

Chapter - VI

Summary of Findings of the Study

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Microfinance plays vital role in providing a small credit to the rural people in order to alleviate poverty through ensuring access of banking services to the poor's. The SHG- bank linkage programme made an impressive progress during the last two decades. The programme was launched two decades ago, the number of SHGs linked to Banks showed a decline during 2012-13. Similarly, fresh loans to SHGs have been near stagnant for last few years; though it showed a marginal rise during 2012-13. However, here an attempt is made to present the brief picture of summary of findings of the study.

6.0 Findings of the Study

1. NABARD has been encouraging organization like voluntary agencies, bankers, and socially spirited individuals, other formal and informal entities and also government functionaries to promote and nurture the SHGs.
2. Micro finance has given a great opportunity to the rural poor in India to attain reasonable economic, social -cultural, political empowerment, leading to better living standard and quality of life through supporting financial support.
3. During the year 2000-01, 8009 SHGs were taken credit from different banks, it was in the year 2001-02 amounting were 18,413 and in the year 2009-10 the total 57,975 SHGs were linked by credit.
4. During the year 2000-01 the total loan were sanctioned by banks to SHGs amounting Rs 3475.34 lakhs, it was in the year 2001-02 amounting Rs 7249.5 lakhs and it increased more than 100% over corresponding previous year.

5. A self Help group has given a great opportunity to the rural poor in India to attain a reasonable economic, social and political empowerment.
6. Micro-finance programs emerged as a powerful tool to use of available natural and human resources optimally.
7. The Study found that microfinance ensures access to financial services, including credit to poor people they may able to start or expand a micro-enterprise that will allow them to come out from poverty.
8. The total loan disbursed by different banks like City Union Bank to SHGs amounting Rs 9.92 lakhs, HDFC Bank was given loan to SHGs amounting to Rs. 387 lakhs, ING-Vysya Bank provided loan to SHGs amounting to Rs. 65.26 Lakhs and Karnataka Bank was given loan to SHGs amounting of Rs. 1178.85 lakhs at the end of 2012.
9. As on 2013, 22930 SHGs were having saving bank accounts with Krishna Gramin Bank and outstanding saving amounting to Rs 182.66 lakhs at the end of 2012.
10. A total of 3923 SHGs were having saving bank account with Chiko Kodagu Gramin Bank and outstanding savings amounting to Rs 25.52 lakhs and 17795 SHGs were having saving bank accounts with Pragathi Grameena Bank and the outstanding savings amounting to Rs 1503.41 lakhs at the end of 2012.
11. The total savings were made by SHGs in Visveshvaraya Gramin Bank amounting to Rs 349.55 lakhs from 4754 SHGs and 46542 SHGs were having saving bank account with Karnataka Vikasa Grameena Bank amounting to Rs 2962.00 lakhs at the end of 2012.
12. The total 41378 SHGs were having savings with Cauvery Kalpataru Grameena Bank amounting to Rs 5818.47 lakhs at the end of 2012.

13. Under SGSY scheme SHGs savings was made in Krishna Gramin Bank amounting to Rs 25.91 lakhs, in Chiko Kodagu Gramin Bank amounting to Rs 4.08 lakhs , in Pragathi Grameena Bank amounting to Rs 119.10 lakhs , in Visveshvaraya Gramin Bank amounting to Rs 57.16 lakhs and the total savings was made by SHGs in Karnataka Vikasa Grameena Bank and Cauvery Kalpataru Grameena Bank amounting to Rs 24.12 lakhs each at the end of 2010.
14. Women SHGs savings was made in Krishna Gramin Bank amounting to Rs 286.83 lakhs , in Chiko Kodagu Gramin Bank Rs 6.89 lakhs, in Pragathi Grameena Bank Rs 5421.27 lakhs , in Visveshvaraya Gramin Bank Rs 296.15 lakhs, , in Karnataka Vikasa Grameena Bank Rs 2439.21 lakhs and the total savings was made by womens SHGs in Cauvery Kalpataru Grameena Bank amounting to Rs 4450 lakhs at the end of 2010.
15. The ING-Vysya Bank sanctioned loan to SHGs amounting to Rs 1739 lakhs. The HDFC Bank was given loan to women SHGs amounting to Rs 387.00 lakhs and Karnataka Bank was given loan to women SHGs amounting to Rs 176.46 lakhs at the end of 2010.
16. National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) indicates that the self-help group bank linkage program (SBLP) growth might be in a declining trend both in outreach and loan portfolio.
17. The self help groups (SHGs) outstanding loans was 45.87 billion at the end of March 2010 which represents 8.5 per cent growth over the last year (4.22 million). The volume of outstanding loans was amounting 272.66 billion representing an increase of 20 per cent over the previous year (226.79 billion). The incremental loan outstanding achieved under the SBLP was of the order of

45.87 billion which is lower than the incremental loan outstanding achieved by Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) during 2010.

18. There is a decline in the savings of SHGs in case of RRBs from the last year's (2010) Rs 19,897.5 million to Rs 12,697.7 million (2009), Co-operatives put in a good performance, rising their share of SHGs savings from Rs 7828.8 million (2009) to Rs 14,069.8 million (2010).
19. Southern region's share of SHGs declined to 52.8 percent but still it retained its dominant position. It was decline .2 percent over last year. Western region recorded a marginal increase in share, but other regions had marginally reduced shares. North and northeast regions recorded a decline in absolute number of group that had outstanding loans.
20. The Non-performing Assets (NPAs) of bank against loans to SHGs have gone up from Rs Rs 823.04 crore during 2009-10 (2.94 percent) to Rs 1,474.11 crore as on 31.3.2011 (4.72%). The increase in the NPAs has been reported across the regions and across the agencies.
21. Out of 500 sample respondents, 34 respondents constituting 6.8 % were illiterate, 293 respondents amounting 58.6 % educated up to primary level , 129 respondents constituting 25.8% educated up to high school, 28 respondents constituting 5.6 % educated up to P.U.C and 16 respondents constituting 3.2% completed education up to degree.
22. Among 500 sample respondents 331 respondents constituting 66.2% hail from rural background, 80 respondents constituting 16% belong to urban and 89 respondents constituting 17.8% from semi-urban background.

23. Out of 500 sample respondents, 372 respondents amounting 74.4% belong to Hindu religion, 73 respondents amounting 14.6% belong to Muslim religion and 55 respondents amounting 11% belong to Christian religion.
24. Out of 500 sample respondents, 93 respondents amounting 18.6 %opined that they lead their life through earnings as a labour in agricultural field, 36 respondents amounting 7.2% stated that their occupation is labour other than agriculture, 45 respondents amounting 9% opined that their occupation is business, 246 respondents amounting 49.2% stated that they have own form and 80 respondents amounting 16% opined that they are house wife.
25. Out of 500 sample respondents, 407 respondents amounting 81.4% stated that they were married, 26 respondents amounting 5.2 % stated that they are unmarried and 67 respondents amounting 13.4 % were widow.
26. Out of 500 sample respondents 412 respondents constituting 82.4% belong to nuclear family and 88 respondents constituting 17.6 % belong to joint family.
27. Out of 500 sample respondents, 105 respondents constituting 21 % opined that their family size consists of below 3 members , 331 respondents amounting 66.2 % stated that their family size consists of 4-6 members and 64 respondents amounting 12.8% stated that their family size consists of 7-9 members.
28. Majority of sample respondents (288) amounting 57.6 % opined that their mother tongue is Kannada,
29. Out of 500 sample respondents, 389 respondents amounting 77.8 % opined that their husband is the head of the family, 45 respondents amounting 9% respondents opined that husband's father is family head of the family, 52 respondents amounting 10.4% respondents opined that himself/herself is family head, 10 respondents amounting 2% respondents opined that mother is the

family head and 2 respondents amounting 0.8 % respondents opined that father is the head of the family.

30. Out of 500 sample respondents, 17 respondents amounting 3.4% opined that they are living in Pucca house, 40 respondents amounting 8 % stated that they are living in hut, 421 respondents amounting 84.2% stated that they are living in tiles house and 22 respondents amounting 4.4 % stated that they are living in RCC building.
31. Out of 500 sample respondents , 370 respondents constituting 74 % opined that below 2 members are working in the family , among them 270 respondents amounting 54 % fall under in the income group of below Rs 50,000, 29 respondents constituting 5.8% come under in the income group of Rs. 50,001-1,00,000, 20 respondents constituting 4 % come under in the income group of Rs1,00,001-1,50,000, 35 respondents constituting 7% fall under in the income group of Rs1,50,001-2,00,000 and 26 respondents amounting 5.2% come under in the income group of Rs 2,00,001 and above.
32. Out of 500 sample respondents ,63 respondents fall in the income group of Rs. 50,001-1,00,000, among them 17 respondents fall in the age group of 19-25 years, 10 respondents come under in the age group of 26-30 years, 25 respondents fall in the age group of 31-35 years, 6 respondents belong to age group of 36-45 years, 4 respondents fall in the age group of 46-55 years and 1 respondents come under in the age group of 55 and above years.
33. Out of 500 sample respondents , 293 respondents educated up to primary level, among them 168 respondents fall under in the income group of below Rs. 50,000, 43 respondents come under in the income group of Rs. 50,000-1,00,000, 40 respondents come under in the income group of Rs, 1,00,001-1,50,000, 21

respondents fall under in the income group of Rs, 1,50,001-2,00,000 and 21 respondents fall in the income group of Rs. 2,00,001 and above.

34. Out of 500 sample respondents , 87 respondent amounting 17.4 % opinion that they are spending monthly below Rs 3,000 to meet the family requirement, 179 respondents amounting 35.8% stated that the monthly expenditure of the family is Rs 3000-5000, 38 respondents amounting 7.6 % stated that the monthly expenditure of the family is Rs 5001-7000, 138 respondents amounting 27.6% argues that the monthly expenditure of the family is Rs 7001-9000 and 58 respondents amounting 11.6% opined that the monthly expenditure of the family is Rs 9001 and above
35. Out of 500 sample respondents, 436 respondents amounting 87.2% opined that they have received benefit from the govt. health scheme.
36. Out of 436 sample respondents , 284 respondents amounting 65.1% opined that they have received the benefit under the Yashaswini Yojana Scheme, 22 respondents amounting 5.1% stated that they have received the benefit under the Vajapayee Arogya Shree Yojana Scheme, 70 respondents amounting 16.1% opined that they have received the benefit under the Madilu Yojana Scheme and 60 respondents amounting 13.7% stated that they have received the benefit under the Bhagya Laxmi Yojane scheme.
37. Among sample respondents, 293 respondents amounting 58.6% opined that they come under below poverty line and remaining 207 respondents amounting 41.4 % opined that they do not fall under the below poverty line.
38. Among 293 respondents, 3 respondents fall in the age group of below 18 years, 44 respondents fall in the age group of 19-25 years, 68 respondents fall in the age group of 26-30 years, 100 respondents fall in the age group of 31-35 years,

46 respondents come under in the age group of 36-45 years, 28 respondents fall in the group of 46-55 years and 4 respondents belong to age group of 55 years and above come under below poverty line.

39. 500 respondents opinion that they are spending income for food purpose, among them 148 respondents fall in the income group of below Rs. 50,000, 150 respondents fall in the income group of Rs. 50,001-1,00,000, 80 respondents fall in the income group of Rs. 1,00,001-1,50,000, 72 respondents come under in the income group of 1,50,001-2,00,000 and 50 respondents belong to income group of Rs. 2,00,001 and above.

40. Out of 500 sample respondents, 485 respondents amounting 97% opined that they are using mobile phone.

41. Out of 500 sample respondents, 500 respondents amounting 100% argues that they have cooking device facilities namely gas and wood .

42. 500 sample respondents, 29 respondents stated that their husband not educated, 19 respondents stated that their husband were educated , 117 respondents stated that their husband educated up to primary level , 157 respondents opined that their husband educated up to middle class, 93 respondents argues that their husband educated up to middle class, 58 respondents stated that their husband educated up to intermediary education, 23 respondents stated that their husband educated up to degree and 4 respondents argues that their husband completed education up to post graduation.

43. Out of 500 sample respondents, 93 respondents amounting 18.6% opined that their husband occupation is agricultural labour, 6 respondents amounting 1.2% stated that their husband occupation is non agricultural labour, 244 respondents amounting 48.8% opined that their husband occupation is farmer, 42

respondents amounting 8.4% stated that their husband occupation is business, 18 respondents amounting 3.6% stated that their husband occupation is artisan, 14 respondents amounting 2.8% stated that their husband occupation is government employee , 54 respondents amounting 10.8% opined that their husband occupation is private employee and 29 respondents amounting 5.8% argues that their husband occupation is self employed.

44. Out of 500 sample respondents, 268 respondents amounting 53.6% opined that they have own agricultural land and 232 respondents amounting 46.4% stated that they not have own agricultural land.
45. Out of 268 samples respondents, 23 respondents amounting 8.5 % opined that they have less than 1 acre own agricultural land, 118 respondents amounting 44 % stated that they have 1-2 acre own agricultural land, 86 respondents amounting 32.1 % stated that they have 3-5 acre own agricultural land, 28 respondents amounting 10.5 % opined that they have 6-10 acre own agricultural land, 12 respondents amounting 4.5% stated that they have 11-15 acre own agricultural land and 1 respondents amounting 0.3 % opined that they have 16-20 acre own agricultural land.
46. Out of 500 samples respondents, 252 respondents amounting 50.4 % opined that their group consist of 10-14 members, 206 respondents amounting 41.2 % stated that their group consist of 15-18 members and 42 respondents amounting 8.4 % opined that their group consist of 18 and above.
47. Out of 500 samples respondents, 72 respondents amounting 14.4 % opined that their group belong to both Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes.
48. Out of 500 samples respondents, 92 respondents amounting 18.4 % opined that they joined the SHGs by own , 170 respondents amounting 34 % stated that

they joined the SHGs due to family members advise , 70 respondents amounting 14 % opined that they joined the SHGs due to friends advise , 56 respondents amounting 11.2 % opined that they joined the SHGs due to relatives advise, 44 respondents amounting 8.8 % stated that they joined the SHGs due to N.G.Os advise and 68 respondents amounting 13.6 % argues that they joined the SHGs due to bank staff members advise.

49. Out of 500 samples respondents, 190 respondents amounting 38 % opined that they joined SHGs because of to get loan from banks, 210 respondents amounting 42% stated that they joined SHGs due to promoting savings, 42 respondents amounting 8.4 % stated that they joined SHGs for increases the social status and 58 respondents amounting 11.6 % argues that they joined SHGs because of economic independence.

50. Out of 500 sample respondents, 92 respondents amounting 18.4 % opined that they act as president of SHGs, 155 respondents amounting 31% stated that they act as cashier/secretary of SHGs, 123 respondents amounting 24.6 % opined that they act as an active member of SHGs and 130 respondents amounting 26 % stated that they act as ordinary member of SHGs.

51. Out of 500 samples respondents, 273 respondents amounting 54.6 % opined that they have leadership skill, 78 respondents amounting 15.6 % stated that they have micro planning skills , 79 respondents amounting 15.8 % opined that they have documentation skills and 70 respondents amounting 14 % opined that they have critical decision making skills .

52. Out of 500 samples respondents, 368 respondents amounting 73.6 % opined that SHGs conducting meeting weekly and remaining 132 respondents amounting 26.4 % stated that SHGs conducting meeting fortnightly.

53. Out of 500 samples respondents, 421 respondents amounting 84.2 % opined that the group members call the meeting and remaining 79 respondents amounting 15.8 % stated that NGO staffs call the meeting.
54. Out of 500 samples respondents, 21 respondents amounting 4.2% opined that president decide the agenda of the meeting, 444 respondents amounting 88.8 % stated that majority of members decide the agenda of the meeting, 30 respondents amounting 6% opined that N.G.O staff decide the agenda of the meeting and 05 respondents amounting 0.8% argues that bank staff decide the agenda of the meeting.
55. Out of 500 samples respondents, 463 respondents amounting 92.6% opined that all the members play pivotal role in decision making, 3 respondents amounting 0.6 % stated that president take the decision , 32 respondents amounting 6.4 % opined that N.G.O staff take the decision and 2 respondents amounting 0.4 % stated that the bank staff take the decision.
56. Out of 500 samples respondents, 374 respondents amounting 74.8% opined that the SHG take the decision based on by consensus of members and remaining 126 respondents amounting 25.2 % argues that the SHG take the decision by consultation with NGO facilitator.
57. Out of 500 samples respondents, 116 respondents amounting 23.2% opined that the SHG linkage with NGOs and remaining 384 respondents amounting 76.8% argues that the SHGs not linkage with NGOs.
58. Out of 116 samples respondents, 68 respondents amounting 58.6 % opined that the SHG linkage with SKRDP (Shree Kshetra Dharmasthala Rural Development Project), 39 respondents amounting 33.6% stated that the SHG

linkage with Mahila Vividhoshsa Swa Sahaya Sanga and remaining 9 respondents amounting 7.7 % argues that the SHG linkage with Prerana.

59. Out of 384 samples respondents, 59 respondents amounting 15.3% opined that the SHG not linkage with NGO due to lack of information, 87 respondents amounting 22.6% stated that the SHGs not linkage with NGO due to lack of knowledge, 93 respondents amounting 24.2% opined that the SHG not linkage with NGOs due to lack of training, 31 respondents amounting 8% opined that the SHG not linkage with NGOs due to lack of support and 114 respondents amounting 29.6% argues that the SHGs not linkage with NGOs due to lack of interest.
60. Out of 500 samples respondents, 170 respondents amounting 34% opined that NGO Staff visit to the SHG, 220 respondents amounting 44% stated that the bank officers visit to the SHG and 110 respondents amounting 22 % opined that the both bank and NGO staff visit to the SHG.
61. Out of 500 samples respondents, 479 respondents amounting 95.8 % opined that they have taken loan from the bank and remaining 21 respondents amounting 4 .2% opined that they have not taken loan from the bank.
62. Majority of sample respondents opined that they have adequate awareness about rules and regulation, SHG related records, balance in bank, outstanding loan, total capital of the group, savings of the group, no of members repaid loan, income of group.
63. Out of 500 samples respondents, 70 % sample respondents stated that they have attended confidence building training programme relating to SHGs activities, 60 % sample respondents opined that they have attended orientation programme relating to SHGs activities, 30 % sample respondents stated that they have

attended skill development training relating to SHGs activities, 12% sample respondents argues that they have attended micro enterprise development training relating to SHGs activities, 16% sample respondents stated that they have attended tailoring training , 4% sample respondents stated that they have attended basket weaving training, 3% sample respondents stated that they have stated that they have attended bead making training and 10% sample respondents stated that they have others trainings like candle making, flower decorating, agarabhatti making ,flower nursery , goat forming etc.,

64. Out of 500 samples respondents, 17 respondents amounting 3.4% opined that they have undergone training by NGO. 67 respondents amounting 13.4% stated that they have undergone training by government officials, 235 respondents amounting 47 % opined that they have training by resource people and 181 respondents amounting 36.2 % argues that they have training by bank staff.
65. Out of 500 samples respondents, 389 respondents amounting 77.8% opined that they have loan taken from the bank, 21 respondents amounting 4.2% stated that they have loan taken from the credit institutions , 90 respondents amounting 18 % argues that they have loan taken from the NGOs.
66. Out of 500 samples respondents, 100 % samples respondents opined that they have taken loan due to meet the requirements of emergencies, 60% samples respondents opined that they have taken loan due to low interest rate, 98% samples respondents argues that they have taken loan due to easy procedures and 100% samples respondents opined that they have taken loan due to no formalities.
67. Out of 500 samples respondents, 410 respondents amounting 82% opined that they have submitted loan application to the bank directly and 90 respondents

amounting 18% argues that they have submitted loan application through N.G.O. office.

68. Out of 500 samples respondents, 380 respondents amounting 76% opined that the bank official visit the SHGs in the first month.

69. Out of 500 samples respondents, 50.4% samples respondents opined that they have taken loan for personal purpose, 66% samples respondents stated that they have taken loan for agricultural purpose, 27.2% samples respondents opined that they have taken loan for business purpose, 93.2% samples respondents stated that they have taken loan for education purpose, 92% samples respondents opined that they have taken loan for medical purpose, 100% samples respondents stated that they have taken loan for to meet emergency purpose, 100% samples respondents opined that they have taken loan for payment of old loan, 10% samples respondents stated that they have taken loan for marriage purpose, 29.4% samples respondents opined that they have taken loan for renovation of house, 16.8% samples respondents stated that they have taken loan for animal husbandry purpose, 30.4% samples respondents opined that they have taken loan for income generating activity purposes and 6.8% samples respondents argues that they have taken loan for festivals purpose.

70. Out of 500 samples respondents, 62 respondents amounting 12.4% opined that they have difficulty in getting the loan from the bank and remaining 438 respondents amounting 87.6% argues that they do not have difficulty in getting the loan from bank.

71. Out of 62 samples respondents, 20 respondents amounting 32.25 % stated that officials have indifferent attitude while sanctioning the loan and 42 respondents

amounting 67.74 % argues that they have difficulty in providing required documents while availing the loan to the bank.

72. Out of 500 samples respondents, 53 respondents amounting 10.6% opined that they have problem to repayment of loan and remaining 447 respondents amounting 89.4 % stated that they have no problem for repayment of loan.
73. Out of 53 samples respondents, 03 respondents amounting 5.6% opined that they have health/illness problem for non repayment of loan, 23 respondents amounting 43.39% stated that they have lack of co-operation from husband for non repayment of loan, 01 respondents amounting 1.8% opined that they have lack of interest for non repayment of loan and 26 respondents amounting 49.2% argues that they have lack of income and savings for non repayment of loan.
74. Out of 500 samples respondents, 240 respondents amounting 48% opined that they have taken loan amounting below Rs 10,00 per year, 192 respondents amounting 38.4% opined that they have taken loan amounting Rs 10,000-20,000 per year, 34 respondents amounting 6.8 % stated that they have taken loan amounting Rs 20,001-50,000 per year, 26 respondents amounting 5.2% opined that they have taken loan amounting Rs 50,001-80,000 per year and 08 respondents amounting 2% argues that they have taken loan amounting Rs 80,001 and above per year.
75. Out of 500 samples respondents, 485 respondents amounting 97% opined that they have repaid loan on time to the bank and remaining 15 respondents amounting 3 % argues that they have repaid loan to the bank after due date.
76. Out of 500 samples respondents, 4 respondents amounting 0.8% opined that they have repaid loan amounting below Rs 1,000 per year , 170 respondents amounting 34% stated that they have loan repaid amounting Rs 5,000-10,000

per year, 148 respondents amounting 29.6% opined that they have loan repaid amounting Rs 10,001-15,000 per year, 68 respondents amounting 13.6% stated that they have loan repaid amounting Rs 15,001-20,000 per year, 82 respondents amounting 16.4 % opined that they have loan repaid amounting Rs 20,001-30,000 per year and 28 respondents amounting 5.6 % argues that they have loan repaid amounting Rs 30,000 and above per year.

77. Out of 500 samples respondents, 265 respondents amounting 53 % opined that their repayment period to SHG is less than one year, 180 respondents amounting 36 % stated that their repayment period to SHG is 1-2 years, 38 respondents amounting 7.6 % opined that their repayment period to SHG is 2-4 years and 17 respondents amounting 3.4 % argues that their repayment period to SHG is 4-6 years.

78. Out of 500 samples respondents, 106 respondents amounting 21.2 % opined that they have repaid the loan once in a week, 86 respondents amounting 17.2 % stated that they have repaid the loan once in a month , 26 respondents amounting 5.2 % opined that they have repaid the loan once in a three months, 92 respondents amounting 18.4 % stated that they have repay the loan once in a six months and 190 respondents amounting 38 % argues that they have repay the loan once in a year.

79. Out of 500 samples respondents, 2 respondents amounting 0.4 % opined that they have to pay still loan below Rs1000, 81 respondents amounting 16.2 % stated that unpaid loan amounting is Rs 1,001-5000, 170 respondents amounting 34 % opined that unpaid loan amount is Rs 5,001-10,000, 175 respondents amounting 35 % stated that the unpaid loan amounting is Rs 10,001-15,000, 43 respondents amounting 8.6 % opined that the unpaid loan

amount is Rs 15,001-20,000, 21 respondents amounting 4.2 % opined that the unpaid loan amount is Rs 20.001- 30,000 and 8 respondents amounting 1.6 % argues that the unpaid loan amount is Rs 30,000 and above.

80. Out of 500 samples respondents, 33 respondents amounting 6.6 % opined that they have problems for repayment of loan and remaining 467 respondents amounting 93 .4 % opined that they do not have any problems for repayment of loan.

81. Out of 33 samples respondents, 2 respondents amounting 6.1 % opined that they have lack of awareness for payment of loan , 24 respondents amounting 72.7 % stated that they have low level of income for payment of loan and 07 respondents amounting 21.2 % argues that they have no co-operation from husband for payment of loan.

82. Among 500 sample respondents 70.4% sample respondents opined that they have saving for social security purpose, 23.6% sample respondents stated that they have saving for .their kids marriage purpose, 85% sample respondents opined that they have saving for food security purpose, 98% sample respondents stated that they have saving for social emergencies purpose, 96.8% sample respondents opined that they have saving for social education purpose, 82.4% sample respondents stated that they have saving for agricultural purpose, 91.6% sample respondents opined that they have saving for hospital purpose, 13.2% sample respondents stated that they have saving for assets building purpose , 44 % sample respondents stated that they have saving for celebrating festivals purpose and 66% sample respondents argues that they have saving for assets building purpose.

83. Out of 500 samples respondents, 50 respondents amounting 10 % opined that they have saving from own earned money, 84 respondents amounting 16.8 % stated that they have saving from husband's income and 366 respondents amounting 73.2% opined that they have saving from both own income and husband's income.
84. Out of 500 samples respondents, 285 respondents amounting 57 % opined that they have saved money other than SHG and remaining 215 respondents amounting 43 % opined that they have not saved money other than SHG.
85. Out of 285 samples respondents, 65 respondents amounting 22.8 % opined that they have saved money in bank, 84 respondents amounting 29.4 % opined that they have saved money in post office, 94 respondents amounting 32.9 % opined that they have saved money in insurance, 24 respondents amounting 8.9 % opined that they have saved money in both bank and post office and 18 respondents amounting 6.4 % opined that they have saved money in bank, post office and insurance.
86. Out of 500 samples respondents, 50 respondents amounting 10 % opined that the monthly income of sample SHGs members is highly increased after joining SHGs, 417 respondents amounting 83.4 % stated that their monthly income increased after joining SHGs as compared to earlier income and 33 respondents amounting 6.6 % argues that their monthly income neither increase nor decrease after joining SHGs.
87. Out of 500 samples respondents, 86 respondents amounting 17.2 % opined that their monthly expenditure highly increased after joining SHGs, 280 respondents amounting 56 % stated that their monthly expenditure increased after joining

SHGs and 134 respondents amounting 26.8 % argues that their monthly expenditure neither increase nor decrease after joining SHGs.

88. Out of 500 samples respondents, 65 respondents opined that they have engaged in production of product and remaining 435 respondents opined that they have not producing any product.
89. Out of 65 samples respondents, 8 respondents amounting 12.3% opined that they are producing dairy product, 10 respondents amounting 15.4% stated that that they are preparing agarabatti , 3 respondents amounting 4.6% opined that that they are engaged in preparation of pikkals, 6 respondents amounting 9.2 % stated that they are producing homemade food items, 2 respondents amounting 3.1% opined that they are engaged in preparation of candle, 2 respondents amounting 3.1% stated that they are producing beedi, 5 respondents amounting 7.7 % opined that they are producing fisheries related product, 5 respondents amounting 7.7% stated that they are engaging in tailoring business, 6 respondents amounting 9. 2% argues that they are engaging in flower nursery , 3 respondents amounting 4.6 % stated that they are engaging in goat forming for market , 5 respondents amounting 7.7% opined that they are involved in poultry forming, 2 respondents amounting 3.1% stated that they are engaging honeybee forming, 3 respondents amounting 4.6 % opined that they are producing beedi and 5 respondents amounting 7.7% argues that they are producing betel leaves.
90. Among sample respondents 289 fall under the income group of Below Rs. 50,000, among them 29(10.1%) respondents stated that they are engaged in production of products and remaining 260(89.9%) respondents not engaged in production of any products.

91. Out of 500 samples respondents, 65 respondents amounting 13 % opined that the SHGs products avail readymade market and remaining 435 respondents amounting 87 % argues that they do not have readymade market for SHGs products.
92. Out of 65 samples respondents, 17 respondents amounting 26.2 % opined that they have local readymade market for sale of products and remaining 48 respondents amounting 73.8 % argues that they have regional market for sale of their products.
93. Out of 500 samples respondents, 65 respondents amounting 13 % opined that they have linkages with marketing agencies/co-operative bodies for sale of the products and remaining 435 respondents amounting 87 % argues that they do not have linkages with marketing agencies/co-operative bodies for sale of the products.
94. Among 65 respondents, 35 respondents stated that they linked with marketing agencies/co-operative bodies for sale of the products and reaming 30 respondents amounting 46.1% argues that the purpose behind the linkages is for production of products.
95. Among 65 respondents 35 respondents stated that they linked with marketing agencies/co-operative bodies for sale of the products ,among them 1 respondents were illiterate, 24 respondents educated up to primary level, 8 respondents educated up to high school and 2 respondents educated up to P.U.C .30 respondents amounting 46.1% argues that the purpose behind the linkages with co-operative society is for production of product, among them 1 respondents were illiterate, 22 respondents educated up to primary level, 4

respondents educated up to high school and 3 respondents educated up to P.U.C.

96. Out of 65 samples respondents, 25 respondents argues that they are selling their products on their own, 8 respondents opined that they are selling their products through government department, 16 respondents stated that they are selling their products in exhibitions, 12 respondents argue that they are selling their products through NGOs and 4 respondents opined that they are selling their products through marketing agencies.

97. Out of 500 samples respondents, 39 respondents amounting 7.8 % opined that their annual turnover is below Rs 25,000, 154 respondents amounting 30.8 % stated that their annual turnover is Rs 25,000-35,000, 138 respondents amounting 27 .6 % opined that their annual turnover is Rs 35,001-45,000 , 94 respondents amounting 18.8 % stated that their annual turnover is Rs 45,001-55,000 and 75 respondents amounting 15 % argues that their annual turnover is Rs 55,001 & above.

98. Out of 500 samples respondents, 78 respondents opined that their annual earnings is below Rs 20,000, 202 respondents stated that their annual earnings is Rs 20,000-30,000, 161 respondents argues that their annual earnings is Rs 30,001-40,000, 30 respondents opined that their annual earnings is Rs 40,001-50,000, 21 respondents stated that their annual earnings is Rs 50,001-60,000 and 08 respondents argues that their annual earnings is Rs 60,001 & above.

99. Out of 500 samples respondents, 120(24%) respondents stated that after joining SHGs, they are able to highly increased their confidence, 356(71.2%) respondents stated that after joining SHGs, self confidence just increased and the

remaining 24(4.8%) argues that after joining SHGs, self confidence neither increase nor decrease.

100. Out of 500 samples respondents, 59(11.8%) respondents opined that after joining SHGs, credit availability are highly increased, 398(79.6%) respondents argues that after joining SHGs, credit availability are increased and remaining 43(8.6%) respondents stated that after joining SHGs, credit availability are neither increase nor decrease.

101. Out of 500 samples respondents, 86(17.2%) respondents opined that after joining SHGs, marketing skills are highly increased, 357(71.4%) respondents argues that after joining SHGs, marketing skills are increased and remaining 57(11.4%) respondents stated that after joining SHGs, marketing skills neither increase nor decrease.

102. Out of 500 samples respondents, 55(11%) respondents opined that after joining SHGs, participation in political activities highly increased, 358(71.6%) respondents argues that after joining SHGs, participation in political activities increased and remaining 87(17.4%) respondents stated that after joining SHGs, participation in political activities neither increase nor decrease.

103. Out of 500 samples respondents, 110(22%) respondents opined that after joining SHGs, communication skills highly increased, 375(75%) respondents argues that after joining SHGs, communication skills increased and remaining 15(3%) respondents stated that after joining SHGs, communication skills neither increase nor decrease.

104. Among 500 samples respondents 368 respondents opined that they are facing problems in performing the S.H.Gs activities, among them 235 respondents amounting 47 % belong to rural background, 64 respondents amounting 13

% stated that they belong to urban background and 69 respondents amounting 14 % belong to semi urban background.

105. Among 368 samples respondents 52 (41%) respondents opined that they are facing the operational difficulties in marketing of goods, among them 96(26%) respondents belong to rural background, 24(7%) respondents fall under urban background and 32(8%) respondents belong to semi urban background.

106. Out of 500 samples respondents, 310(62%) respondents stated that they have low level of self confidence about SHGs activities, 162(32.4%)respondents argues that they have very low level of self confidence about SHG s activities , 28 (5.6%) respondents opined that they have moderate self confidence about SHGs activities.

107. Out of 500 samples respondents, 24(4.8%) respondents stated that knowledge about product planning relating to SHGs product is low 278(55.6%)respondents argues that the knowledge about product planning relating to SHGs product is very low and remaining 198(39.6%)respondents expressed their opinion about product planning relating to SHGs product is moderate.

108. Out of 500 samples respondents, 218(43.6%) respondents stated that the credit sources are low, 248(50%)respondents argues that the credit sources available to SHGs are very low and 34(6.8%)respondents opined that the availability of credit sources are moderate.

109. Out of 500 samples respondents, 142(28.4%) respondents stated that the government support relating to is SHGs activities low, 280(56%)respondents argues that the government support is very low relating to SHGS activities and

remaining 78(15.6%)respondents opined that the government support relating to SHGs activities are moderate.

110. In order to understand the psychological well being of the SHGs member the study has taken different factors like self-confidence, awareness on children education, awareness on health service, awareness about sanitation facility, awareness on food nutrition, family planning awareness and interaction with outsiders . As regard to the above cited hypotheses the study has been adopted t-test and the calculated value of t-test is greater than table value in all cases . Hence the null hypotheses were rejected

6.1 Suggestions and Conclusions

In the light of the findings the study, the following suggestion have been made.

1. Growth of the SHGs has been rapid over a period of time; it was observed by NABARD however, the proliferation of the SHGs has not been uniform throughout the India. In view of this, it is suggested that the appropriate policy measures should be frame by the state government and central government.
2. The government should give directions to concerned departments and agencies to give priority and preference to develop the SHGs. Since most of the SHGs members are illiterate and they have lack of confidence about SHGs activities, hence, the concerned department provides all support to members, it may help them to undertake economic activities.
3. Lot of scope for development of micro-finance in India since there is an enormous demand for financial services in this sector. In view of this there is an urgent needed to enacting fresh legislation or appropriate amendments in the existing legislation related to micro financial institutions to protect the interest of SHGs.

4. Microfinance plays vital role in uplifting the rural poor women's therefore, there is an urgent needed adequate regulation for micro-financial services. It helps in long-term sustainability. The interests of small savers, ensuring proper terms of credit, instilling financial discipline and having a proper reporting and supervision system must be put in place. Regulation and supervision ensures that micro-financing organizations are run prudently and cases of poor people losing their money due to fund or incompetence are minimized.
5. The RBI, SIDBI, NABARD and other organizations should frame proper mechanism to monitoring, supervision, direction, appraisal and evaluation of such institution including self help promotion institutions. This may help to the SHGs to improve the performance in all respects.
6. In order to protect the interests of small savers, banking institution should ensure proper terms of credit, instilling financial discipline and having a proper reporting and supervision system.
7. Out of 500 sample respondents 80(16%) and 89(17.8%) respondents belong to urban and semi-urban background. From this, it is clear that, urban and semi-urban background respondents are backward as compared to rural background respondents in respect of taking part in SHGs activities. In view of this, it is suggested that, the government and non-government organization should create awareness among urban and semi-urban people about relevance of SHGs. It may help them to improve the economic status and lead the life independently.
8. Out of 500 sample respondents 293 (58.6%) respondents not having higher level of education, it means they have completed primary level of education. From this, it is clear that, low level educational back ground respondents have less awareness about SHGs activities. In view of this, it is suggested that the NGOs and banking

authority should educated properly about the role of SHGs and activities among illiterates and less educated people.

9. Out of 500 samples respondents, 80 (16%) respondents opined that they are house wife. From this, it is clear that the socioeconomic conditions of the SHGs members are not so good. In view of this, it suggested that bank should motivate them and provide loan to them immediately to start the own business.
10. Out of 500 samples respondents, 384 (76.8%) respondents argues that the SHGs not having linkage with NGOs. From this, it is clear that, NGOs not have linkages with SHGs members. In view of this, it is suggested that proper steps should be taken to improve the linkages between SHGs and NGOs.
11. Among the sample respondents some of them has taken loan other than productive purposes like, purchase of jewellery, household expenses, marriage, festivals , hospital, medical, education etc.. In view of this it is suggested that the members of SHGs should not raise loan for other than productive purposes.
12. Out of 500 samples respondents, 435(87%) respondents opined that they are not producing any product. From this, it is clear that, most of the sample respondents have not producing any product. Moreover they do not have adequate idea about production of product. In view of this it is suggested that NGOs and other voluntary organization should provide training to SHGs about production of product from the professional management agencies in order to ascertain the appropriate types of product to be produce by SHG members.
13. Out of 500 samples respondents, 435 (87 %) respondents argue that they do not have readymade market for sale of SHGs products. From this, it is clear that, most of the sample respondents opined that they are facing the problems of marketing network. In view of this it is suggested that the strong marketing network is

mandatory that required for effective and proper marketing of products and services of micro enterprises linked SHGs. SHGs need marketing support and to develop institutional capacity to handle marketing activities independently. Moreover government should set-up SHG market in prominent place for sale of SHG products. In addition to that government should arrange periodical exhibitions/ trade fairs at block-level, local level, regional level, national level to be organized to display the SHGs products.

14. In the study area majority of the respondents not having entrepreneurial related training. In view of this it is suggested that, there is an urgent need to provide appropriate entrepreneurial related training to SHGs members like EDPs and work related training courses should be organized for the benefit of members. The training should be provided in specific areas such as decision-making, accounts keeping, leadership skills, planning skill, technical skill, marketing linkages skill, money management skill, self employment skill and communication skills etc.
15. Out of 500 samples respondents, 374 (74.8%) respondents opined that the SHG take the decision based on consent of members. From this, it is clear that, the decision taken by SHGs is not a scientific one hence it is suggested that, the members of the group should make the SWOT of organization and product; it may provide relevant information to take appropriate decision.
16. Out of 500 samples respondents, 215 (43 %) respondents opined that they have not saved money other than SHG. From this, it is clear that, the SHGs members only saved money in SHGs, but they do not save any money in other than SHGs. In view of this, it is suggested that, the members of SHGs should save their money in other than SHGs.

17. Out of 500 samples respondents, 62 (12.4%) respondents opined that they have difficulty in getting the loan from the bank. It is not so good to encourage the poor people to start their own economic activities. In view of this, it is suggested that, the bank should ensure to SHGs members adequate loan on time.
18. Out of 62 samples respondents, 42 (67.74 %) respondents argue that they have difficulty in providing required documents while availing the loan from the bank. From this, it is clear that, they have difficulty in providing required documents to get the loan from the bank. Moreover the SHGs members have to provide like guarantee of N.G.Os, bank deposit, savings of SHGs etc. Therefore it is suggested that, the bank should simplify the bank procedure relating to sanction of loan, it may help SHGs to get required loan on time.
19. Out of 62 samples respondents, 20 (32.25 %) respondents stated that they have indifferent attitude of officials while sanctioning the loan. From this, it is clear that, the sample respondents opined that some bankers' shows an indifferent attitude while sanctioning the loan. In view of this, it is suggested that, necessary steps should be taken to change the attitude of bankers with regards to sanctioning of loan to SHGs.
20. Out of 500 samples respondents, 240 (48%) opined that they have taken loan amounting below Rs 10,000. From this, it is clear that, the amount of micro- credit loans is too small to make a dent in poverty alleviation and growth. Therefore it is suggested that, micro-credit should be raised and the loan products should suit client's needs. The determination of the loans in the area under study is largely depends on the amount of deposits kept in the bank. Since, the SHGs having low bank deposits, they do not get big loans. The amount sanctioned is often

inadequate for economic viability of the group members. Especially, the new SHGs do not get better loans. So they do not involve in income-generating activities.

21. Out of 500 samples respondents, 293 (58.6%) respondents opined that they come under below poverty line . From this, it is clear that, most of the SHGs members hail from poor families. Despites, the vast network of bank branches in the study area, poor women are unable to access formal credit. They need credit to meet social obligation and to imitate small income generating activities and to buy agricultural inputs. In view of this, it is suggested that, accelerating micro -finance programme in this areas do provide access to credit for the poor, enable them to undertake income-generating activities. This will lead to gradual improvement in the quality of their life and builds self- confidence in members.
22. Out of 500 samples respondents, 64 respondents amounting 12.8 % opined that they do not received any benefit from the govt. health scheme. From this, it is clear that, the sample respondents unaware about Govt. policies and programme . Knowledge and awareness is the powerful tool which give the women a séance of power and freedom. Hence it is suggested that the NGOs and government organization should ensures need based training and awareness programme to SHGs members, it may help to get the benefit of government schemes
23. SHG should always maintain transparency in every activity it may help to meet the objective of the group.
24. The SHG always consult other members before taking policy decisions because more than one mind is better than single mind moreover it helping to understand each other and it facilitates smooth running of group activities.

25. The self-help group should properly repayment of loan is must it helps to bank as well as self-help groups to under-take further economic actives.
26. Out of 500 samples respondents, 120(24%) respondents stated that after joining SHGs, they are able to highly increased their confidence, 356(71.2%) respondents stated that after joining SHGs, self confidence just increase and 24(4.8%) argues that after joining SHGs, self confidence neither increase nor decrease. Thus it is clear that from the above 24 respondents opined that after joining SHGs their self confidence neither increase nor decrease, hence it is suggested that, these members have to improve their confidence and ability to get the benefit of SHGs.
27. Among sample respondents 43(8.6%) respondents stated that after joining SHGs, credit availability neither increased nor decreased. From this, it is clear that after formation of group the availability of credit is neither increased nor decrease. In view of this , it is suggested that , the bank, govt. and N.G.Os organization should help to SHGs members to access credit , undertake income generating activities and in turn the member able to economically improved and they are able to make improvement like asset building , improve the individual income , reduction of poverty etc.
28. Knowledge and awareness is the powerful tool; which give the women a séance of power and freedom. Hence the women should try to aware of the policies and programmes of government relating to SHGs.
29. Timely release of loan to the self-helps groups is important and it helps to undertake the productive actives with full of confidence
30. Most of the SHG members were illiterate and they have lack of adequate knowledge about opportunity of SHG and inadequate knowledge to undertake

productive activities. Hence the member of SHG required adequate training to undertake productive activities in their interested area.

31. The members of the SHGs should be more active, enthusiastic and dynamic to mobilize their savings by group actions. In this process NGOs should act as facilitators and motivators.
32. Meetings and seminars may be organized where the members will get a chance to exchange their views and be able to develop their group strength by interactions.
33. Government through the panchayat could provide training of the group member in producing consumable goods. The products of the group could be marketed in the town area by providing rent-free government buildings.
34. Most of the sample respondents' occupation is cooli and they have been working as house wife. It speaks that the socioeconomic condition of the SHGs members are not so good. In view of this it suggests that bank should motivate them and provide loan to them to start their own business.
35. The SHGs entrepreneurs face the problems of marketing the product produced by them. The government may take necessary steps to market the SHGs products through public distribution system.
36. Periodical exhibitions at block-level may be organized where the products of SHGs can be displayed.
37. The office bearers managing the group should be given nominal financial benefits, which will enable them to be more involved in the activities of the group.
38. Active intervention by district administration, professional bodies and voluntary organizations is precondition for the successful conception of micro enterprises in terms of skill training, designing products, providing new technology and access to market.

39. Out of 500 samples respondents, 142(28.4%) respondents stated that the government support relating to SHGs is low. In view of this it is suggested that the central government and state government should formulate the policies which are facilitates to SHGs to undertake economic activities, marketing activates and it also helps to rural women to take active part in political activities.
40. Out of 500 samples respondents, 218(43.6%) respondents stated that the credit sources are low. Thus, it is clear that from the above nearly 44% of the sample respondents complain that they do not have adequate credit facilities. Hence it is suggested that the private and public bank should liberalize the banking policies that are facilitates to provide more credit to SHGs. It may turn to women empowerment.
41. Among 368 samples respondents 52 (41%) respondents opined that they are facing the operational difficulties in marketing of goods. From this it is clear that, most of the sample respondents felt that they are facing operational difficulties in marketing of sale of goods. Hence it is suggested that the N.G.Os and government authority should interfere in this regard in order to overcome the operational difficulties of SHGs members relating of marketing of goods and services.
42. Among 500 samples respondents 368 respondents opined that they are facing problems in performing the S.H.Gs activities. Thus it clear that from the above most of the SHGs are not performing the SHGs function effectively due to many reasons such as lack of education, lack of awareness among SHGs members about SHGs activates, lack of co-operation among SHGs member and lack of vision. In view of this it is suggested that the voluntary organization should take interest in this regard to overcome the problems of SHGs members by organizing awareness and training programme.

43. Out of 500 samples respondents, 15(3%) respondents stated that after joining SHGs, neither communication skills neither increase nor decrease. Thus it is clear that from the above, 3% of respondents argue that after joining SHGs the communication skill neither increased nor decrease. This is not good for SHGs members and SHGs. Hence it is suggested that the SHGs members have to take interest and attend the communication related training programme. Which may helps SHG members to improve the communication skill.
44. Out of 500 samples respondents, 87(17.4%) respondents stated that after joining SHGs, participation in political activities neither increase nor decrease. Thus it is clear that from the above the political empowerment of women is possible through participation in political activates. Hence it is suggested that the SHGs members should not agitate to take participation in political activates, it may helps to SHGs members to know what are the schemes avail for SHGs.
45. Most of the sample respondents opined that there is a political interference in SHGs formation. Thus it is clear that from the above, the political peoples are encouraging the poor peoples to form the SHGs for their own benefit not for protect the SHGs members. In view of this it is suggested that the people of the society should not form SHGs based on political motivation.
46. Most of the SHGs members complain that there is middle man interference between SHGs and bank. In view of this is recommended that the bank authority should not allowed the middleman it may help to SHGs members to get the loan amount as it is from the bank.