**SUMMARY**

Microfinance is financial services for poor and low-income clients offered by different types of service providers. In general, the term is often used more narrowly to refer to loans and other services from providers that identify themselves as “microfinance institutions” (MFIs). Microfinance is very small loans to unsalaried borrowers, taking little or no collateral security. Moreover microfinance refers to a movement that envisions a world in which low-income people have permanent access to a range of high quality and affordable financial services offered by financial service providers. Microfinance is the financial aid which is provided by various financial service providers, but the amount of finance is small and some are interest free and some charge interest for it.

**Asian Development Bank** (ADB) defines microfinance as “the provision of a broad range of financial services such as deposits, loans, money transfers, and insurance to small enterprise and households.”

Definition clearly define that microfinance is financial service which deals with deposits, loans, money transfers and insurance to low income people.
The Grameen Bank Model of Microfinance is most popular model of micro financing. The Grameen Bank (GB) was launched as a project in a village of Bangladesh in 1976 to aid the poor families by providing credit. In 1983, it was formed into a formal bank under a special law. It is owned by the underprivileged borrowers of the bank who are mostly women. GB has changed conventional banking practice by providing loan with no collateral security. The GB shaped a banking system based on mutual trust, accountability, participation and creativity. It offers finance for creating self-employment, income generating activities and housing for the poor. It initiated financial service at the doorstep of the poor and low income people as concept of Financial Inclusion. The GB initially target on providing credit facilities and paid little attention to voluntary deposit mobilization. This policy was changed in 2000, with increased emphasis on deposit mobilisation. GB currently offers four kinds of savings, namely a) personal savings account, b) special savings account, c) Grameen pension savings and d) credit-life insurance savings fund.

The Financial inclusion is the process of ensuring access to financial services timely and adequate credit needed by vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low income groups at affordable cost. Credit is one of the critical inputs for economic development. Its timely availability in
the right quantity and at an affordable cost goes a long way in contributing to the well-being of the people especially in the lower rungs of society. Thus access to finance, especially by the poor and vulnerable groups is a prerequisite for employment, economic growth, poverty reduction and social cohesion. Financial Inclusion is the process of ensuring access to appropriate financial products and services needed by all sections of the society in general and vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low income groups in particular at an affordable cost in a fair and transparent manner by mainstream institutional players.

Achieving a growth process in which people in different walks in life… feel that they too benefit significantly from the process.”(Ahluwalia, 2007). The micro finance gives capital to the rural poor to generate self-employment, which promotes inclusive growth. Micro finance enables people generate self employment in animal husbandry, in all kinds of petty trading, in provisions of local transport, sari and carpet weaving and cultivation of leased-in agricultural land.

Social sector comprising of sub-sectors like Education, Health and Medical Care, Housing Social development paves the way for economic development. Most of the Social Sector subjects fall within the purview
of the States, for which funding is provided through the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Government plays a very significant part in the development of the Social Sector. Some of the popular initiative by Indian Government for the social sector development are Allocation for National Food for Work programme, Integrated Rural Development programme, Mid Day Meal Scheme, National family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JLNNURM) etc.

There are four popular model of microfinance in India. Model I, II, III and IV. Individuals or group borrowers are financed directly by banks without intervention/facilitation of Non-Government Organisation. dealt with Model I, Borrowers are financed directly with facilitation extended by formal or informal agencies like Government, Commercial Banks and Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs) like NGOs, Non-Bank Financial Intermediaries an Co-operative Societies deals with Model II, Financing takes place through NGOs and MFIs as facilitators a financing agency deals with Model III and Is the Grameen Bank Model, similar to the model followed in Bangladesh deals with Model IV.

Society Registration Act, 1860, Indian Trust Act, 1882 Section-25 of
Indian Companies Act, 1956 Mutually Aided Co-operative societies, Act enacted by State Governments Indian companies Act, 1956, Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Micro financing organization must get registered them among any one of the above act.

A Self Help Group (SHG) is a small, economically homogeneous and affinity group of rural poor which comes together to: Save small amounts regularly, mutually agree to contribute to a common fund, meet their emergency needs, have collective decision making, resolve conflicts through collective leadership and mutual discussion, provide collateral free loans on terms decided by the group at market driven rates.

The SHGs-bank linkage programme is the flagship microfinance intervention mechanism of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development [NABARD]. The lunching of its pilot phase in Feb, 1992 could be considered as landmark development in the annals of banking with poor. The informal thrift and credit groups of the rural poor came to be recognized as bank clients under the pilot phase. The pilot phase was followed by setting up of a working group on NGOs and SHGs by Reserve Bank of India in 1994, which came out with wide ranging recommendation on internalization of the SHG concept as a potential intervention tool in the strategy of banking with the poor. The Reserve
Bank of India accepted most of the major recommendation and advised the banks to consider lending to SHGs as part of their mainstream rural credit opera.

A pilot SHG-post office linkage programme was launched by NABARD in December 2003. This programme envisaged credit linking 200 SHGs in select 5 districts, viz., Sivaganga, Pudukottai, Tiruvannamalai,

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) defines microfinance as “the provision of thrift, credit and other financial services and products of very small amounts to the poor in rural, semi-urban and urban areas for enabling them to raise their income levels and improve their living standards. It also serves as an umbrella term for the provision of financial access, through focused financial intermediaries, to those parts of the population that are not being served by mainstream financial services providers.

In India microfinance has faced many phases but among all three almost important phases of microfinance and those are Social Banking, which lead the period of 1960 to 1980 in same manner Financial System approach since 1990 and Financial Inclusion since 2000 onward which still prevail

Legal framework for establishing the cooperative movement set up in
In 1999-92, NABARD launched the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme on a pilot basis to finance SHGs across the country through the formal banking system. High repayment rates by the SHGs encouraged the banks to finance SHGs.

In 1994, Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) launched a pilot scheme to provide financial assistance by way of loans to NGO’s for providing credit to the poor households, especially women. A small amount of grant also accompanied the loans so as to build capacity of the intermediates and end-users. The programme did not achieve the desired objective. A large number of NGOs were not able to up scale their lending operations because of difficulties like interest rate cap on lending, security stipulations etc. SIDBI reoriented its Micro Finance Programme in 1999 by addressing the weakness of the pilot scheme, with an objective
to create a national network of large and viable Micro Finance Institutions from the formal and informal sector. The programme provides need based assistance by way of term loans to partner institutions for meeting their on lending fund requirements. Its programme took off slowly.

In March 2004, the Ministry of Small Scale Industry introduced the Micro Finance Programme along with the SIDBI. The Government provides funds for Micro Finance Programme to SIDBI, called “Portfolio Risk Fund (PRF)”. This fund is used for security deposit required of the MFIs/ NGOs to get loan.

The Micro Financial Sector (Development & Regulation) Bill was introduced in the Parliament. A Parliamentary panel on 11th Feb, 2014 rejected the Bill of Microfinance Institution, which sought to empower the RBI to regulate them and fix interest rates ceiling on loans to be provided by MFIs.

Its advantages can be classified into three different areas viz. economical, social and psychological. Economical point of view microfinance aid to financial inclusion, poverty reduction tools, women empowerment and employment generation platform for the country and it lead the creation
of business opportunities. If we look into social advantage of microfinance then we can see how microfinance has uplifted society situation it also worked in the field of education and health sector along with livelihood. It has created psychological advantage, mutual cooperation among people by means of Self Help Groups (SHGs) not this microfinance has developed the saving habit among the people and created risk free platform for the business people of low capital through micro insurance.

In India 55% of total population engage in agriculture. Agriculture is main source of income for Indians. At 179.9 million hectares, India holds the second largest agricultural land in the world. With 20 agri-climatic regions, all 15 major climates in the world exist in India. The country also possesses 46 of the 60 soil types in the world. India is the largest producer of pulses, milk, tea, cashew and jute; and the second largest producer of wheat, rice, fruits and vegetables, sugarcane, cotton and oilseeds. Green Revolution in Green Revolution the task Policy makers and planners took care about the concerns of national food independence, security, and political stability realized that self-sufficiency in food production was an absolute prerequisite. This particular perception led to a program of agricultural improvement called
the Intensive Agriculture District Programme (IADP) and then eventually to the Green Revolution. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was set up for easier transaction of money for the farmers all around the country.

Several significant initiatives have been taken in recent years by the Government in order to reverse the downward trend in agricultural production. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) etc

A state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials to enjoy a minimum standard of life and well-being that's considered acceptable in society. Poverty can be grouped as absolute poverty and relative poverty.

Poverty line may be defined as an abstraction which is essential to measure the extent of poverty in a given country. “Task Force on Minimum Needs Effective Consumption Demand- an expert group of planning commission, defined poverty line on nutritional norms of per capita daily intake of 2400 calories in rural areas and 2100 calories for urban areas. A person who fails to obtain this minimum level of calories is treated as being below the poverty line. Since several representations
were made suggesting that the Tendulkar Poverty Line was too low, the Planning Commission, in June 2012, constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to once again review the methodology for the measurement of poverty. Tendulkar methodology uses implicit prices derived from quantity and value data collected in household consumer expenditure surveys for computing and updating the poverty lines

The Government has launched several poverty alleviation programmes, some of them are as follows. i) Antyodaya plan., Food for work programme, ii) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), iii) Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), iv) Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (JRY), v) Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna., vi) Indira Awas Yojana, , vii) Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojna. viii) Nehru Rozgar Yojna (NRY), ix) Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme (MGREGA), x) Mid-Day Meal Scheme

Education in India, Nursery which is the basis for education which concluded with LKG and UKG here after it lead to Primary Education which start from class I to V and then secondary which start from class from VI to X then comes higher secondary education which complete in the period of two years, after completing higher secondary student in
India choose their career accordingly choosing related stream in Graduation which get complete in three years and then one can join post graduation which get complete in two years.


It concluded that in Education sector India is doing better and better accordingly, literacy rate has increased to 74.04% from 65.38% in last census if we speak about the Uttar Pradesh (UP), In UP also there is huge increment in the literacy rate it has increased to 67.7% from 56.3% this was possible not only through government policy but due to involvement of microfinance in education sector.

Anybody who is engage in anything which resultant is earning for life is termed as employment. Unemployment simply means a situation when able and willing person or people not getting job as per their own capabilities.

Employment Initiatives by Government of India, Prime Minister’s

It’s concluded that there is continuously fall in the rate of unemployment which sound positive and effect growth in the employment sector in India. This is not only possible by government initiative but also the involvement of the microfinance sector in the creation of job and business opportunity to the rural poor by financing them in need.

Health Sector in India is mostly depend on the government biggest initiative called NHRM, As per the 12th Plan, Planning Commission, NRHM merged with National Health Mission. By analyzing the collected information it was concluded that NHRM has done more in the betterment of the health sector but in same time microfinance institution initiative for health upliftment of the society has shows positive and effective achievement in health sector by the Microfinance Initiative. The Health and Microfinance Alliance, established by the Microcredit Summit Campaign and Freedom from Hunger in 2011, provides access to an international team of microfinance, health, and development practitioners, researchers and policy makers working with microfinance organizations around the world to implement and test innovative approaches to address poverty. We work with microfinance institutions
(MFIs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), networks, and government agencies. In India, we also work with self-help promoting institutions (SHPIs), NGOs that serve self-help groups (SHGs), for India to learn all about integrated health and microfinance in India.

Microfinance in India take place with financial institution mostly. Financial Institution may be Bank or NGOs or Private Bankers. There are many models which Indian financing institutions adopts for the financing micro-credit or micro financing. Micro financing model in India classified in India in four categories which namely Model I, Model II, Model III and Model IV respectively. In Model I where microfinance activities take place without intervention of any Non Government Organisation which implies that there are no intermediaries here client or poor get service without any hindrance. In Model II Client are financed directly formal or informal agencies like Government, Commercial Bank and Microfinance Institutions(MFIs).In Model III microfinance activities take place through intervention of Non Government Organisation and Microfinance Institutions and last model is Model IV which deals with Grameen Bank Model, which similar to model followed by Bangladesh. Among these four models any one channel is followed for microfinancing in India. Microfinance Business Strategies in India are mostly followed
Model II. In order to perform Microfinance Business, there are various regulatory norms which should be followed by business group for micro financing.

Microfinance in India which means Micro saving, Micro credit, Micro Insurance and Micro Remittance any one activities carried on by NGO or Micro Finance Institution or any financial institution. These activities can be carried on through various initiatives like Shelf Help Groups Bank Linkage Programme or Through Microfinance Finance Institution Bank linkage Programme.

Microfinance in India is mostly performed by Microfinance institution which provides mostly financial aid to the vulnerable group people, not only financial aid is provided by MFIs but strategies of NGOs also lead effective impact of microfinance. Some of the organization they provide medical, education etc aid to poor people. In India many leading financial institution are there which are involve in this initiative, CRISIL has listed many financial institution. Microfinance in India take place with mainly through two different models viz. SHG-Bank Linkage model and MFI-Bank model. The SHGs-bank linkage programme is the flagship microfinance intervention mechanism of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development [NABARD]. Micro-Insurance is much younger
than other financial services for the poor and receives significant respect from all stakeholders. On 2005, IRDA issued the regulation on Micro Insurance, which ambitiously aimed to provide both general and life micro-insurance products to the much needed low income population. Micro pension concept, Swavalamban is one such program supported by the Government to provide a pension scheme under NPS. Aajeevika – National Rural Livelihoods Mission was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India by restructuring Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), effective from April 2013. National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) This program aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor.

NABARD’s Strategic Focus on SHG-BLP (2013-17)$^1$

- All eligible poor rural households in the country to be covered through SHGBLP by March 2017.
- Resource poor states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh,

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$^1$ Status of microfinance in India 2012-13pg.5
Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Odisha, Assam and West Bengal to be the focus areas for promotional interventions under SHG-BLP during the next four years. Emphasis would be in 127 districts from these resource poor States where less than fifty percent of the potential for promotion of SHGs have been exploited, of which 33 districts are already covered under Women SHG Development Scheme.

- Promotion of Women SHGs in 150 Left Wing Extremism affected and backward districts of the country to be speeded up to cover every rural household in the identified districts within the next two years.

- In all, it is expected that about 20 lakh new SHGs are to be promoted and linked to the banks during this period.

- Convergence with Government Programmes like National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) to maximise benefits to the SHG members.

- Strategic shift from State / District-based planning for SHG-BLP to Block based planning, to address the issue of intra-district imbalances in promotion of SHGs.

- Special schemes to revive dormant SHGs through effective capacity building and hand holding support.

- Initiate additional financial literacy drive at the SHG level to eliminate
over indebtedness at the member-level, especially in high SHG density States.

- Focus on convergence of SHG-BLP and Financial Inclusion (FI) initiatives.
- Priority to shift from promotion of SHGs to provide livelihood opportunities to the SHG members in a calibrated manner through skill building, production optimisation, value chain facilitation and market linkage.
- Community based organizations to be encouraged as the nodal points for promoting livelihood activities of members of SHGs.
- ICT based interventions at primary level (SHGs), promoting institutional level (SHPIs) and at National level

The Community Based Microfinance Organizations (CBMOs), a term coined by Sa-Dhan SHG Task Force, encompass SHGs, Federations, Cooperatives and Self Help Promoting Institutions. In this part, brief facts and observations about CBMOs are presented in order to provide a panoramic view of issues affecting and interventions required with respect to different types of CBMOs. The part has five sections as follows:

- Self Help Group Bank Linkage Programme (SBLP)
- Issues under SHGs and Their Federations
- Self Help Promoting Institutions (SHPIs)
- Livelihoods Promotion through Self Help Groups
- Microfinance through Cooperatives

Analysis of data Progress under Microfinance - Savings of SHGs with Banks Agency during last five year Since 2009-14

- Mean value of the saving through commercial bank under SHG bank linkage programme is 48,441,276, Standard Deviation ($\sigma$) is 12,137,4848 and CAGR of the saving through Commercial under SHG linkage programme is 12.53%

- We observed mean value of the saving through regional rural bank under SHG bank linkage programme is 15,043,404, Standard Deviation ($\sigma$) is 27,224.80074 and CAGR of the saving through Commercial under SHG linkage programme is 8.57%

- In case of Cooperative Bank, Saving amount, Mean value is 12,276,25, and Standard Deviation ($\sigma$)10,365.573 and CAGR of the Cooperative Bank for saving under SHG Bank linkage programme is 1.28%

- Analysis of data related to Saving with various Bank under SHG-Bank linkage Programme depicts the correlation between the Total No. of the
SHGs and Total Saving Amount since 2009. Coefficient of Correlation (r) is used to measures the inter-relationship between variable. The correlations among the variables are determined using SPSS software the value of r (0.10) which shows the positive relationship between the Total No. of the SHGs and the Total Saving amount. Now when we talk about the significance of relationship, the test statistic rejected (p>0.05) which is observed 0.987, it means the microfinance has made impact in India.

Analysis of data Progress under Microfinance – Loan Disbursed to SHGs with Banks Agency during last five year Since 2009-14

- The Mean value of the loan disbursed through commercial bank under SHG bank linkage programme is 1177385.672, Standard Deviation(σ) is 284184.4043 and CAGR of the saving through Commercial under SHG linkage programme is 10.39%

- After analysis mean value of the loan disbursed through regional rural bank under SHG bank linkage programme is 469430.474, Standard Deviation(σ) is 137949.786 and CAGR of the loan disbursed through regional rural bank under SHG linkage programme is 13.54%

- Data analysis of the Loan Disbursed through Cooperative Bank under SHG Bank Linkage Programme, mean value of 155954.394,
Standard Deviation (σ) 13259.23 and CAGR of the loan disbursed under SHG Bank Linkage by cooperative bank is 4.77%

- The correlation between the Total No. of the SHGs and Total Loan Disbursed Amount since 2009. Coefficient of Correlation (r) is used to measures the inter-relationship between variable. r (-.082) which shows the negative relationship between the Total No. of the SHGs and the Total Loan Disbursed amount. Now when we talk about the significance of relationship, the test statistic rejected (p>0.05) which is observed 0.86, it means the microfinance has made impact in India.

Analysis of data Progress under Microfinance – Loan Outstanding to SHGs with Banks Agency during last five year Since2009-14

- The Mean value of the loan outstanding through commercial bank under SHG bank linkage programme is 2473722.286, Standard Deviation (σ) is 371036.5091 and CAGR of the saving through Commercial under SHG linkage programme is 7.82%

- After analysis mean value of the loan outstanding through regional rural bank under SHG bank linkage programme is 875167.836, Standard Deviation (σ) is 205982.2979 and CAGR of the loan outstanding through regional rural bank under SHG linkage programme is 12.45%
Data analysis of the Loan outstanding through Cooperative Bank under SHG Bank Linkage Programme, mean value of 205155.262, Standard Deviation ($\sigma$) 30083.43642 and CAGR of the loan disbursed under SHG Bank Linkage by cooperative bank is 7.5%.

The correlation between the Total No. of the SHGs and Total Loan outstanding Amount since 2009. Coefficient of Correlation (r) is used to measures the inter-relationship between variable. The correlations the value of r (-0.943) which shows the negative relationship between the Total No. of the SHGs and the Total Loan outstanding amount. Now when we talk about the significance of relationship, the test statistic rejected (p>0.05) which is observed 0.16, it means the microfinance has made impact in India.

NPA against the SHG Bank Linkage Programme is 293266.51(lakh) in year 2013-14.

Analysis of data Progress under Microfinance - Bank Loans Disbursed for last five since 2009-14 with MFIs

The Mean value of the loan disbursed through bank to MFIs is 850094.82, Standard Deviation ($\sigma$) is 220439.6179 and CAGR of the loan disbursed to MFI is (-0.845%)

The correlation between the Total No. of the MFIs and Total Loan
Disbursed Amount since 2009. Coefficient of Correlation (r) is used to measures the inter-relationship between variable. The correlations value of r (0.694) which shows the positive relationship between the Total No. of the MFIs and the Total Loan Disbursed amount. Now when we talk about the significance of relationship, the test statistic rejected (p>0.05) which is observed 0.194, it means the microfinance has made impact in India

Progress under Microfinance - Bank Loans outstanding for last five since 2009-14 with MFIs

- The Mean value of the loan outstanding through bank to MFIs is 1401599.8, Standard Deviation (σ) is 180919.78 and CAGR of the loan disbursed to MFI is 3.42%

- The correlation between the Total No. of the MFIs and Total Loan Outstanding Amount since 2009. Coefficient of Correlation (r) is used to measures the inter-relationship between variable. The correlations among the variables, value of r (0.506) which shows the positive relationship between the Total No. of the MFIs and the Total Loan Outstanding amount. Now when we talk about the significance of relationship, the test statistic rejected (p>0.05) which is observed 0.385, which shows significant relations.
Financial Services Future Target of the for Small Business and Low Income households are

(i) provide each Indian resident above the age of 18 with an individual, full-service electronic bank account,

(ii) Set up widely distributed “Electronic Payment Access Points” offering deposit and withdrawal facilities at reasonable cost,

(iii) provide each low-income household convenient access to formally regulated providers that can provide suitable: (a) credit products, (b) investment and deposit products, and (c) insurance and risk management products at a reasonable price, and

(iv) To provide every customer the legally protected right to be offered suitable financial services

Small Banks

- The maximum loan size and investment limit exposure to single/group borrowers/issuers would be restricted to 15 per cent of capital funds.
- Loans and advances of up to Rs 25 lakhs, primarily to micro enterprises, should constitute at least 50 per cent of the loan portfolio.
- For the first three years, 25 per cent of branches should be in unbanked rural areas.
Payments Banks

- Payments Banks can accept demand deposits (only current account and savings accounts). They would initially be restricted to holding a maximum balance of Rs 100,000 per customer. Based on performance, the RBI could enhance this limit.

Progress under Microfinance - Savings of SHGs with Banks Agency during last five years Since 2009-14 in Uttar Pradesh

- Mean value of the saving through bank under SHG bank linkage programme is 36522.938, Standard Deviation(\(\sigma\)) is 6370.271662 and CAGR of the saving through bank under SHG linkage programme is 10.63%

- The correlation between the Total No. of the SHGs and Total Saving Amount since 2009 in Uttar Pradesh. Coefficient of Correlation (r) is used to measures the inter-relationship between variable. The correlations the value of r (-0.424) which shows the negative relationship between the Total No. of the SHGs and the Total Saving amount. Now when we talk about the significance of relationship, the test statistic rejected (p>0.05) which is observed 0.477, it means the microfinance has made impact not only in India but in Uttar Pradesh also.
Progress under Microfinance – Loan Disbursed to SHGs with Banks Agency during last five year Since2009-14 in Uttar Pradesh

- Mean value of the loan disbursed through bank under SHG bank linkage programme is 40993.69, Standard Deviation(σ) is 4482.673 and CAGR of the saving through Commercial under SHG linkage programme is (-4.05%)

- The correlation between the Total No. of the SHGs and Total Loan Disbursed Amount since 2009 in Uttar Pradesh. Coefficient of Correlation (r) is used to measures the inter-relationship between variable. The correlations value of r is 0.613 which shows the positive relationship between the Total No. of the SHGs and the Total Loan Disbursed amount. Now when we talk about the significance of relationship, the test statistic rejected (p>0.05) which is observed 0.271, it means the microfinance has made impact in India as well as in Uttar Pradesh in terms of loan disbursement through Banks.

Progress under Microfinance - Bank Loans outstanding for last five since 2009-14 in Uttar Pradesh

- Mean value of the loan outstanding through bank under SHG bank linkage programme is 153750.82, Standard Deviation(σ) is 66128.74
and CAGR of the loan outstanding SHG linkage programme is 3.435%.

- The correlation between the Total No. of the SHGs and Total Loan outstanding Amount since 2009. Coefficient of Correlation (r) is used to measures the inter-relationship between variable. The correlations among the variables are determined using SPSS software the value of r (-0.861) which shows the negative relationship between the Total No. of the SHGs and the Total Loan outstanding amount. Now when we talk about the significance of relationship, the test statistic rejected (p>0.05) which is observed 0.61, it means the microfinance has made impact in Uttar Pradesh.

- Currently MFIN member organizations consist of 48 of the leading NBFC-MFIs whose combined business constitutes over 90% of the Indian microfinance sector (excluding SHGs).

- Operating across the country’s length and breadth of, the outreach of MFIN member institutions is present in 488 of the 640 districts in India, covering 26 states and 4 UTs.