

An Overview of Sustainable Development through Micro Finance: A Study of Self Help Group - Bank Linkage Program in Central Region of India.

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Abstract: Micro finance is playing an important role in India for socio-economic development of those citizens who are economically and socially backward. Micro – finance have become a vital tool for promoting financial inclusion in the country. In India, as per 2011-12 censuses, 21.9% population was below poverty line. Self Help Group – Bank Linkage Program has been continuously working since its inception for alleviating poverty in the country. Self Help Group- Bank Linkage Program was started as a pilot project by National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) in the year 1992. NABARD was established in the country in the year 1982 and since its establishment, it has been continuously working in analyzing most suitable financial policies, loan disbursement methods and other allied services for promoting financial inclusion in the country. The program had been proved an important channel for smooth operation of micro-finance in the country and a yard stick for measuring growth and development of socio- economic conditions of deprived and poor people. As a pilot project, NABARD aimed to finance 500 Self Help Groups in February 1992. It has shown a tremendous growth and reached to landmark increment in number of Self Help Groups which were 55.77 lakhs as on 31-03-2020. The present study aims to find out the growth of micro finance through SHG- Bank Linkage Program by National Bank for Rural Development in Central Region of India during a decade period ending financial year 2020. The study would analyze the Savings of SHGs' with Banks, Bank Loans disbursed to SHG's and Bank Loan outstanding against SHGs' during above mentioned period.

Key Words: *Micro Finance; NABARD; SHG- Bank Linkage Program; Loan Disbursal, Loan Outstanding.*

Introduction:

Finance implies funds arranged through some particular sources and utilized by an individual or a group of individual or any organization for attaining some predetermined objectives during a particular period of time. It is rightly said that finance is like a blood circulation in a human being and for organization. Deficiency of blood causes many diseases or dysfunction of body parts in human beings and dysfunction in organizations. Finance is regarded as a soul of a business organization and required for its establishment and performing business transactions. It facilitates smooth functioning of a business organization and necessary for business expansion and attaining goodwill.

Micro finance is a term in finance which denotes provision of micro-credit encouraging savings, provision of insurance and working for training and counseling especially to those who are poor and do not have reach to formal financial organizations. Dr. Mohammad Yunus of Bangladesh has been regarded as a pioneer of Micro- Credit who encouraged provision of thrift and credit to people in the year 1975 through Grameen Bank.

In India, micro finance concept was initiated in the year 1904, when the Co-operative Societies Act came into existence and aimed to sanction Production credit loans to peasants through primary credit societies. Since then, Co-operative Banks had been trusted for disbursing rural credit and these banks are working with sincerity and optimum transparency. At present there are more than 105735 Co-operative societies in India (Karmakar, 2008, P.35) These societies are owned, managed and controlled by different regulatories considering the principle of co-operation, Self- Help and mutual help as objectives in providing credit to poor farmers at relatively cheaper rates of interest.

Self-Help Groups are association of 10 to 20 members of a certain community or village or any locality having almost equal socio- economic status. This concept of micro finance was started by Prof. Dr. Mohammad Yunus of Bangladesh in the year 1975 who succeeded in performing incredible work in Micro finance in the country. Later on this model of micro- finance provision to poor and needy people was applied by almost all developing countries of world including India. Self – Help Groups model in India was first started by an organization called Self Employed Womens' Association (SEWA) in Gujarat in the year 1972, which has been doing incredible work in employment and self dependence of women in India. Self Help Groups has been proven a vital tool in encouraging women for managing their finance , participation in decision making , taking responsibility as a leader, belief in collective action and gaining confidence in dealing with public relation works.

In general, economic development has been referred for the problems faced by underdeveloped countries and economic growth for developed nations. “ The raising of income level is generally called economic growth in rich countries and in poor ones it is called economic development.(A Maddison, Economic Progress and Policy in Developing Countries , 1970).

According to Kindleberger, “Economic growth means more output while economic development implies both more output and changes in the technical and institutional arrangement by which it is produced and distributed. Thus, it can be enumerated that economic growth is continuous increase of production of goods and services in an economy for many years and economic development refers economic growth plus increase in modernized techniques, favorable social and institutional changes in an economy for longer period of time.

The term sustainable development was first used by the world conservation strategy presented by the International Union for the conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in the year 1980. According to Brundtland Report, “Sustainable development is meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of future generations.”

In general term, sustainable development means socio economic development for longer period of time. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is India's apex development bank, established by an Act of Parliament in the year 1982 in Mumbai, owned and controlled by the Government of India. Today, NABARD has established its branch offices in almost every State and doing a commendable job in the development of Agriculture and rural India.

NABARD was formed after amalgamating the Agriculture Credit Department of Reserve Bank of India and the Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation. The bank aimed to supervise the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Co-operative Sector besides providing finance to commercial Banks. NABARD has been transformed itself into an apex organization for planning, policy framing and smooth performance of credit policies specially for village development. It is a unique integrated organization working for rural development and credit needs of rural people. The main function of NABARD is elaborated as refinancing, institutional development and inspection of clients banks. The Bank is formulating policies, plans and organizing rural banking activities for development of agriculture and allied industries.

Self Help Group consists of 10-20 people in general, having similar profession and economic status and formed to resolve common problems like community development, unemployment etc. These groups can open bank account jointly in the name of their respective group. These groups can avail loans and advances from banks and other recognized financial institutions for starting any commercial activities on small scale basis.

Self – Help Group – Bank Linkage Program was started by NABARD as a pilot project during 1992 aimed to link 500 SHGs with banks. The programme was named as SHG-Bank Linkage (SBLP). As per the programme, Non- Government Organisations were given responsibility to form a group consisting less than 20 people from rural region known as Self Help Group. The members of Self Help Groups were supposed to save money at least for six months, after that these SHGs were linked to Banks to receive a collateral free loan of maximum four times of their savings. Pilot project got its success and

subsequently SBLP became a mainstream programme for NABARD and a separate department known as Micro –Credit Innovations Department (MCID) was initiated for managing and monitoring the programme. In later years, more resources were provided to the programme and there was some incentives of Non-Government Organizations for promoting the Programme. It took near about twelve years to get success in linking first 10 lakhs Self Help Groups with Banks, next 10 lakhs groups were linked up with banks in less than 2 years. The programme got acceleration and 55.77 groups were linked up with banks as on March 31st, 2020.

The program had been contributing in the development of financial inclusion schemes, proved successful in breaking the vicious circle of poverty in India and became an important channel for operation of microfinance. Besides contributing in financial inclusion, SHG-BLP is also working for empowerment of poor without gender biasness.

Literature Review:

Deepika Chawla & Jitendra Kumar Sharma (2020)¹ have concluded that Self Help Group Linkage with NABARD plays an important role in growth and development of poor and needy people. This program enables a poor to get an opportunity of getting required amount of loan for commencing any business or other commercial activities. It is very much clear that the program has been generating employment and professional opportunities in India.

Abdirahman Osman Gaes (2019)² concludes that SHG approach has been proved successful in creating a social safety net which supports the economic activities undertaken by its members. The ability of SHG members in assisting in the empowerment of poor people of Somaliland has been unique in the sense that these groups helped in strengthening interdependent communities of trust which is transformed into collateral communities.

Sandesh Kumari & Vipin Kumar Bhulal(2018)³ have concluded that Bank Linkage Program has contributed a lot in women empowerment procedure in Himachal Pradesh. It is seen that women have become more social and earned income after joining to Self Help Groups as compared to before joining the group. The study further states that Bank Linkage Program can change the idle economy of India.

Thirumagal. J .Pillai (2015)⁴ concludes that association of groups and access to financial services have transformed better socio-economic condition of women. The study also emphasis on need for framing and applying long term policy measures for women empowerment. There are some basic issues like training and awareness of groups which need to be considered for strengthening women empowerment process through micro financing.

Louis Manohar (2015)⁵ has concluded that number of SHG's and Bank Linkage cases, rate of growth of loan outstanding and disbursement is increasing every year but concentration of access of SHG-Bank Linkage Program was seen unbalanced. It is seen very high in Southern Region and very low in North – Eastern Region. There was a strong positive and significant correlation between savings by SHG's,

credit receipt and loan outstanding against SHGs'. It was also concluded that rate of growth in savings per SHG was significantly lower than the rate of growth of loan disbursement per SHG and loan outstanding per SHG.

Vandana K. Mishra (2015)⁶ concludes that priority sector loans as disbursed by NABARD have achieved more than its target. It was targeted seven lacs crores during the financial year 2013-14 and achievement was 103% of target.

Sowjanya S. Shetty, V.B. Hans & Prakasha Rao A.(2015)⁷ have concluded that SHG- Bank Linkage Program has been regarded as benchmark for socio –economic development and empowerment of women. The study also states that the effort is very little and the journey is very far. It is essential to work on the problem of exploitation of women and to motivate women for self independence and bring confidence in them.

Meenu Maheshwari and Sobhna Goyal (2014)⁸. It is a review literature paper

V. Ramanujam and U. Homiga (2014)⁹ have concluded that those women who have engaged themselves in SHG activities have been exposed to trades and provided financial assistance and guidance from Non- Government Organization for establishing entrepreneurial activities. Self initiative and self motivation have been found important traits for successful entrepreneur. Those women who preferred non –farming business activities were able to earn sufficient income for their living and it helped them to overcome from poverty.

S.V. Juja (2014)¹⁰ concludes that Microfinance through Self Help Groups has been found an effective tool and appropriate means for alleviation of poverty and working for empowerment, specially for rural women after assisting them to become self reliant and self employed.

A.Amarender Reddy and Dharam Pal Malik(2011)¹¹ have concluded that the SHG's are lacking in training and development programs. Suvidha Dhata is working for promoting SHG- Bank Linkage Program on commission basis. Local NGO's, Commercial Banks and Grameen Banks are also important organizations working for the promotion of SHG-Bank Linkage Program.

D. Amutha (2011)¹² has concluded that SHG's is functioning successfully in most of districts of Tamil Nadu. These groups are helping women to generate income and as a result they have become economically empowered and the economic activities which have been established through SHG's are functioning well in the district of Tuticorin.

Farzanah Shaikh Khatibi and Sadanand M. Yamakanamardi (2009)¹³ have revealed that there are many loopholes in delivery mechanism of the government watershed programs and Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency (MYRADA) has been experiencing that Self Help Groups is promoting equity and sustainability of the Watershed Management Associations.

Vasanth Kumari . P. (2009)¹⁴ Concludes that Self Help Groups are playing a vital role in the development of rural India. These groups have launched major program of sustainable development

and working for women empowerment. The study reveals that SHG's have done a dynamic changes in poor people life for their betterment.

Ajay Nair(2005)¹⁵ Concludes that SHG's microfinance in India has shown incredible achievements . NABARD has been working in the growth and development of SHG's through different models and organizing continuously promotional activities of SHG- Bank Linkage Program.

Research Methodology and period of study:

Research methodology is a scientific way of conducting a research by applying logic and selecting appropriate tool or technique for accomplishment of research objective.

In the present study, secondary data would be collected from Annual Reports of NABARD, books, magazines, Journals and websites. The study covers a period of ten years, with effect from 2011-12 to 2019-20.

Rationale of the Study: The study would be beneficial for banks, micro financial institutions and governments. It is hoped that the study would assists Financial Institutions in taking decisions related to micro –credit.

Objective of the study:

The study is conducted to examine the role of National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development for sustainable growth and development in four states viz. Chhattisgarh, in the development through Self Help Groups – Bank Linkage Program

Parameters of Sustainable Development through SHG- Bank Linkage Program:

There can be numerous parameters of Sustainable Development by an organization. It could be quantitative as well as qualitative in nature. In the present study, Sustainable Development through Self Help Group – Bank Linkage Program is to be analyzed after considering the following parameters:

1. Changes in Quantity of Self Help Groups.
2. Increase or decrease in Amount of Savings of Self Help Groups with Banks.
3. Increase or Decrease in Amount of Bank Loans disbursed to SHGs.
4. Change in Amount of Bank Loans outstanding against SHGs'.

Table No.: 1.01

Table Showing Progress of Chhattisgarh in Savings of SHGs with Bank under SHG -Bank Linkage Program						
Financial Year	Number of SHGS	Amount (in Lakhs Rs.)	Absolute Changes in SHGs	Absolute Changes in Amount	% Changes in SHGs	% Changes in Amount
2010-11	118167	8428.99	-	-	-	-
2011-12	129854	7394.46	11687	-1034.53	9.89	-12.27
2012-13	98493	6135.96	-31361	-1258.5	-24.15	-17.02

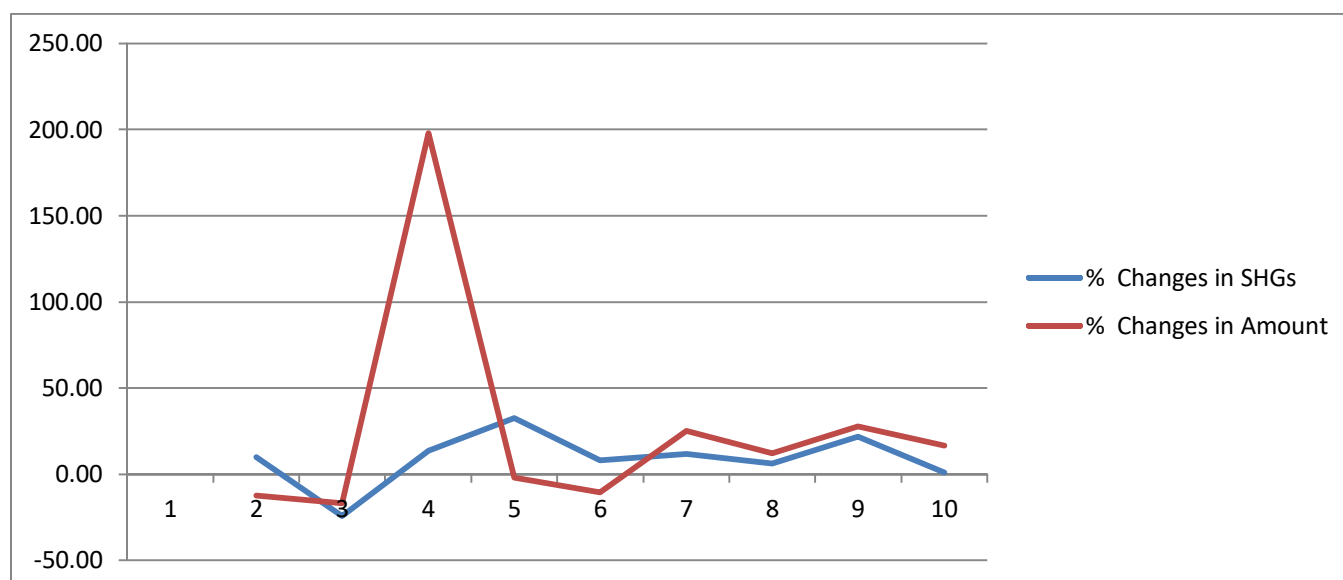
2013-14	111884	18283.52	13391	12147.56	13.60	197.97
2014-15	148293	17954.14	36409	-329.38	32.54	-1.80
2015-16	160461	16046.37	12168	-1907.77	8.21	-10.63
2016-17	179496	20090.86	19035	4044.49	11.86	25.21
2017-18	190513	22541.10	11017	2450.24	6.14	12.20
2018-19	231876	28796.72	41363	6255.62	21.71	27.75
2019-20	234093	33563.10	2217	4766.38	0.96	16.55

Source : NABARD -Status of Micro Finance in India

Table No. 1.01 shows that the number of SHGs were 118167 in 2010-11, it increased by 9.89% in 2011-12, decreased by 24.15% in 2012-13, increased by 13.60 in 2013-14, increased by 32.54 in 2014-15, increased by 8.21% in 2015-16, increased by 11.86% in 2016-17, increased by 6.14% in 2017-18, increased by 21.71 % in 2018-19 and further increased by 0.96 % and the number of SHGs reached to 234093 in 2019-20.

The amount in Savings of SHGs with Bank was Rs. 8428.99 lakhs in 2010-11, it decreased by 12.27% in 2011-12, decreased by 17.02% in 2012-13, increased by 197.97% in 2013-14, decreased by 1.80% in 2014-15, decreased by 10.63% in 2015-16, increased by 25.21% in 2016-17, increased by 12.20% in 2017-18, increased by 27.75% in 2018-19 and increased by 16.55% amounting Rs. 33563.10 lakhs in 2019-20.

Figure- 1.01



(Reference: Table No.: 1.01)

The Figure No. 1.01 shows that there was an increasing trend of % changes in SHGs except in the year 2012-13, where it was decreased by 24.15%. On the other hand, % changes in amount have been shown negative during 2011-12, 2012-13 but extreme hike was seen in the year 2013-14, when it was 197.97 % growth, it decreased during 2014-15, 2015-16, thereafter it showed steady growth. The growth from Rs.

6135.96 lakhs to Rs. 18283.52 lakhs in the year 2013-14 shows commendable efforts and team work of concerned authority.

Table NO. 1.02

Table Showing Progress of Madhya Pradesh in Savings of SHGs with Bank under SHG -Bank Linkage Program						
Financial Year	Number of SHGS	Amount (in Lakhs Rs.)	Absolute Changes in SHGs	Absolute Changes in Amount	% Changes in SHGs	% Changes in Amount
2010-11	153817	11674.09	-445.04	-	-	-
2011-12	163588	11229.05	9771	-445.04	6.35	-3.81
2012-13	159457	12321.19	-4131	1092.14	-2.53	9.73
2013-14	157481	13010.41	-1976	689.22	-1.24	5.59
2014-15	225615	23901.55	68134	10891.14	43.26	83.71
2015-16	248618	24831.13	23003	929.58	10.20	3.89
2016-17	238496	27310.38	-10122	2479.25	-4.07	9.98
2017-18	256178	30067.45	17682	2757.07	7.41	10.10
2018-19	332512	50258.19	76334	20190.74	29.80	67.15
2019-20	370219	74201.02	37707	23942.83	11.34	47.64

Source : NABARD -Status of Micro Finance in India

Table No. 1.02 shows that the number of SHGs in the year 2010-11 were 153817, it increased by 6.35% in 2011-12, decreased by 2.53% in 2012-13, decreased by 1.24% in 2013-14, increased by 43.26% in 2014-15, increased by 10.20% in 2015-16, decreased by 4.07% in 2016-17, increased by 7.41% in 2017-18, increased by 29.80% in 2018-19 and increased by 11.34% in 2019-20 and the number of SHGs rose to 370219.

The amount in Savings of SHGs with Bank was Rs. 11674.09 lakhs in 2010-11, it decreased by 3.81% in 2011-12, increased by 9.73% in 2012-13, increased by 5.59% in 2013-14, increased by 83.71% in 2014-15, increased by 3.89% in 2015-16, increased by 9.98% in 2016-17, increased by 10.10% in 2017-18, increased by 67.15% in 2018-19 and increased by 47.64% reaching to amount Rs. 74201.02 lakhs in 2019-20.

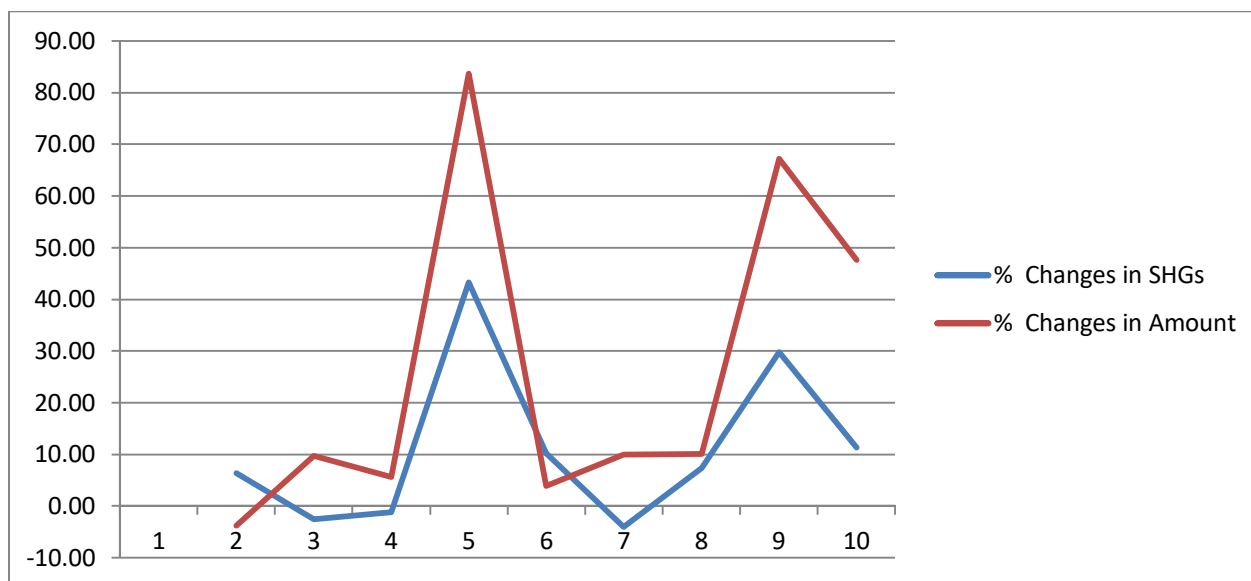
Figure No. 1.02**(Reference : Table No. 1.02)**

Figure No. 1.02 depicts changes in number of SHGs and changes in Amount in first three years was below 10% but in the fourth year, that is, in the year 2014-15, the growth was seen maximum in both number in SHGs and the Amount, it increased by 43.26% and 83.71% respectively. Again the changes were seen below 10% in the year 2015-16 to 2017-18. It could be again sincere hard work and co-ordinated efforts of concerned members which would have led increase of number of SHGs and the Amount in the year 2018-19, which was 29.80% and 67.15% respectively.

Table No: 1.03

Table Showing Progress of Uttarakhand in Savings of SHGs with Bank under SHG -Bank Linkage Program						
Financial Year	Number of SHGS	Amount (in Lakhs Rs.)	Absolute Changes in SHGs	Absolute Changes in Amount	% Changes in SHGs	% Changes in Amount
2010-11	44295	3965.37	-	-	-	-
2011-12	48141	5913.27	3846	1947.90	8.68	49.12
2012-13	40316	4763.57	-7825	-1149.70	-16.25	-19.44
2013-14	37294	3903.04	-3022	-860.53	-7.50	-18.06
2014-15	51067	5038.41	13773	1135.37	36.93	29.09
2015-16	42595	5024.88	-8472	-13.53	-16.59	-0.27
2016-17	46930	4349.94	4335	-674.94	10.18	-13.43
2017-18	48141	7987.88	1211	3637.94	2.58	83.63
2018-19	54053	8778.33	5912	790.45	12.28	9.90

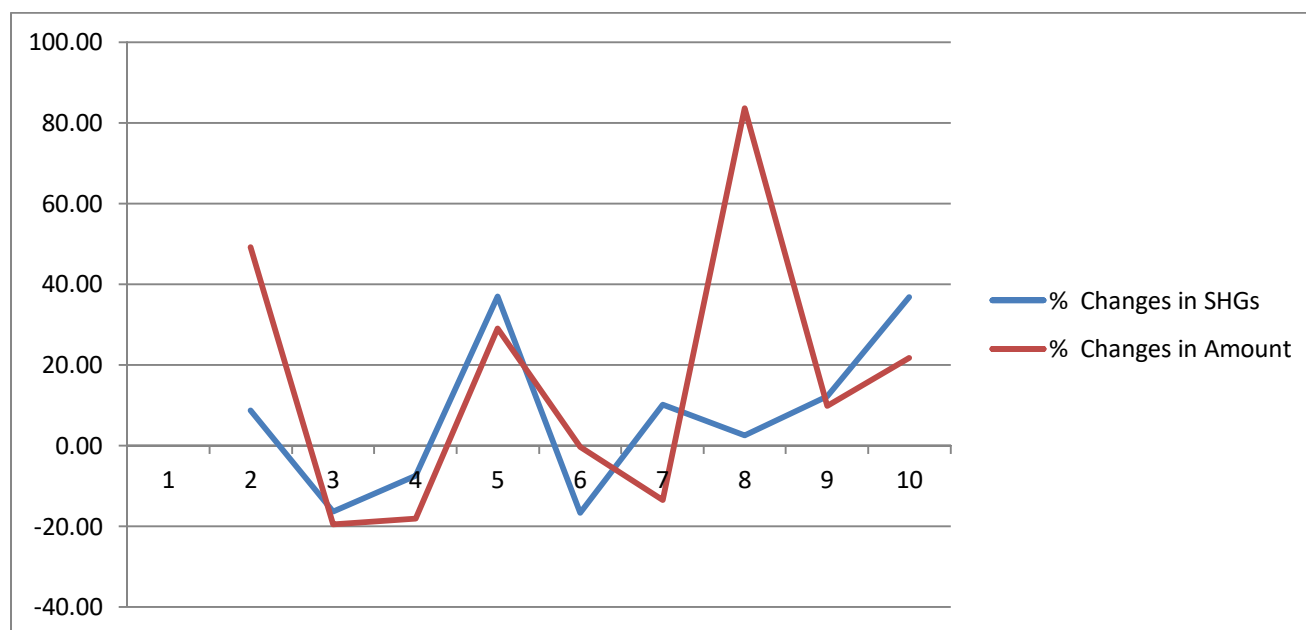
2019-20	73973	10689.50	19920	1911.20	36.85	21.77
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Source : NABARD -Status of Micro Finance in India

Table No. 1.03 shows that the number of SHGs in 2010-11 was 44295, it increased by 8.68% in 2011-12, decreased by 16.25% in 2012-13, decreased by 7.50% in 2013-14, increased by 36.93% in 2014-15, decreased by 16.59% in 2015-16, increased by 10.18% in 2016-17, increased by 2.58% in 2017-18, increased by 12.28% in 2018-19, increased by 36.85% in 2019-20 and the number of SHGs reached to 73973.

The amount in Savings of SHGs with Bank was Rs.3965.37 lakhs in 2010-11, it increased by 49.12% in 2011-12, it decreased by 19.44% in 2012-13, it further decreased by 18.06% in 2013-14, increased by 29.09% in 2014-15, decreased by 0.27% in 2015-16, decreased by 13.43% in 2016-17, increased by 83.63% in 2017-18, increased by 9.90% in 2018-19 and further increased by 21.77%, amounting Rs. 10689.50 lakhs in 2019-20.

Figure No. 1.03



(Reference: Table No. 1.03)

Figure No. 1.03 depicts that there was an increase of 8.68 % in number of SHGs in 2011-12, it slightly decreased in next two financial years but increased by 36.93% in the year 2014-15. It slightly decreased in 2015-16 and then again shown increasing trend from 2016-17 and reached to 36.85% of increment during 2019-20.

On the other hand, % change in Amount of Savings in SHGs with Bank was increased by 49.12% in 2011-12 and shown slight decrease during next two financial years. It again increased by 29.09% in 2014-15 but slight decrements was seen in next two financial years. It has shown a landmark increment of 83.63% in the year 2017-18 and kept increasing trend in next two financial years.

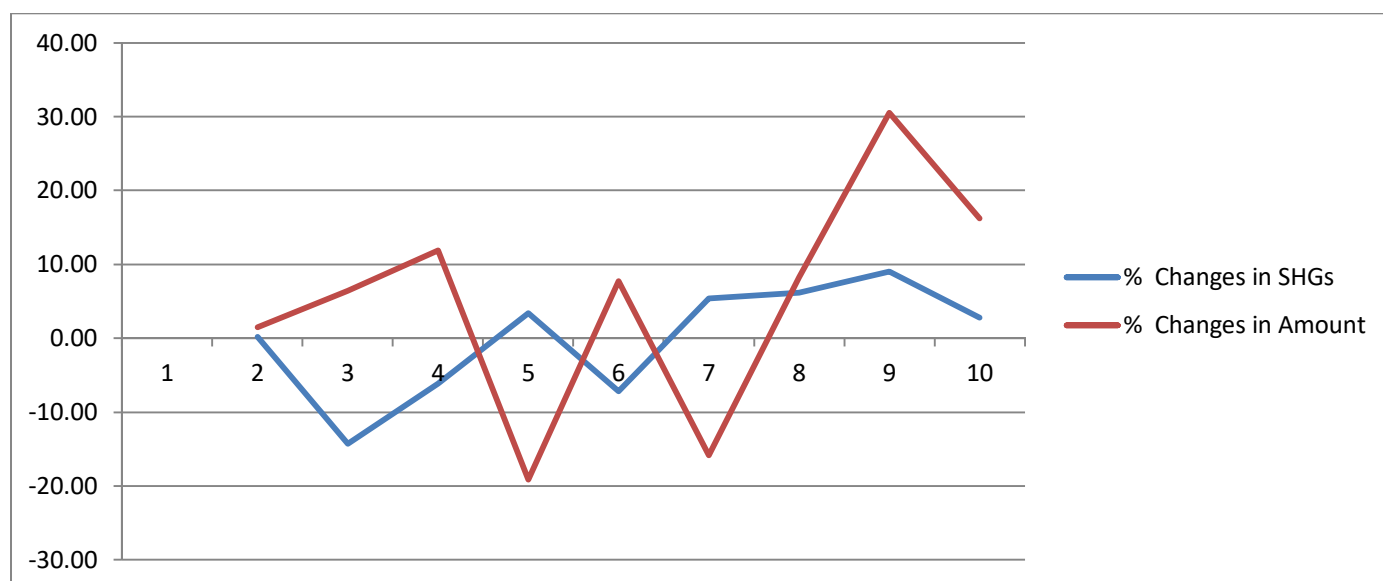
Table No. 1.04

Table Showing Progress of Uttar Pradesh in Savings of SHGs with Bank under SHG -Bank Linkage Program						
Financial Year	Number of SHGS	Amount (in Lakhs Rs.)	Absolute Changes in SHGs	Absolute Changes in Amount	% Changes in SHGs	% Changes in Amount
2010-11	470157	36269.56	-	-	-	-
2011-12	471184	36821.44	1027	551.88	0.22	1.52
2012-13	403932	39200.82	-67252	2379.38	-14.27	6.46
2013-14	379270	43858.84	-24662	4658.02	-6.11	11.88
2014-15	392276	35475.66	13006	-8383.18	3.43	-19.11
2015-16	363979	38206.29	-28297	2730.63	-7.21	7.70
2016-17	383592	32146.94	19613	-6059.35	5.39	-15.86
2017-18	407390	34788.68	23798	2641.74	6.20	8.22
2018-19	444318	45396.76	36928	10608.08	9.06	30.49
2019-20	456798	52763.35	12480	7366.59	2.81	16.23

Source: NABARD -Status of Micro Finance in India

Table No. 1.04 shows that the number of SHGs in 2010-11 were 470157, it increased by 0.22% in 2011-12, decreased by 14.27% in 2012-13, decreased by 6.11% in 2013-14, increased by 3.43% in 2014-15, decreased by 7.21% in 2015-16, increased by 5.39% in 2016-17, increased by 6.20% in 2017-18, increased by 9.06% in 2018-19, increased by 2.81% in 2019-20 and the quantity of SHGs became 456798

The amount in Savings of SHGs with Bank was Rs.36269.56 lakhs in 2010-11, it increased by 1.52% in 2011-12, it increased by 6.46 % in 2012-13, it further increased by 11.88% in 2013-14, decreased by 19.11% in 2014-15, increased by 7.70% in 2015-16, decreased by 15.86% in 2016-17, increased by 8.22% in 2017-18, increased by 30.49% in 2018-19 and further increased by 16.23% and reached to amount Rs. 52763.35 lakhs in 2019-20.

Figure No 1.04

(Reference: Table No. 1.04)

Figure No. 1.04 depicts that there was 0.22 % increase in number of SHGs in 2011-12, it decreased by 14.27% in 2012-13, decreased by 6.11% in 2013-14, increased by 3.43% in 2014-15, decreased by 7.21% in 2015-16 and in next three years it increased from 5.39% to 9.06%. In the year 2019-20, it increased by 2.81%.

On the other hand, % change in Amount of Savings in SHGs with Bank was increased from 1.52% to 11.88% from 2011-12 to 2013-14. It decreased by 19.11% in 2014-15, increased by 7.70% in 2015-16, decreased by 15.86% in 2016-17, increased by 8.22% in 2017-18, increased by maximum 30.49% in 2018-19 and increased by 16.23% in 2019-20.

Table No. 1.05

Table Showing Progress of Chhattisgarh in Disbursement of Bank Loans under SHG -Bank Linkage Program

Financial Year	Number of SHGS	Amount (in Lakhs Rs.)	Absolute Changes in SHGs	Absolute Changes in Amount	% Changes in SHGs	% Changes in Amount
2010-11	8858	5899.24	-	-	-	-
2011-12	10087	9258.84	1229	3359.60	13.87	56.95
2012-13	7992	7013.49	-2095	-2245.35	-20.77	-24.25
2013-14	13644	11170.98	5652	4157.49	70.72	59.28
2014-15	17336	11107.29	3692	-63.69	27.06	-0.57
2015-16	11085	9636.05	-6251	-1471.24	-36.06	-13.25
2016-17	29167	22531.84	18082	12895.79	163.12	133.83

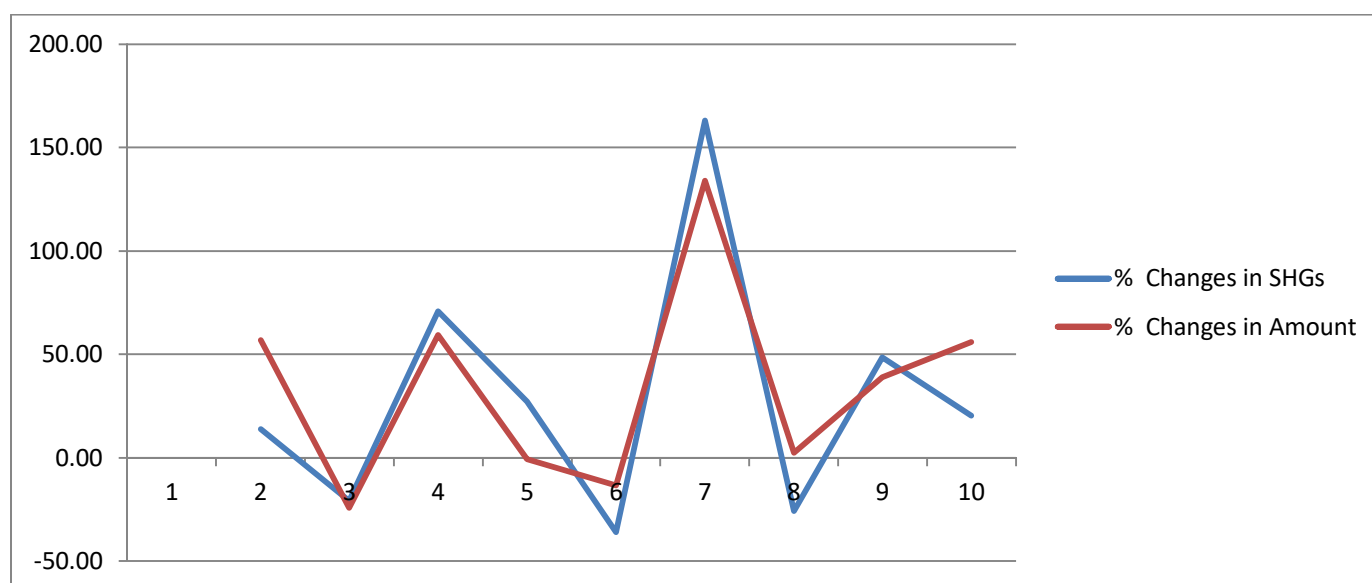
2017-18	21686	23080.59	-7481	548.75	-25.65	2.44
2018-19	32227	32067.57	10541	8986.98	48.61	38.94
2019-20	38800	50036.41	6573	17968.84	20.40	56.03

Source: NABARD Status of Micro Finance in India

Table No. 1.05 shows that the number of SHGs in 2010-11 were 8858, it increased by 13.87% in 2011-12, decreased by 20.77% in 2012-13, increased by 70.72% in 2013-14, increased by 27.06% in 2014-15, decreased by 36.06% in 2015-16, increased by 163.12 % in 2016-17, decreased by 25.65 % in 2017-18, increased by 48.61% in 2018-19 and increased by 20.40 % in 2019-20 and the number of SHGs reached to 38800.

The amount of disbursement of Bank Loans was Rs.5899.24 lakhs in 2010-11, it increased by 56.95% in 2011-12, it decreased by 24.25 % in 2012-13, it further increased by 59.28% in 2013-14, decreased by 0.57% in 2014-15, decreased by 13.25% in 2015-16, increased by 133.83% in 2016-17, increased by 2.44% in 2017-18, increased by 38.94% in 2018-19 and further increased by 56.03% , amounting Rs. 50036.41 lakhs in 2019-20 .

Figure No. 1.05



(Reference: Table No. 1.05)

Figure No. 1.05 shows that there was 13.87% increase in number of SHGs in 2011-12, it decreased by 20.77% in 2012-13, it increased by 70.72% in 2013-14, increased by 27.07% in 2014-15, decreased by 36.06% in 2015-16 . In the year 2016-17, it showed a remarkable growth of 163.12 % but decreased by 25.65% in 2017-18. It increased by 48.61% in 2018-19 and by 20.40 % in 2019-20.

On the other hand , % change in Amount of disbursement of Bank loans under SHG-Bank Linkage Program was increased by 56.95% in 2011-12, decreased by 24.25% in 2012-13, increased by 59.28% in

2013-14. It decreased by 0.57% and 1325% in next two financial years but had shown a remarkable growth of 133.83% in 2016-17. It increased by 2.44%, 38.94% and 56.03 % from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

Table No. 1.06

Table Showing Progress of Madhya Pradesh in Disbursement of Bank Loans under SHG - Bank Linkage Program

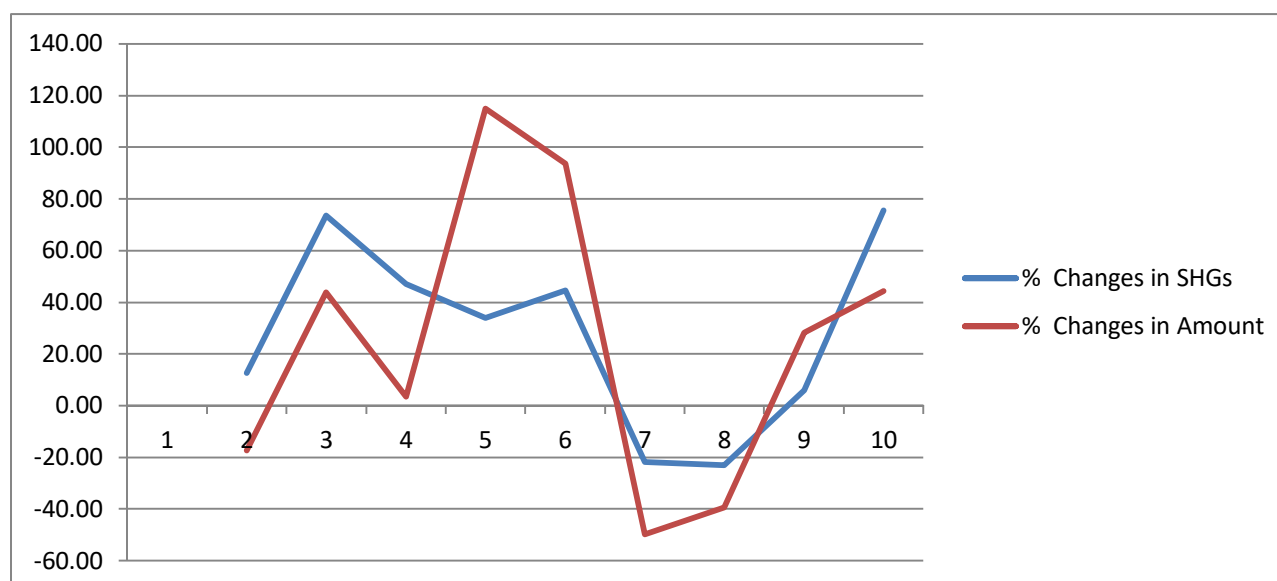
Financial Year	Number of SHGS	Amount (in Lakhs Rs.)	Absolute Changes in SHGs	Absolute Changes in Amount	% Changes in SHGs	% Changes in Amount
2010-11	7767	11533.26				
2011-12	8751	9544.20	984	-1989.06	12.67	-17.25
2012-13	15182	13726.83	6431	4182.63	73.49	43.82
2013-14	22331	14204.82	7149	477.99	47.09	3.48
2014-15	29892	30532.80	7561	16327.98	33.86	114.95
2015-16	43185	59085.49	13293	28552.69	44.47	93.51
2016-17	33754	29623.37	-9431	-29462.12	-21.84	-49.86
2017-18	25987	17984.38	-7767	-11638.99	-23.01	-39.29
2018-19	27563	23055.55	1576	5071.17	6.06	28.20
2019-20	48388	33260.55	20825	10205.00	75.55	44.26

Source: NABARD -Status of Micro Finance in India

Table No. 1.06 shows that the number of SHGs in 2010-11 were 7767, it increased by 12.67% in 2011-12, increased by 73.49% in 2012-13, increased by 47.09% in 2013-14, increased by 33.86% in 2014-15, increased by 44.47% in 2015-16, decreased by 21.84 % in 2016-17, decreased by 23.01 % in 2017-18, increased by 6.06% in 2018-19 and increased by 75.55 % in 2019-20 and the quantity of SHGs became 48388.

The amount of disbursement of Bank Loans was Rs.11533.26 lakhs in 2010-11, it decreased by 17.25% in 2011-12, it increased by 43.82% in 2012-13, it further increased by 3.48% in 2013-14, increased by 114.95% in 2014-15, increased by 93.51% in 2015-16, decreased by 49.86% in 2016-17, decreased by 39.29% in 2017-18, increased by 28.20% in 2018-19 and further increased by 44.26% and reached to Rs. 33260.55 lakhs in 2019-20.

Figure No. 1.06



(Reference: Table No. 1.06)

Figure No. 1.06 shows that there was 12.67% increase in number of SHGs in 2011-12, it increased by 73.49%, 47.09%, 33.47% and 44.47% from 2012-13 to 2015-16 respectively. It decreased by 21.84% and 23.01% in the year 2016-17 and 2017-18. It increased by 6.06% in 2018-19 and remarkable hike of 75.55% was noted in the financial year 2019-20.

On the other hand, % change in Amount of disbursement of Bank loans under SHG-Bank Linkage Program was decreased by 17.25% in 2011-12. It increased by 43.82%, 3.48%, 114.95% and 93.51% from 2012-13 to 2015-16 respectively. It decreased by 49.86% and 39.29% in the year 2016-17 and 2017-18. It increased by 28.20% and 44.26% in the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively.

Table No. 1.07

Table Showing Progress of Uttarakhand in Disbursement of Bank Loans under SHG -Bank Linkage Program

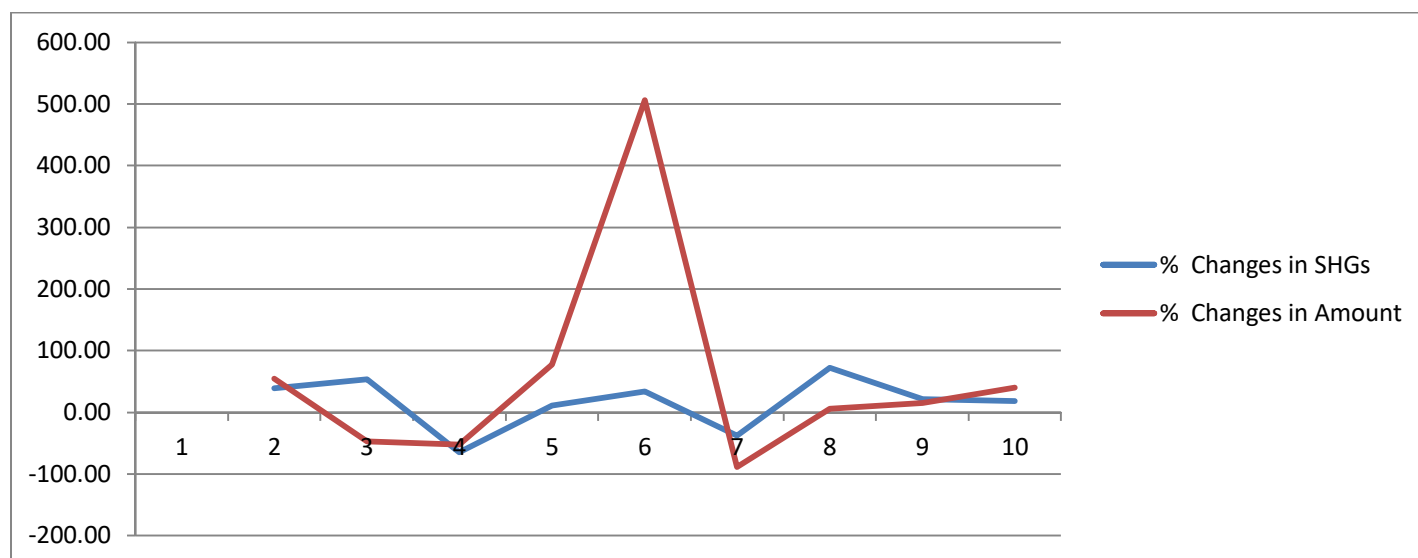
Financial Year	Number of SHGS	Amount (in Lakhs Rs.)	Absolute Changes in SHGs	Absolute Changes in Amount	% Changes in SHGs	% Changes in Amount
2010-11	3679	4897.53	-	-	-	-
2011-12	5125	7592.96	1446	2695.43	39.30	55.04
2012-13	7866	4050.22	2741	-3542.74	53.48	-46.66
2013-14	2744	1943.16	-5122	-2107.06	-65.12	-52.02
2014-15	3063	3447.98	319	1504.82	11.63	77.44
2015-16	4104	20904.90	1041	17456.92	33.99	506.29
2016-17	2567	2438.07	-1537	-18466.83	-37.45	-88.34
2017-18	4415	2586.83	1848	148.76	71.99	6.10
2018-19	5353	2979.59	938	392.76	21.25	15.18
2019-20	6346	4183.58	993	1203.99	18.55	40.41

Source: NABARD -Status of Micro Finance in India

Table No. 1.07 shows that the number of SHGs in 2010-11 were 3679, it increased by 39.30% in 2011-12, increased by 53.48% in 2012-13, decreased by 65.12% in 2013-14, increased by 11.63% in 2014-15, increased by 33.99% in 2015-16, decreased by 37.45% in 2016-17, increased by 71.99% in 2017-18, increased by 21.25% in 2018-19 and further increased by 18.55% in 2019-20 resulting to reach number of SHGS to 6346 in quantities.

The amount of disbursement of Bank Loans was Rs.4897.53 lakhs in 2010-11, it increased by 55.04% in 2011-12, decreased by 46.66% in 2012-13, further decreased by 52.02% in 2013-14, increased by 77.44% in 2014-15, increased by 506.29% in 2015-16, decreased by 88.34% in 2016-17, increased by 6.10% in 2017-18, increased by 15.18% in 2018-19 and further increased by 40.41% and reached to Rs. 4183.58 lakhs in 2019-20.

Figure No. 1.07



(Reference: Table No. 1.07)

Figure No. 1.07 shows that there was 39.30% and 53.48% increase in number of SHGs in 2011-12 and 2012-13. It decreased by 65.12% in 2013-14 but again increased by 11.63% and 33.99% in 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. It decreased by 37.45% in 2016-17 but again shown increment by 71.99%, 21.25% and 18.55% in the financial years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20.

On the other hand, % change in Amount of Disbursement of Bank loans under SHG-Bank Linkage Program was increased by 55.14% in 2011-12. It decreased by 46.66% and 52.02% during the financial year 2012-13 and 2013-14. It increased by 77.44% in 2014-15 and a tremendous rise of 506.29% was seen in the year 2015-16. It decreased by 88.34% in 2016-17 but again showed an increase of 6.10%, 15.18% and 40.41% in the financial years viz. 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20.

Table 1.08

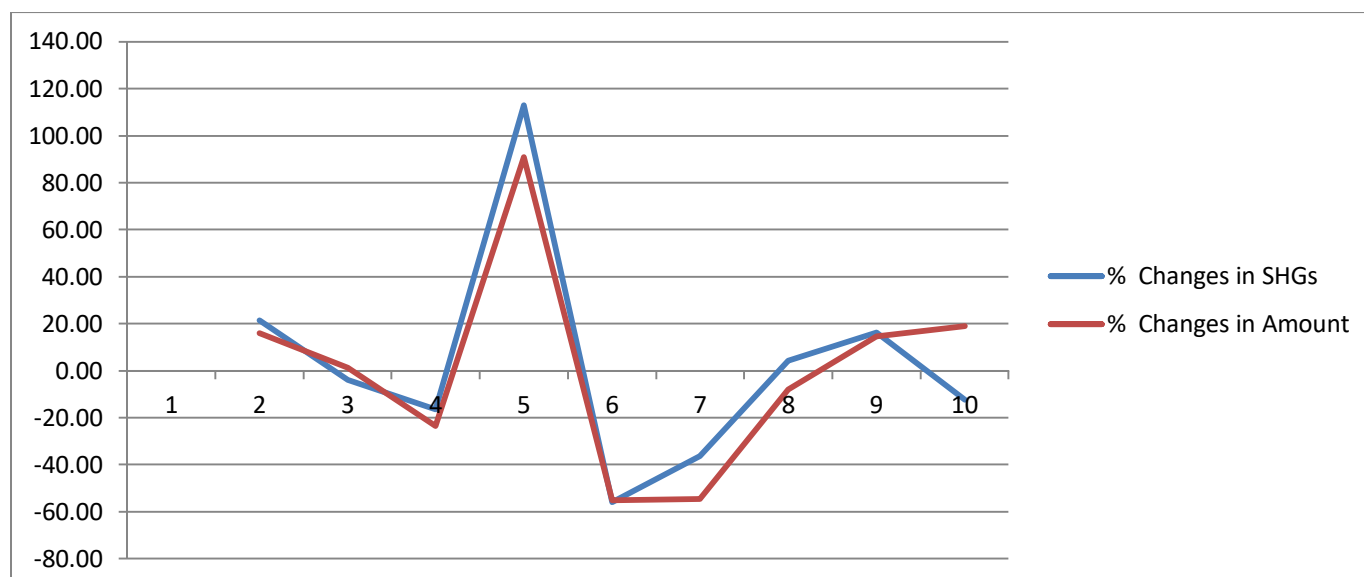
Table Showing Progress of Uttar Pradesh in Disbursement of Bank Loans under SHG - Bank Linkage Program						
Financial Year	Number of SHGs	Amount (in Lakhs Rs.)	Absolute Changes in SHGs	Absolute Changes in Amount	% Changes in SHGs	% Changes in Amount
2010-11	28430	38425.05	-	-	-	-
2011-12	34497	44540.83	6067	6115.78	21.34	15.92
2012-13	33140	45098.42	-1357	557.59	-3.93	1.25
2013-14	27674	34487.94	-5466	-10610.48	-16.49	-23.53
2014-15	58940	65820.57	31266	31332.63	112.98	90.85
2015-16	25908	29440.29	-33032	-36380.28	-56.04	-55.27
2016-17	16524	13365.18	-9384	-16075.11	-36.22	-54.60
2017-18	17207	12291.75	683	-1073.43	4.13	-8.03
2018-19	19992	14096.64	2785	1804.89	16.19	14.68
2019-20	17540	16768.95	-2452	2672.31	-12.26	18.96

Source: NABARD -Status of Micro Finance in India

Table No. 1.08 shows that the number of SHGs in 2010-11 were 28430, it increased by 21.34% in 2011-12, decreased by 3.93% in 2012-13, decreased by 16.49% in 2013-14, increased by 112.98% in 2014-15, decreased by 56.04% in 2015-16, decreased by 36.22 % in 2016-17, increased by 4.13 % in 2017-18, increased by 16.19% in 2018-19 and it decreased by 12.26% in 2019-20 and the number of SHGs decreased to 17540.

The amount of disbursement of Bank Loans was Rs. 38425.05 lakhs in 2010-11, it increased by 15.92% in 2011-12, increased by 1.25% in 2012-13, decreased by 23.53% in 2013-14, increased by 90.85% in 2014-15, decreased by 55.27% in 2015-16, decreased by 54.60% in 2016-17, decreased by 8.03% in 2017-18, increased by 14.68% in 2018-19 and further increased by 18.96% reached upto amounting Rs. 16768.95 lakhs in 2019-20.

Figure 1.08



(Reference: Table 1.08)

Figure No. 1.08 shows that there was 21.34% increase in number of SHGs in 2011-12. It decreased by 3.93% and 16.49% in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. It increased by 112.98% in 2014-15 but decreased by 56.04% and 36.22% in next two financial years. It increased by 4.13% in 2017-18 and 16.19% in 2018-19. It again decreased by 12.26% in the financial year 2019-20.

On the other hand, % change in Amount of Disbursement of Bank loans under SHG-Bank Linkage Program was increased by 15.92% in 2011-12 and 1.25% in 2012-13. It decreased by 23.53% in 2013-14 but a remarkable hike of 90.85% was seen in the year 2014-15. It decreased during next three financial years by 55.27%, 54.60% and 8.03% respectively. It increased by 14.68% in 2018-19 and 18.96% in 2019-20.

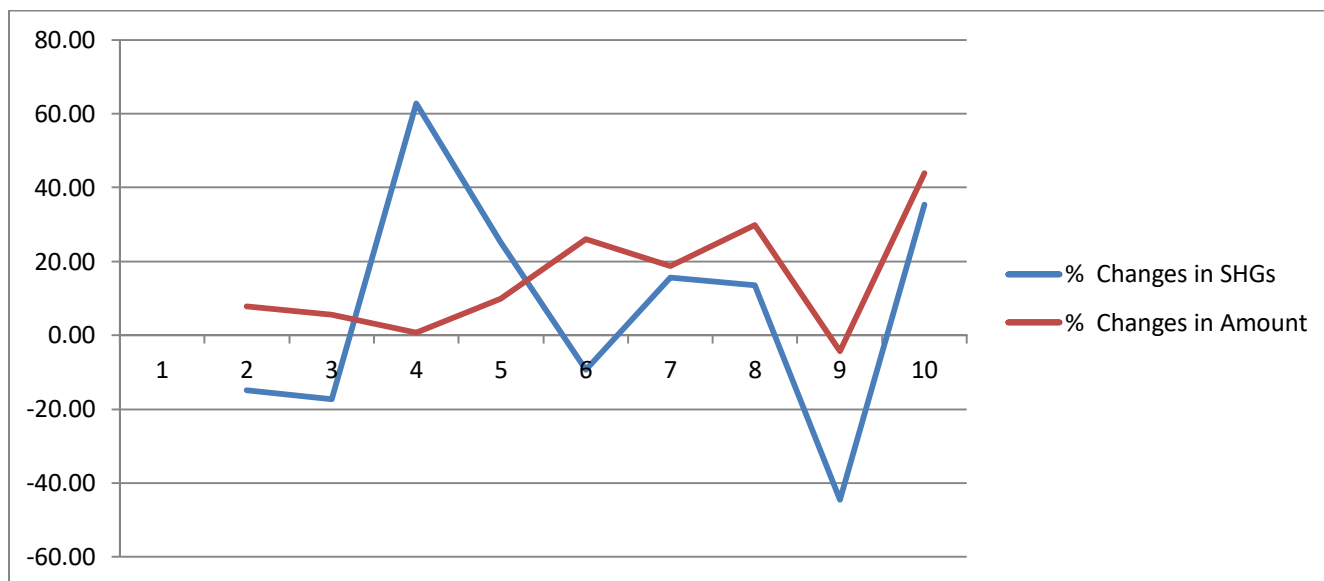
Table 1.09

Table Showing Progress of Chhattisgarh in Bank Loan Outstanding against SHGs under SHG - Bank Linkage Program						
Financial Year	Number of SHGS	Amount (in Lakhs Rs.)	Absolute Changes in SHGs	Absolute Changes in Amount	% Changes in SHGs	% Changes in Amount
2010-11	62605	18793.17	-	-	-	-
2011-12	53285	20259.57	-9320	1466.40	-14.89	7.80
2012-13	44037	21375.96	-9248	1116.39	-17.36	5.51
2013-14	71665	21545.32	27628	169.36	62.74	0.79
2014-15	89765	23688.09	18100	2142.77	25.26	9.95
2015-16	81328	29843.38	-8437	6155.29	-9.40	25.98
2016-17	94018	35426.46	12690	5583.08	15.60	18.71
2017-18	106752	46010.82	12734	10584.36	13.54	29.88
2018-19	59263	44027.12	-47489	-1983.70	-44.49	-4.31
2019-20	80221	63345.64	20958	19318.52	35.36	43.88

Source: NABARD -Status of Micro Finance in India

Table No. 1.09 shows that the number of SHGs in 2010-11 were 62605, it decreased by 14.89% in 2011-12, decreased by 17.36% in 2012-13, increased by 62.74% in 2013-14, increased by 25.26% in 2014-15, decreased by 9.40% in 2015-16, increased by 15.60% in 2016-17, increased by 13.54% in 2017-18, decreased by 44.49% in 2018-19 and it increased by 35.36% in 2019-20 resulting the number of SHGs increased to 80221

The amount of Bank Loans Outstanding against SHGs was Rs. 18793.17lakhs in 2010-11, it increased by 7.80% in 2011-12, increased by 5.51% in 2012-13, increased by 0.79% in 2013-14, increased by 9.95% in 2014-15, increased by 25.98% in 2015-16, increased by 18.71% in 2016-17, increased by 29.88% in 2017-18, decreased by 4.31% in 2018-19 and increased by 43.88% , amounting Rs. 63345.64 lakhs in 2019-20.

Figure 1.09

(Reference: Table No. 1.09)

Figure No. 1.09 shows that there was 14.89% and 17.36% decrease in number of SHGs in 2011-12 and 2012-13. It increased by 62.74% and 25.26% in the next two financial years. It decreased by 9.40% in 2015-16 but increased by 15.60% and 13.54% in the next two financial years. It decreased by 44.49% in 2018-19 but again increased by 35.36% in 2019-20.

On the other hand, the amount of Bank Loans Outstanding against SHGs was increased by 7.80% in 2011-12. It increased by 5.51% in 2012-13, increased by 0.79% in 2013-14, increased by 9.95% in 2014-15, increased by 25.98% in 2015-16, increased by 18.71% in 2016-17 and increased by 29.88% in 2017-18. It decreased by 4.31% in 2018-19 but increased by 43.88% in 2019-20.

Table 1.10

Table Showing Progress of Madhya Pradesh in Bank Loan Outstanding against SHGs under SHG -Bank Linkage Program

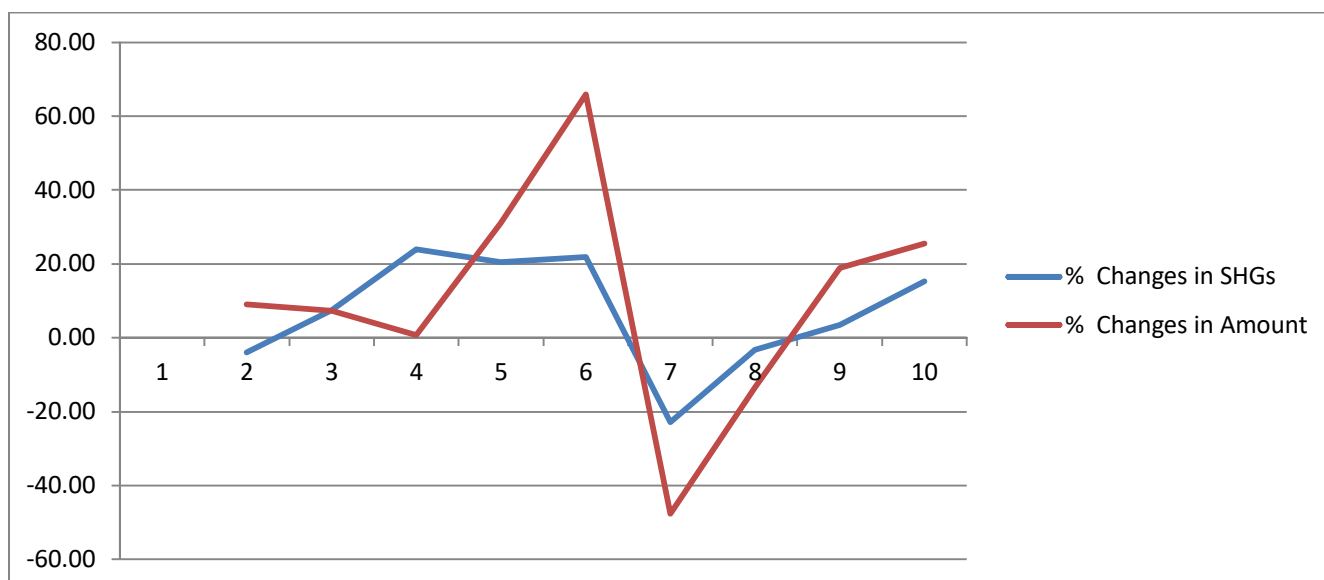
Financial Year	Number of SHGS	Amount (in Lakhs Rs.)	Absolute Changes in SHGs	Absolute Changes in Amount	% Changes in SHGs	% Changes in Amount
2010-11	63289	37953.07	-	-	-	-
2011-12	60815	41408.15	-2474	3455.08	-3.91	9.10
2012-13	65358	44419.33	4543	3011.18	7.47	7.27
2013-14	81030	44732.89	15672	313.56	23.98	0.71
2014-15	97621	58613.06	16591	13880.17	20.48	31.03
2015-16	118926	97288.19	21305	38675.13	21.82	65.98
2016-17	91730	50877.98	-27196	-46410.21	-22.87	-47.70
2017-18	88698	44031.87	-3032	-6846.11	-3.31	-13.46
2018-19	91861	52368.46	3163	8336.59	3.57	18.93
2019-20	105855	65765.24	13994	13396.78	15.23	25.58

Source: NABARD -Status of Micro Finance in India

Table No. 1.10 shows that the number of SHGs in 2010-11 were 63289, it decreased by 3.91% in 2011-12, increased by 7.47% in 2012-13, increased by 23.98% in 2013-14, increased by 20.48% in 2014-15, increased by 21.82% in 2015-16, decreased by 22.87% in 2016-17, decreased by 3.31% in 2017-18, increased by 3.57% in 2018-19 and it increased by 15.23% in 2019-20, the number of SHGs reached to 105855

The amount of Bank Loans Outstanding against SHGs was Rs. 37953.07 lakhs in 2010-11, it increased by 9.10% in 2011-12, increased by 7.27% in 2012-13, increased by 0.71% in 2013-14, increased by 31.03% in 2014-15, increased by 65.98% in 2015-16, decreased by 47.70% in 2016-17, decreased by 13.46% in 2017-18, increased by 18.93% in 2018-19 and increased by 25.58%, amounting Rs. 65765.24 lakhs in 2019-20.

Figure 1.10



(Reference : Table No. 1.10)

Figure No. 1.10 shows that there was decrease by 3.91% in number of SHGs in the year 2011-12. It increased continuously during the next four years by 7.47%, 23.98%, 20.48% and 21.82% respectively. It decreased by 22.87% in 2016-17 and decreased by 3.31% in 2017-18. It increased by 3.57% and 15.23% in the next two financial years.

On the other hand, the amount of Bank Loans Outstanding against SHGs was increased by 9.80% in 2011-12. It increased by 7.27% in 2012-13, increased by 0.71% in 2013-14, increased by 31.03% in 2014-15 and increased by 65.98% in 2015-16. It decreased by 47.70% and 13.46% in the next two financial years. It increased by 18.93% in 2018-19 and 25.58% in the financial year 2019-20.

Table 1.11

Table Showing Progress of Uttarakhand in Bank Loan Outstanding against SHGs under SHG - Bank Linkage Program

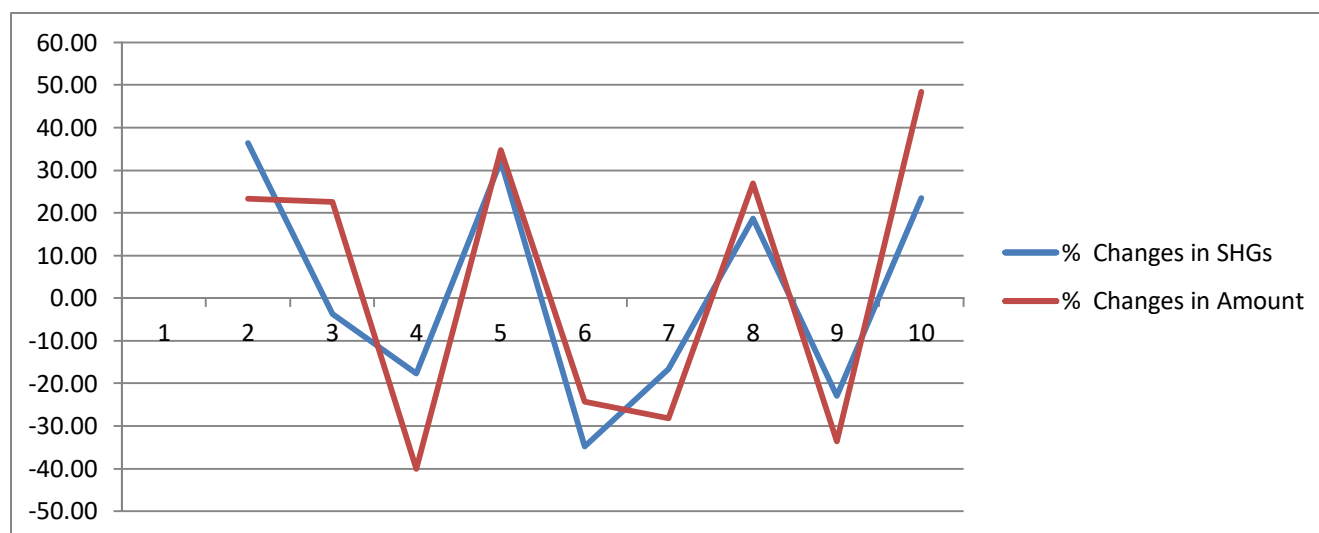
Financial Year	Number of SHGS	Amount (in Lakhs Rs.)	Absolute Changes in SHGs	Absolute Changes in Amount	% Changes in SHGs	% Changes in Amount
2010-11	18647	10693.13	-	-	-	-
2011-12	25430	13184.44	6783	2491.31	36.38	23.30
2012-13	24480	16162.32	-950	2977.88	-3.74	22.59
2013-14	20166	9699.60	-4314	-6462.72	-17.62	-39.99
2014-15	26665	13067.52	6499	3367.92	32.23	34.72
2015-16	17384	9890.65	-9281	-3176.87	-34.81	-24.31
2016-17	14489	7103.65	-2895	-2787.00	-16.65	-28.18
2017-18	17193	9012.46	2704	1908.81	18.66	26.87
2018-19	13249	5982.49	-3944	-3029.97	-22.94	-33.62
2019-20	16354	8881.49	3105	2899.00	23.44	48.46

Source: NABARD -Status of Micro Finance in India

Table No. 1.11 shows that the number of SHGs in 2010-11 were 18647, it increased by 36.38% in 2011-12, decreased by 3.74% in 2012-13, decreased by 17.62% in 2013-14, increased by 32.23% in 2014-15, decreased by 34.81% in 2015-16, decreased by 16.65 % in 2016-17, increased by 18.66% in 2017-18, decreased by 22.94 % in 2018-19 and it increased by 23.44% , ultimately the number of SHGs decreased to 16354 in 2019-20.

The amount of Bank Loans Outstanding against SHGs was Rs. 10693.13 lakhs in 2010-11, it increased by 23.30% in 2011-12, increased by 22.59% in 2012-13, decreased by 39.99% in 2013-14, increased by 34.72% in 2014-15, decreased by 24.31% in 2015-16, decreased by 28.18% in 2016-17, increased by 26.87% in 2017-18, decreased by 33.62% in 2018-19 and increased by 48.46% , amounting Rs. 8881.49 lakhs in 2019-20.

Figure 1.11



(Reference: Table No. 1.11)

Figure No. 1.11 shows that there was an increase of 36.38% in the number of SHGs in 2011-12. It decreased by 3.74% and 17.62% in the next two financial years. It increased by 32.23% in 2014-15 but decreased by 34.81% and 16.65% in the next two financial years. It increased by 18.66% in 2017-18 but again decreased by 22.94% in 2018-19. It showed an increment of 23.44% in the financial year 2019-20.

On the other hand, the amount of Bank Loans Outstanding against SHGs was increased by 23.30% in 2011-12. It increased by 22.59% in 2012-13, decreased by 39.99% in 2013-14, increased by 34.72% in 2014-15. It decreased by 24.31% and 28.18% in the next two financial years. It increased by 26.87% in 2017-18, decreased by 33.62% in 2018-19 and increased by 48.46% in 2019-20.

Table 1.12

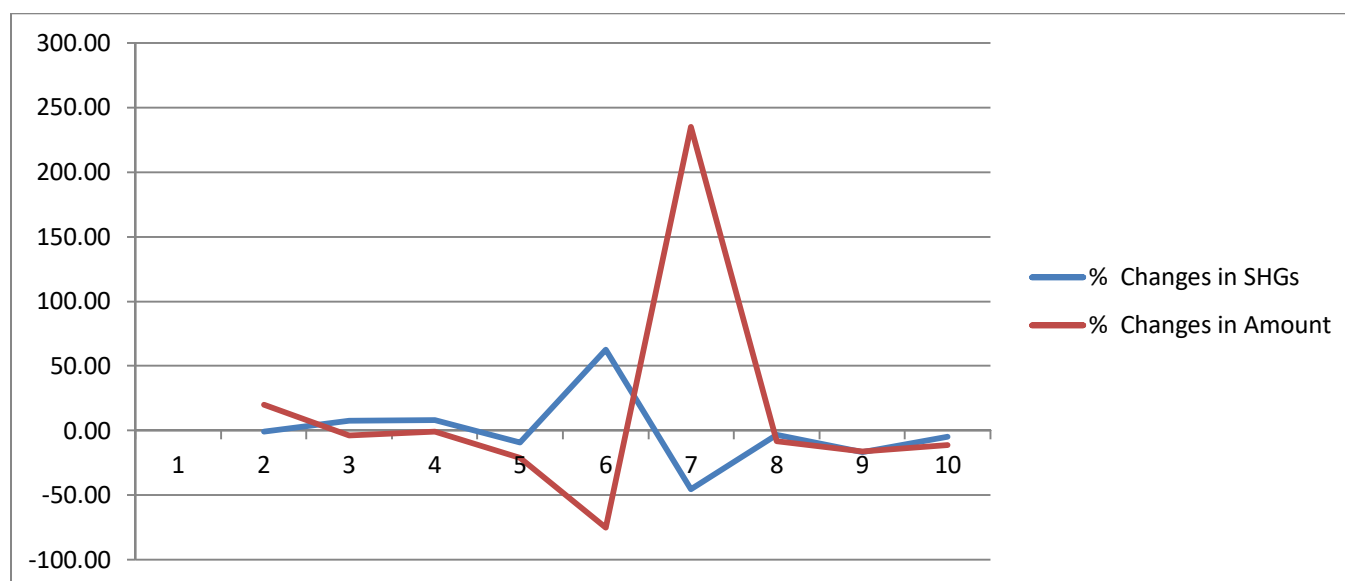
Table Showing Progress of Uttar Pradesh in Bank Loan Outstanding against SHGs under SHG - Bank Linkage Program

Financial Year	Number of SHGS	Amount (in Lakhs Rs.)	Absolute Changes in SHGs	Absolute Changes in Amount	% Changes in SHGs	% Changes in Amount
2010-11	214331	169100.15	-	-	-	-
2011-12	212922	203176.97	-1409	34076.82	-0.66	20.15
2012-13	228646	195727.40	15724	-7449.57	7.38	-3.67
2013-14	246973	193688.67	18327	-2038.73	8.02	-1.04
2014-15	224165	153245.58	-22808	-40443.09	-9.24	-20.88
2015-16	363979	38206.29	139814	-115039.29	62.37	-75.07
2016-17	198174	127960.50	-165805	89754.21	-45.55	234.92
2017-18	191735	117116.88	-6439	-10843.62	-3.25	-8.47
2018-19	159769	98065.07	-31966	-19051.81	-16.67	-16.27
2019-20	152036	87104.74	-7733	-10960.33	-4.84	-11.18

Source: NABARD -Status of Micro Finance in India

Table No. 1.12 shows that the number of SHGs in 2010-11 were 214331, it decreased by 0.66% in 2011-12, increased by 7.38% in 2012-13, increased by 8.02% in 2013-14, decreased by 9.24% in 2014-15, increased by 62.37% in 2015-16, decreased by 45.55% in 2016-17, decreased by 3.25% in 2017-18, decreased by 16.67% in 2018-19 and it further decreased by 4.84%, the number of SHGs ultimately decreased to 152036 in 2019-20.

The amount of Bank Loans Outstanding against SHGs was Rs. 169100.15 lakhs in 2010-11, it increased by 20.15% in 2011-12, decreased by 3.67% in 2012-13, decreased by 1.04% in 2013-14, decreased by 20.88% in 2014-15, decreased by 75.07% in 2015-16, increased by 234.92% in 2016-17, decreased by 8.47% in 2017-18, decreased by 16.27% in 2018-19 and further decreased by 11.18%, amounting Rs. 87104.74 lakhs in 2019-20.

Figure 1.12

(Reference: Table No. 1.12)

Figure No. 1.11 shows that there was a decrease of 0.66% in the number of SHGs in 2011-12. It increased by 7.38% and 8.02% in the next two financial years. It decreased by 9.24% in 2014-15 but increased by 62.37% in 2015-16. It decreased continuously in next four years by 45.55%, 3.25%, 16.67%, and 4.84%.

On the other hand, the amount of Bank Loans Outstanding against SHGs was increased by 20.15% in 2011-12. It decreased continuously for four years by 3.67%, 1.04%, 20.88% and 75.07%. It showed a commendable hike of 234.92% in 2016-17 but decreased thereafter by 8.47% in 2017-18, 16.27% in 2018-19 and by 11.18% in 2019-20.

Conclusion and Suggestions:

The study concludes that there has been a remarkable growth in quantity of Self-Help Groups, Savings of SHGs with Banks in Central Region of India. Bank Loans Disbursement to SHGs and Bank Loans Outstanding against SHGs has increased in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh but it decreased in the state of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh during the period of study.

Growth in quantity of SHGs, Amount of Savings with Bank, Disbursement of Bank Loans is a symbolic sign of sustainable development amongst Self Help Group members in Central region of India. On the other hand, if there is an increase in the Amount of Bank Loans Outstanding, it depicts increase in the amount of Non- Performing Assets after a certain period of defaultment as per norms of Banks.

Thus, the study is evident that there is increase in Bank Loans Outstanding in the state of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, expecting growth in Non- Performing Assets in these States.

It is suggested that SHG – Bank Linkage Program must be continued with much more campaigning awareness programs, with determined yearly target and the management of Banks should work with

much more co-ordinated efforts, as a team. The management of Banks should take appropriate steps - such as sending timely reminders for repayment of micro –credit & monthly meetings with borrowers. These steps if strictly implemented may put a control on Non – Performing Assets and Loan defaulter. At last, we expect that the study would assist all the participants of Micro finance, including banks and other formal financial institutions engaged directly or indirectly for the promotion of micro finance in the country. It would be beneficial for policy formulation and other decision making process in the domain of Micro -Finance.

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