

Entrepreneurial Finance through Swavalamban Scheme and the Participation of Socially Excluded People in Tripura

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Abstract

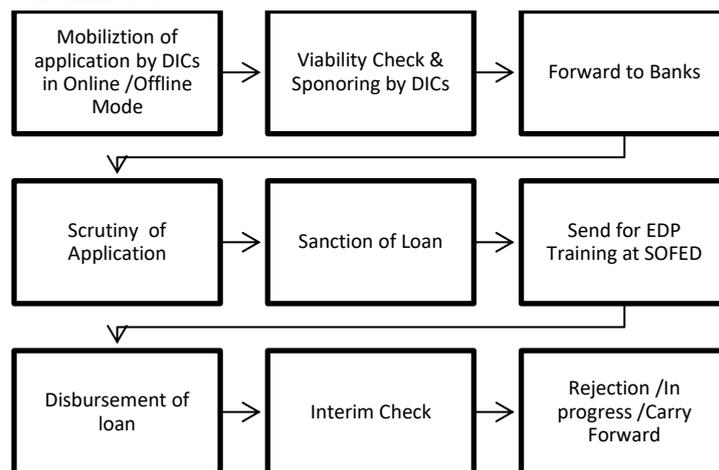
Financing is important aspects for development of any entrepreneurial activities or creation of new enterprise .Government schemes for financial assistance play vital role in motivating the unemployed youths, women and even the existing enterprises .Literature on entrepreneurship development suggests that in comparison to male, females are the worst sufferers in case of availing bank finance under various schemes of the Government. There are so many initiatives under government sector, “Swavalamban Scheme” is one of most important scheme run by industry & Commerce Department, Government of Tripura though which entrepreneurs are benefited with loan ,subsidy .The present study took an attempt to outline the status of women in the state in regard to entrepreneurial finance under this Swabalamban Scheme and participation of the socially excluded group of people such as SC,ST,OBCs & Minorities .The study based on extensive literature review and analysis of departmental record of enlisted beneficiaries under this scheme. The study result showed that the participation of women is very much poor in comparison to their counterparts across the state which ultimately creating a gender gap in distribution of economic resources and somehow it indicates the Institutional drawbacks including the women workforce into entrepreneurial arena.

KEYWORDS: Women entrepreneurs, Swabalamban, Gender gap, Finance, Tripura

1. Introduction: ‘Swavalamban Scheme’ is an important financial assistance scheme of the state Government since 2001, which provides loan & subsidy to the unemployed youths for promoting self-employment and entrepreneurship in the state. The Industry & Commerce Department, govt. of Tripura administer the scheme through District Industries Centre (DICs) across the state and SHG component of the programme monitored by Rural Development department. “Swabalamban Society” also been formed to serve the purpose but it is in defang position. The maximum celling limit of loan support under the scheme is Rs. 1(one) crore, subsidy is subject to project cost i.e 30 percent for male and 35 percent for females and maximum upto Rs.1(one)lakh. Any individual, group, SHG, cooperatives and partnership projects are eligible to get benefit under the scheme. There is age bar of 18-50 years but no income bar for obtaining financial assistance under Swabalamban.

The project proposals which were considered for finance under swavalamban Scheme (2021-22) for entrepreneurship development, are comprised of Manipuri Handloom products ,Tailoring & Garments , Beauty parlour ,Piggery ,Poultry farm, Rubber sheet processing , Grocery , Hardware shop , Dry fish making , Decorator business ,Musical store, Stationery , Selling of Readymade garments, Cloth Shop , Electrical goods selling ,Manufacturing of Cement products , Selling of spare parts , Tiles shop and so many areas of business. The Scheme is also encouraging self-employment activities in transport sector. In fact, it is the main scheme consistently helping the unemployed youths, existing entrepreneurs, SHGs in setting up business venture or opt any kind of self-employment activity. This is the simple process which mostly followed in the sanctioning process of Swavalamban Scheme.

Society for Entrepreneurship Development (SoFED) – a very well-known Training Institute is entrusted by the government to impart Entrepreneurship Development training (EDP) to all the swavalamban beneficiaries in the state. This Institute focused on cultivating entrepreneurial culture among the beneficiaries .In the entire state, SOFED is running the EDP Training for “Swavalamban” with support of available training infrastructure of the District Industries Centres (DICs) .The Institute supports the entrepreneurs or the interested unemployed youth in preparation of business proposals or Bankable projects with a nominal fee .



Process of obtaining benefit under Swavalamban Scheme

Source: Author’s Own Valuation

Adequacy and consistency in financing women entrepreneurs, intending fresher are essential for creation of a normal business enterprise. As Government plays a mediatory role in connecting entrepreneurs and the enterprise promotional agencies like Training Institutes, Banks etc., thus it can be anticipated that women and men are to be equally treated while distributing financial resources. Erstwhile researches suggest that patriarchic thought process right from home to public Institutions deject the dreams of women to come forward in the path of self-employment. The entire study is an attempt to learn the contribution of swabalamban scheme in in financing for entrepreneurship and Self Employment opportunities in the state of Tripura and status of the socially excluded groups – the SC, ST, Minorities and women.

2. Review of literature:

Entrepreneurial finance has an inter-connection with the development and growth of an enterprise .Growth in funding have effect on the entrepreneurial growth (Bhaumik, 2015). Finance is an encouraging factor for 1st generation entrepreneurs, timely financing encourage the budding

entrepreneurs to grow their own self and to think for employment creation for others too. Entrepreneurial investment in a sufficient manner can generate self-employment and employment for others. So many studies have pointed out; there exist gender gap in entrepreneurial funding due to the pro-male mindset that results deprivation of the women aspirants from financial opportunities (Benaroi et.al, 2017). Scholarly evidence suggest that , male entrepreneurs getting higher degree of preference in case of bank finance for entrepreneurial activities (Sasidharan et.al ,2020) .

Women take entry into Self-employment or entrepreneurship activities not only for survival or generate means of livelihood but also for creation of own identity, self-esteem and protection of human rights in a respective society (Yeasmin, et.al ,2018).

A study by (TKS, 2021) highlighted that women needs to be aware about the state funding schemes for self-employment promotion so as to avail the opportunity of the available schemes.

Singh & Das (2021) cited that gender discrimination by service providers is a vital issue in venture capital funding to women entrepreneurs.

Chatterjee et.al (2023) in their discussion on MSME sector, mentioned that the confidence level of bankers is low in regard to women entrepreneurs and their risk taking ability that lead to rejection of loans by most of the bankers.

In the Book titled ‘Gender Equality and the Environment: Key pathways to Sustainable Development ’ (2023) , the authors also vocalized the issues of gender differences in providing finance to women entrepreneurs under Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) .

“Entrepreneurial challenges during COVID-19: Recent Trends and innovations” (Choudhury, 2021) has highlighted lesser participation of Women in PMEGP Scheme in Tripura.

Bhattacharjee et.al (2023) has emphasized on entrepreneurial support to women belonging to socially excluded category. Loan and subsidy support would work as a source of entrepreneurial encouragement.

State Level Bankers Committee Report (139th SLBC, Tripura, March 2022) has portrayed the bank wise status of Swavalamban Scheme (2021-22) in their Agenda notes is mentioned below:

Classification of Banks (F.Y 2021-22)	Target	Sponsored By DICs (In Numbers)	Sanctioned by Banks (In nos.)	Disbursed by Banks (nos.)	Pending /In progress /Rejected	% of in progress ,Pending /Rejection
Public Sector Banks	1881	3726	902	314	588	65.18
Regional Rural Bank (Tripura Gramin Bank)	1471	3439	1123	439	684	60.90
Tripura State Cooperative Bank	596	1395	434	258	176	40.55

Source: 139th SLBC, Tripura Agenda Notes, 2021-22, March 2022.

Generally, number of Project sponsored by DICs is in tune of 2-2.5 times than the loan target to the specific banks. As per the above data is concerned, the loan sanctioning rate of the public sector banks as a whole is 47.95 percent ,disbursement rate is 34.82 percent and 65.18 percent proposals are in progress or shown pending or it may be directed towards rejection .

In case Regional Rural Bank ,1123 cases sanctioned out of 1471 target i.e 76.34 percent of the target and again rate of disbursement 39.09 percent of total sanctioned project and rest part may be in progress /pending or follow the process of rejection .

In case of Tripura State Cooperative Bank (TSCB), the trend of proposal sanctioning is 72.81 percent, the rate of loan disbursement out of total sanctioned holds 59.44 percent and the rate of in progress or pending holds 40.55 percent. Generally Banks may disburse the pending cases of any financial year, upto the 30th June of next financial year but the in the secondary reports there is no such record visible in regard to action taken of the pending cases .

A huge number of unemployed /entrepreneurs apply for availing bank loan plus subsidy for creation or development of self-employment ventures under Swavalamban Scheme in Tripura. For Instances, SLBC data is an evident that out of 3726 applications, public sector Banks entertained only 902 applications , out 3439 application sponsored by DICs ,TGB sanctioned only 1123 Projects and TSCB sanctioned 435 nos. projects out of 1395 sponsored by DICs .

Objectives of the Study

- 1) To explore the contribution of the scheme for self-employment & Entrepreneurship
- 2) To identify the distribution trend of finance under the scheme.
- 3) To highlight the participation of the Socially excluded groups, SC, ST , OBC , Minority & Women .

Problem Statement: Swavalamban Scheme is a scheme for Self-employment sponsored by the Government of Tripura. Generally the loan applications are processed through the District Industries Centre (DICs) across 8(Eight) districts of the state supported by public sector banks (Nationalized), Private Sector Banks, Regional Rural bank and Tripura State Cooperative Bank. State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC), Tripura, in its 139th Agenda Report (March, 2022) highlighted the Bank wise position of implementation of Swavalamban Scheme in Tripura state for the Programme Year (2021-22) wherein it is clearly mentioned that a total of 2461 sanctioned projects, financial assistance provided to only 1012 nos. applicants that includes the spillover cases of 2020-21 also .Thus the trend of rejection looks striking than the trend of acceptance of project for finance. There is lack of scholarly evidence on gender based as well as caste based participation and even participation of socially excluded groups associated with Swavalamban Scheme . So the present study will disclose the facts connected with distribution of finance under Swavalamban Scheme.

Significance of the study: Through this study, the real picture of distribution of financial benefits by the District Industries Centre (DIC) along with the banks would come to public as well as it can catch the attention of the govt. that will definitely help the administration to review the status of socially excluded groups and to reframe policies in connection with swavalamban Scheme.

Limitation of the study: The study conducted within the vicinity of Unakoti district of Tripura State to identify various factors involved with entrepreneurial finance under swavalamban Scheme.

Scope of the study: The present study conducted on Unakoti district of Tripura State, India. So based on research output and its relevance in society, further research may be conducted in new dimension in near future.

Research Question

The present study is based on secondary information obtained from the government Institutions concerned with the scheme and tried to answer the following questions -

- 1) What are different types of benefits under swabalamban Scheme?
- 2) What role played by scheme for promotion of women entrepreneurship?
- 3) What is the trend of distribution of benefits among women entrepreneurs?
- 4) What is the trend of distribution of finance among the socially excluded Groups?
- 5) Is there any Gender gap in distribution of financial benefit under the scheme?
- 6) What is the position of Sector wise lending by banks in case of Swavalamban Scheme?
- 7) What is participation ratio of BPL beneficiaries in Swavalamban Scheme?

Research Methodology: The research paper is based on secondary data collected from Industry & Commerce Department, Govt. of Tripura. The website of the concerned department, Website of SLBC Tripura and downloaded the 139th State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) Agenda Notes to get updates regarding implementation of scheme in Tripura State . Data sorted through Microsoft Excel (2010) Analysis Tool Pack .Additionally, scholarly written articles, conference papers, books, and online sources etc. have been gone through to fulfill the study objectives. Literature Review has been followed as the research methodology.

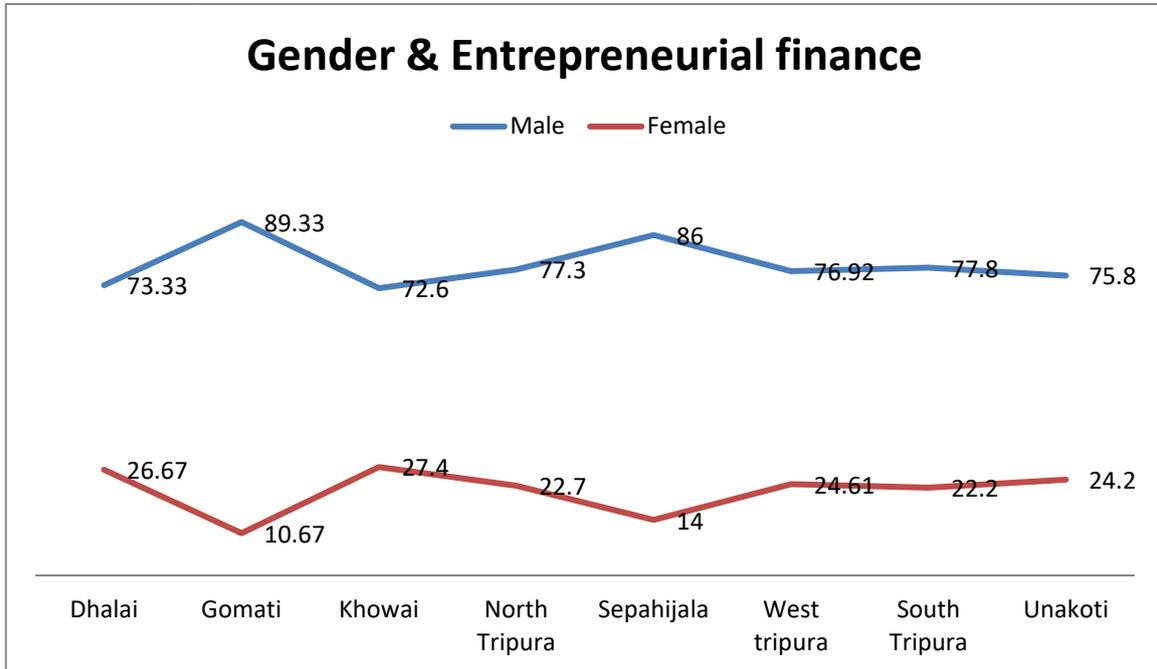
Result discussion:

Table: 1) District wise- gender wise distribution of Entrepreneurial finance

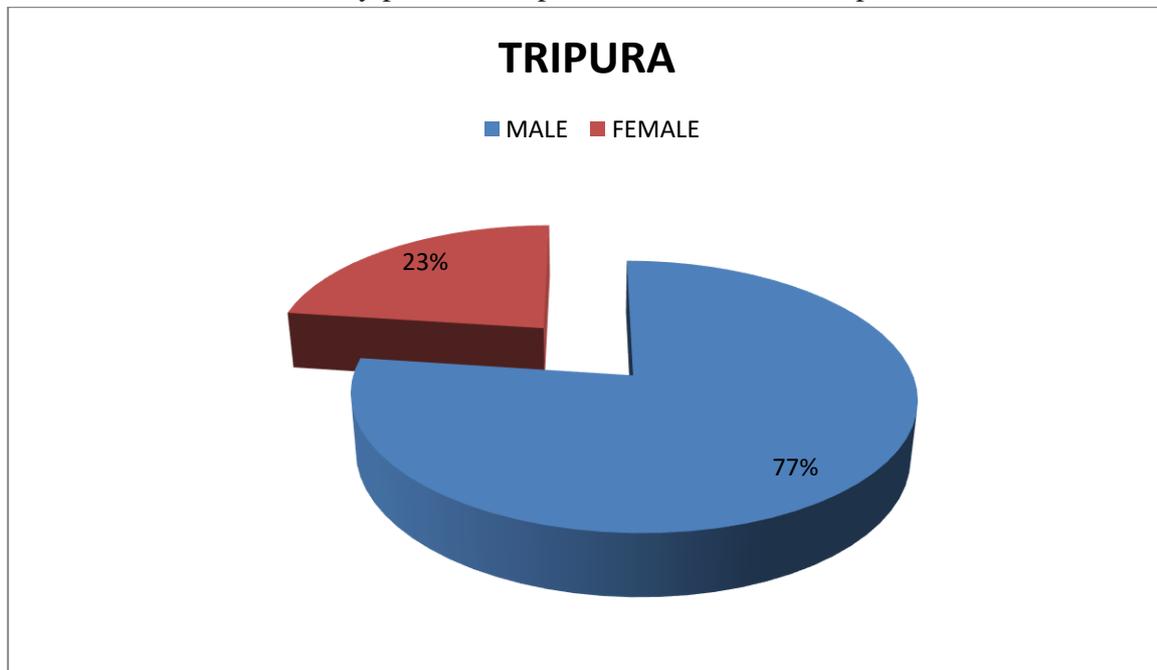
Year	District	male	female	total	Percentage of Male	Percentage of Female
2021-22	Dhalai	77	28	105	73.33	26.67
	Gomati	67	8	75	89.33	10.67
	Khowai	69	26	95	72.6	27.4
	North Tripura	68	20	88	77.3	22.7
	Sepahijala	49	8	57	86	14
	West Tripura	240	72	312	76.92	23.08
	South Tripura	133	38	171	77.8	22.2
	Unakoti	50	16	66	75.8	24.2
	TOTAL	753	216	969	77.7	22.29

Source: Computed.

Analysis: It is clear from the above Table that there is significant gender gap in distribution of economic benefits in all the districts of Tripura .Out of total 969 beneficiary under Swabalamban Scheme ,only 216 nos. women entrepreneurs availed the financial assistance that holds only 22.27 percent .



In Dhalai district women holds only 26.67 percent, Gomati district (12 percent) ,Khowai (26.32) North Tripura (22.72 percent), Sepahijala district (14.03),West Tripura (23.08), South Tripura (22.2) and Unakoti (24.2 Percent).So, in every district of the state , the representation of the women entrepreneurs in Swabalamban Scheme looks very poor in comparison to the male entrepreneurs .



The above pie chart illustrates the picture of the state wherein gender gap is visible in distribution of loans and subsidy under swabalamban scheme in Tripura. The departmental data highlights that women entrepreneurs received 23 (twenty three) percent of the financial assistance whereas male entrepreneurs occupied 77 (seventy Seven) percent of the benefits provided by the scheme.

Table: 2) Access to finance & Community-Gender

Districts	SC		ST		OBC		Minority		General		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Unakoti	10	3	8	7	10	2	17	1	5	3	66
West Tripura	78	16	25	14	57	21	13	1	67	20	312
South Tripura	33	7	30	10	29	6	0	1	40	15	171
Dhalai	12	2	33	18	19	4	1	0	12	4	105
Khowai	16	2	18	12	21	7	0	0	15	4	95
Sepahijala	13	2	6	3	11	0	6	1	13	2	57
Gomati	15	2	15	4	15	0	11	1	10	2	75
North Tripura	11	3	7	2	25	5	9	2	16	8	88
TRIPURA STATE	188	37	142	70	187	45	57	7	178	58	969
Percentage	19.41	3.82	14.66	7.23	19.30	4.64	5.88	0.72	18.36	5.98	100

Source: Department of Industry & Commerce, Govt. of Tripura

Analysis: Table 2 comprised of data of eight districts of Tripura shows community wise participation (male -female ratio) in regard to access to financial benefit under Swabalamban Scheme in Eight districts of Tripura.



Data processed through Microsoft Excel (2010) highlights that among the women beneficiaries of all social categories, Scheduled Tribe Women received highest benefit under Swabalamban Scheme i.e. 7.23 percent and General category women availed 5.98 percent of the loans i.e the second highest share

holder among women beneficiaries .The representation of minority women is absolutely poor(0.72 Percent). Scheduled caste women holds 3.82 percent and OBC women representation is only 4.64 percent. The result showcased an intra-women inequality in regard to distribution of financial benefits among the socially excluded groups.

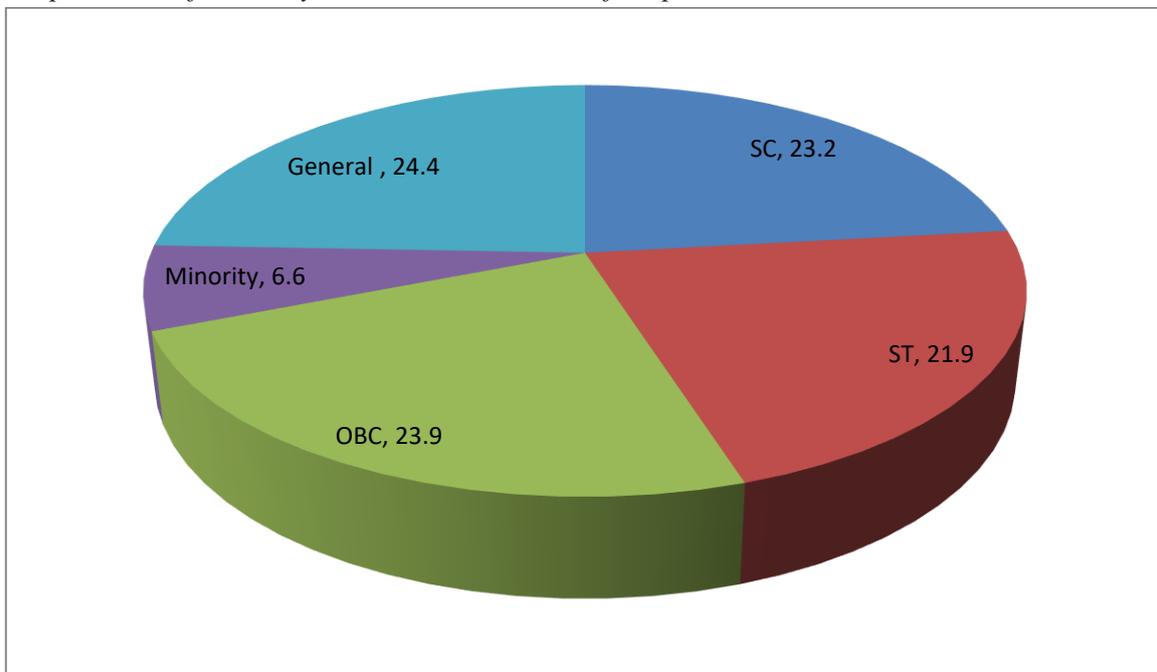
Table; 3) Shares of Socially Excluded Groups in swavalamban Scheme in Tripura

Analysis:

SOCIAL CATEGORY	No. of beneficiary	Percentage
SC	225	23.2
ST	212	21.9
OBC	232	23.9
MINORITY	64	6.6
GEN	236	24.4
Tripura State	969	100

Table 3 depicts the representation of scheduled tribes, scheduled caste, OBCs and Minorities in Tripura state. Data indicates that general category beneficiaries (24.32 percent) took to some extent financial advantage under swabalamban scheme in comparison to the socially excluded groups- SC, ST, OBC and Minorities.

Source: Department of Industry & Commerce, Govt. of Tripura.



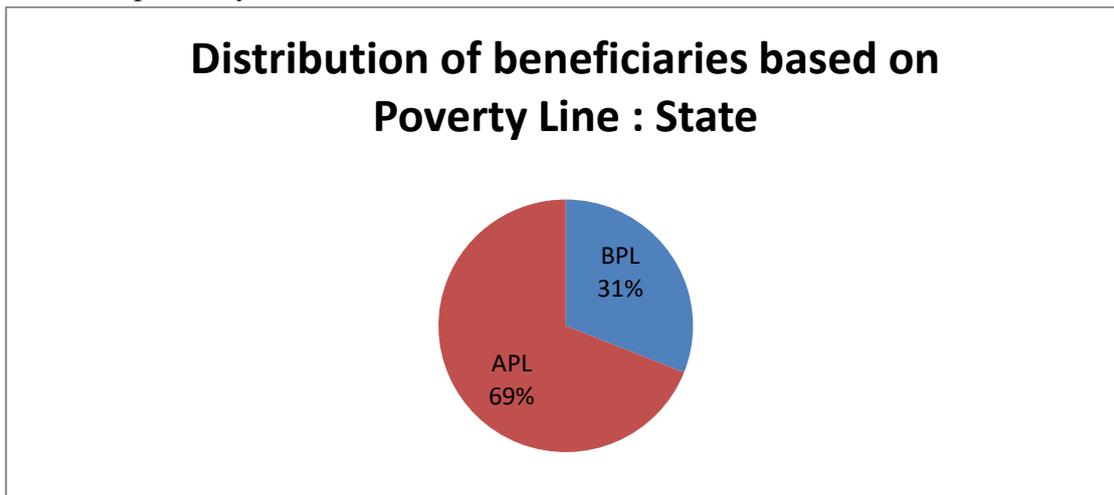
Share of weaker sections in the state

Table: 4) Economic Category wise distribution of Swavalamban Scheme

	No. of APL beneficiary	No. of BPL Beneficiary	Total	PERCENTAGE OF BPL
DHALAI	69	36	105	34.28
GOMATI	46	29	75	38.66
KHOWAI	61	34	95	35.78
UNAKOTI	46	20	66	30.3
NORTH TRIPURA	57	31	88	35.22
SEPAHIJALA	44	13	57	22.8
SOUTH TRIPURA	109	62	171	36.25
WEST TRIPURA	236	76	312	24.35
STATE TOTAL	668	301	969	31.03

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Govt. of Tripura

Analysis: Table 4 has exposed the distribution of financial assistance on basis on poverty Line. The district wise information highlights the BPL category beneficiaries in all the districts were deprived. Out of total 969 nos. beneficiary, BPL figure is 301 only and APL beneficiaries 668 nos. District wise data portray that percentage of BPL beneficiary in Dhalai district (34.28), Gomati (38.66), Khowai (35.78), Unakoti (30.3), North Tripura (35.22), Sepahijala (22.8), West Tripura (24.35) and South Tripura (36.25) Percent respectively.

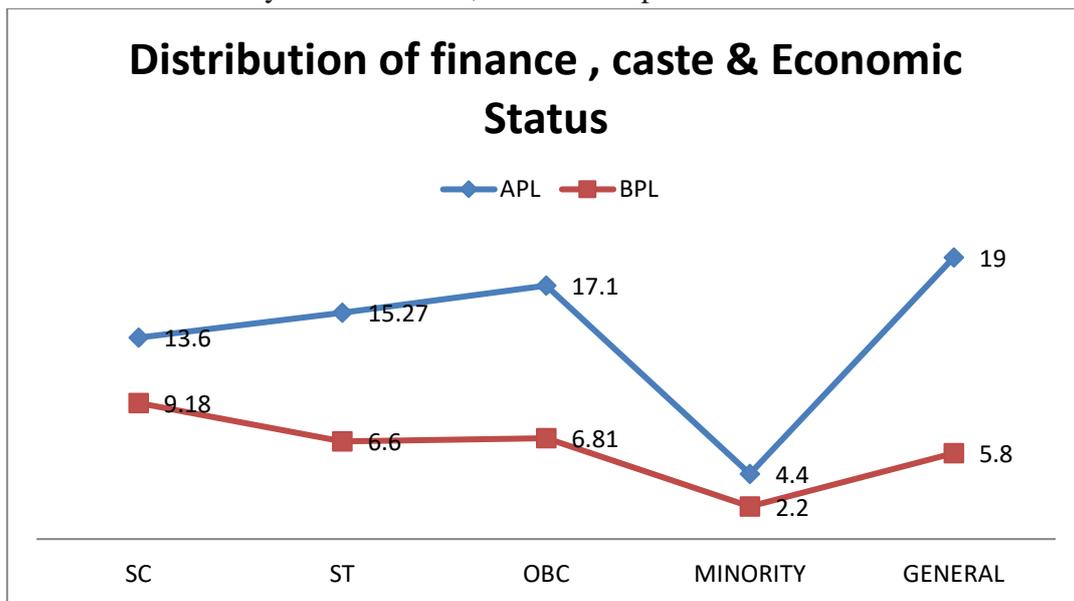


The graphical presentation of beneficiaries reflects that, APL category candidates (69 Percent) grabbed maximum benefit from Swabalamban Scheme whereas BPL holds only 31 percent).

Table 5) caste - Economic Condition wise distribution of Beneficiaries in Tripura

DISTRICT	SC		ST		OBC		MINORITY		GENERAL	
	APL	BPL	APL	BPL	APL	BPL	APL	BPL	APL	BPL
WEST	62	32	31	8	61	17	12	2	74	13
KHOWAI	9	9	22	8	17	11	0	0	13	6
GOMATI	10	7	9	10	12	3	6	6	8	4
UNAKOTI	7	6	14	1	10	2	10	8	5	3
NORTH TRIPURA	8	6	6	3	20	10	9	2	14	10
SOUTH TRIPURA	20	20	26	14	23	12	1	0	42	13
SEPAHIJALA	12	3	7	2	8	3	4	3	13	2
DHALAI	8	6	33	18	15	8	1	0	11	5
TRIPURA STATE	136	89	148	64	166	66	43	21	180	56
PERCENTAGE	14	9.18	15.27	6.6	17.1	6.81	4.4	2.2	19	5.8

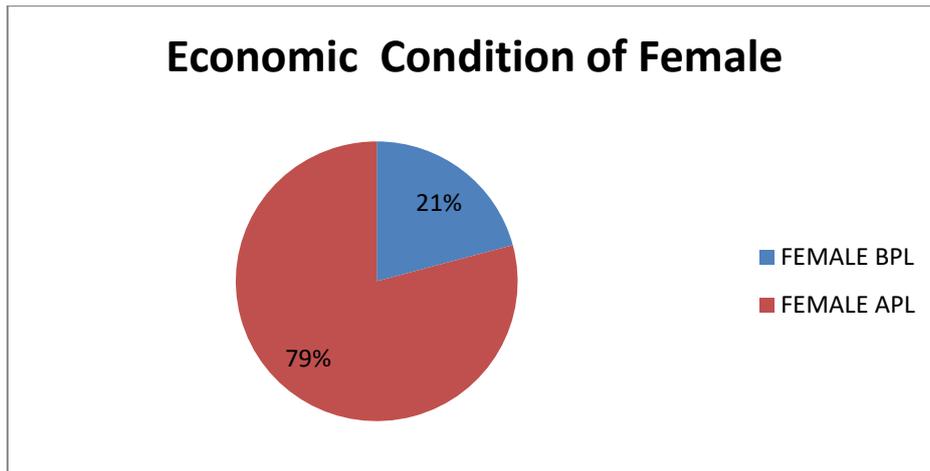
Source : Directorate of Industry & Commerce , Govt. of Tripura



The above Double lined graph based on tabulated data (Table.5) , highlighted the trends of distribution of benefits to the entrepreneurs on basis of their economic condition & Social Category .Graph portrays the share of Below Poverty Line (BPL) candidates among the SC((9.18 percent), ST(6.6 Percent), OBC (6.81 percent) ,Minorities(2.2 Percent) are suggestively poor in comparison to the APL beneficiaries. Even in case of General clients, the trend of participation of APL candidates (19 percent) is noticeably higher than the BPL borrowers (5.8 Percent).So, in respect to caste; general category entrepreneurs took higher benefit in comparison to all other social groups. The representation of APL category entrepreneurs in all the social groups are found high in comparison to the other groups.

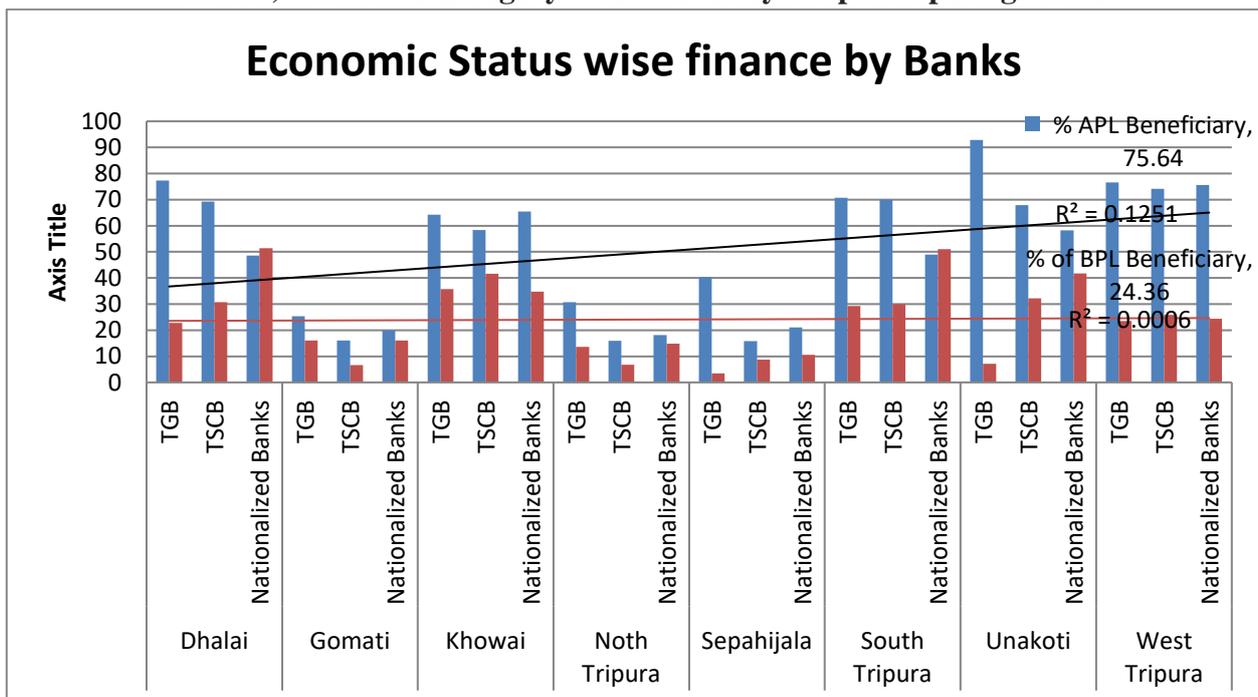
Table-6) Economic Status of the Female Borrowers

Economic Status of the Female Borrowers		Percentage to Total Female
APL	171	79.16
BPL	45	20.84
Total	216	100



Analysis: Out of total female borrowers, 79 percent belongs to APL Category and only 21 percent are BPL. So, it is very clear from the chart ,those women who are living below poverty line comparatively legging behind from the APL category that visualize inequality in distribution of financial resources among within the female beneficiaries .

Table .7) Economic Category wise finance by the participating Banks



Analysis: Chart -7 demonstrated the district wise trend of finance by different participating Banks on basis of the economic status of the borrowers. From the Chart, it is visible that out of total beneficiary,

75.64 percent APL and the representation of BPL beneficiary is only 24.36 percent. The R squared value of APL is 0.1251 and in case BPL of BPL beneficiaries, the R squared value is 0.0006 and the trend line of APL is shows a significantly uptrend in case of APL borrowers.

Table -8) Gender & finance by participating Banks

Banks	TGB		TSCB		Nationalized Banks		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Dhalai	28	16	19	7	30	5	105
Gomati	26	5	15	2	26	1	75
Khowai	17	11	9	3	43	12	95
North Tripura	32	7	12	8	24	5	88
Sepahijala	23	2	10	4	16	2	57
South Tripura	58	24	29	11	46	3	171
Unakoti	10	4	18	10	22	2	66
West Tripura	78	20	46	16	116	36	312
Total	272	89	158	61	323	66	969

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce, Govt. of Tripura (2021-22)

Analysis: - Departmental data calculated using MS Excel (2010) Data Analysis Tool Pack reflects that Tripura Gramin Bank is the top Bank which has supported the women in setting up self-employment venture or entrepreneurial activities. Even Tripura Gramin Bank has surpassed the Participating Nationalized Banks and Tripura state Cooperative Banks in terms of total number of loan provided to women entrepreneurs’ .However, Nationalized Banks (Public Sector Banks) has provided maximum loan to the Male beneficiary and followed by Nationalized Banks , TGB & TSCB has provided comparatively higher number loans to the male beneficiaries in Tripura State. The Chart placed below demonstrated the status of the Banks in lending to the women entrepreneurs.

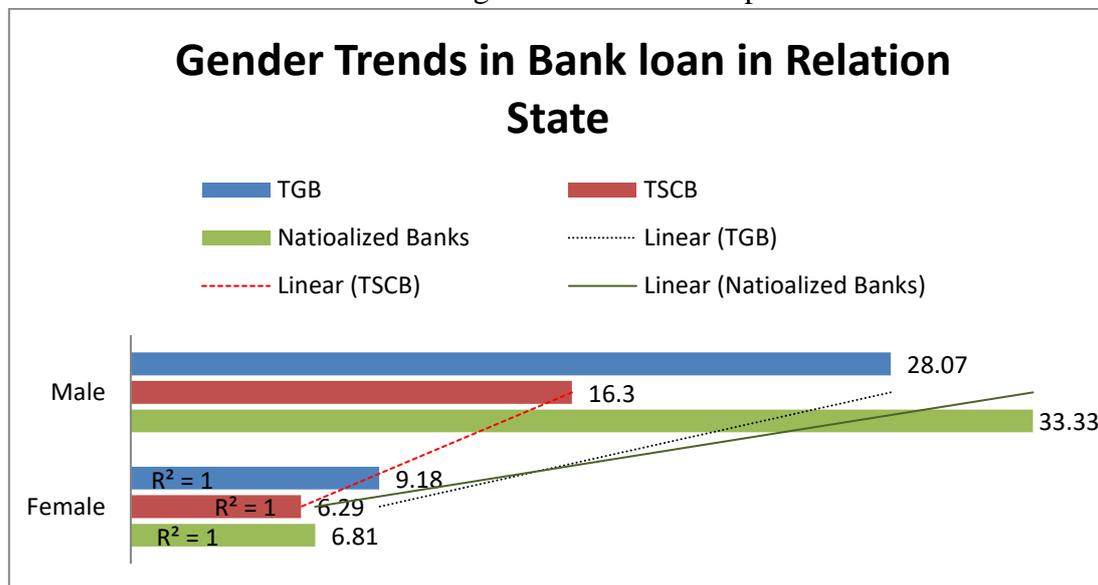
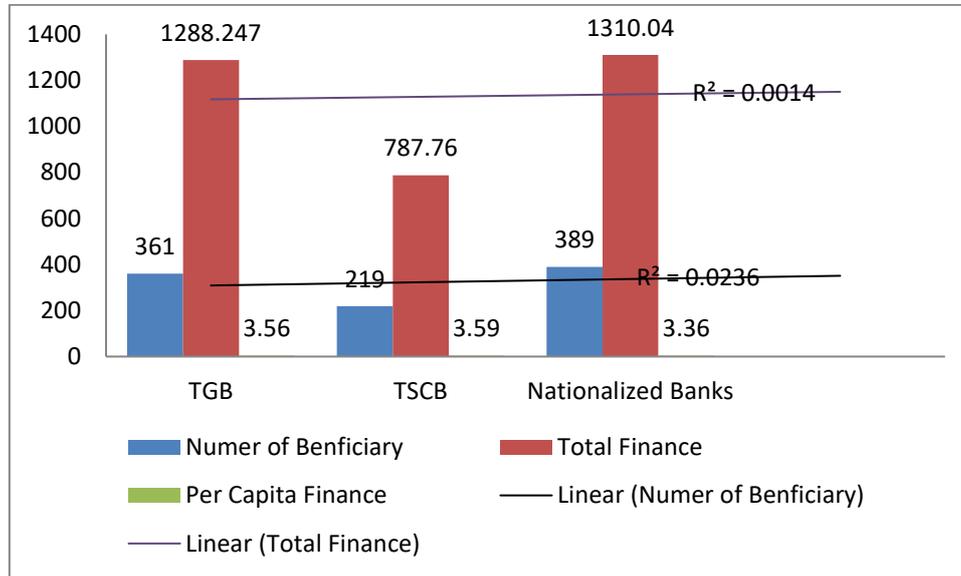


Table: 9) Per Capita finance by different Banks



Analysis: - The Participation of different Banks especially the role of Tripura Gramin Bank found to be significant than the other Banks .Although the Public Sector Banks (12 participating Nationalized banks) as a whole given loan amount estimated 1310.04 Lakhs which is in the peak point but TGB alone remarkably supported the beneficiaries with Rupees 1288.247 Lakhs .The Nationalized Banks has facilitated 389 (maximum number) of beneficiaries and Tripura State Cooperative bank (TSCB) facilitated 219 (Minimum) number of beneficiaries but in regard to Per capita loan amount TSCB holds the highest position i.e Rs.3.59 Lakh average beneficiary ,followed by TSCB ,the Tripura Gramin Bank has given Rupees 3.56 Lakh per beneficiary on an average and the beneficiaries of Nationalized Bank received average of Rupees 3.36 lakhs .

Table -10) Share of different participating Banks in financing Swavalamban Target Groups

Status of Financing (2021-22) Swavalamban Scheme : Tripura				
SL.N O	Participating Banks	Total Beneficiary	Total Finance in lakh	Finance Per Capita
1	Canara Bank	12	61	508.33
2	Bank of Baroda	8	34.95	436.88
3	BOI	8	26	325
4	BOM	2	6.5	325
5	CBI	10	31.8	318
6	Indian Bank	2	4	200
7	IOB	8	31.34	391.75
8	PNB	166	539.06	324.73
9	SBI	107	385.25	360.05
10	UCO Bank	42	117.89	280.69
11	Union Bank	23	67.25	292.39
12	IDBI	1	5	500
13	TGB	361	1288.247	356.86

14	TSCB	219	787.76	359.71
15	Total	969	3386.047	349.44

Source: Directorate of Industry & Commerce, Govt. of Tripura

Analysis: The above table shows that in case of total number of Beneficiaries covered under the Swavalamvan Scheme, Tripura Gramin Bank’s contribution is on the peak point (361 nos), followed by TGB , Tripura State Cooperative Bank (219), Punjab National Bank (166) , State Bank of India (107) are the most important stakeholder banks .The contribution of other Banks are very minimal .

In regard to total finance, TGB is on the top position (1288.247 Lakhs), TSCB holds second position (787.76 Lakhs), PNB occupied 3rd position (539.06 Lakhs) and SBI (385.25 Lakhs).

Again, in respect to per capita finance Canara Bank holds first position (508.33 Lakhs) although Canara Bank is lagging behind TGB, TSCB, PNB and SBI in respect to Total number of beneficiaries’ covered and total quantum of finance. Per capita finance in case of Bank of Baroda is 436.88 Lakhs which is the second highest and Indian overseas Bank holds 3rd position in regard to per capita finance to beneficiaries. The Ranking of participating Banks in all the perimeters presented below.

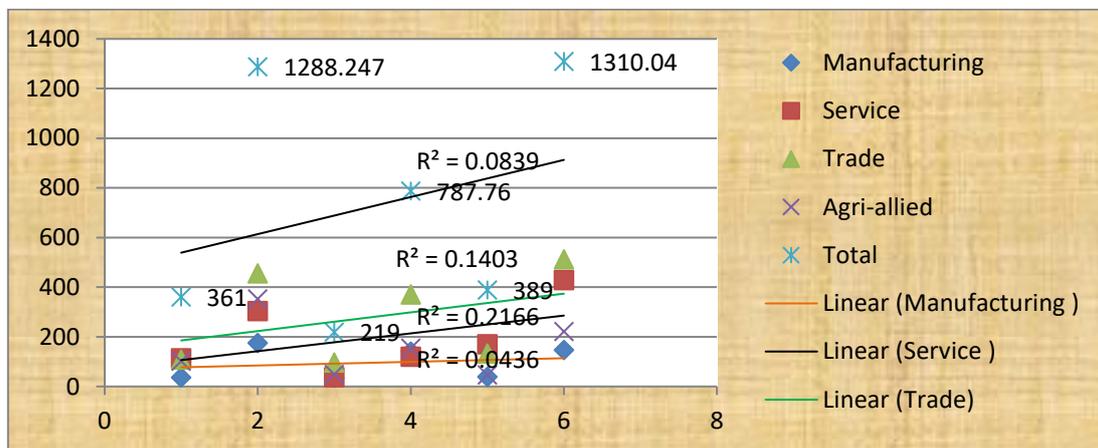
<i>Poin t</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>Ran k</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Poin t</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>Ran k</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Poin t</i>	<i>508.333</i>	<i>Ran k</i>	<i>Percent</i>
14	969	1	100.00%	14	3386.047	1	100.00%	11	500	1	100.00%
12	361	2	92.30%	12	1288.247	2	92.30%	1	436.875	2	92.30%
13	219	3	84.60%	13	787.76	3	84.60%	6	391.75	3	84.60%
7	166	4	76.90%	7	539.06	4	76.90%	8	360.046	4	76.90%
8	107	5	69.20%	8	385.25	5	69.20%	13	359.707	5	69.20%
9	42	6	61.50%	9	117.89	6	61.50%	12	356.855	6	61.50%
10	23	7	53.80%	10	67.25	7	53.80%	14	349.437	7	53.80%
4	10	8	46.10%	1	34.95	8	46.10%	2	325	8	38.40%
1	8	9	23.00%	4	31.8	9	38.40%	3	325	8	38.40%
2	8	9	23.00%	6	31.34	10	30.70%	7	324.734	10	30.70%
6	8	9	23.00%	2	26	11	23.00%	4	318	11	23.00%
3	2	12	7.60%	3	6.5	12	15.30%	10	292.391	12	15.30%
5	2	12	7.60%	11	5	13	7.60%	9	280.690	13	7.60%
11	1	14	0.00%	5	4	14	0.00%	5	200	14	0.00%

Figure. Ranking & Percentile of Participating Banks, Source: Author’s Own Estimation

Table-11) Sector wise Quantum of Finance by the Banks

Sector	TGB		TSCB		Public Sector Banks	
	Beneficiary	Amount in Lakhs	Beneficiary	Amount in Lakhs	Beneficiary	Amount in Lakhs
Manufacturing	36	174.9	35	140.85	39	147.55
Service	114	303.97	38	120.47	170	429.07
Trade	109	455.937	97	371.12	133	511.89
Agri-allied	102	353.44	49	155.32	47	221.53
Total	361	1288.247	219	787.76	389	1310.04

Source: Author’s own estimation



Analysis: - Total finance classified into 4(four) sectors such as Manufacturing Sector, Service Sector, Trade sector and agri-allied. In regard to quantum of finance in various sectors, the role played by different banks is visible in the table and the chart also. Sector wise quantum of finance revealed that in manufacturing sector TGB is on the peak 174.9 lakhs, Nationalized Banks in second position (147.55 lakhs) and Tripura State Cooperative Bank holds 3rd position (140.85 lakhs) .

In case of Service sector quantum of finance Nationalized Banks holds 1st position (429.07 Lakhs) whereas Tripura Gramin bank (TGB) occupied second position (303.97 Lakhs) and TSCB holds 3rd position (120.47 Lakhs).

In Trade sector, Nationalized Banks holds 1st position (511.89 Lakhs) followed by TGB (353.44 Lakhs) and TSCB occupied 3rd position (371.12 Lakhs).

In regard to Agri-allied sector enterprises, the quantum of finance found high in case of TGB (353.44 Lakhs) , Nationalized Banks (221.53 Lakhs) and Tripura State Cooperative Bank(155.32 Lakhs) .

Overall Trend line and R squared value (0.0839) shows that there is an uptrend of finance in all the sectors. The R squared value (0.1403) in case of quantum of finance in Trade sector enterprises, Service Sector R squared value (0.2166) and in case of manufacturing sector enterprises the R squared value (0.0436). Trend lines in the scattered plot reveal that participating Banks have least investment in Manufacturing sector and comparatively higher trend of investment in other sectors.

Major findings of the study:-

- ✓ Swavalamban Scheme provides financial support for Self Employment and entrepreneurship development in the state of Tripura with subsidy 30% subsidy to male and 35% subsidy to female those who are willing to start their employment generation activity. Candidates can access the facility through “My Gov Tripura” and directly <https://tripura.mygov.in> or from <https://industries.tripura.gov.in>
- ✓ Female aspirants are eligible for 5 percent extra subsidies in comparison to their male counterparts
- ✓ A significant downtrend found in regard to distribution of finance to the women by all the Banks and even sponsoring of loans to females by the District Industries Centres (DICs).
- ✓ Overall picture of financial resource distribution demonstrated that the participation of the socially excluded groups- the SC, ST, OBC and Minorities are remarkable in the state of Tripura.
- ✓ District wise distribution of financial resources exposed that in every district, there exist a trend of gender discrimination.
- ✓ Out of total benefited, the representation of female (23 %) is much more less than Male (77%) in Tripura state during 2021-22 which indicates towards larger gender biased attitude of the functionaries involved in Swavalamban Scheme implementation .This situation also pointing fingers on lacuna in apprising the women community to enhance their participation in the scheme .
- ✓ District wise Data revealed that there remain huge gender gap in distribution of finance under Swavalamban Scheme .Highest gender gap represented by Gomati district (78.66 percent), Sepahijala (72 percent) ,South Tripura (55.61 percent) ,North Tripura (54.6 percent),West Tripura (53.84 percent),Unakoti(51.6 percent) , Dhalai (46.66 percent) and last Khowai (45.2 percent) respectively .
- ✓ Community (Caste), Gender & Entrepreneurial finance, demonstrated that the percentage of sponsoring or sanctioning Project proposals of the women entrepreneurs in all the community viz – SC, ST, OBC, Minority and General are found to be very poor in comparison to males.
- ✓ Caste & Economic Status wise assessment reflects that in every community BPL Category people were highly ignored to provide the facilities .APL category beneficiary got larger advantages in the scheme .
- ✓ In comparison to other Community women beneficiaries, the presence of Women entrepreneurs is highest (7.23 Percent) in Scheduled Tribe.
- ✓ The General women received (5.98 %) loans under Swavalamban Scheme which has surpassed the figures of OBC Women (4.64 %) ,SC women (3.82 %) and Religious Minorities (0.72 %) in Tripura state .
- ✓ In Regard to Economic condition & Entrepreneurial Finance to women entrepreneurs, it is evident from analyzed Data of Tripura (2021-22) that the APL category Women (79 %) grabbed significantly higher advantage than that of the Below Poverty Line (BPL) women (21%). So, accessibility of loan has a relationship with the economic status of the women Entrepreneurs.
- ✓ Economic Status wise finance by the participating Banks reflects that in all 8(Eight) districts ,all the participating Banks have Chosen APL Category Candidates and a picture of neglect in giving loans to the BPLs has come into light . There is a higher trend of sanctioning loans to the APL category people by all the Banks.
- ✓ Out of Total number of loans provided by TGB 24.25 % loans given to women, out of their total loans TSCB has given 27.85 % loan to women and the participating 12 public sector Banks in a

consolidated manner provided 16.96 % loans to women entrepreneurs out of their total number of loans. Its reflects that Bankers attitude towards women entrepreneurs is not so positive. Bank wise data reflects that Tripura State Cooperative Bank has favoured women entrepreneurs in comparison to other Banks .

- ✓ Per Capita finance in case of TGB borrower is 3.56 lakhs , TSCB (3.59 Lakhs) and the public sector Banks as a whole (3.36 Lakhs)
- ✓ Tripura Gramin Bank (TGB) alone financed 361 beneficiaries ,TSCB has financed to 219 candidates and the 12 Public Sector Banks as a whole covered 389 Candidates .The position of Tripura Gramin Bank is significantly excellent then the other Banks .
- ✓ TGB alone invested around Rupees 1288.247 Lakhs, TSCB financed 787.76 Lakhs and the Public sector (12 Participating Banks) financed Rupees 1310.04 Lakhs in Tripura State during the review period.
- ✓ Maximum financial investment of the Banks was on Trade sector enterprises. TGB (455.937 Lakhs) , TSCB (371.12 Lakhs) and Public Sector Banks as a whole (511.89 Lakhs)
- ✓ Poorest investment of all the Banks is unveiled in Govt. data in respect to manufacturing sector enterprises.
- ✓ TGB has highest investment in Agri-allied sector (353.44 Lakhs) enterprises in comparison to the Nationalized Banks(221.53 Lakhs) and also TSCB (155.32 Lakhs).
- ✓ In regard to service sector investment , Nationalized Banks stood 1st position (429.07 Lakhs) ,TGB occupied 2nd position (303.97 Lakhs) and TSCB (120.47 Lakhs)

Conclusion & Recommendations: The findings of the study revealed that the contribution of the Swavalamban Scheme is noteworthy in regard to entrepreneurial finance to the socially excluded people –The SC, ST, OBC, Minorities and the women. It is exposed in data analysis that the roles of banks are praiseworthy in overall implementation of the scheme; especially Tripura Garmin Bank contributes a lot in success of the scheme. Data analysis suggest that Women are deprived on large scale in comparison to the males in all perimeters like number of beneficiaries , quantum of finance, caste wise representation ,Economic category wise distribution of finance by different Banks .Gender discrimination ,gender biased attitude of Banks in distributing financial supports are visible in the extracts of Govt. data . Hence , a comprehensive assessment of Swavalamban scheme need to be done in the state that will no doubt helps in policy reframing to restrict gender biased attitude of the state machinery and the Bankers too .

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