

A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF NON-BANKING FINANCIAL COMPANIES ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF SELF-HELP GROUPS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BANGALORE CITY

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Abstract—The emphasis is on getting the poor to assemble their own assets through common assistance, fabricating their abilities and engaging them to use outer credit. Microfinance is a successful instrument that can help lessen poverty and spread monetary open door by giving needy individuals access to money related services, for example, credit and protection. Microfinance through self-help groups has been perceived globally as the cutting edge intends to battle poverty and rural joblessness, particularly among women. The job of self-help groups and microfinance establishment in accomplishing the monetary component of this objective is essential. Women monetary strengthening identifies with the improvement of women ability for vital decision and organization in the circle of the economy and to the conceivable outcomes this opens for change in different circles of their lives. Under this condition, the current study focuses on the assessment of the sample respondents towards their financial upgrade through NBFC's. The article investigated the impact of non-banking financial companies on the social and economic empowerment of self-help groups with special reference to Bangalore city. The nature of research is descriptive research. The sample taken for the study is 157 respondents. The percentage analysis was used to analyse the data for this research.

Keywords—Financial inclusion, Indian Banking, Microfinance, NBFC, Self Help Groups.

INTRODUCTION

The NBFC segment in India has experienced noteworthy change in recent years. It has come to be perceived as one of the systematically fundamental components of the national economy and has indicated steady year-on-year development. NBFCs assume an essential role in the core improvement of infrastructure, transport, employment generation, wealth creation opportunities and monetary backing for economically more vulnerable segments. Non-banking finance companies (NBFCs) form a vital part of the Indian national economy. They assume a crucial role in nation building and financial inclusion by supplementing the banking sector in connecting to the unbanked fragments of society, especially to the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), which form the support of entrepreneurship and development. Microfinance can be outlined as an economic improvement way to provide saving and investment facility to the poor. Microfinance offered the possibility to alleviate poverty while paying for itself and maybe even, turning a profit—"doing well by doing good." Microfinance isn't just about offering microcredit to the poor rather it is a tool whose goal is to help poor to work their way out of poverty. Their services include credits, savings, insurance, remittances, and non-financial services. With financial inclusion developing as a significant policy objective in the nation, microfinance is assuming a vital role to extend financial services to unbanked sections of the populace. The Government of India has started different projects and schemes in microfinance. The most significant projects are SGSY (1999) and NABARD's SBLP (1992) which are utilizing SHGs approach. Different activities by government include IMY, Swa-Shakti, DWCRA, CAPART, SJSRY, IFAD, Swayam siddha, RMK and so and forth. Microcredit offers access to financial resources to the poorest of the poor. The SHG-bank linkage program is the biggest micro finance, program of the world in terms of its outreach. It is an intermediate system that combines many issues of advancement experiences. In India, the Micro Finance Development Fund in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) further lift the capacity of

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different microfinance partners including the individuals from SHGs. A SHG is generally formed by 10 to 20 individuals who give the group a selective name. This number of individuals is viewed as ideal, because in larger groups, singular individuals cannot ideally participate. 'Savings first and credit later' is the motto of SHGs. The groups need to keep up the minutes book for their regular meetings, and different documents, including the loan and deposit register. SHGs are allowed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to open savings linkage accounts with any commercial bank, regional rural banks, district central cooperative (DCCBs) and similar establishments. Internal credits accumulated by the SHG individuals are disbursed as advances among them at nominal interest. SHGs are permitted to allow to avail credit facilities from banks after they have effectively worked for a couple of months. The amount of loan authorized to a SHG is typically one to four times their savings. A significant part of the self-help group in the nation is that most of the self-help groups are with women as members of the group.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Buvinic and Mayra (1986) in their article have discovered that the credit ventures are useful to settling pay and add to improving women confidence and status inside the family unit and that when remittances are made for backhanded preparing advantages and multiplier impacts of the interest in little undertakings, smaller scale credit ventures yield an exceptional yield (Buvinic and Mayra, 1986; 653-664).

Dr. Elizabeth Joey Henriques and Dr. Rekha Ramesh Gaonkar (2011) in their investigation proposed that poor frequently utilize microcredit for beneficial and pay producing exercises when contrasted with non-poor miniaturized scale credit customers. The utilization of miniaturized scale credit additionally relies upon the age of the SHGs. It was seen that the SHGs with longer timeframe tend to use credit more towards financing non-pay producing exercises. The discoveries additionally uncover that the individuals from SHG are likewise dependent to other budgetary foundations for their credit prerequisite.

Kumaran (2000) has contemplated the structure and capacity of SHGs as far as sparing, conveyance of credit and recuperation of advance. He likewise analysed the job of self-help groups gathering advancing organizations. With the end goal of the field study 90 SHG individuals having a place with 15 SHGs of Pune locale were haphazardly chosen. Considering the observational examination, the creator has discovered that month to month groups were routinely directed by the picked SHGs. Further, individuals' cooperation in the gathering was high. During the month to month groups the individuals have talked about primarily monetary issues viz. Reserve funds, credit advance recuperation and salary creating exercises. Credit was used for the most part for utilization purposes. It was discovered that the advance reimbursement was ordinary in the event of those SHGs advanced by NGOs. From the investigation, it was likewise evident that the small-scale endeavours set up by the individuals from the SHGs advanced by NGOs and Banks were more feasible and maintainable than those advanced by the D.R.D.A. Nonetheless, social issues have not been given due consideration by the individuals (Kumaran, 2000;5-10).

Manimekalai and Rajeswari (2001) analysed that the arrangement of micro finance money by NGOs to women SHGs has helped the groups to accomplish a proportion of monetary and social strengthening to women as well. (Manimekalai and Rajeswari,2001;327-341).

Namboodiri and Shiyani (2001) in their investigation have inspected the effect of SHGs linkage with banks in advancement of frugality and providing credit to the more fragile segments having a place with the country poor areas. The investigation uncovered that lion's share of the SHGs are women based and displayed homogeneity in their monetary and economic wellbeing. The investigation results have uncovered that SHGs advanced by NGOs have demonstrated better outcomes as far as reserve funds, credit and so on. The examination has indicated that because of prevalence of utilization credits scope for undertaking pay producing (IG) exercises has been decreased. The arrangement of SHGs has prompted women interest being developed exercises (Namboodiri and Shiyani,2001;296-308).

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Components contributing to the development of NBFCs:

- Stress on public segment units (PSUs)
- Latent credit demand

- Digital disruption, particularly for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and small and medium enterprises (SMEs)
Increased utilization
- Distribution reach and segments where conventional banks do not lend

Strengthening of women through Self Help Groups (SHGs) would lead to advantages not only for individual women and women groups but also for the family and community through aggregate action for development. Self-help group (SHG) is characterized as a voluntary group valuing personal interactions and shared aid as a means for altering the problems perceived as alterable, pressing, and personal by most of its participants (Smith and Pillheimer, 1983).

The developing significance of the NBFC fragment in the Indian monetary framework has prompted a changing scene of the NBFC structure. Various uncommon projects planned for meeting the credit needs of the distraught segments of the general public have been actualized previously - exceptional neediness easing, compensation and independent work programs like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Indira Awaz Yojana, Employment Assurance Scheme, Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana, Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP), etc., have been executed by the Government of India and State Governments for making of pay and independent work openings. The SHG model is likewise broadly rehearsed for rural turn of events and women strengthening. Over the previous decades, NBFCs have risen as significant monetary delegates, especially for the little scope and retail segments, in underserved regions and unbanked divisions. A total of 1,24,008 groups have availed bank loans to the degree of Rs. 1,12,559 lakhs and internal loan of Rs. 1,90,600 lakhs to take up different pay producing exercises. With this foundation, the current investigation makes an endeavour to break down the effect of NBFC's through micro finance on the social and economic empowerment of Self-Help Groups and the overall effect of NBFC through microfinance on the strengthening of women

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The emphasis is on getting the poor to assemble their own assets through common assistance, fabricating their abilities and engaging them to use outer credit. Microfinance is a successful instrument that can help lessen poverty and spread monetary open door by giving needy individuals access to money related services, for example, credit and protection. Microfinance through self-help groups has been perceived globally as the cutting edge intends to battle poverty and rural joblessness, particularly among women. The job of self-help groups and microfinance establishment in accomplishing the monetary component of this objective is essential. Women monetary strengthening identifies with the improvement of women ability for vital decision and organization in the circle of the economy and to the conceivable outcomes this opens for change in different circles of their lives. Under this condition, the current study focuses on the assessment of the sample respondents towards their financial upgrade through NBFC's.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the various schemes of financing self-help group by microfinance programs for upliftment of disadvantaged part of society.
- To study the role of self-help groups in socioeconomic empowerment of women and the poor people of Bangalore region
- To evaluate the problems being faced by SHGs in implementing the micro-credit programs
- To study the impact of non-banking financial companies on the growth of self-help groups in Bangalore region
- To suggest appropriate policy measures based on the findings, which emerge from the proposed study
- To study the effect of finance schemes on the improvement of standard of living of Self-help group members

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

NBFC's through microfinance is a compelling apparatus that decreases poverty and give monetary open door by giving needy individuals access to money related services, for example, credit and protection. Microfinance through has been perceived universally as the advanced way to battle poverty and country joblessness, particularly among women. The job of self-help groups and microfinance establishment in accomplishing the monetary element of this objective is essential. Women see that figuring out how to oversee cash and turn finances fabricate their certainty past the constrained objectives of guaranteeing access to credit. Self-help groups gathering ideas has been presented along the country and semi urban women to improve their day to day environments. It decreases poverty by empowering the helpless family to get to productive independent work and talented compensation business openings, bringing about excellent improvement in

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their job on a supportable premise. Accordingly, SHGs have been demonstrating the path ahead to reduce the poverty existing in Indian family units alongside engaging the women.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Only limited questions will be asked
- Self-Help Group has a wide coverage of aspects, it is difficult to study every possible aspect of them.
- Self-Help Group is highly subjective in nature, it is difficult to measure them accurately.
- Time was the main constraint.
- The questionnaire needs to be in the local language as most of them do not understand English
- The results are based on method survey which has its own limitation on research

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A Research configuration is the course of action of condition for assortment and examination of information in a way that plans to consolidate significance to the exploration reason, with economy in method. The exploration work depends on clear and systematic examination. The investigation will be essentially founded on essential and auxiliary information and a deliberate arbitrary inspecting technique is to be received for overview of the study.

SOURCES OF DATA

Primary data

- Online Questionnaire
- Interviews

Secondary data

- Annual reports of Research Units
- Published books and journals
- Reference books from libraries

SAMPLE SIZE

The sample taken for the study is 157 respondents

TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION

- Two categories of questioners
- Charts and pie graph
- Field survey
- Annual report from NABARD

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The method of data analysis is determined by the study conducted. As the data for analysis is both exploratory research and descriptive research I will be using in the study and I am also planning to use percentage analysis and various tables, charts, etc to get the result easier. The information will be gathered according to the goal of the study

TABLE 1: BASIS OF GROUPS ARE FORMED

<i>S.No</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
a.	Friends	40	25.47%
b.	Family members	55	35.03%
c.	Society	60	40%
d.	Others	2	1.70%
Total		157	100%

INTERPRETATION

From the above table, 25.47% of them belong to the group of Friends, 35.03% of them belong to the group of family members, 40% of them belong to the group of society, 1.70% of them belong to the group others. Majority of the respondents belong to the group of society.

TABLE 2: PERSON WHO INFLUENCED TO JOIN AS A MEMBER OF SHG

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
a.	Friends	66	42.03%
b.	Relatives	47	29.43%
c.	Bank	24	15.24%
d.	Family members	20	13.30%
Total		157	100%

INTERPRETATION

From the above table, 42.03% of them are influenced by friends, 29.43% of them are influenced by relatives, 15.24% of them are influenced by banks, 13.3% of them are influenced by family members. Majority of the respondents are influenced by friends.

TABLE 3: CAPITATION PAID BY THE GROUP MEMBERS

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
a.	Rs. 20	0	-
b.	Rs. 30	0	-
c.	Rs. 40	115	73.24%
d.	Rs. 50 and above	42	26.76%
Total		157	100%

INTERPRETATION

From the above table, 73.24% of respondents paid Rs.40, 26.76% of the respondents paid Rs. 50 and above. Most of the members paid Rs.40.

TABLE 4: TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN AN SHG

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
a.	5 to 7	0	0%
b.	7 to 10	7	4.54%
c.	10 to 15	110	70.06%
d.	More than 15	40	25.40%
Total		157	100%

INTERPRETATION

From the above table, 70.06% of them belong to an SHG group that consists of 10 to 15 members, 25.4% of them belong to a group of more than 15 members, 4.54% of them belong to 7 to 10 members in the group. Majority of the members belong to 10 to 15 members group.

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TABLE 5: RESPONSIBLE PERSON IN SHG WHO PAY THE DUES REGULARLY FOR THE GROUP

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Members</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
a.	One among the group	117	74.52%
b.	Leader of the group	40	25.48%
Total		157	100%

INTERPRETATION

From the above table, 74.52% of them are member of the group 25.48% of them show that the leader pays the dues.

TABLE 6: REASON OF SHG MEMBER FOR TAKING LOANS

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Reason</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
a.	Personal / family requirements	27	17.20%
b.	Agriculture requirements	35	22.29%
c.	Education of Children	60	38.22%
d.	Starting a Business	35	22.29%
Total		157	100%

INTERPRETATION

From the above table, 17.20% of them require loans for personal/family purposes, 22.29% of them require loans for agriculture uses, 38.22% of them require loans for their children's education, 22.29% of them require loans for starting a business of their own. The graph shows that majority of the SHG group members apply for loan for the education of their children.

TABLE 7: PRESENT JOB OF THE RESPONDENTS

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Current Job</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
a.	Miscellaneous work/No job	9	5.73%
b.	Petty shops	38	24.20%
c.	Business	90	57.42%
d.	Cattle rearing/farming	20	12.65%
Total		157	100

INTERPRETATION

From the above table, 57.42% do business at present, 24.20% of them keep small shops, 12.65% of them have farms and cattle and only 5.73% of them are at present jobless or do miscellaneous work. Majority of the members belong to business.

TABLE 8: AVERAGE FAMILY INCOME LEVEL OF THE RESPONDENTS PER ANNUM

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
a.	Less than Rs. 50,000	55	35.04%
b.	Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000	45	28.66%
c.	Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 1,50,000	35	22.29%

d.	Above Rs. 1,50,000	22	14.01%
Total		157	100

INTERPRETATION

From the above table, 35.04% of them belong to the less than Rs. 50,000, 28.66% of them belong to the Rs.50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, 22.29% of them belong to the Rs. 100000 to Rs. 150000, 14.01% of them belong to the above Rs. 1,50,000 Majority of the respondents get an annual income below Rs.50,000.

TABLE 9: MONTHLY EXPENSES OF THE RESPONDENTS

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
a.	Less than Rs. 2010	60	38.23%
b.	Rs. 2010 to Rs. 2500	42	26.75%
c.	Rs. 2500 to Rs. 3000	35	22.29%
d.	above Rs. 3000	20	12.73%
Total		157	100

INTERPRETATION

From the above table, 38.23% of them have a monthly expense below Rs. 2010, 26.75% of them have an expense to Rs.2010 to Rs. 2500, 22.29% of them belong to the Rs. 2500 to Rs.3000 category and only 12.73% of them spend Rs. 3000 as monthly expense.

10. TABLE SHOWING WHETHER THE MICRO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS REQUIRE ANY COLLATERAL FOR GIVING LOANS

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
a.	Yes	145	92.35%
b.	No	12	7.65%
otal		157	100%

INTERPRETATION

From the above table, 92.35% of the respondents say that their MFI's require some sort of collateral for getting loans, and 7.65% of the respondents say that their MFI's do not. Majority of the respondents say that they need to have collateral for availing loan.

TABLE 11: BASIS FOR THE SHGS TO GET LOAN

<i>Basis</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Bank A/C	147	93.63%
PDS certificate	10	6.37%
Total	157	100%

INTERPRETATION

From the above table, 93.63% of them are getting Loan only if they have bank account, and 6.37% of them are getting if they show a PDS certificate. Majority of the respondent in the SHGs get Loan when they have bank account.

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TABLE 12: KIND OF CREDIT FACILITY GAINED BY SELF-HELP GROUP

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
a.	Loan	140	89.17%
b.	Marketing assistance for their business	5	3.18%
c.	Advance	12	7.65%
d.	Others	0	-
Total		157	100%

INTERPRETATION

From the above table out of the total respondents taken for the study, 89.17% of them get loan as a credit facility, 7.65% of them are getting financial advance as credit facility, 3.18% of them are getting marketing of their business as credit facility assistance.

TABLE 13: SATISFACTION OF THE RESPONDENTS AFTER GETTING THE FACILITIES PROVIDED BY NBC- MFI

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
a.	Yes	157	100%
b.	No	0	-
Total		157	100%

INTERPRETATION

From the above table, 100% of them are satisfied with the credit facility given to them by the MFI's.

TABLE 14: WHETHER THE SHG MEMBERS ARE ABLE TO BE INDEPENDENT AFTER RECEIVING THE CREDIT ASSISTANCE

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
a.	Able to be independent	157	100%
b.	No	0	-
Total		157	100%

INTERPRETATION

From the above table, 100% of them can be independent after receiving the credit facility from the MFIs.

TABLE 15: TERM OF REPAYMENT OF LOAN

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
a.	Weekly	37	23.56%
b.	Monthly	120	76.44%
c.	Quarterly	0	0 %
d.	Fortnight	0	0 %
Total		157	100%

INTERPRETATION

The above table shows, around 23.56% pay their dues weekly and the rest 76.44% paid their dues monthly.

TABLE 16: DURATION OF LOAN AVAILABILITY FOR SHG MEMBERS

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Time Period</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
a.	Less than 5 years	132	84.07%
b.	5 to 10 years	13	8.28%
c.	10 to 15 years	12	7.65%
d.	Greater than 15 years	0	-
Total		157	100%

INTERPRETATION

The above table shows that out of the total respondent taken for the study, 84.07% of them get an extension period of less than 5 years, 8.28% of them get a time period between 5 to 10years, another 7.65% state that they get an extension between 10 to 15 years.

TABLE 17: INVOLVEMENT OF THE NBFC'-MFIS IN THE GROWTH OF THE SHG

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
a.	Very involved	70	44.60%
b.	Involved little	37	23.56%
c.	Not involved at all	50	31.84%
Total		157	100%

INTERPRETATION

From the above table, 44.60% state that their MFIs get very involved in the growth of the respective SHGs. Another 23.56% state that their MFIs only involved in limited ways and the rest 31.84% say that their MFIs do not get involved at all.

TABLE 18: HOW THE SHG'S HAVE HELPED ITS MEMBERS

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
a.	Become financially independent	90	57.33%
b.	Have own enterprise / business	20	12.75%
c.	Become literate	37	23.56%
d.	Learn new skills	7	6.36%
Total		157	100%

INTERPRETATION

From the above table, it is clear that around 57.33% of the respondents have become financially independent after joining SHG.6.36% of the respondent's state that after joining SHG, they got to learn new skills and another 23.56% state that they could become literate.

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TABLE 19: WHETHER THE NBFC'S HAVE GIVEN THE REQUIRED LOAN AMOUNT WHEN ASKED.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
a.	Yes	157	100%
b.	No	0	-
Total		157	100

INTERPRETATION

From the above, 100% of the respondents say that they received loan from the MFI's when asked.

TABLE 20: SPECIAL BENEFITS GOT BY SHG MEMBERS FROM NBFC-MFI

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
a.	Lower Rate of Interest for loans	65	41.40%
b.	Easy Instalments	90	57.33%
c.	Other Special benefits	2	1.27%
Total		157	100%

INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is clear that out of the total respondents taken for the study, 57.33% of them suggest that they get lower rate of interest from their MFI, 41.40% of them say they get ease in instalments on loan, 1.27% of say they avail other special benefits. Majority of the respondents get lower interest rate as their benefit from being an SHG member.

TABLE 21: PROBLEMS FACED BY THE SHG WHILE IMPLEMENTING EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMS

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
a.	No support from the members' family	20	12.75%
b.	Not enough capital	105	66.87%
c.	Members leaving the programs in the middle	32	20.38%
Total		157	100%

INTERPRETATION

Table shows that 12.75% of the respondents says that their SHG face obstacle from their family members, 66.87% state that their SHGs didn't have enough capital to complete the programs and 20.38% state that most of the members leave halfway from the programs.

TABLE 22: WHETHER BEING A MEMBER OF THE SHG GROUP CREATE PROBLEMS

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
a.	No time for family	120	76.44%
b.	Quarrels in the family	37	23.56%
Total		157	100%

INTERPRETATION

Table shows that 76.44% of the respondents complain that they do not have time for their families after joining an SHG and 23.56% of the respondents say that there have been fights in their homes while going for SHG's.

TABLE 23: RESPONDENTS SUGGEST OTHERS TO JOIN THEIR SELF-HELP GROUPS

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
a.	Yes	150	95.55%
b.	No	7	4.45%
Total		157	100%

INTERPRETATION

From the above table, 95.55% of them suggest others to join their SHGs, 4.45% of them say they do not suggest to anyone to join in their SHGs. Majority for the respondents suggest others to join their self-help group.

TABLE 24: MEMBERS SUGGEST JOINING SHGS

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
a.	Friends	50	31.85%
b.	Relatives	87	55.41%
c.	Others	20	12.74%
Total		157	100%

INTERPRETATION

From the above table, 55.41% of them suggest their relatives to join their SHG, 31.85% of them suggest to their friends, 12.74% of them suggest to others. Majority of the respondents suggest relatives.

TABLE 25: SHG MEMBERS' NBFC - MFIS IN THE BENGALURU

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
a.	Madura Finance	70	44.58%
b.	Samastha Finance	25	15.92%
c.	Navachethana Finance Company	42	26.75%
d.	BSS Microfinance Limited	20	12.75%
Total		157	100%

INTERPRETATION

From the above table, 12.75% of the respondents belong to BSS Microfinance Limited, 26.75% belong to Navachetana Microfinance Services Pvt. Ltd, around 15.92% of them belong to Samastha Microfinance and around 44.58 % come under Madura Finance. Majority of them belong to Madura Finance.

TABLE 26: FINANCING SCHEMES/PROGRAMS PROVIDED BY THE NBFC- MFI (MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS) TO YOUR SHG

<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Top up Loans	60	38.24%
Cattle Loans	57	36.30%
Entry Level Loans for SHG members	30	19.10%
Mortgage Loans	10	6.36%
Total	157	100%

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INTERPRETATION

From the above table, 38.24% respondents apply for the top up loans scheme, around 36.30% apply for cattle loans, another 19.10% apply for entry level loans and around 6.36% of the respondents apply for Mortgage loans from the MFIs

TABLE 27: EMPOWERMENT SCHEMES PROVIDED BY THE NBFC-MFIS FOR THE SHGS

<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Provide skill training	32	20.38%
Help in finding jobs	25	15.92%
Handholding in setting up new ventures	100	63.70%
Total	157	100%

INTERPRETATION

From the table above it is clear that the NBFC – MFI’s also help in other activities such as providing skill training 20.38%, around 15.92% members say their MFIs have assisted them in getting jobs and around 63.70% state that their MFIs handhold their SHG in setting up new enterprises.

TABLE 28: HOW THE NBFC’S HAVE HELPED SHG MEMBERS IMPROVE THEMSELVES

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1	Improved economic status	37	23.56%
2	Improved social status	50	31.84%
3	Financial Inclusion	70	44.60%
Total		157	

INTERPRETATION

The above table states that 44.60% of the respondents claim that their MFIs have helped them be financially be part of the society they live in while 31.84% SHG members say that their social status improved and 23.56% claim that they have improved their economic status considerably.

FINDINGS

Objective 1: To study the various schemes of financing self-help groups by microfinance programs for upliftment of disadvantaged part of society.

Government programs like Social Security plans, Prime Minister Awas Yojana, Swach Bharat Abhiyan and recently announced Healthcare schemes and so on can be actualized through SHGs.

Objective 2: To study the role Self-help groups in socio economic empowerment of women and the poor people of Bangalore region

Since Stree Shakti Groups (SHGs) assume a significant job in the improvement of rural women as far as savings, employment, business, and financial strengthening, there is a need to empower greater number of SHGs connecting with micro financial institutions.

Since SHGs are implementing programs to make their members independent, they should be taught in implementation of information and communication technology for ease of doing banking activities.

Objective 3: To evaluate the problems being faced by SHG’s in implementing micro credit programs

As the NBFC-MFI program was found to make a constructive effect on several socio-economic dimensions of rural individuals, especially on women, there is a need to give more focus on this issue by the policy creators to utilize development funds to accomplish the target of poverty alleviation.

Objective 4: To study the impact of NBFCs on the growth of SHGs in Bangalore region

The NBFCs microfinance program has made a colossal effect on the employment of rural masses, especially the rural women. It has financially strengthened women within the family and local communities of Bengaluru. The current investigation not only shows the constructive impact of microfinance on the several socioeconomic elements of rural people, especially women.

To supplement the efforts of SHGs, it must develop linkages with manufacturing, marketing, and service units with the help of the micro-financial institutions thereby empowering the SHG members and their families.

Objective 5: To suggest appropriate policy measures based on findings which emerge from the proposed study

Larger number of NGOs and financial establishments must be associated with making open doors for SHGs and helping the lives of more womenfolk.

Maintaining transparency of records by the micro-financial institutions.

Simplification of KYC norms and assisting SHGs by creating an extension of the facilities of general credit card system in the form of overdraft.

Larger number of NGOs and financial establishments must be associated with making open doors for SHGs and helping the lives of more womenfolk.

Objective 6: To study the effect of finance schemes on the improvement of the standard of living of SHG members

Encouraging the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana so that it enhances the poor's access to institutional credit and enhancement of credit absorptive capacity of a region to be given due importance.

Encouraging SHGs in hitherto excluded regions and SHGs must strive for health and housing inclusion, legal and equity inclusion, leadership, and governance inclusion.

CONCLUSION

The NBFCs microfinance program has made a colossal effect on the employment of rural masses, especially the rural women. It has financially strengthened women within the family and local communities of Bengaluru. The current investigation not only shows the constructive impact of microfinance on the several socioeconomic elements of rural people, especially women. Government programs like Social Security plans, Prime Minister Awas Yojana, Swach Bharat Abhiyan and recently announced Healthcare schemes and so on can be actualized through SHGs. This will not just improve the transparency and proficiency but also bring the society closer to self-governance.

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