

Growth and Trends of Banks in Supporting the Self-Help Groups of West Bengal

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Abstract

Microfinance has become an important term in many countries especially developing countries like India. National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) have primarily initiated in India with the purpose to provide credit or loans assistance to poor people especially those who are below poverty lines, so as to improve their standard of living and income levels. Microfinance through Self Help Group-Bank Linkage Programme (SHGs-BLP) model has been initiated to embolden thousands of rural people, especially women so that they too can contribute to their families wellbeing by spending money for the family and future savings and hence empowering them. The need for doing this study is to observe the present status of banks to support the Self-Help Groups of West Bengal. This study makes a modest attempt to represent the 'growth and trends of banks in supporting the SHGs' by way of microfinance for the poor people. The objectives of the study are to examine the current status of savings made by SHGs and WSHGs with commercial banks, regional rural banks, and cooperative banks and loans disbursed to SHGs and WSHGs by respective banks in the last ten years. For this study, secondary data was used which was collected from NABARD reports on 'Status of Microfinance in India' for the last 10 years from 2009-10 to 2018-19, and also descriptive statistics has been used to analyze the data. The results revealed that there is an increase in savings and also in loan disbursement irrespective of the types of banks but reported a fluctuating growth rate in the last 10 years in both the cases.

Keywords: Microfinance, SHGs & WSHGs, Savings, Loan Disbursement, West Bengal.

INTRODUCTION:

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY:

The role of banking as a microfinance has emerged as an independent branch of study, a development procedure, an industry for improvement and a resolution in recent years especially in developing countries like India. As per the survey it was reported that almost 60% of India's population is statistically unbanked and out of the banked population nearby 15% are account holders and aware of credit facilities (<https://www.rbi.org.in/>). In such a situation the concept of microfinance acted as a source of relief for many poor people.

Microfinance is considered as one of the just and sustainable solutions to mitigate widespread poverty of a country by providing finance to the poor people for carrying out productive activities and several projects, hence in turn which will generate economic surplus and in turn promotes small savings for investments and also leads to empower women (Ghosh 2012).

NABARD have launched the concept of SHGs-BLP to fill the gap in the financial network and distribution of banking activities to the poor section of our country (Tripathi 2014). As it is well known fact that West Bengal is one of the most important states in the Eastern Region in respect of SHG-Bank linkage programme (Bera 2011), microfinance plays crucial role in the lives of the poor people. Their standard of living,

employment and socio-economic largely gets influenced especially women (Basu 2006). Very few studies rigorously examine the link between microfinance and women's empowerment so the present paper tries to study the role of banks to observe how it supports the SHGs- bank Linkage Programme with Special reference to West Bengal. The aim of the study is to present the status of savings made and loans disbursed to SHGs and WSHGs by different banks i.e. commercial banks, regional banks and rural banks with reference to the last 10 years.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

The Self-Help Groups-Bank Linkage Program introduced by NABARD in the year 1992 was an innovative idea to help those sections of the society who belong to the below poverty level in India. To make success of the NABARD's initiative banks were the main weapon. The instruments of microfinance that will reach to the poor section of the country are through the banks i.e. through commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperative banks. So, it was very important to know how those banks have gained the faith to collect the savings of the poor section or how they have helped those by giving credit for their well-being. For this reason the study was a modest attempt to show the trend of growth in savings and loan disbursement made by the different banks through SHGs-BLP.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

The initiative taken by NABARD in the year 1992 for the poor section of our country via SHGs-BLP (Self-Help Groups-Bank Linkage Program) has immense importance for the betterment of standard of living of them (Srikanth 2019). In this regard, banks have a main role to play for getting a success of the initiative taken by NABARD. So, it was very important to know how the banks have gained faith of the poor section in connection to savings, credit facility, and insurance and so on. Hence, our study tried to perceive the role of banks in supporting the SHGs in the state of West Bengal, India.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

In India there are many villages where people are impecunious to feed their families and can't

afford to give proper education to their children for a better future. But, the initiative took by NABARD in 1992 i.e. the SHGs-BLP, through which these primary needs are now become fulfilled by the poor section through micro loan which doesn't require any mortgage. Some research have conducted by (Rao 2010) (Venkataramany and Bhasin 2011) (Srikanth 2019) have figure out that through SHGs-BLP the standard of living have increased as compared to past in the form of poverty alleviation.

The facility of taking credit from banking sectors not only helps to secure life of own and increases the standard of living but also secure the life of the dependent and again to carrying out of education of their children. Evidences from the previous studies conducted by (Gaiha and Nandhi 2008), (Venkataramany and Bhasin 2011) who have tried to analyse the benefits of microfinance through self - help groups based on survey in villages of India. It was also noted that loans taken were largely used for child's education and subsequently reduces child labour and child mortality.

Again, after meeting the goal of getting a better standard of living and securing the dependent's education, microfinance also helped to increase production, thus improved the economic growth and subsequently enhanced the employment. Specially, the women were benefitted the most by taking micro credit for doing some work independently to continue their livelihood. Many researchers like (Sarmah 2014), (Bera 2011), (Ghosh 2012) (Swain and Wallentin 2009) have shown in their work that taking micro credit from banks and implementation of it in the different work field generated increased production, enhanced the economic growth and generated employment to the nation.

Moreover, Swami Vivekananda said that "*as bird cannot fly on one wing no society can make progress unless its women too join in all activities*". Through the development of women the complete development of a country can be achieved. With a view to this *mantra* Swami Vivekananda, some researchers (Gaiha and Nandhi 2008), (Swain and Wallentin 2009), (Ghosh 2012) (Pillai 2015) (Narang 2012), have found that as the SHGs-BLP was

mainly focused on the poor women group of the country; thus it helped the women to empower themselves through the accessibility of banking activities and getting loan from banks and doing their choice of work. It has been believed that, micro finance can help to boost the economy equality as there is a strong interconnection in financial power, poverty and Women.

Lastly, but not the list, the important role of implementing the program i.e. SHGs-BLP by NABARD was to increase the economic condition of the poor people in the village by increasing their income. Many research papers have shown that the goal of NABARD through SHGs-BLP has somewhat fulfilled. Research papers of (Sarmah 2014), (Ghosh2012) , (Bera 2011).

RESEARCH GAP:

After reviewing the literatures on this area we have observed that, the benefits of microfinance through SHGs-BLP has been showed in many areas of the world but there are no studies which have been conducted with respect to growth and trend of banks in supporting the SHGs in the state of West Bengal. In this backdrop, we have attempted to make a study on “Growth and Trends of Banks in Supporting the Self-Help Groups of West Bengal”.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

In the view of the above, the study tries to answer the following key research questions:-

1. What is the present status of microfinance in West Bengal?
2. What is the trend of growth rate in savings made by the SHGs and WSHGs in banks during the last 10 years?
3. What is the trend of growth rate in loans disbursed by banks to SHGs and WSHGs during the last 10 year?

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To know the present status of microfinance in West Bengal.
2. To examine the trend of growth rate in savings made by the SHGs and WSHGs in banks during the last 10 years.
3. To examine the trend of growth rate

in loans disbursed by banks to SHGs and WSHGs during the last 10 years.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This part of research shows in details about how the research has been conducted and how the analysis has been performed. After the literature survey it was found that very few studies have been done on how the banks have gained the faith of the poor people and how much it could generate credit to the poor section of West Bengal.

For showing the banks' role in assembling the savings of poor individuals and giving credit to them this study considers the state of West Bengal purposively. There are three category of banks which are connected to perform and act as a success of SHGs-BLP namely 'Commercial Banks', 'Regional Rural Banks' and Cooperative Banks'. So, we have analysed the records of these three kinds of banks for meeting the objectives of this study. By using convenient sampling technique we have considered only last 10 year's data for the analysis purpose. Furthermore, the records of the banks have been collected from the report issued by NABARD called “*Status of Microfinance in India*” and also newspapers and other journal articles have been used for conducting the research. Descriptive research design has been followed and for executing the analysis of data the study used Microsoft Excel and SPSS 25.

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS:

In this section, this paper will analyse the data which has been collected from the annual report of NABARD on “*Status of Microfinance in India*” for getting the outcomes of the above said questions. This section carries four tables and twelve charts showing the savings done by the SHGs and WSHGs with different kind of banks and the loans disbursed by these banks to the SHGs and WSHGs in the state of West Bengal from the year 2009-10 to 2018- 19.

Table 1: Savings of SHGs with Banks in West Bengal (Amt. Rs. lakh)

Years	Commercial Banks		Regional Rural Banks		Cooperative Banks	
	Savings (Rs)	Growth in Savings	Savings (Rs)	Growth in Savings	Savings (Rs)	Growth in Savings
2009-10	15476.46	-	29358.99	-	14651.40	-
2010-11	20985.98	35.60%	30581.48	4.16%	28746.68	96.20%
2011-12	23145.43	10.29%	6505.83	-78.73%	8043.15	-72.02%
2012-13	25673.25	10.92%	34885.93	436.23%	12135.69	50.88%
2013-14	31503.67	22.71%	25823.15	-25.98%	24079.69	98.42%
2014-15	33100.40	5.07%	35599.93	37.86%	58647.60	143.56%
2015-16	37912.68	14.54%	49864.62	40.07%	65761.45	12.13%
2016-17	43027.40	13.49%	70048.63	40.48%	82194.73	24.99%
2017-18	65694.78	52.68%	89834.42	28.25%	49524.74	-39.75%
2018-19	95295.71	45.06%	126382.44	40.68%	60221.49	21.60%
Mean		23.37%		58.11%		37.33%
S.D		0.170151455		1.474443048		0.685557785
C.V		72.80%		253.72%		183.62%

Table 1, shows the annual savings of the Self Help Groups in last 10 years in West Bengal with three different types of banks i.e. Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks. It can be seen from the above table that, there is an overall growth in savings of the SHGs irrespective of the types of banks. The maximum average growth in savings of the SHGs is with Regional Rural Banks followed by Cooperative banks and Commercial Banks. Also, the growth rate is not stable, i.e. it is not in a continuous increasing or decreasing trend, it is fluctuating in nature. Again, after doing the Coefficient of Variation (CV) test, it can be seen that the growth rate of savings of the SHGs with Commercial banks is more consistent than other two types of banks.

Chart 1: Trend of growth rate in savings done by SHGs with commercial banks

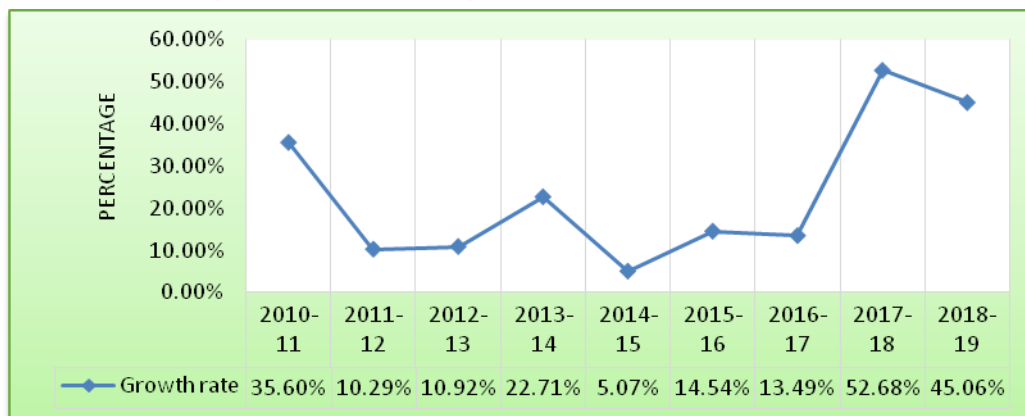


Chart 1 show that, the growth rate of savings in commercial banks made by the SHGs is not stable. It is fluctuating in nature. Again, it can be seen from the above chart that, irrespective of the fluctuating trend, the growth rate is positive.

Chart 2: Trend of growth rate in savings done by SHGs with regional rural banks

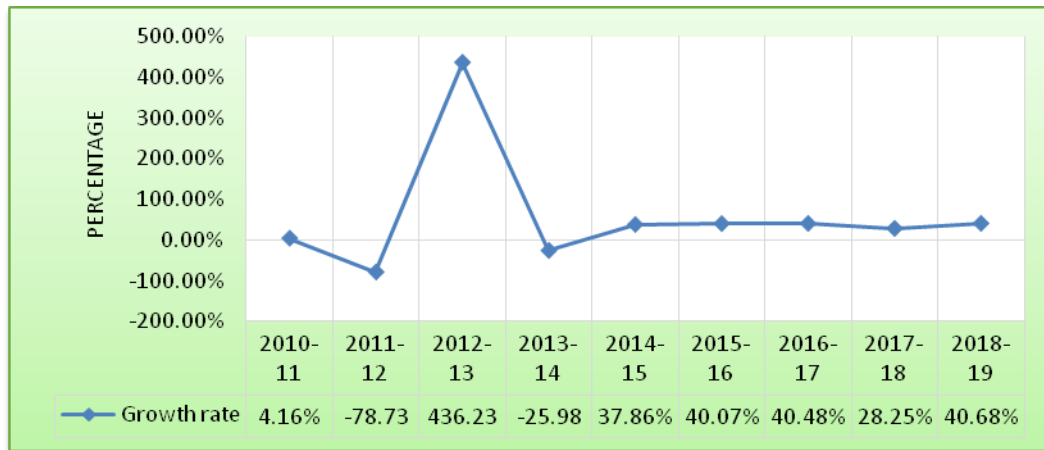


Chart 2 shows that, the growth rate of savings in regional rural banks made by the SHGs are not stable. It is fluctuating in nature. Moreover, in the first four years the growth rate fluctuates hugely. But, after the year 2013-14, the growth rate line shows almost linear.

Chart 3: Trend of growth in savings done by SHGs in cooperative banks

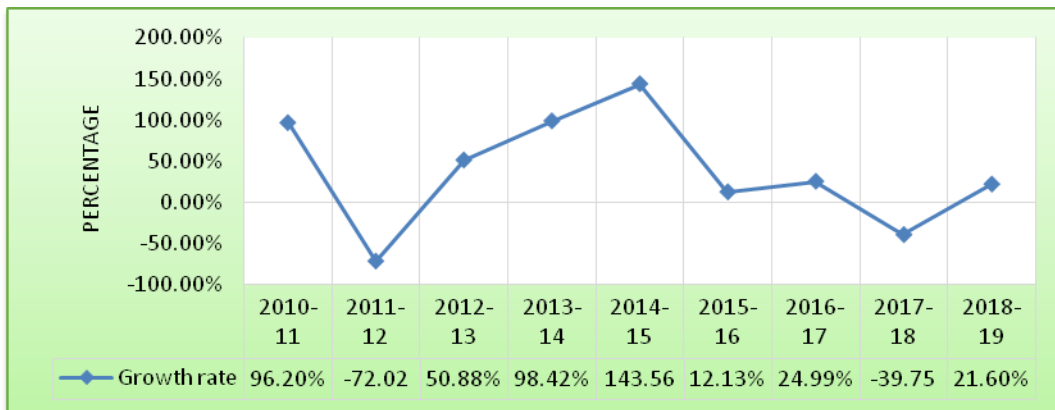


Chart 3 reflects that, the trends of growth in savings in cooperative banks by the SHGs are fluctuating in nature. In the year 2011-12 it came down to negative 72.02 per cent whereas from the year 2012-13 to 2014-15 it showed increasing trend. Then again, in the year 2015-16, it had a negative trend.

Table 2: Savings of WSHGs with Banks in West Bengal (Amt. Rs. lakh)

Years	Commercial Banks		Regional Rural Banks		Cooperative Banks	
	Savings (Rs.)	Growth in Savings	Savings (Rs.)	Growth in Savings	Savings (Rs.)	Growth in Savings
2009-10	11619.53		25029.49		12460.99	
2010-11	16300.02	40.28%	22570.50	-9.82%	23844.23	91.35%
2011-12	20743.84	27.26%	4576.46	-79.72%	7015.09	-70.58%
2012-13	23175.52	11.72%	31864.84	596.28%	10103.58	44.03%
2013-14	26845.71	15.84%	23327.34	-26.79%	19968.27	97.64%
2014-15	29859.66	11.23%	32604.11	39.77%	26356.87	31.99%
2015-16	31084.73	4.10%	47470.33	45.60%	50018.71	89.77%
2016-17	34145.02	9.84%	62346.05	31.34%	74567.88	49.08%
2017-18	50790.35	48.75%	86650.65	38.98%	46025.83	-38.28%
2018-19	70521.80	38.85%	114929.27	32.64%	56563.49	22.90%
Mean		23.10%		74.25%		35.32%
S.D		0.16		2.00		0.581482828
C.V		69.78%		269.49%		164.62%

Table 2 depicts the annual savings of exclusively Women Self-Help Groups in three classes of banks for the last 10 years in the state of West Bengal. It can be seen from the above table that, there is an up and down in the growth rate of savings in commercial banks by the WSHGs. Although, in spite of fluctuating trend in the growth rate of savings it is quite clear that, the growth rate is positive. The growth rate of savings in case of Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks showed fluctuating in nature and also they have negative growth rate in the last 10 years. Moreover, after doing the average of the growth rate of savings made by WSHGs in different classes of banks, it was observed that, the maximum growth rate belongs to Regional Rural Banks followed by Cooperative Banks and lastly Commercial Banks. Again, after doing the Coefficient of Variation (CV) test, it is clear that,

Commercial Banks has the more consistent growth rate in savings following by Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks.

Chart 4: Trend of growth in savings done by WSHGs in commercial banks

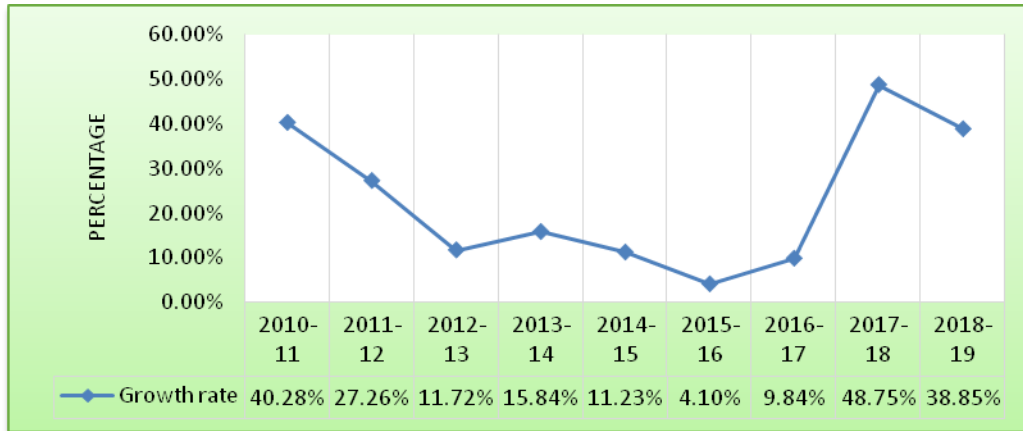


Chart- 4 represents the trend of growth rates in saving made by WSHGs in commercial banks for the last 10 years in the state of West Bengal. It can be seen from the above chart that, in the first three years the growth rate declines, then it raises and declined again. Finally, in the year 2017-18 the growth rate maximised at 48.75% and showed declining trend again. So, it depicts clear picture that the trend of growth rate in savings was volatile in nature. Furthermore, it can be said that, although the trend of growth rate was fluctuating, but, it was positive throughout the years.

Chart 5: Trend of growth in savings done by WSHGs in regional rural Banks

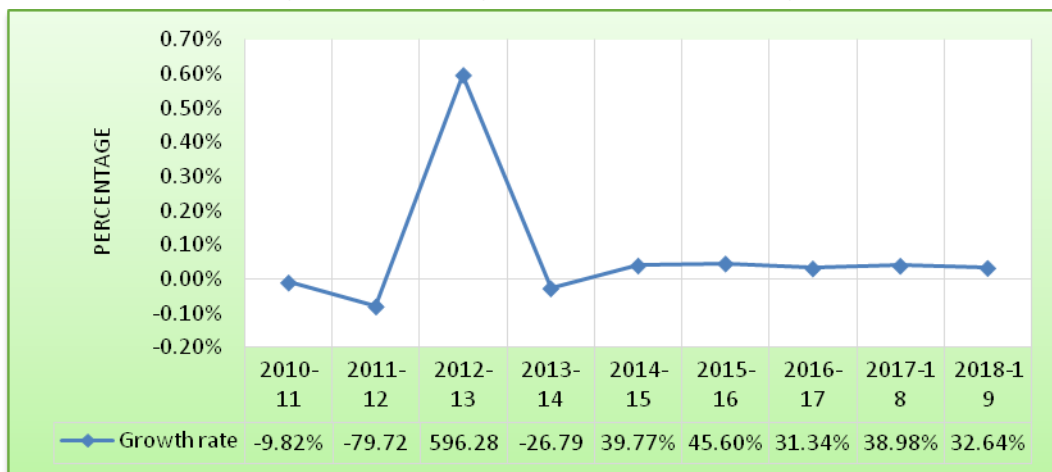


Chart- 5 depicts the trend of growth in savings done by the Women Self-Help Groups in regional rural banks for the last 10 years. It can be seen from the above chart that in the first two years the trend was negative then in the year 2012-13 it was observed with maximum i.e. 596.28%. Again, it declined, but from the year 2014-15 to 2018-19 it was almost stable and showed positive trend.

Chart 6: Trend of growth in savings done by WSHGs in cooperative banks

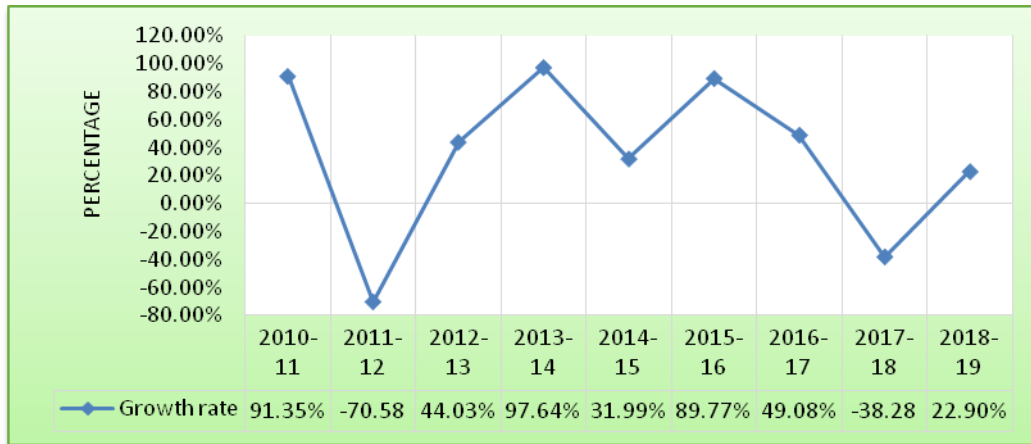


Chart-6 depicts the trend of growth in savings done by Women Self-Help Groups in cooperative banks for the last 10 years. It can be seen from the above chart that, the trend of growth in savings done by WSHGs is fluctuating tremendously. It also reveals that the trend of growth was negative in the year 2011-12 and 2017-18.

Table 3: Loan disbursed to SHGs by Banks in West Bengal
(Amt. Rs. lakh)

Years	Commercial Banks		Regional Rural Banks		Cooperative Banks	
	Loan Amount	Growth of Loan Taken	Loan Amount	Growth of Loan Taken	Loan Amount	Growth of Loan Taken
2009-10	21998.12		21443.03		9981.08	
2010-11	22091.6	0.42%	25029.54	16.73%	10468.66	4.89%
2011-12	25956.46	17.49%	22277.88	-10.99%	6902.21	-34.07%
2012-13	22436.91	-13.56%	14731.23	-33.88%	14247.1	106.41%
2013-14	23625.97	5.30%	20542.88	39.45%	24347.39	70.89%
2014-15	26231.25	11.03%	68796.37	234.89%	55477.04	127.86%
2015-16	61948.43	136.16%	70983.69	3.18%	62446.5	12.56%
2016-17	77482.7	25.08%	75307.11	6.09%	80790.74	29.38%
2017-18	154538.98	99.45%	269880.49	258.37%	63953.81	-20.84%
2018-19	223551.18	44.66%	373396.91	38.36%	98628.7	54.22%
Mean		36.23%		61.36%		39.03%
S.D		0.498529908		1.076296989		0.554120496
C.V		137.62%		175.42%		141.96%

Table-3, shows the loans disbursed to the SHGs over last 10 years in West Bengal district. The loans are taken by the SHGs from three different types of banks i.e., Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks. It can be seen from the above table that there was a continuous increase in the amount of loan taken by the SHGs from these three types of banks. The highest average growth in loan taken by SHGs is from the Regional Rural Banks followed by the Cooperative Banks and Commercial Banks. Again, after doing the Coefficient of Variation (CV) test, it is clear that, the Commercial Banks are more consistent in giving loan to the SHGs having least CV scores among all the banks.

Chart 7: Trend of growth in loans disbursement by commercial banks to SHGs

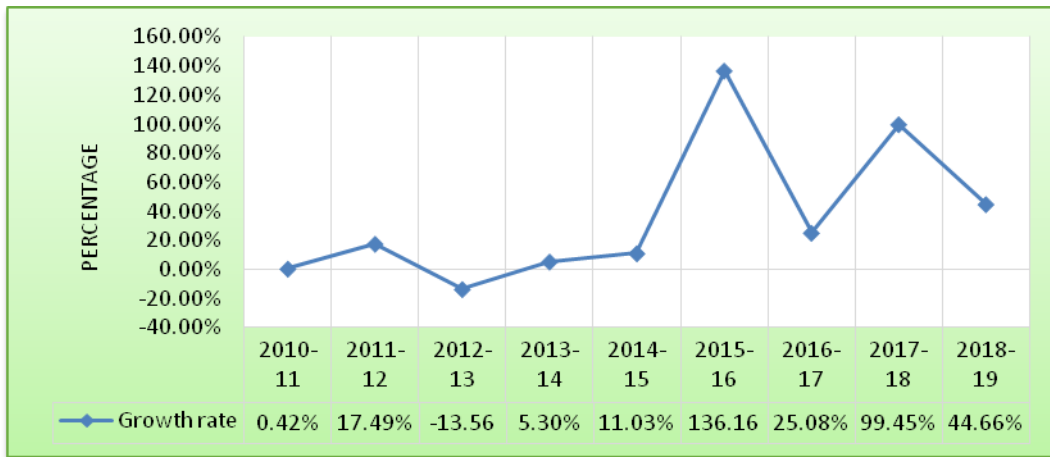


Chart-7 shows the trend of growth in loans disbursement done by the commercial banks to SHGs in the last ten years. It is very clear from the above charts that, the growth of loans taken by the SHGs from commercial banks in the last ten years reported highly volatility. Again, in the year 2012-13, it had a negative growth and whereas in the year 2015-16 it marked a highest growth rate.

Chart 8: Trend of growth in loans disbursement by regional rural banks to SHGs

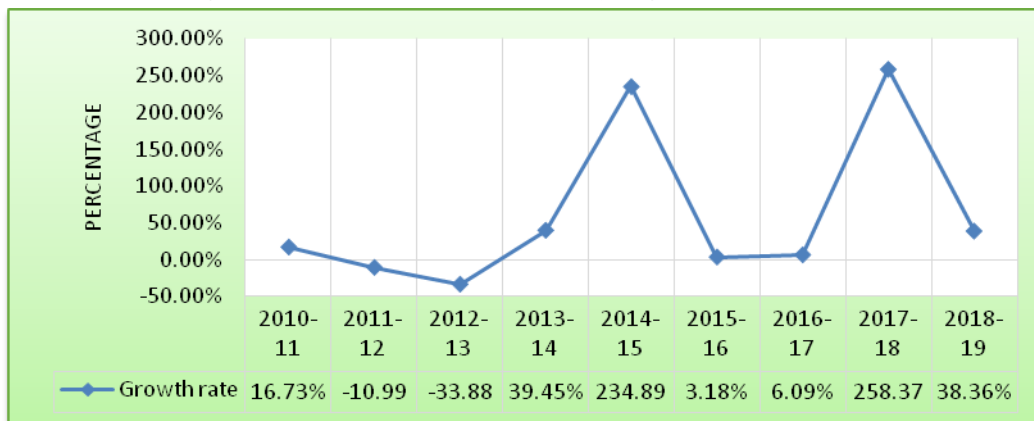


Chart-8 reveals the trend of growth in loans disbursement done by regional rural banks to SHGs in the last ten years. The chart shows that, in the first two years it had a negative trend, followed by increasing trend and again became negative. The chart shows that, the maximum growth of loan taken by the SHGs from regional rural banks was 258.37% in the year 2017- 18.

Chart 9: Trend of growth in loans disbursement by cooperative banks to SHGs

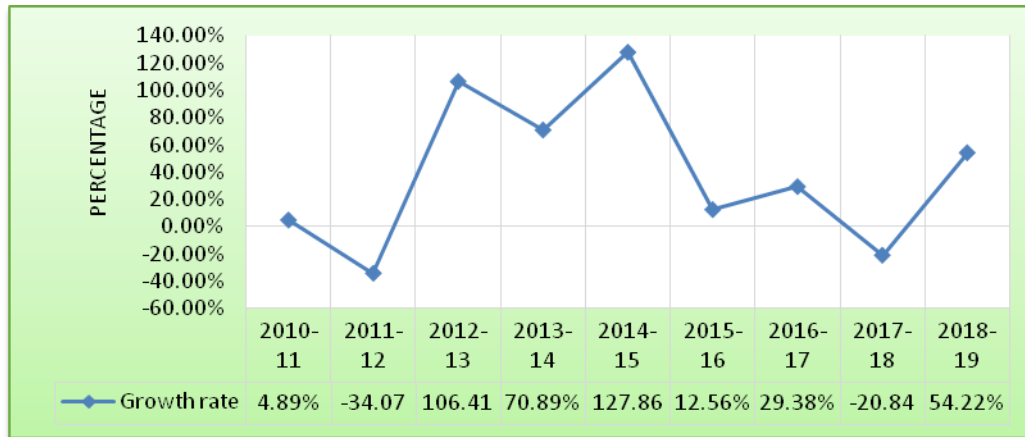


Chart -9 reflects the trend of growth in loan disbursement by the cooperative banks in last ten years to the SHGs. It can be seen from the above chart that the growth rate was not stable at all. It shows tremendous fluctuations. The maximum growth in loan taken by the SHGs was in the year 2014-15.

Table 4: Loan disbursed to WSHGs by Banks in West Bengal (Amt. Rs. lakh)

Years	Commercial Banks		Regional Rural Banks		Cooperative Banks	
	Loan Amount	Growth of Loan Taken	Loan Amount	Growth of Loan Taken	Loan Amount	Growth of Loan Taken
2009-10	17627.27		17068.45		460.94	
2010-11	13962.42	-20.79%	23975.26	40.47%	8039.79	1644.22%
2011-12	16921.12	21.19%	21046.06	-12.22%	4872.41	-39.40%
2012-13	19437.07	14.87%	13270.36	-36.95%	13017.20	167.16%
2013-14	15429.59	-20.62%	16911.92	27.44%	17224.04	32.32%
2014-15	18663.07	20.96%	66887.19	295.50%	49951.18	190.01%
2015-16	43763.42	134.49%	69897.65	4.50%	51353.49	2.81%
2016-17	59942.22	36.97%	54248.49	-22.39%	71674.59	39.57%
2017-18	130006.00	116.89%	259809.93	378.93%	61017.50	-14.87%
2018-19	137683.07	5.91%	312962.83	20.46%	93787.24	53.71%
Mean		34.43%		77.30%		230.61%
S.D		0.552839275		1.508175459		5.357383738
CV		160.58%		195.09%		232.31%

Table- 4 shows the loans disbursed to the WSHGs over last 10 years in West Bengal district. The loans were taken by the WSHGs from three different types of banks i.e., Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks. It can be seen from the above table that there was a continuous increase in the amount of loan taken by the WSHGs from these three types of banks. Moreover, we can see that the average growth in loans disbursement by cooperative banks to WSHGs is higher than other two types of banks. Again, it is clearly seen from the table that, the Coefficient of variation of the growth rate in loans disbursement are more consistent in case of commercial banks as compared to other banks.

Chart 10: Trend of growth in loans disbursement by commercial banks to WSHGs

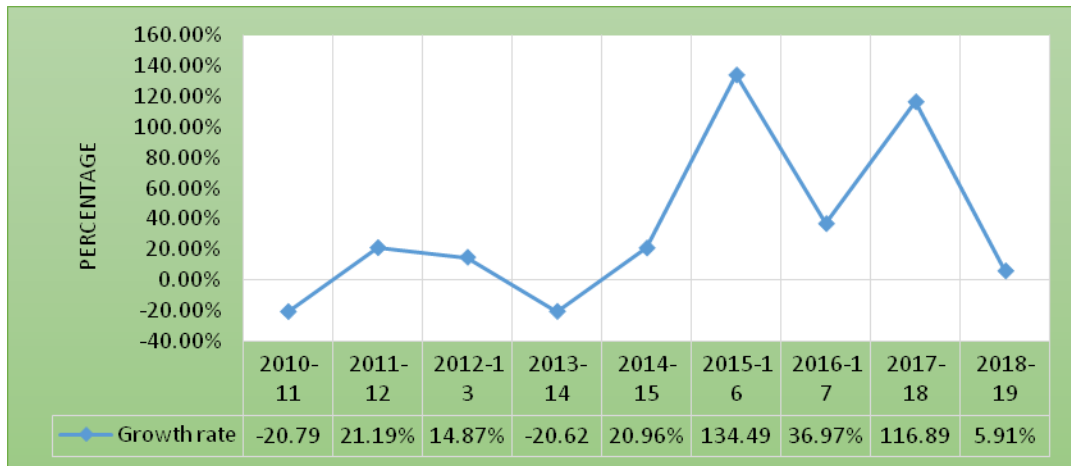


Chart -10 reveals that, the growth rate in loans disbursement by commercial banks to WSHGs are fluctuating in nature. In the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 this growth rate increased on an increasing rate then it again declined and fluctuated thereafter.

Chart 11: Trend of growth in loans disbursement by regional rural banks to WSHGs

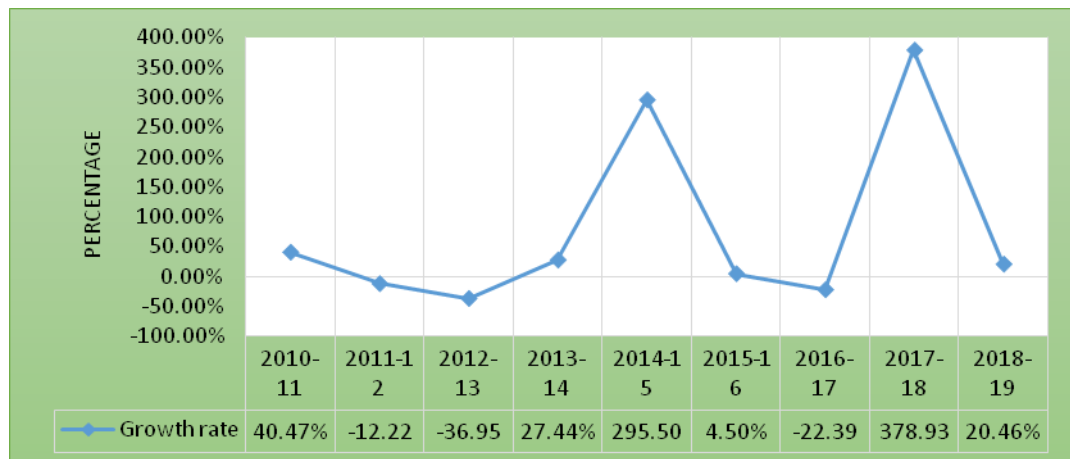


Chart-11 reveals that, the growth rates in loans disbursement by regional rural banks to WSHGs are fluctuating in nature. From the year 2010-11 to 2012-13 it was declining. Then, in the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 this growth rate increased on an increasing rate then it again declined and after that it was fluctuating.

Chart 12: Trend of growth in loans disbursement by cooperative banks to WSHGs

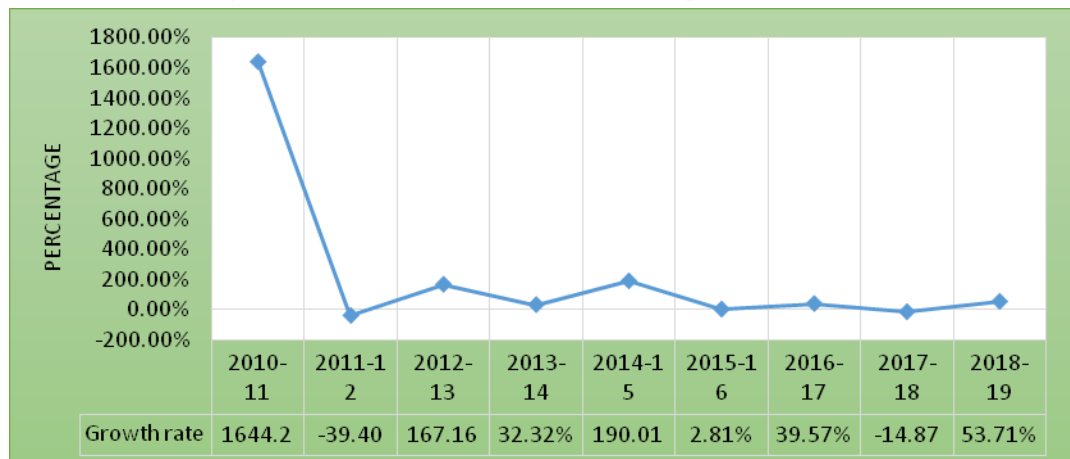


Chart-12 depicts that, in the year 2011-12 the growth rate in loans disbursement by the cooperative banks to the WSHGs had fall greatly. Then, the growth rate tried to push up and became positive

throughout the next few years.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS:

MAJOR FINDINGS:

Relating to trend of growth rate in savings done by the SHGs and WSHGs with different banks in West Bengal:

It can be seen from the above analysis that, in the last 10 years starting from 2009-10 as a base year, the SHGs and WSHGs has saved their hard earned money in all the three types of banks which has been considered in this research showing an increasing flow. From Table-1 and Table 2, it is clearly depicted that, the amounts of savings of the SHGs and the WSHGs in West Bengal made with these kinds of banks have been increased continuously up to the year 2018-19 as compared to the base year 2009-10. Furthermore, after doing the descriptive analysis, the highest average growth rate in savings done by the SHGs and also WSHGs was marked with 'Regional Rural Banks; followed by 'Cooperative Banks'. But, when it comes to the measurement of consistency of the growth rate in savings made by the SHGs and WSHGs, it was observed that, the 'Commercial Banks' were more consistent as compared to other category of banks in respect of collecting savings. This implies that, the poor people have greater faith on commercial banks rather than others.

Thereafter, from the Chart-1 to Chart-6 concerning to the trend of growth rate in savings done by both SHGs and WSHGs with different types of banks have shown that there was a fluctuating trend in the growth rate of savings done by these entities. But, one important thing which can be found out that, instead of having a fluctuating trend in growth rate, in respect to commercial banks the growth rate became always positive throughout the years. This can imply that, they might have greater faith in commercial banks as compared to other category of banks in the present scenario where banking fraud are commonly happening.

Relating to trend of growth rate in "Loan Disbursement" made by different banks to the SHGs and WSHGs in West Bengal:

From the aforementioned analysis, it can be perceived that, in the previous 10 years

beginning from 2009-10 as a base year, the SHGs and WSHGs have used the micro credit facility available from all the three types of banks which have been mentioned in this research showing an increasing movement in total amount. Table-3 and Table-4 represents that, the amount of loan disbursed by the commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperative banks have increased in total amount vastly. Moreover, the highest average growth rate of loan disbursement by banks was with 'Regional Rural banks' but when it comes to measure the consistency 'Commercial Banks' won the game.

Furthermore, it was observed from Chart-7 to Chart-12 that, the trends of loans disbursement made by different banks to both SHGs and WSHGs have a fluctuating tendency. This implies that, either the loan repayment capacity of the members of SHGs and WSHGs were not up to the mark that's why they were afraid to take loans till they repay it or they have invested their savings to the activities they were engaged in instead of taking loans.

CONCLUSION:

In West Bengal Microfinance acts as a very strong weapon to help the impecunious people of the state. From 2009-10 to 2018-19 there was a continuous increase in the number of Self- help Groups; in 2009-10 the number of SHGs were 6,47,059 which increased to 9,76,358 in 2018-19 (*NABARD Report on "Status of Micro Finance in India"*). This implies that the poor people were immensely benefitted with the SHGs-BLP initiative taken by NABARD. Again, from the present study it was found that the Self-Help Groups including the Women SHGs were participated in the Self-Help Group Bank Linkage Program actively. This results in many ways like, the increase in savings, increase in taking credit facility from bank etc. It means that, the SHGs were highly benefitted with the facilities provided by the banks through microfinance. But, it also reflects that the average growth rates of savings with all kind of banks done by the SHGs (including WSHGs) were fluctuating in nature. Especially with cooperative banks the fluctuation was

noticeable. This can imply that, they might have greater faith in commercial banks as compared to other category of banks in the present scenario where too much banking fraud is happening. Thereafter, in respect to loan facility, the SHGs (including WSHGs) have utilized it very well, but the average growth rate of taking loans from different banks was also fluctuating in nature. This implies that, either the loan repayment capacity of the members of SHGs and WSHGs were not up to the mark that's why they were afraid to take loans till they repay it or they have invested their savings to the activities they were engaged in instead of taking loans.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

This study considers only ten years data for finding out the answers of the mentioned research question. If the time period of the study could be extended then the result might be changed.

SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS:

As we have seen that the trend of savings of SHGs with commercial banks was fluctuating in nature but the trend was positive throughout the years as compared to other kind of banks. It implies the members of SHGs have higher faith on commercial banks as compared to regional rural banks and cooperative banks. So, those kinds of banks have to gather more faith of the SGHs.

FUTURE RESEARCH SCOPE:

There are many kind of work can be done like,

1. Comparison of saving behaviour of the SHGs in rural and urban areas in West Bengal.
2. Does the other products of microfinance like micro insurance, micro remittance and micropension are opted by the SHGs or not and its trend.

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