

Working of joint liability groups and Self Help groups in chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh

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Abstract

Micro-finance brought with it, an exclusive exemption for that part of society that was from institutional, unbanked or was left out for credit want of collateral. It acts as a source of fund based financial service for entrepreneurs and small businesses which lack access to banking and allied services. Muhammad Yunus is accredited for bringing changes in social, cultural, economic and personal Spheres through microcredit operation. The expected success was basically attributed to the non-traditional characteristics of the collateral, specifically social collateral used. In the sense that social collateral of borrowers takes the place of traditionally accepted forms of physical collateral, joint liability lending relied upon social capital of the group. Under such lending conditions, the group took the liability for the individual loans of members and by that solved the problem of lack of traditional forms of collateral. By delegating the function of screening, monitoring, and enforcement of loans to the group members, banks in their turn overcome the problem of asymmetric information and accordingly the problem of prohibitively high transaction costs. However, if the JLG chooses to undertake savings as well as credit operations through the group mechanism, such groups should open a savings account in the name of JLGs with at least two members being authorized to operate the account on behalf of the group. Financial position of SHGs members is better as compared to JLGs members because ability to save regularly is a pre-condition to become a member of SHGs and hence women can afford to learn new skills or complete education. Due to all these factors, SHGs members are seen to be educated as compared to JLGs members. In case of JLGs also, all the members have unanimously said that their activities are benefited due to JLGs model. The form of benefit received by JLGs members is different as compared to the benefit received by SHGs members. Due to JLGs mechanism they have started getting loans without collateral and as such the problem of working capital has been solved at least to some extent. JLGs concept has given stability to their business due to assured supply of funds and now they can think of expanding the activities.

Keywords: joint liability groups, Self Help groups, Andhra Pradesh

Introduction

Finance is the life blood of every commercial venture and availability of adequate fund at reasonable terms is a must to ensure immediate economic development of a village. Institutions, the set of formal and informal rules that move human behavior, play the most crucial role in the process of the empowerment of people and in the economic and social development of a country. When people are empowered, they can make use of their qualities to improve their economic and social conditions, thereby enhancing the level of economic and social development of the country. In this context, Micro-finance brought with it, an exclusive immunity for that part of society that was from recognized, unbanked or was left out for credit want of collateral. It acts as a source of fund based financial service for entrepreneurs and small businesses which lack access to banking and allied services. Muhammad Yunus is accredited for bringing changes in social, cultural, economic and personal Spheres through microcredit processes. One of the applications of micro credit has resulted in the concept of Joint liability, where a group of people share the responsibility of repayment of loan within stipulated time. In India, the procedure of the Joint liability microfinance classification was initiated through bring into being self-help groups (SHGs) and subsequently Joint liability groups (JLGs).

Concept of Joint Liability Groups

The concept of Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) came in to being during 2006 by the efforts of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). The crux of this group is the social capital existing within it. The concept of social capital highlights the value of social relatives and the role of cooperation and confidence to get economic results. It refers to the process between the people which inaugurates network norms, social trust and accelerates co-ordination and co-operation for common to the benefits.

Joint liability lending schemes had positive impact on the repayment performance of borrowers. The expected success was basically attributed to the non-traditional characteristics of the collateral, specifically social collateral used. In the sense that social collateral of borrowers takes the place of traditionally accepted forms of physical collateral, joint liability lending relied upon social capital of the group. Under such lending conditions, the group took the liability for the individual loans of members and by that solved the problem of lack of traditional forms of collateral. By farm out the function of transmission, one-to-one care, and enforcement of loans to the group members, banks in their turn overcome the problem of asymmetric information and accordingly the problem of prohibitively high transaction costs. The microfinance lender could minimize or avoid the adverse selection problem in the credit market through duke selection and peer screening. The joint liability mechanism was better

than individual lending in terms of increasing the social well-being among the poor borrower, charging lower concentration rates and constructing high reimbursement rates.

Growth of Joint Liability Groups In India

In India, the joint liability microcredit system is operated through SHG. The JLGs was launched by NABARD in the country during 2006. Thus it came in to being after SHGs. The conventional, old-fashioned lending to the poor was considered impracticable. As a result, credit risk was secured with in adequate collateral, in such surroundings JLGs steps in to lend to groups of people where the entire group is made responsible for default by any single member. In places where group lending is in vague and the joint liability is hypothetical to work as collateral. But the results are mixed i.e. some groups repay and others do not.

A number of initiatives were made to bring the poor and marginal sections for across to institutional credit. The NABARD along with NGOs like Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency (MYRADA) came up with an SHG model of micro-finance in the late 1980s. Thereafter, several commercial banks, NGOs MFI's started showing interest in micro-finance, largely inspired by the policy of the government. With passage of time, it was observed the working of SHGs brought positive synergy and delivered constructive results. But then it became more women centric due to its pre-requisite norms. Therefore, a need was felt to have a model which could be a more modified version of SHGs and had group cohesion as well as included other small and borderline farmers as a part of financial inclusion. Thus JLGs was brought to expand their micro-finance operations. JLGs are an informal group, encompassing of 4-10 individual, by and large male from weaker section of the society, formed for the purpose of availing loan through mutual guarantee. However, with the passage of the time, NABARD has occurred as the key player in promoting and facilitating the JLGs in the nation. The NABARD has started the concept of JLGs during 2005 as pilot projects through 13 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in 8 states through the instrument of JLG approach. These have promoted 285 JLGs with Credit of Rs 4.48 crores. During 2006, these have disbursed Rs 6.79 crores to 488 JLGs.

In AP during 2005 a experimental programme was launched for group based lending designed completely at small and marginal farmers. The Government of Andhra Pradesh designed an initiative to promote Rayuthu Mithra Groups (RMGs) on the SHGs times during 2006, banks have extended credit of Rs.131.78 crore to 12,468 RMGs. The RMGs are also expected to serve as a channel for assignment of technology, smooth access to market, assist in carrying out the activities like soil testing, training, health camps, assess to input necessities, to its members. Based on the success pilot project, the concept was operationalized by Reserve Bank of India and NABARD during 2006-07.

NABARD has played a role in working the guidelines for linking credit to these groups, drafting and allotment the pamphlets to be used by financing institutions. The results of the studies on the JLGs have demonstrated that the JLGs approach can be successfully adopted by to reach clients like tenant farmers, share croppers, oral lessees, farmers with small land holdings without proper land records etc. The formal banking system has rarely been able to provide credit

to tenant farmers who are unable to offer collaterals. The mechanism of JLG would enable to banks to extend credit on the basis of mutual guarantee of members of JLG. It would also reduce transaction costs of banks as well as borrowers and help in the recovery of loans. This would help the deprived of proper land records, and the poor who could not form SHGs for want of numbers and other criteria. Based on the experience gained in putting into practice of the pilot project, a scheme for financing JLGs was is evolved for implementation by banks.

Features of Joint Liability Groups

The members should have commonality of purpose and must be organized by the likeminded farmers and not imposed the members should be residing in the same village/ area they should know and trust each other to take up joint liability for group or individual loans while engaged in agricultural activity for a continuous period of not less than one year within the area of operations of the bank branch. The JLGs group members should not be a defaulter to any other formal financial organization. The group should not be formed with members of the same family and then one person from the same family should not be included in the JLGs. The very good energetic members of the group have a duty to ensure leadership role he has to ensure the activities of the JLGs are conformity with the norms. JLGs can be formed by members themselves or wherever imaginable NGOs and bank can act as intermediary to form JLGs.

Definition-Tenant -Any person who holds land-living under an additional person's name and pays rent to such other person on account of the use of land is called a tenant i.e. Tenant is a person who has taken the lease and is legally responsible to pay rent for the piece of land. Oral lessees - the term refers to ownership without legal sanction and authorization or without any written agreement. Sharecroppers - Tenants who pay rent to landlords by way of sharing crops grown may be called sharecroppers.

Formation of Joint Liability Groups

Banks may also engage business facilitators like NGOs and other separate rural volunteers to assist banks in promoting the concept and formation of groups. On construction of JLGs, the bank officials need to discuss with the JLGs members the bank's regulations, lending procedures, services etc. The principles of self-help and group strength need to be give emphasis to. Group cohesion has to be ensured. Adequate emphasis should be placed on the roles, opportunities and functions of the group/members and the benefits of group dynamics. State Government Departments like Agriculture Department also could form JLGs of tenant sharecroppers and small farmers not having indistinct land title. The JLGs of such eligible farmers can also serve as a conduit for technology transfer, facilitating common access to market information, for training and technology distribution in activities like soil testing, training, health camps and assessing input requirements.

Savings by Joint Liability Groups

The JLGs is intended primarily to be a credit group. Therefore, savings by the JLGs members is voluntary. All the JLGs members may be stimulated to open an individual "no accompaniments" account. However, if the JLGs chooses to

undertake savings as well as credit operations through the group mechanism, such groups should open a savings account in the name of JLGs with at least two members being sanctioned to operate the account on behalf of the group.

Purposes of credit

The finance to JLGs is expected to be a flexible credit product addressing the credit requirements of its members together with crop production, ingesting, marketing and other productive purposes.

Models of financing JLG's

Model A

One or the other they can avail separate individual loans, however, there has to be mutual agreement and consensus among all members about the amount of individual debt liability that will be created.

Model B

The credit requirements of all groups all the members should be confirmed and sanctioned as one loan. The necessary obligation of these models is the prevalence of trust between members, which is one of the significant dimensions of social capital them cannot be overlooked. Social capital highlights the value of social family members and the role of co-operation and self-assurance to get financial results.

Loan limit

Considering that the loan to be arranged is against the mutual agreement offered by the group, maximum amount of loan possibly will be restricted to Rs. 50,000 per individual both under Models A and B.

Rate of interest

Banks may resolve the rate of interest to be charged to JLGs. However, banks may consider providing incentives for prompt repayment to JLGs, as applicable.

Margin and Security Norms

No collaterals may be insisted upon by the banks against their loans to JLGs. It may however, be ensured that the mutual guarantees offered by the JLGs members are kept on record. Margin as per the usual norms may be applied.

Model A

The documents to be obtained include Introduction form, application cum appraisal form, mutual guarantee and DPN. Set of specimen forms of each of these is enclosed. Banks may make use of the forms with suitable modifications if necessary.

Model B

Documents as applicable to SHGs may be adopted.

Separate window for financing Joint Liabilities Groups

In pursuance of Union Budget 2006-07 announcements, banks may open a separate window for JLGs of tenant farmers and ensure that a certain proportion of the total credit is extended to them.

Credit to Joint Liabilities Groups

To form ordinary business activity under Priority Sector as the programme is intended to benefit farmers cultivating lands who may not have adequate collateral to offer to avail of bank loan in their individual capacity, lending to JLGs may possibly be treated as direct agricultural advances under main concern sector advances segment. Banks may include lending to JLGs in their corporate proposal and also in the working out schedule of officers/staff.

Personal accident insurance

Banks may consider covering separate members of JLG under personal coincidence insurance.

Crop insurance scheme

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana - of Agriculture Insurance Company of India extends crop insurance cover to all farmers including tenant farmers, sharecroppers growing notified crops in the country. Hence banks may work out the premium payable by the JLGs members availing of produce loan and pay the same to the indemnification company as per the normal terms and state of affairs.

Monitoring and Review

Banks may closely monitor the programme habitually at various levels and at regular intervals. A development report may be sent to Reserve Bank of India and NABARD in the prescribed format on a half yearly basis as on 30 September and 31 March each year so as to reach within 20 days of the half year to which the explosion relates.

Critical factors in JLGs approach

The success of JLGs concept depends on several factors. However, following factors are critical,

- The impression depends heavily on mutual trust within the groups and on peer force for the compensation of loans.
- The quality of group leadership is critically important for the sustainability of the groups.
- The JLGs exists only for the single purpose of advancing certain categories of loans. Generally, they are not multifunctional groups.

Personal Information

This section of analysis covers the personal information of the members, such as their education, age, marital status and type of family based on data collected through schedules.

Objectives of the study

1. To study the Socio-Economic conditions of the sample respondents in the study area.
2. To analyse the Functioning and Performance between SHGs and JLGs sample respondents of Chittoor District.

Sample size

Sampling was selected purposively. Based on concentration of SHGs and JLGs financing and to give representation to Chittoor districts, viz. Chittoor Revenue Division, Madanapalli Revenue Division and Tirupati Revenue Division were identified 6 branches of RRBs were identified. In altogether 6 branches were identified for survey. From the

6 branches 150 JLGs sample beneficiaries and 150 SHGs sample beneficiaries were converse with the help of Schedule. Thus the total sample size was 300.

It can be observed that, percentage of members in SHGs and JLGs having educational level between 1st to 10th std. is more or less same. But there is a vast transformation in percentage of associates in SHGs and JLGs at other levels.

Table 1: Educational status of the sample respondents in the study area

Level of Education	SHG	JLG
	No. of Members	No. of Members
Uneducated	17 (11.33)	40(26.67)
Between 1st to 10th std.	83(55.33)	75(50.00)
Till 12th std.	30(20.00)	30(20.00)
Graduate	20(13.34)	05(3.33)
Total	150(100.00)	150(100.00)

Source: Primary Data

As observed, many SHGs members are completing their education after joining the group due to the guidance from the employees of department as glowing as from the Sangamithras of SHGs. It is also seen that, majority of the educated women of SHGs have joined the group as Sangamithras as social work, in order to help illiterate women by making use of their skills, knowledge and involvement. Similarly, SHGs members get the training of continuing records, operating bank account and preparing annual accounts from the Department of Rural Development Corporation.

It is also observed that, financial position of SHGs members is better as associated to JLGs members for the reason that ability to save regularly is a pre-condition to become a member of SHGs and hence women can afford to learn new skills or complete education. Due to all these factors, SHGs members are understood to be educated as paralleled to JLGs members.

Table 2: Age-wise of classification of the Sample respondents in the study area

Age (in years)	SHG	JLG
	No. of Members	No. of Members
Up to 25 Years	7(4.67)	17(11.33)
26 to 45 Years	96(64.00)	93(62.00)
46 And Above Years	47(31.33)	40(26.67)
Total	150(100.00)	150(100.00)

Source: Primary Data

The percentage of members in the middle age group of 25 to 45 is just about same in SHGs and JLGs. This is obvious because between this age group, women get some financial stability and can think of preliminary their own business due to reduced family responsibilities to some extent. The percentage of members up to 25 years is hardly 7(4.67 per cent) in SHGs is basically a saving led model and as such regular savings is a pre-condition of joining SHGs. However, this percentage is higher 17(11.33 per cent) in JLGs as it is a credit led model and young blood has courage in taking loans and starting some economic activity to help their families economically. Reverse is the circumstances in percentage of members above the age of 46. This happens because SHGs

provides them a platform for exchanging their ideas, views and other material also and hence they continue with the group.

Table 3: Showing the classification of members according to marital status

Marital Status	SHG	JLG
	No. of Members	No. of Members
Married	127(84.67)	118(78.67)
Divorcee	06(4.00)	10 (6.67)
Widow	13(8.66)	12 (8.00)
Unmarried	04(2.67)	10 (6.66)
Total	150 (100.0)	150 (100.00)

Source: Primary Data

It is observed that, majority of the members, 127 (85 per cent) in SHGs and 78 (79 per cent) in JLGs are married people.

Table 4: Showing distribution of members according to type of family

Type of family	SHG	JLG
	No. of Members	No. of Members
Nuclear	138(92.00)	142(94.67)
Joint	12(8.00)	08(5.33)
Total	150(100.0)	150(100.0)

Source: Primary Data

The table shows that, the trend in the society (especially in rural and urban areas) is from joint family to nuclear family.

Table 5: Sample respondents according to source of getting information for joining the group

Sources of Information for joining the group	SHG	JLG
	No. of Members %	No. of Members %
From Community organizers	80(53.33)	10(6.67)
from field staff	10(6.67)	92(61.33)
from NGOs	15(10.00)	28(18.67)
from friends	45(30.00)	20(13.33)
Total	150(150.00)	150(150.00)

Source: Primary Data

As observed, 80 (53.33 per cent) of the members were associated to SHGs through Community coordinators and 45 (30 per cent) have received the information through their friends. This shows that community coordinators are working efficiently and are successful in their duties to a great extent.

It is observed that, most of the members 80 (53.33 per cent) are saving between Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month and another 40 (26.67 per cent) of the members are saving Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month. That the majority of the SHG members are from lower income group but they have cultivated the habit of systematic savings for utilizing it for others in the group. From the table, when calculated, the average exchangeable per month comes to Rs. 161.32.

This question doesn't apply to JLG members as NBFC - MFIs are not allowed to accept savings as per the guidelines of RBI. In two ways members can deposit their saving in bank, either by opening account in their separate capacity or in the name of cluster through group mechanism.

Table 6: Classification of SHG members according to the amount they save per month in the group

Amount Saved per month in Rs.	SHG	
	No. of Members	Percentages to Total
50 to 100	40	26.67
100 to 200	80	53.33
200 to 300	15	10.00
300 to 400	10	6.67
Above 400	05	3.33
Total	150	100.00

Source: Primary Data

Table 7: Classification of members according to the time period of starting the activities

Time period of Starting business	SHG	JLG
	No. of Members %	No. of Members %
Carrying activities before joining the group	110(73.33)	105(70.00)
Activities started after joining the group	40(26.67)	45(30.00)
Total	150(100.00)	150(100.00)

Source: Primary Data

As observed, 40 (26.67 per cent) of the SHG members have started business after joining the group. Even in case of JLG 105 (70.00 per cent) of members have in the full swing business after joining the group.

Table 8: Distribution of members according to the benefit received as a member of group

Benefit received as member of group	SHG	JLG
	No. of Members	No. of Members
Benefit received	133(88.67)	140(93.33)
Benefit not received	17(11.33)	10(6.67)
Total	150(100.00)	150(100.00)

Source: Primary Data

Majority of the members 133(88.67 per cent) have said that their business is benefited because of group mechanism. The benefit is in the form of increased volume of business due to strong relations technologically advanced among the group and greater than before contacts due to communal meetings, demonstrations, training programs. In case of JLGs also, all the members have unanimously said that their activities are benefited due to JLGs model. The form of benefit received by JLGs members is different as compared to the benefit received by SHGs members. Due to JLGs mechanism they have started getting loans lacking collateral and as such the problem of working principal has been solved at least to some extent. JLGs concept has given stability to their business due to assured supply of funds and now they can think of intensifying the activities.

Table 9: Distribution of members according to monthly profit

Monthly Profit in Rs.	SHG	JLG
	No. of Members	No. of Members
Up to Rs. 3000	40 (26.67)	30 (20.00)
3000 to 6000	90 (60.00) 42	95(63.33) 60
Above 6000	20 (13.33) 25	25(16.67)
TOTAL	150 (100.00)100	150(100.00) 100

Source: Primary Data

As observed, majority of the members from both the groups are earning profit between Rs. 3000 to 6000 per month. The distribution according to monthly profit from business gives

average monthly profit for SHGs member as Rs. 4385/- per member as against Rs. 3600/- per member for JLGs. Actually JLGs members have already started the business and agriculture and then they have formed the group. Whereas, SHGs members have first formed good group and then they have entered in the occupational and agriculture activities.

However, SHGs members are receiving more average monthly profit as compared to JLGs members. This may be because of efforts taken by Corporation and group In Charge by way of providing training for skill development, extending marketing facilities, financial support by way of corpus fund and revolving fund etc. The once-a-month profit of JLGs member though less is creditable as they have to pay highest rate of interest and they are carrying activities without any recognized support in respect of training or marketing. This fact supports the hypothesis that SHGs and JLGs have resulted in the development of entrepreneurship. As observed, SHGs members are doing enhanced business as associated to JLGs members.

Table 10: Distribution of members according to capital required while starting business

Capital required in Rs.	SHG	JLG
	No. of Members %	No. of Members %
5000 to 10000	40(26.67) 47	75(50.00) 50.87
10000 to 30000	75(50.00)	43(28.67)
Above 30000	25(16.67) 10	22(14.67) 3.2
No Capital	10(6.66) 2	10(6.66) 2.4
Total	150(100.00) 100	150(100.00) 100

Source: Primary Data

As observed, around 40 per cent of the members from both the groups require capital ranging between Rs. 5000 to 10000 and another 50 per cent of the members require between Rs. 10000 to Rs. 30000 for starting a business. This shows that, there is no much difference in the requirement of capital for both the groups. This may be because of the similar nature of business run by the members.

All 150 members from SHG have unanimously said that, their individual income has increased since they have joined the group. This augmented income is in the form of interest on savings as well as interest charged on the loans taken by other member's desirable profit due to improved business. All 150

members from JLG have solidly said that, their personal income has increased due to the increased profits of business. The volume of business has increased due to the assured supply of funds in the form of loans from NBFC-MFIs. Since

all the members have the same opinion regarding the increase in their personal income, ‘SHGs and JLGs both have contributed to socio-economic empowerment of poor people of men and women’

Table 11: Distribution of members according to freedom they exercise in utilizing their own earnings.

Utilization of earnings on their own	SHG	JLG
	No. of Members	No. of Members
Most of the time	45(30.00)	90(60.00)
Sometimes	85(56.67)	40(26.67)
Rarely	20(13.33)	20(13.33)
	150(100.00)	150(100.00)

Source: Primary Data

As observed, 86.67 per cent of SHGs members and 86 per cent of the JLGs members can utilize the earnings on their own either for most of the time or sometimes, whereas 13.33

per cent from SHGs and 13.33 per cent from JLGs can operate their earnings rarely.

Table 12: Distribution of members according to economic independence experienced.

Level of Economic Independence	SHG	JLG
	No. of Members %	No. of Members %
Completely Independent	80(53.33)	50(33.33)
Independent to some extent	50(33.33)	80(53.33)
Not at all Independent	20(13.34)	20(13.34)
Total	150(100.00)	150(100.00)

Source: Primary Data

As noticed from the table, 80 (53.33 per cent) of SHG members and 50 (33.33 per cent) of JLG members feel that they are economically independent whereas 50 (33.33 per cent) of SHG members and 53(33.34 per cent) of JLG members feel that they are economically independent to some extent. The percentage of opinion regarding this again supports the hypothesis that, ‘SHGs and JLGs have contributed to socio economic empowerment of poor people of men and women.’

- Every member should participate in all the activities organized by the group as far as possible as, these activities are organized for members only as a part of capacity building programme.

Table 13: Distribution of the members according to opinion about concept of group mechanism

Opinion	SHG	JLG
	No. of Members	No. of Members
Concept is best	20(13.33)	10(6.67)
Concept is good	115(76.67)	120(80.00)
Concept is Ok	15(10.00)	20(13.33)
Total	150(100.00)	150(100.00)

Source: Primary Data

As observed, majority of the SHG members 115(76.67 per cent) have said that, the concept of SHG is good, whereas 120 (80 per cent) of the JLG members feel that the concept of JLG is good.

Suggestions to members from community organizers for better working of SHG’s

- All members should attend the meetings regularly.
- They should maintain trust and confidence among themselves.
- Every member should pay her dues and saving amount in time.
- All members should take active part in managing and administrating the group.

Suggestions from group organizers to the members of group

- Women entrepreneurs should work hard for improving their business.
- They should be prepared for taking calculated risk in business.
- They should not expect off the peg success and remain under the Impression that Corporation or somebody will do everything for them.

Expectations of members from Corporation

- Paper work required to be done while getting benefits of different schemes should be reduced.
- Age limit for receiving benefits from certain schemes should be relaxed.
- The differences in the terms and conditions applicable for different categories of women in getting benefits are not acceptable to them.

Income limit set for getting benefits from certain schemes should be increased as old limits, fixed at that time, have lost their relevance at present. However, almost all the members agree that Corporation is working very hard for uplifting their socio-economic conditions and it is also implementing many schemes for the overall progress of the poor women.

Joint Liabilities Groups (JLGs)

Expectations of members from NBFC - MFIs

- They expect that interest rates charged on the loan should be reduced as far as possible.

- They expect larger amount of loan cycles.
- They should get the facility of savings.
- They should get training facilities for skill improvement.

Conclusion

The concept of Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) came in to being during 2006 by the efforts of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). The crux of this group is the social capital existing within it. The concept of social capital highlights the value of social relations and the role of cooperation and confidence to get economic results. It refers to the process between the people which establishes network norms, social trust and facilitates co-ordination and co-operation for mutual the benefits. All 150 members from JLG have unanimously said that, their personal income has increased due to the increased profits of business. The volume of business has bigger due to the assured supply of funds in the form of loans from NBFC-MFIs. Since all the members have the same opinion regarding the increase in their personal income, 'SHGs and JLGs both have contributed to socio-economic empowerment of poor people of men and women.

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