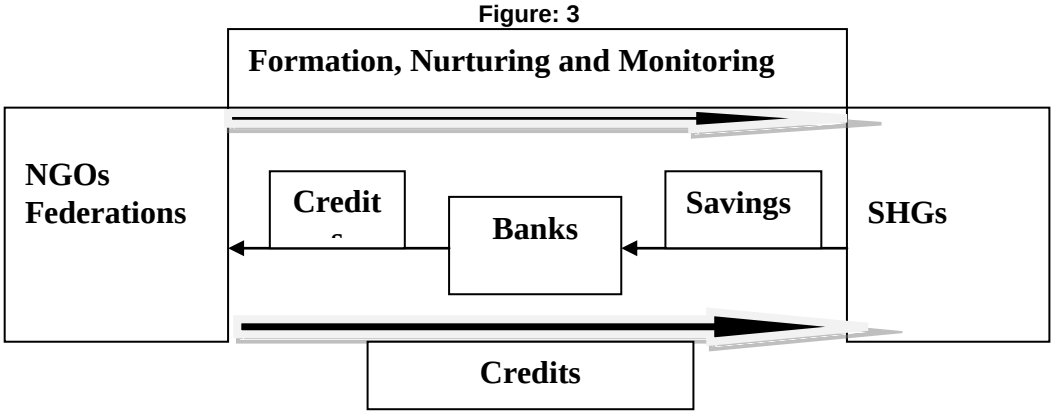
Figure: 2



Model III: SHGs promoted by NGOs and financed by banks under NGOs / formal agencies as Financial Intermediaries

In this model, NGO act as a channel as well as financial intermediaries. The task performed by NGO is same as above. At the end NGO approach to Bank for lending this loan.

Figure: 3



Review of Literature

Rahman (1986) made a comparison between active and passive female lonees. He discovered that 'active' female loanees had higher consumption standards and a role in household decision-making, either on their own or jointly with their husbands, than 'passive' female loanees. Both in turn had significantly higher consumption standards and were more likely to partake in household decision-making than female from male loanees' households or from households who had not received credit.

Pradeep Kumar (2005) in his article "*Rural Development – A Collaboration of GOs and NGOs*" declared that multi dimensional concept of rural development is based on two fundamental components which has often been neglected. The effective management of existing local resources both material and human with the goal of optimum output was the first fundamental component. Second component is active peoples' participation irrespective of any sort of discrimination.

Muhammad Yunus (2004), in his paper, "Grameen Bank, Micro Credit and Millennium Development Goals", traces the evolution of the ideas and practice of micro credit as pioneered by the Grameen Bank. Over the years micro credit programmes in Bangladesh have grown, providing a wide range of services to meet the economic and social needs of its citizens, mostly poor women. It comes up with suggestions regarding the emerging issues of financial self-reliance and institutional sustainability of micro credit programmes.

Tara S. Nair (2005), in her paper, "The Transforming World of Indian Micro Finance", explicates that up-scaling the provision of microfinance on the strength of its performance measured primarily in terms of repayment rates and financial sustainability indicators of a handful of micro finance institutions and without a serious reconsideration of certain vital development issues may prove in the long run to be an imprudent development strategy. Any effort at up-scaling is needed to be analysed with caution as it could actually lead to increased failures and credit indiscipline in the field.

Isabelle Guerin and Jane Palier (2005) in their book, "Microfinance Challenges: Empowerment or Disempowerment of the Poor?"argue that "Microfinance is often presented, not only as an efficient tool to fight against poverty, but also as a means of promoting the empowerment of the most marginalized sections of the population, especially women. The conclusion leads us to go beyond a certain number of contradictions evoked throughout the book while proposing to think of empowerment using the French concept of "solidarity-based economy". This concept of solidarity-based economy, which is theoretical as well as normative, is a framework for analysis and action, which, according to us, must make it possible to guard against the risks of failures and perverse effects mentioned throughout the book."

CS Reddy and Sandeep Manak (2005) "*Self-Help Groups: A keystone of Microfinance in India - Women empowerment & social security*" in their paper analyzed the state wise growth of SHG in India. The impacts of the SHG movement on various aspects of civil society have been varied. As mentioned, the development of SHGs has varied from state to state but, regardless of the phase of evolution, SHGs require external help to continue to grow and have greater outreach and impact to civil society. Research has shown that SHGs financial management is average or weak (APMAS, 2005). There is a need for establishing a computerized MIS for SHGs and SHG federations to monitor their performance on a regular basis.

Kalpana K. (2005), Self-help groups (SHGs) play a major role in providing microfinance in India. But they do not work alone. State institutions are also a big part of the microfinance landscape. His research suggested that it is needed to enquire further into the power dynamics that under lie relationships between the poor people using the financial services and their providers.

Ranjula Bali Swain (2006) in the study "*Microfinance and Women's Empowerment Evidence from the self Help Group Bank Linkage Programme in India"* reveals that with respect to the control of resources, changes in behaviour and decision-making, women are in the process of empowering themselves. Joseph Lalrinliana and Easwaran Kanagaraj (2006) in their article "*SHGs and Tribal Development in Mizoram*" says that Self Help Groups (SHGs) are emerging as major agents of development and empowerment of weaker sections in the third world. In India, since the beginning of the Ninth plan, most of the development programmes are channelled through SHGs. There was delay in sanctioning and disbursement of loan to SHGs.

Sivaramakrishnan (2007) opines that the Swaranajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana aims at establishing a large number of micro-enterprises in rural areas, bundling upon the potential of the rural poor. The objective under SGSY is to bring every assisted family above the poverty line in three years.

Cyril Fouillet and Britta Augsburg (2007) in their study "*Spread of the Self-Help Groups Banking Linkage Programme in India* " revealed that The SHG Banking Linkage Programme since its beginning has been predominant in certain states, showing spatial preferences especially for the southern region – Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. These states accounted for 57 % of the SHG credits linked during the financial year 2005-2006.

Lehner (2008) theoretically established that group loans are offered by microfinance institutions when size of credit is quite large. All microfinance institutions offer individual loans to small loan size. Empirical research on group versus individual liability borrowing has not provided policymakers and institutions the clear evidence needed to determine the relative merits of the two methodologies.

Supriya Garikipati (2008) "*The Impact of Lending to Women on Household Vulnerability and Women's Empowerment: Evidence from India*"

studies routinely find that lending to women benefits their households, they are however vastly divergent in their conclusions regarding its empowering potential. The paper investigates this paradoxical suggestion by examining a case study.

A study in India by NCEAR (2008), found 25.3 percentage points net reduction in poverty of the households who were living below the poverty line, a significant drop from 58.3 per cent at the base level to 33 per cent in 2006. The study found that SHG-Bank Linkage programme has influenced the consumption pattern of member households. The average annual growth rate of consumption expenditure on food items registered an increase of 5.1 per cent and with 5.4 per cent higher for non-food items. The average annual growth rate of expenditure on food and non food was thus higher than 5 per cent respectively at the All-India level

Kamalakannan K. in his study (2008) indicated that NABARD has been playing an important role in the Channelization of bank credit and refinance facilities for the SHG based Institutions in rural areas by using Micro Finance Development Fund constituted in NABARD.

Kundu (2010) again proved that wealthier enough but not so affluent rural households prefers to join microfinance system operating on the basis of individual liability loan contract, in comparison to less wealthier who prefers to join microfinance system operating on the basis of joint liability loan contract and ultra poor is less likely to any type of microfinance system.

Sriram (2010) has also pointed to another aspect of this transformation that has more in common with the various other methods of the 'get rich quick' capitalism of the past decade in India.

Jothi (2010) opined that role of SHG is very essential. SHG helps in improving both social and economic condition of the members. The members of SHGs get respectable position both domestically and socially. The sample respondents after joining SHGs have become very active by becoming full employed in varied activities and thereby earning more.

Satpal Sunil Phougat and Silender Hooda (2010) analyzed that concentration is given on primary sectors as compared to other sectors. Highest amount of resource have been spent on primary sector and mainly on milk cattle. There is less attention has given in other areas such as handlooms, handicrafts and other activities in the State. The problem of marketing of the goods by Self-Help Groups is a big constraint in achieving the targets. So, there is need for proper attention to solve such type of problems under SGSY.

Mahamood Khan and Dinesh (2010) analysed that the participation of women are only within the PRI in name, but in reality, it is male family members who hold the power. Views on improving women's participation, education, and training for women members, public and family encouragement, government encouragement through provision of more powers of funds, and seats for women, and make their attendance in the meetings compulsory

Nandgi Rachappa (2011) in an article makes a description about promotion in income generating activities and savings through availability of small loans by SHGs. It will helps for creating employment for those who are seeking employment. Therefore, organizing women in self-help groups will enhance the status of women as participants, decision makers' beneficiaries in democratic, economic, social and cultural spheres of life.

NGO and Wahhaj (2011) note that in situations where microloans are given to women who do not have the ability to engage in economic activities autonomously or to have autonomous control of the resources, microfinance projects do not empower women. Similarly, in impoverished communities where microfinance operates, it is usually kinship ties and marriage systems, rather than microfinance loans, which help claim household and community resources (Ngo and Wahhaj 2011). Such negative impact of MFIs on social capital counters the positive effect explored in the other studies described above. This indicates how the same phenomena – here, social capital and networks – can simultaneously weaken and strengthen MFIs.

Sanjay Kanti Das (2012) The study concludes that SHG have brought higher psychological and social empowerment than economic empowerment. Further, impact of SHGs is appreciable in bringing confidence, courage, skill development and self worthiness in rural areas, particularly women. There is appreciable development in planning, coordination, decision making and financial skills among the leader respondents, but the effect of SHG on communication, organizing, competency and technical, marketing skills and entrepreneurial skills is moderate only.

Aggarwal Vijender, et. al., (2012) in their study stated that in contrast to bank debt contracts, most micro-finance contracts require that repayments start nearly immediately after loan disbursement process and thereafter weekly process occur. They suggest that among micro finance clients who are willing to borrow at either weekly or monthly repayment schedules, a more flexible schedule can significantly lower transaction costs without increasing client default.

Sharma and Deshmukh (2013) in their research paper entitled "A Study of Microfinance Facilities and Analyzing the Awareness Level of People about Microfinance in Nagpur City" studied the awareness of microfinance in the Nagpur city/. This study found out that awareness of microfinance level is very high. Moreover, the study reveals that most of the poor people of Nagpur city are aware about micro saving schemes and also these schemes are the most opted for options amongst the targeted consumers.

D. Nagyya, Bala Appa Rao(2016) The paper presents a review of SBLP for the period 2008-16, MFIBL during 2013-16, and brings out the view that microfinance through SHGs is an important strategy for financial inclusion, for which special initiatives have been taken by Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India. The objective of financial

inclusion is to provide a holistic set of financial services through multiple delivery channels to the unbanked population to enable them to lead a better quality of life.

Research Methodology

Objective of the research is to explore the trend of outstanding of loan taken by SHGs in under micro financing and its effect on NPA of banks in Madhya Pradesh.

It is an exploratory research based on secondary data. Most of the data has been taken from selected banks of NABARD. The data has been taken for the period of 2007 to 2015 and exclusively of Madhya Pradesh state and only organized sector has been considered. Aggregate outstanding and NPA have been taken of Public, Private, Regional Rural and Cooperative banks for the study purpose.

Ratio and percentage analysis have been used to analyze and compare the financial data.

NPA and Bank loans to SHGs and Recovery Performance of Public and Private Sector Commercial Banks as on 31 March 2015
Table No.2

Amount in Lakhs

Year		Gross NPAs data of SHGs against Bank Loan			NPAs data of SHGs against Bank Loan under SGSY		
		Total loans Outstanding against SHGs	Amount of NPAs	NPA as %age to Total loans O/S	Loans outstanding against SHGs under SGSY	Amount of NPAs	NPA as %age to loans O/S against SHGs under SGSY
2007-08	Public	16202.02	1471.22	9.10	13639.05	1368.56	10
2007-08	Private	29	00	00	00	NA	NA
	Total	**16231.02**	**1471.22**	9.10	13639.05	1368.56	10
2008-09	Public	23079.82	1967.72	8.53	16895.78	1686.25	10.0
2008-09	Private	15.47	.32	2.10	3.58	Nil	00
	Total	**23095.29**	**1968.04**	**8.52**	16899.36	1686.25	9.97
2009-10	Public	31826.60	2778.55	8.73	23775.52	2197.03	9.24
2009-10	Private	13.22	8.32	62.93	4.90	00	00
	Total	**31839.82**	**2786.87**		**23780.42**	**2197.03**	9.24
2010-11	Public	28086.03	2917.99	10.40	22094.89	2083.25	9.40
2010-11	Private	3.20	.00	.00	3.20	.00	.00
	Total	**28089.23**	**2917.99**	10.39	22098.09	2083.25	9.40
2011-12	Public	28622.14	9291.97	32.46	16131.82	2426.42	15.04
2011-12	Private	81.37	2.21	2.72	7.44	0	0
	Total	**28703.51**	**9294.18**	**32.38**	**16139.26**	**2426.24**	**15.03**
2012-13	Public	28390.88	5884.59	20.73	15162.29	2365.99	15.60
2012-13	Private	1283.87	5.39	0.42	7.63	4.28	56.09
	Total	**29674.75**	**5889.98**	**19.84**	**15669.92**	**2370.27**	**15.13**
2013-14	Public	25119.25	4437.88	17.67	13920.32	2177.38	15.64
2013-14	Private	2234.14	30.61	1.37	5.93	5.93	100
	Total	**27353.39**	**4468.49**	16.34	13926.25	2183.31	15.68
2014-15	Public	30310.37	6000.19	19.80	11616.45	2679.04	23.06
2014-15	Private	15188.22	50.95	0.34	2.53	2.51	99.21
	Total	**45498.59**	**6051.14**	13.30	11618.98	2681.55	23.10

During the financial year 2007-08, NABARD for the very first receive the position of gross Non-performing assets (NPA) from banks in respect of bank loans to SHGs. Based on data, the NPAs in respect of bank loans to SHGs amounted to Rs. 1471.22 lakhs that is 9% of the bank loans outstanding against SHGs pertaining to the banks, which reported NPA figures. Whereas, NPAs for bank loans to SHGs under SGSY amounted to Rs.1368.56 lakhs that constituted 10% of the total outstanding loans to SHGs under SGSY. There is a rising trend of NPAs of SHGs by commercial banks for the years 2008-09 till 2012-13.

NPA and Bank loans to SHGs and Recovery Performance of Regional Rural Banks as on 31 March 2015
Table No.3

Amount in Lakhs

Year	Gross NPAs data of SHGs against Bank Loan			NPAs data of SHGs against Bank Loan under SGSY			Percentage of recovery to demand of Total SHGs (%)	Percentage of recovery to demand of SHGs under SGSY (%)
	Total loans Outstanding against SHGs	Amount of NPAs	NPA as %age to Total loans O/S	Loans outstanding against SHGs under SGSY	Amount of NPAs	NPA as %age to loans O/S against SHGs under SGSY	Percentage of recovery to demand of Total SHGs (%)	Percentage of recovery to demand of SHGs under SGSY (%)
2007-08	6332.38	467.88	7.39	4789.82	464.55	9.70	92.61	90.30
2008-09	2365.46	194.88	8.2	1472.58	163.63	11.10	91.80	88.90
2009-10	7665.33	606.52	7.91	6358.39	160.68	2.53	92.09	97.47
2010-11	6970.12	861.85	12.4	5670.93	734.90	13.00	87.60	87.00
2011-12	11116.38	0.00	0.00	8704.06	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
2012-13	13411.00	3296.60	24.58	9511.55	2779.93	29.23	75.42	69.77
2013-14	17119.31	4149.31	24.24	9429.44	2874.25	30.48	75.76	69.52
2014-15	12766.52	2228	17.45	6436.40	842.30	13.09	82.55	86.91

From the above table 3, it has been observed that there is a steady growth trend in NPAs of SHGs with approximately 8% after that it has steep growth trend for the period 2010-11 and 2012-13. However, there is unstable growth NPAs during the year 2011-12 which counted to 24%. NPAs for bank loans to SHGs under SGSY amounted to Rs.1368.56 lakhs that constituted 10% of the total outstanding loans to SHGs under SGSY. There is a rising trend of NPAs of SHGs by commercial banks for the years 2008-09 till 2012-13.

NPAs and Bank loans to SHGs and Recovery Performance of Co-operative Banks as on 31 March 2015
Table No.4

Amount in Lakhs

Year	Gross NPAs data of SHGs against Bank Loan			NPAs data of SHGs against Bank Loan under SGSY			Percentage of recovery to demand of Total SHGs (%)	Percentage of recovery to demand of SHGs under SGSY (%)
	Total loans Outstanding against SHGs	Amount of NPAs	NPA as %age to Total loans O/S	Loans outstanding against SHGs under SGSY	Amount of NPAs	NPA as %age to loans O/S against SHGs under SGSY	Percentage of recovery to demand of Total SHGs (%)	Percentage of recovery to demand of SHGs under SGSY (%)
2007-08	646.02	181.25	28.10	398.42	125.00	31.4	71.90	68.60
2008-09	466.16	64.12	13.80	77.65	24.24	31.2	86.20	68.90
2009-10	5008.24	257.45	5.14	2773.98	226.61	8.17	94.86	91.83
2010-11	2893.72	502.38	17.40	2181.96	337.52	15.5	82.60	84.50
2011-12	1588.26	0.00	0.00	1242.40	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
2012-13	1333.58	214.05	16.05	1063.25	0.09	0.01	83.95	99.99
2013-14	260.19	22.21	8.54	212.49	22.20	10.45	91.46	89.55
2014-15	347.95	31.02	8.92	202.86	5.61	2.77	91.08	97.23

A big change has been observed as far as recovery is concerned the NPA has been dropped down from 28 to 8% in bank loan and SGSY from 31 to 3%. It seems that banks have been given tremendous efforts and it is also reflecting the increase of earning to repayment of outstanding.

Conclusion

Comparison of performance of banks in terms of recovering outstanding and reducing the NPA during the period is appreciable and SHGs have also responded to banks positively during the period of analysis. Earlier banks and financial institutions were taking micro finance to SHGs as a pure social banking. Now the concept has been changed and they are taking as profitable business. Looking the financial data of repayments and reduction in percentage of NPA these finance become earning business for the banks. It cannot be denied that banks and financial institutions are working for their strong prospects but efforts of SHGs and bridge agencies for microfinance are also appreciable. There is a big difference among the states exploring the

microfinance area. Maximum contribution is coming from public sector banks and lowest from private sector banks. Private sector banks can take up the area for social banking and earn profit. MP state has a bright future in micro financing. There is a need of microfinance and proper regulation in terms of process, timely availability of demanded funds and proper administration in recovery of loans. The economic and industrial growth of MP is quite good, industrial and agricultural development on smooth track. Lower income class and other financially challenged people are getting opportunity of earning in MP. Microfinance can support to the people to their basic needs and they can contribute in economic development by increasing their earnings.

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