#### Microfinance as an instrument of Financial Inclusion in India : The present position and Lessons between the South and the North

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•Microfinance in India at present in two distinct variants

- •1. Self Help Group- Bank Linkage model
- •2.Micro-Finance Institution model
- •SHG model is built upon the work of community based organisations

•Financial services are part of broader agenda of economic and social empowerment

- •MFI is a minimalist model
- •Focused only on credit



## **Self-Help Group alternative-1**

- Self-Help Group-Bank Linkage Programme
- Initiated as a Pilot Project by NABARD in 1992
- Outcome of action research studies
- Emerged as a regular lending programme for banks
- Reserve Bank of India's policy facilitation
- Supplementary credit delivery mechanism
- Essential features of empowerment and peer pressure
- Huge social mobilisation interventions



- •SHG-Bank Linkage Programme-evolved into the largest microfinance programme in the world
- •By March 2012: 8 million groups linked to banks; 104 million families
- •Savings of \$ 1.31 billion
- •4.4 million groups have loan accounts
- •Loan outstandings: \$7.26 billion
- •SHG-Bank Linkage Programme has proved its resilience in two decades of its existence
- •SHGs operate with lower administrative inputs



- •After initial costs on formation and nurturing the groups are able to sustain themselves
- •Gradual withdrawal of NGOs involvement observed
- •This role is taken over by federations
- •Federations would now require policy and financial support
- •SHG movement has now to be taken to a higher pane and strengthened
- •NABARD has embarked upon SHG-2 on the occasion of two decades of SHG-Bank Linkage Programme



- •Need for Banks to reach out
- •Reemphasise training of bankers on linkage
- •Bank managements should sensitise field on SHG account opening and lending
- •Specialised SHG branches need of the hour: e.g. Indian Bank, Bank of Maharashtra
- •Voluntary savings an important component in SHG-2
- •Flexibility in credit products
- •Expansion into other financial products



- •MFIs presence noticed from the year 2000
- •Large number of small institutions: ~ 1,000
- •Varied legal forms: NGOs, Cooperatives, Trusts, Companies
- •In 2000 most were NGOs and Trusts
- Many transformed into NBFCs
- •Now: most preferred form Non-Banking Finance Company
- •NBFCs are registered under company law and regulated by RBI

- •Large NBFC-MFIs (around 25) have a 60 percent market share
- •Rush among NGO-MFIs to convert to NBFC-MFIs
- •Crises in Andhra Pradesh in 2005 and 2010 threw light on the negative features of MFI functioning
- •AP Ordinance on Microfinance-2010
- •Malegam Committee Report-2011
- •RBI guidelines for NBFC-MFIs
- •Special category of Microfinance NBFCs
- Interest rate caps and loan limits imposed by RBI



- •MFIs with their minimalist approach may not fulfill the developmental mission of microfinance
- •But they too fulfill a felt need for financial services
- •A class of clientele exists for such minimalist service provision
- •MFIs had a client outreach of 26.8 million in 2012
- •Loan portfolio was \$ 4.18 billion in 2012
- •Total branch network of 12,000
- •MFIs (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2012, with the Parliament's Standing Committee
- RBI and NABARD lukewarm to the Bill



- •Financial Inclusion in India basically bank driven
- •RBI's focus on 4 products by banks:
- 1. Savings cum overdraft account
- 2. Remittance facility
- 3. Pure savings product
- **4.Access to credit through GCC or KCC**
- •Financial inclusion plan for bank service presence in villages with population > 2000
- •Business Correspondent model
- •Customer Service Points



### **Financial Inclusion agenda-2**

- •Expansion of brick and mortar branches too
- •Kiosk Branches
- •Ultra Small Branches
- •KB/USB to service at least 8-10 BCs
- •'Swabhiman' (Self respect) campaign of Government for opening bank accounts
- •Now villages below 2000 also to be covered
- 'Aadhaar' the unique identity number campaign of Government to facilitate identification
- •Mobile branches
- Mobile phone banking



- •Mobile based KCC project piloted by NABARD
- •Smart card based KCC initiatives
- •Programme to convert all KCCs into mobile based cards or smart cards
- •Pilot project to route all government benefit payments through bank accounts linked to 'Aadhaar' in 50 districts launched
- •To cover entire country gradually
- •NABARD's programme to bring all cooperatives on CBS through cloud computing



- •More progress observed in two years between 2010 and 2012 than in preceding half decade
- •Number of BC/BC agents deployed reached 96,828
- •Banking outlets through BCs-120,355; through other modes-2,478
- •No frill accounts-103.21 million
- •No frill accounts with overdraft-1.52 million
- •BC based accounts-52.07 million
- •BC based EBT accounts-21.76 million
- •Kisan Credit Card-22.34 million
- General Credit Card-1.27 million



- •RBI's straitjacket instructions on BCs
- •Distance, margin and cost sharing restrictions
- Issue of financial breakeven and sustainability of BCs
- •Corporate BC s engaged by banks unable to hire and retain local staff
- •BCs not seamless into CBS
- •Banks lukewarm to use BCs as full service providers
- •Technology glitches in smart card operations



- •Cooperatives excluded from financial inclusion
- •Nearly 100,000 outlets with wide outreach
- •But attitude of RBI and government ostrich-like
- •Potential of microfinance for financial inclusion not yet harnessed fully
- •SHGs are an integral element of financial access
- •Some RRBs like Vidarbha are using SHGs as BCs/BFs with great success
- •SHG Federations acting as BC in some areas
- •MFIs are also being used as BCs



- •Potential of 8 mln SHGs should be fully exploited for taking financial inclusion agenda forward
- •SHGs can be trained to be BFs/BCs: Vidarbha experience
- •Each SHG member to be enabled to have independent account
- •SHG Federations have the capacity and wherewithal to function as BCs
- 1,000 MFIs with their >12,000 branches should also be tapped to take financial inclusion agenda forward



- •Cooperatives with their 100,000 outlets should form an essential element of financial inclusion
- •NABARD is taking the lead in upgrading them technologically
- •Local institutions like NGOs, Farmer Clubs, Producer Groups should be used as BCs/BFs
- •Multiple mechanisms should be leveraged to take the financial inclusion agenda forward



- •Community Reinvestment Act 1997 in USA requires banks to offer financial services to local communities
- •Law on Exclusion, 1998 in France: Emphasis on individual's right for a bank account
- •German Bankers' Association's voluntary code, 1996:Everyman current banking account
- •Financial Inclusion Task Force, 2005, UK: To monitor progress of financial inclusion
- •Post Office Savings Card-UK
- •Savings Gateway-UK



- •Adults with accounts at a formal financial institution: 89 % in high income countries
- •But only 33 % in South Asia; 24 % in Sub-Saharan Africa
- •Compulsory coaching for microfinance clients and follow-up: France
- •Banking Correspondent and Branchless Banking model of Brazil
- •Mobile phone based banking in Kenya and South Africa
- •Low cost bank account for the excluded: South Africa



- •From India:
- Bank based microfinance model
- •Formal and informal institutions working together
- •Microfinance as an instrument of community mobilisation and women's empowerment
- •An apex institution to set policies, facilitate, promote and finance microfinance: NABARD
- •A pro-active role played by central bank in microfinance: Reserve Bank of India



# **Thank You**

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