#GS-3 #Hindu "Micro - Finance in India"



Context The Financial Services Secretary recently emphasized

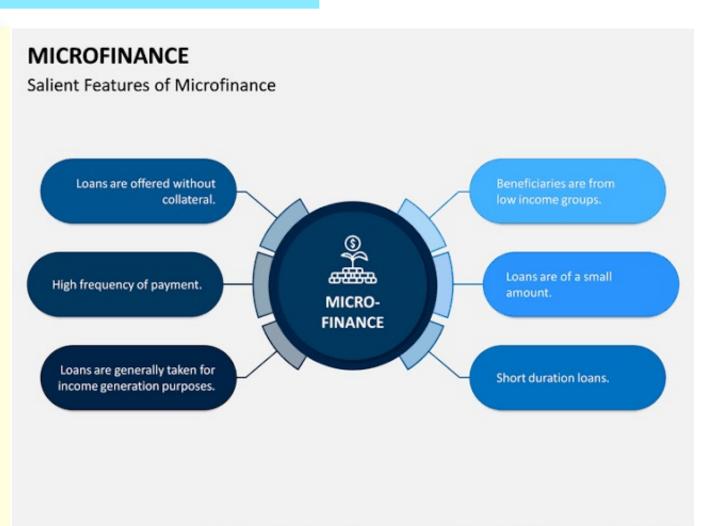
need for responsible lending practices by Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) during a recent conference organized by Sa-Dhan, the national body of MFTs.



Microfinance in India



Microfinance réfers to financial services provided to low income individuals, small - scale entrepreneurs and micro - enterprises.







faced by MFIs.

Share of women borrowers: 99%

Top states: Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Bihar.

Average loan size: 7 35000.

Total loan portfolio: ₹ 2.05 lakh crare in 2023

Number of MFI borrowers: 5.8 yore

Evolution of Microfinance in India

1992 Self Help Groups (SHGs) NABARD'S SHG-Bank linkage movement inspired by Programme. Grameen Bank Model in 2000s Bangladesh, initiated by Emergence of Non-Banking Muhammad Yunus. Financial Companies - Micro finance Institutions (NBFC-MFIs). The Malegam Committee formed to study issues

tstablishment of MFI Network

(MFIN)

Types of MFIs in India



- Self-Help Groups (SHGs)
 Informal group of 10-20
 individuals who save and
 provide loans to members.
- Non-governmental Organizations
 Registered under various acts,
 focused on social development
 and providing microcredit.
- Joint Liability Groups (JLGs)
 4-10 individuals who meetually
 guarantee each other's loans
 often for agricultural purposes.
- NBFC-MFIs: regulated by RBI, constitute about 80% of microfinance market; loans sourced from banks.

Government Initiatives

- SHG-Bank linkage Programme (SBLP).
- Priority Sector lending (PSL) Mandate.
 - Lakhpati Didi Yojana.
- Indian Micro finance equity fund.

- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY).
- Microfinance institutions

 (Development & Regulation)

 Bill, 2012.
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana.





Key Microfinance Institutions in India: Bandhan Bank,

Bharat Financial Inclusion Limited, Arohan Financial Services, Spandana Sphoorty financial Ud., BSS Microfinance.

Challenges Facing the Microfinance Sector

Difficulty in raising equity <

High dependence on bank funding.

Regulatory restrictions on foreign funding.

Challenges in risk assessment of informal Sector.

High cost of reaching remote areas. Digital connectivity issues in rural areas.

Cimited availability of Skilled workforce.

Complex regulatory environment due to multiple regulators.

Loans waivers affecting repayment culture.

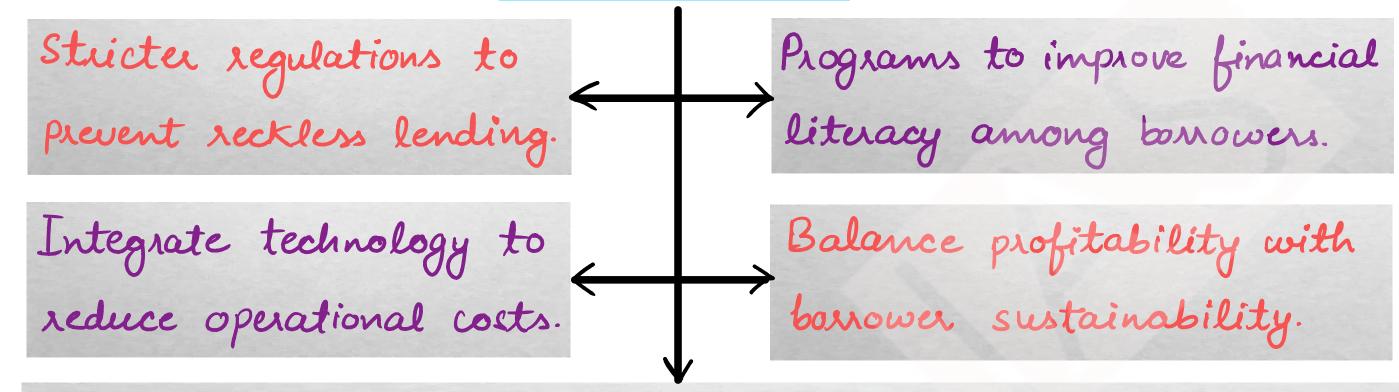
Multiple lending to same borrowers.

High cost of technology adoption.

Limited ability to leverage domestic capital markets.

Way Forward





Strengthen women focused initiatives to empower women entrepreneurs & promote gender equality in financial inclusion.

Previous year Questions

Q: Microfinance is the provision of financial services to people of low-income groups. This includes both the consumers and the self-employed. The service/ services rendered under microfinance is/are (2011)

- 1. Credit facilities
- 2. Savings facilities
- 3. Insurance facilities
- 4. Fund Transfer facilities

Select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 4 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans: (d)

Q: With reference to the Non-banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) in India, consider the following statements: (2010)

- 1. They cannot engage in the acquisition of securities issued by the government.
- 2. They cannot accept demand deposits like Savings Account.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (b)