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Salient Features of Micro Finance Institutions in India

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I: Introduction

Major impediments to poverty alleviation and rapid economic growth in developing countries are the lack of capital resources, especially in rural areas. A vicious cycle of low capital, low productivity, low incomes, low savings and consequently weak capital base is clearly operating. This results in a permanent poverty syndrome.

A multi-agency approach for providing working capital and asset acquisition to rural borrowers has been in operation in India since 1969 with the nationalisation of 14 large commercial banks. Regional Rural Banks were formed since 1975 with increasing emphasis on priority sector lending targeted to the poor and the weaker sections of society. The failure of many supply-led state interventions in rural-credit involving capital or interest subsidies (like IRDP) is an established fact. This has been accompanied by the rise in the social entrepreneurs. Using strategies involving groups of women, joint liability lending, small loans, weekly repayments, it has been proved that lending to poor people is possible and profitable. Micro Finance has been emerging as a tool in this regard.

Micro Finance is the provision of a broad range of financial services such as deposits, loans, payment services, money transfers, insurance to poor and low-income households; their micro enterprises etc. Micro Finance services are provided by three types of sources:

- ‡ Formal Institutions, such as Rural Banks and Cooperatives;
- ‡ Semi formal Institutions, such as Non Government Organizations;
- ‡ Informal sources such as moneylenders and shopkeepers.

Institutional micro finance is defined to include micro finance services provided by

both formal and semi formal institutions. Micro Finance Institutions are defined as institutions whose major business is the provision of micro finance services. Actually Micro Finance represents more than micro-credit as it refers to savings products, to insurance, to pawns and remittances - in sum to a much wider range of financial services. Two overlapping categories of micro finance initiatives are *poverty lending* and *micro banking*. Poverty lending programmes and institutions often offer savings and insurance services as well. The objective of the poverty lending programme is to give higher priority to social outreach than financial sustainability, though an organization may strive for both. The main focus of micro banking on the other hand, is income promotion by a MFI and a drive for financial sustainability as a permanent financial intermediary. There are a host of micro finance institutes in India. They assume paramount importance in the context of pension reform, as they have the ability to mobilise large amounts of savings from people who are beyond the purview of formal sector mechanisms. In this context we are interested in studying the dynamics of Micro Finance Institutions in India. This includes their legal structure and operations, as this will determine their role in bringing old age income security to India's poor.

Section II gives a brief description of microfinance in India. Section III analyses the different legal structures of Micro Finance Institutions in India. Section IV gives a detailed description of the different microfinance delivery models. Section V represents the performance of successful microfinance Institutions in India and Section VI concludes the analysis.

II. Micro finance in India

In India SEWA (Self Employed Women's Association) Bank is the oldest micro Finance organization. It was founded in 1974 in Ahmedabad, Gujarat. It is a trade union that first started organizing self-employed women. More recently, many Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and Self Help Groups have started micro finance delivery systems successfully in rural areas of India. These organisations motivate the poor to join the credit groups, help manage their savings, loan-deposit and recovery process and may also provide an interest free loan to the group that acts as a start-up fund (Fisher and Sriram, 2002).

Group lending activities first started in the Southern states of India such as, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamilnadu; while West Bengal and Orissa have joined later. Though, Micro finance programmes are mostly organised by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in India, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) launched a Bank Self help group (SHG) linkage programme in a small way in 1992. The idea of introducing the programme emanated mainly from the successful experiences of the institutions in other countries. The linkage programme under NABARD aims to reach those outside the network of formal credit, improve living standards of poorer sections of rural society and achieve high deposit- credit mobilization and recovery of loans.

III: Legal Framework of Micro Finance Institutions in India

There does not exist any unique legal framework for MFIs in India. In this section we discuss the different legal structures under which MFIs operate². MFIs in India mainly follow one of the four structures (which are depicted in the following figure)³.

² We have obtained the different legal structure of MFIs in India from SA-DHAN (see the appendix).

³ See MFIs (which are the members of Sa-Dhan) of different states in Appendix. Sa-Dhan is an Apex Membership Body, which brings together diverse views, models and concerns in the Indian Micro Finance

Figure I: Legal Structures of Micro Finance Institutions in India

Micro Finance Institutions

Charitable Institutions (Societies, Trust etc)	Co-Operatives (State and National Co-Operatives)	Companies (NBFC)	Banking Institutions (LAB)
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MFIs as Charitable Institutions:

These are societies registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 and Trusts registered under Trust Act, 1882. They work on grants. They are not able to handle funds of SHGs or act as an intermediary beyond a level. They are not allowed to raise equity and mobilize deposits. These structural restrictions limit the availability of capital to these MFIs. Often, these institutes are found to survive on foreign grants.

MFIs as Co-Operatives:

Co-operatives have legal sanction to work as financial intermediaries. The activities of State Co-operatives are restricted in the State. Their activities are heavily controlled by the controlling authority, Registrar of the Cooperative Societies and the State Government. National Co-operatives need lesser Govt. Control than State Co-operatives for multi-state operations. Co-operatives are allowed to raise share, to mobilize deposits. No tax is charged on Co-operatives. They can get foreign debt but are not allowed to raise foreign equity. The New Generation Cooperative Act (for example, Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies Act, 1995 in Andhra Pradesh) has become a landmark legislation. It has been used by other organizations and as well as by

Sector.

associations like SHGs, Grameen joint liability groups. According to this Act there is less government control on mutually aided co-operative Societies but they can be incorporated within a state only. Presently co-operative societies in nine states (Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Jammu&Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Chattishgarh, Orissa, Karnataka and Uttaranchal) are registered under this new Act. This Act reduces the role of the Registrar; gives greater flexibility in savings mobilization and fund utilisation and allows the co-operative to set up subsidiary organizations.

MFIs as Companies:

MFIs have to have Rs.2 crore as its initial funds if these are operating as Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFC). These MFIs are required to obtain a registration certificate from RBI (under Section 45-1A of the RBI Act) after satisfying the initial conditions. They are allowed to mobilize deposits after satisfying conditions stipulated by RBI. After two years of their operations, they have to obtain minimum investment grade or other specified credit rating for fixed deposits from any one of the RBI recognised credit rating agencies at least once a year. They are then required to forward it to the RBI along with the annual returns. They are allowed to collect foreign equity upto 51% of US\$ 0.5 million; more than 51% to 75% of US\$5 million and 100% of US\$50 million.

A NBFC is also exempted from RBI registration if it does not deliver credit of more than Rs.50000 for a business enterprise and Rs.25000 for meeting the cost to raise the level of income of a poor person. This NBFC is licensed under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956. It is not allowed to accept public deposits. Recently seven categories of NBFCs are exempt from RBI registration. Housing Finance Companies, Mutual Benefit Financial Companies (Nidhis), Insurance Companies are important in

these exempted categories.

MFIs as Banking Institutions:

The MFIs who are operating as banks are registered under RBI but it is very difficult to obtain this registration. These institutions are regulated by RBI on daily affairs. To set up a MFI as a bank it would require initial capital from Rs.100 to 300 crore. For Local Area Bank the amount is Rs. 5 crore. Local Area Banks are permitted to operate on three contiguous districts in a state. These are also highly management and technology intensive to achieve sustainability. These MFIs are permitted to deliver credit, to mobilize savings and to give insurance (under the regulation of IRDA).⁴

III: Micro Finance Delivery Models in India

There exist a wide range of microfinance models in India. It can be said that India hosts the maximum number of microfinance models. Each model has succeeded in their respective fields. The main reason behind the existence of these models in India may be due to geographical size of the country, a wide range of social and cultural groups, the existence of different economic classes and a strong NGO movement.

Micro Finance Institutions (NGO-MFIs, Mutual Benefit MFIs and For-Profit MFIs) in India have adopted various traditional as well as innovative approaches for increasing the credit flow to the unorganized sector. They can be categorized into four

⁴ The above-mentioned Micro Finance Institutions in India can be re-categorized as:

- Not-for Profit MFIs: Charitable Society, Trust and Section 25 Companies.
- Mutual Benefit MFIs: State Cooperatives, National Cooperatives and Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies (MACS);

For-Profit MFIs: Non Banking Financial Companies, Banks (which provide Micro Finance along with their other usual banking services).

broad categories.

Figure II: Different Models of Micro Finance Delivery in India

Micro Finance Delivery Models in India

SHG Federated SHG Grameen Bank Co-operative

We discuss important features of these four microfinance models in this section. These models vary in their legal forms, in the channels and methods of delivery, in their governance structure, in their approach to sustainability and also in their approach to microfinance.

Self Help Group (SHG) Model:

SHG has emerged as the “Indian” model of Micro Finance. It is so popular in India that Government programmes have SHG as the core of their strategy.

Dynamics of SHG Model:

- ▶ The SHG model has evolved in the NGO Sector. NGOs primarily have the functions of enabling, educating and networking. This model has emerged as the capacity building of community based institutions.
- ▶ SHGs are small and informal groups (strength of members: - 10 to 20). Group members are socio-economically homogenous.
- ▶ Groups are composed either by male only or by female only. In India 90 percent of the SHGs are composed of female only.
- ▶ Group members are self-selected. NGO acts as a facilitating agency to build in

processes and systems that make the SHGs viable and sustainable institutions.

- ‡ The group members meet regularly at an appointed time and place for carrying out their savings and credit activities and other issues of development.
- ‡ The group mobilizes savings among the members and issues need based loans to the members (only) out of the common funds created.
- ‡ The rules and norms are determined by members themselves and the NGO does not interfere in this matter.
- ‡ After the SHG has been put on the path to sustainability, organizationally and financially, the NGO may decide to withdraw from supporting the SHG and move on to new groups.
- ‡ The main motive of the SHG is to empower poor socio-economically and improve their livelihood pattern.

Federated Self Help Group Model:

Federations of SHGs bring together several SHGs. In India FSHGs include those promoted by the Dhan Foundation, PRADAN, Chaitanya and SEWA are famous in India.

Dynamics of Federated SHG Model:

- ‡ Federations usually come under the Societies Registration Act. They have between 1000-3000 members.
- ‡ There is a distinct three-tier structure in federations – the SHG is the basic unit; the cluster is the intermediate unit and an apex body or a federation, represents the entire membership.
- ‡ Each SHG participates directly in the representative body at the cluster level.

Two members from each SHG attend the monthly cluster meetings. Information from the groups to the apex body and vice-a-versa is channeled through the cluster level representative body.

▶ The cluster leaders are a highly effective part for group monitoring and strengthening. So the operations of the apex body are decentralized through the clusters.

▶ The executive body at the apex level is consists of 9 to 15 members.

▶ Three common financial activities of Federations are: -

■ Acting as an agent and manager of external credit funds.

■ Assisting SHGs with loan recovery in difficult cases.

■ Strengthening weak SHGs, so that they are able to carry out their savings and credit function smoothly.

▶ Other financial services provided by the federations are:

■ Additional options for members to save: Federations often offers additional saving schemes to the group members, which is apart from group savings. So the members have savings with the group and in addition, with the Federation.

■ Satisfactory returns on savings to members.

■ Credit giving patterns also vary. Generally, federations have credit activities at the group level, although federations provide credit to their members. These loans are disbursed from member's savings that may be deposited with the federation and from external funds that it is able to access independently. Federations are able to increase the amounts of credit available to members. Federations even provide bridge loans.

■ Federations provide insurance and housing finance, and also support services

to facilitate productive use of credit. One federation in India (Chaitanya) started to provide insurance services to its members. It has become an agent of the insurance company.

Grameen Bank Model:

The Grameen Bank Model of Bangladesh, developed by Muhammad Yunus, its former chairman was considered as the pioneer microfinance institution. It has been highly successful in its banking service to the poor as well as in its poverty alleviation programmes. With its well-recognised success, many organisations in India, like SHARE Microfin Ltd, Activities for Social Alternative (ASA) and CASHPOR Financial and Technical Services Ltd. have adopted this methodology with little variations.

Dynamics of Grameen Bank Model:

- ‡ Homogenous groups of five members are formed at the village level.
- ‡ The field worker of the Grameen Bank facilitates the process of group formation.
- ‡ All the group members undergo a 7day compulsory training of 1-2 hours per day. Some groups under go the Group Recognition Test (GRT). It is a screening test that can distinguish between serious and non-serious groups. Actually it is an effective tool to overcome the adverse selection problem.
- ‡ Once the preliminary groups have passed GRT, and then the women become members of Grameen Bank by paying a one-time member fee.
- ‡ Eight joint liable groups affiliate together to form a center. Every weak Centre meets at a defined time. Bank Assistant attends the meeting and it is mandatory for the members to attend the weakly meeting and all the loan

applications have to be approved by other group members as well as Centre members. The loan is disbursed from the bank fund and it is not linked with the group savings. Loan is given to the individual not to the group or the center.

‡ The loan disbursement is always done in the Centre. The housing loans are disbursed at the Branch to maintain documentation.

‡ Various loans are provided by the Grameen Bank such as General Loans, Supplementary Loans, Special General Loans, Sanitation and Housing Loans etc. The size of loan ranges from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 10,000 for general yearly loans. The first loan is Rs.4000 and there is an annual increase of Rs.1, 000 in loan size in each year there after.

‡ Every members save Tk.10 per weak and it is compulsory. This saving is deposited with Bank. The bank funds their consumption with this deposit. This strategy overcomes the problem of default as it is proved that nobody is likely to default on his or her own money.

‡ All loans are repayable within a year in 52 equal installments (over 52 weeks).

‡ Bank charges 5 percent tax on all productive loans to a member. In this way group fund is increasing.

‡ The group leader collects the loan repayments and savings prior to the meeting and hands it over to the Centre leader who gives it to the field worker during the meeting. This collected amount is deposited in the branch on the same day. No new loan is issued from this collected amount. It discourages all possible leakages in monetary transactions.

‡ Peer pressure replaces the collateral. Member-borrowers who repaid the loan

in time are allowed to get repeated loans and continuous access to increasing credit from Bank.

The most significant aspect of the Grameen Bank Model has been its high loan recovery rate (98% and above).

The Co-operative Model:

The leading organization that has been successful in using the co-operative form in rural micro finance in India has been the Cooperative Development Forum (CDF), Hyderabad. It has built up a network of financial co-operatives based upon women's and men's thrift groups. It has registered under the New Generation Cooperatives Act, 1995.

Dynamics of Co-operative Model:

- ‡ The primary entities of CDF's Micro Finance Cooperative are the Women's / Men's Thrift Cooperative (W (M) TC). Each consists of 300 members. Generally these members reside in the same village.
- ‡ CDF has started to promote much smaller units and now it has encouraged these units to extend into large unit.
- ‡ The important factors behind the running of a successful cooperative venture are: a) to justify human resources (staffs); b) to meet statutory / administrative requirements such as audit.
- ‡ The WTC or MTC are divided into small groups (10 to 50 members) to facilitate better monitoring of thrift and repayment of loans.
- ‡ The group members nominate a group leader and the leader enjoys the confidence of the group.
- ‡ CDF encouraged members to identify more strongly with their WTC/MTC rather than with the groups, as WTC/MTC are the primary legal entities

and viable units of operation.

- ▶ Most of the WTC/MTCs decided to register themselves under the New Generation Cooperative Act, which allows for greater flexibility and autonomy in operations.
- ▶ The General Body constitutes of all the members of the primary cooperatives. It adopts a uniform set of bylaws. The General Body meets once in a year to elect the directors, review and discuss the other issues. The Board of Directors consists of 12 directors who are elected by the members.
- ▶ Each director is elected for three-year term. The retired directors are eligible for re-election.
- ▶ The directors elect a chairperson and appoint a managing director (MD) among themselves. Chairperson and MD have a one-year term. They are also eligible for re-election.
- ▶ The Chairperson presides the board meetings. He/She represents the cooperatives in other organizations (forums) and ensures that they function in accordance with the Cooperative principles and by-laws.
- ▶ The MD is responsible for ensuring that the operations of Cooperative are properly conducted and that the resolutions of the board are implemented.
- ▶ A set of geographically contiguous cooperatives forms an Association of WTC/MTCs. The Chairperson and MD of each participating Cooperative are members of the General Body of the Association.
- ▶ General Body elects a Chairperson and MD to oversee the affairs.
- ▶ The Association provides training, management of the Loan Insurance

Fund and inter-lending. It also plays a support role by helping the member cooperatives in handling accounting, auditing and other administrative matters.



V: Performance of Successful MFIs in India

This section depicts the performance of renowned MFIs in India. It has been found that the average loan repayment rate of MFIs in India is above 90 percent. Here we discuss the outreach⁵ of different successful MFIs. Our discussion starts with the performance of the oldest MFI in India, Self Employed Women Association (SEWA).

SEWA: SEWA supports 1600 SHGs with 38,000 members in rural Gujarat. It is observed that urban members of SEWA were saving 4.1% of their income and rural member 1.9% (Awano, 1996). At the end of 2001, SEWA Bank had over Rs. 30 crore in 1,20,000 deposit accounts SEWA Bank's current credit-deposit ratio is 31 (in other words Rs. 10 crore are lent out to members of the Rs.30 crore deposits). The research revealed that savings are unlikely to be significant to cover all uncertain consumption needs. They need emergency loans and insurance services. SEWA started insurance services in 1992 and provided against premiums paid annually by members. About 25000 women have invested in fixed deposits that earn interest to cover the yearly insurance premiums needed. About 33,000 women had outstanding loans. 33 percent of these loans were taken as working capital, 17 percent for personal, 10 percent for investment and 40 percent for housing loans.

⁵ The term *outreach* is used to refer to the effort by MFIs to extend loans and financial services to an ever-wider audience and especially toward the poorest of the poor.

SHG-Bank Linkage Programme: NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) had circulated guidelines to banks for financing SHGs in 1992 under a pilot project that aimed at financing 500 SHGs across the country through the banking system. Different banks financed about 600 SHGs by March 1993. This encouraged the RBI in 1996 to include financing SHGs as a mainstream activity of banks under their priority sector lending. At the end of March 2002⁶, banks financed about 461,478 SHGs. About 7.8 million poor households access credit through 17,085 branches of the formal banking system under this programme. It is the largest microfinance programme in terms of outreach. Banks have disbursed Rs.4530 million as loan to new SHGs and Rs.924 million to the existing SHGs in 2002. This programme has covered 488 districts in different States and Union Territories of India. Almost all members developed saving habit in the post-SHG situation as against only 23 percent of households who had this habit in pre-SHG situation. About 70 percent loans were taken for income generation activities in post-SHG situation.

BASIX: BASIX is the second largest MFI in India in terms of outreach and development in integrating micro-credit and livelihood promotion. It has financial operations in 2200 villages in 18 districts across four states (Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Orissa) and works in a further five states (Assam, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu) in assisting other MFIs. Upto 2001, BASIX disbursed more than Rs.60 crore in 58,000 loans. Outstanding loans stood at Rs.20 crore among 21,000 active borrowers. The repayment rate is 91 percent. BASIX has been highly successful in attracting loans and equity from

⁶See NABARD and Micro Finance, 2001-2002.

both national and international sources. It has secured Rs.26.3 crore of total loans from Ford Foundation, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Shorebank Corporation (USA), Cordaid (Netherland), Development International Desjardins (Canada) and Rs.12 crore from Global Trust Bank, ICICI, HDFC and SIDBI in India. It has raised Rs.11.9 crore in equity from IFC, World Bank affiliate, Shore Bank Corporation and Hivos –Triodos Fund (the Netherlands), ICICI Bank and HDFC. BASIX has provided two types of loan: a) Direct loans are extended directly to rural producers by BASIX and b) Indirect loans are extended through intermediaries. These intermediaries include SHGs, other community-based financial organizations and market agents (such as input dealers, wholesale merchants etc.). BASIX has been able to disburse 80 percent of total loans indirectly. About 40 percent of lending was to non-farm sector, 20 percent to dairy and other livestock and 30 percent to agriculture. About 10 percent of the loans were lent to women's SHG (classified as general purpose loans). BASIX has supported over 40,000 livelihoods.⁷

Cooperative Development Foundation (CDF): Cooperative Development Foundation in Andhra Pradesh has worked with the mainstream cooperative structure throughout its existence. It has a membership of 6000 (with more than half being small and marginal farmers) and has a total turn over of Rs.32 crore in trading and Rs.9 crore outstanding in loans to members. Within a decade these cooperatives in two backward districts of Andhra Pradesh had grown to 350 in number, with more than 1,00,000 members and with Rs.12.5 crore in savings. It is comparable to any large MFI in India. In CDF, members make interest-free

⁷ 250 person days of employment are equivalent to a full-time livelihood.

deposits under the Death Relief Assurance Scheme. These deposits are in turn invested in other securities and the earned income is set aside for contingencies⁸.

SHARE Microfin Limited: The prime objective of SHARE Microfin Limited is to provide financial and support services to the poor women living below the poverty line. It enables these women to take income-generating activities. It is registered as a Public Limited Company under Section 25 of the Companies Act and it is also registered with the RBI under Section (45/IA) as a NBFC. It has an authorized capital of Rs.15 crore and an amount of Rs.5.09 crore has been paid up by 26,034 poor women. The company is owned and managed by the poor women. It is operating in 2990 villages in three states in India. This MFI has disbursed Rs. 3,662,707,780 as a loan among which Rs. 2,843,277,300 is recovered and Rs. 819,430,480 is outstanding at the end of March 2004. The repayment rate is 100 percent⁹.

VI: Conclusion The above analysis highlights three important issues: a) the legal structures under which microfinance Institutions in India are operating; b) the important micro finance delivery models which are used by different micro finance institutions in India; c) the performance of successful microfinance institutions in India.

The success of MFIs encouraged the Reserve Bank of India to take the programme of financing MFIs in India. The Indian MFIs have proved that lending to the poor is possible and profitable. Now MFIs have not only delivered credit to

⁸ See Beyond Micro-Credit, 2002.

⁹ See Share Microfin Limited at a glance, March 2004.

the poor and mobilized deposits but also they have started to provide insurance to the poor, which help the poor to meet the uncertain events. These organizations improve the socio-economic environment of India. They are able to empower poor women and to reduce the gender discrimination among the poor people.

Acknowledgement:

Appendix:

I: Summary Table of Legal structures of MFIs in India

Legal Form	Registration	Credit	Savings Mobilisation	Raising Equity	Insurance Giving
Societies	Societies Act, 1860	Yes	No	No	No
Trust	Trust Act, 1882	Yes	No	No	No
Section 25 Companies	Section 25 Companies Act, 1950	Yes	No	No	No
State Cooperative	Co-operative Act, 1984	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
National Cooperative	Co-operative Act, 1984	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Non Banking Financial Companies	Section 45 (1) RBI Act	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Local Area Banks	RBI Act	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

II: MFIs in different States in India (which are members of Sa-Dhan)

Name of the MFIs	State	Outreach	Operating Model	Legal Structure
Dharati Integrated Rural Dev. Society (BIRDS)	Andhra Pradesh	2734	MFI	Society
Dhartiya Samruddhi Finance Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	40379	MFI/BL	NBFC
Indian Grameen Se.,,ces (IGS)	Andhra Pradesh	13543	MFI	Sec.25 comp
Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Local Area Bank	Andhra Pradesh	3813	MFI	LAB
SHARE Microfin	Andhra Pradesh	200010	MFI	Co-op Bank
Spandana	Andhra Pradesh	10891	MFI	Society
Star Youth Association	Andhra Pradesh	40460	MFI	Society
Swayam Krishi Sangam (SKS)	Andhra Pradesh	6641	MFI	Society
APMAS	Andhra Pradesh	300000	NW/CDO	Trust
SERP	Andhra Pradesh	5600000	CBO/TSP	Society
Rashtriya Grih Vikas Nidhi (RGVN)	Assam	5035	MFI	Co-op
Rshtriya(JramiiJ Vika. Nidhi,(RGVN)	Assam	84185	BL	Trust
Prochesta	Assam	1000000	CBO	Society
Nidan	Bihar	3534	MFI/CDO	Society
SEWA Bank	Gujarat	45082	MFI	NBFC
Friends of Women's World Banking (FWWB)	Gujarat	14994	MFI	Society

Samerth Trust	Gujarat	1010	cno	Society
EDA Rural Systems Pvt. Ltd	Haryana	16000	CBO	Trust
Holy Cross Social Service Centre	Jharkhand		TSP	Ltd. Compo
Nav Bharal}agriti Kendra (Ran chi & H'bagh)	Jharkhand	20660	MFI	Society
AWAKE	Karnataka	26435	CBO/MFI	Society
Janodaya Public Trust	Karnataka	14000	NW /CBO	Society
Opportunity Microfinance India Ltd.	Karnataka	6570	NW/CDO/MFI	Trust
CRISIL	Karnataka	18752	MFI/BL	Ltd. Compo
Dharatha Swamukti Samsthe (BSS)	Karnataka	3234	MFI	Trust
Grameen Koota	Karnataka	3570	MFI	Trust
OUTREACH	Karnataka	24270	MFI	Society
SANGHAMITRA	Karnataka	17000	MFI	Society
Bharat Sevak Samaj (BSS)	Kerala	66620	MFI	Society
Evangelical Social Action Forum (ESAF)	Kerala	5692	MFI	Society
Bodhana	Kerala		TSP	Ltd. Compo
DISIIA	Maharashtra	1079	MFI	Society
DST	Maharashtra	1200	MFI	Trust
ICICI	Maharashtra	49887	BL/NW	Society
Chaitanya	Maharashtra	3150	MFI/CBO	Society
WOTR	Maharashtra	6500	NW/CBO	Trust
Shramjivi Janata Sahayyak Mandai	Maharashtra	18000	CBO	Society
BAIF Development Research Foundation	Maharashtra	56657	CBO	Society
CARE	New Delhi	120000	BL	Ltd. Compo
AIANED	New Delhi	4500	CBO	Society
PRADAN	New Delhi	60000	NW/CBO	Society
Indicare Trust	New Delhi	69870	CBO	Society
Se., 'a Bharat	New Delhi	16788	MFI/CBO	Trust
ASEED	New Delhi		CBO	Society
CYSD	Orissa	11500	MFI	Sec.25 comp
Adhikar	Orissa	5293	CBO	Society
Adarsa	Orissa	2225	MFI/CBO	Society
Pushtikar Laghu Vyaparik Pratisthan Bachat & Sakh Sahakari Samiti Ltd.	Rajasthan			
Aravali	Rajasthan	12000	NW/CBO	Society
Ceconedecon Development Centre	Rajasthan	8100	CBO	Society
Sewa Mandir	Rajasthan	3300	CBO	Society
IBTADA	Rajasthan	2377	CBO	Society
Activisls for Social Alternatives (ASA)	Tamil Nadu	55025	MFI	NBFC
Bullock-Cart Workers Development Association	Tamil Nadu	74862	MFI	Society
Indian Association for Savings and Credit	Tamil Nadu	5981	MFI	Sec.25 comp
League For Education & Dev. (LEAD)	Tamil Nadu	26000	MFI	Society
Mahasemam	Tamil Nadu	17,435	MFI	Trust
New Life	Tamil Nadu	4811	MFI	Society
PIONEER TRAD	Tamil Nadu	6000	MFI	Society
Sarva Jana Seva Kosh Ltd. (SJSK)	Tamil Nadu	17617	MFI	Sec.25 comp
Sarvodaya Nano Finance Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	81427	MFI	Ltd. Compo
SHEPHERD	Tamil Nadu	T87,829	MFI	See:25 coffip
Thimmalai Charity Tmst (TCT)	Tamil Nadu	13519	MFI	Society
MCG	Tamil Nadu		TSP	company
Kalrayan Hills ADP	Tamil Nadu	4500	CBO	Society

Cashpor Financial & Tech. Services Ltd. (CFTS)	Uttar Pradesh	22164	MFI	Sec.25 comp
Grameen Development Services (GDS)	Uttar Pradesh	11500	MFI	Society
Shramik Bharati	Uttar Pradesh	17520	MFI	Society
Manav Seva Sansthan (SEV A)	Uttar Pradesh	6388	CBO	Society
NEED	Uttar Pradesh	15052	CBO	Society
PANI	Uttar Pradesh	11234	NW/CBO	Society
Village Welfare Society (VWS)	West Bengal	5765	MFI	Trust
Bandhan	WB	3500	CBO	Society

CBO: Capacity Building providing Organisation; MFI: Microfinance Service providing Institution; TSP: Technical Service Providers; NW: Net Work Agencies; BL: Bulk Lenders.

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