ISSN: 0971-1260
Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

Role of Banking and Non-Banking Financial Institutions with Special Reference to the Contribution in Economic Augmentation of India

Priyanka Jingar

Research Scholar- Doctoral Studies

Department of Business Administration

Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, India

Email: priyajingar@gmail.com

Dr. Sachin Gupta

Assistant Professor

Department of Business Administration

Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, India

Email: sachinguptabusadm@gmail.com

Abstract

A healthy banking and financial sector are basic for encouraging higher financial development. Budgetary mediators like Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) constitute a critical component of the money related framework and have infiltrated into those regions where banks did not set out by taking both the operational and regulatory risks. Boom Mushroom-Doom-Zoom, four words in a grouping recount the whole story of the execution of NBFCs amid the previous one and a half decade. To provide industry the much needed exposure, service tax should eliminate. This Study assesses the development of fund, even in a nation where the economy demonstrates a high development rate, for example, India. Utilizing information of Indian areas over the period 2010-2019, we think about whether two distinct kinds of establishments: banks and non-bank money related organizations have (an altogether extraordinary) effect on neighbourhood monetary development.

Key Words: Banks, Non- Banking Financial Companies, Economic Development, Monetary Framework.

ISSN: 0971-1260
Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

Introduction

In India, references about banking and regulations were even found in our scriptures and ancient texts. Banking products are also found cited in Chanakya's Arthashastra (300 B.C.) Moving to Modern day banking system, the concept of banking is laid by the people of Italy under the name Banco. Banking in India in the cutting rim sense began in the most recent years of the eighteenth century. The primary banks were Bank of Hindustan (1770-1829) and The General Bank of India, set up 1786.

Phases of Indian Banking System are classified as:

1. The pre-independence phase i.e. before 1947
2. Second phase from 1947 to 1991
3. Third phase 1991 and beyond

The three banks converged in 1921 to frame the Imperial Bank of India, which, upon India's freedom, turned into the State Bank of India in 1955. For a long time, the administration banks went about as semi-national banks, as did their successors, until the point when the Reserve Bank of India was established in 1935.

Recently, a new innovation has been developed in the industry. The former Kotak Mahindra Finance Limited, one of the leading NBFCs converted into private sector bank after getting a nod from the RBI. Indusland Bank acquired the entire loan portfolio of Ashok Leyland Finance limited. However, many other big sized NBFCs have not opted for this route because of a stringent regulatory framework for banks as compared to NBFCs. Against this many banks are promoting NBFCs because banks have restrictions on exposure to capital market whereas these norms are quite lax for NBFCs. Even many foreign banks and other financial institutions have promoted NBFCs for faster growth like Citi Financial, GE Capital, etc. Taking a critical note of this, the RBI has refused NBFC license to a couple of banks including HDFC and HSBC. Moreover, the concept of Direct Marketing Associate/Direct Sales Associate (DMA/DSA) is being replaced by Channel Business Partnership (CBP). Under CBP, NBFC has risk participation by way of giving either fixed deposits or by way of bank guarantee. The company procures the

ISSN: 0971-1260
Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

customers, process the credit requirements and is also responsible for its recovery. Only good customer's credit requirements are processed because of the risk factor. This enables banks to reach newer areas because of NBFCs' expertise in having local knowledge of the customers and giving personalized services. Therefore, there is a need to review the growth and performance of NBFCs in India and to examine how far these companies have contributed to the economy.

The present study has been undertaken with these objectives:

• To evaluate growth and performance of NBFCs.

• To analyze the financial performance of NBFCs.

Non-Banking Finance Institutions is a constituent of the institutional structure of the composed monetary framework in India the term Finance is frequently comprehended as being comparable to money.

The Financial Intermediaries in the Financial System can extensively be ordered into:

- Banks, and
- NBFCs

NBFIs are distinctive sorts of money-related foundations/ financial institutions that give the following types of services:

1) Payments

2) Liquidity / credit

3) Divisibility: bifurcate large denomination and total small denomination

4) Store of value

5) Information: processing and assessing risks

6) Risk pooling: lower the risks of investors

Non-bank financial companies (NBFCs) are monetary establishments that managing account administrations without meeting the legitimate meaning of a bank, i.e. one that does not hold a keeping money permit. These organizations regularly are limited to taking stores from people in general contingent upon the ward. In any case, operations of these foundations are regularly still secured under nations countries banking regulations.

ISSN: 0971-1260
Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) in India started small way in the 1960s to fulfill the need of the speculator and savers in India. The NBFCs started to support settled store from financial specialist and work out renting bargain for bigger modern firms. In the early decade, their operation was on a constrained scale and couldn't have a significant impact on the financial system.

"The scope of NBFCs is speedy growing with the reproduction of financial services. Some of NBFCs are also engaged in underwriting via subsidiary unit and by serving financial services jointly with assets management, stock broking, portfolio management, investment banking etc. In recent times non- baking financial companies (NBFCs) have emerged substantial contributors to the Indian economics growth by supplementing the effort of banks and other financial institutions. They play a key role in the direction of saving and investment".

Non- banking finance companies can be classified into several categories such as:

1) Development finance institutions

2) House finance company

3) Investment company

4) Leasing company

5) Venture capital company

6) Discount & guarantee houses

7) Corporate development company

Factors contributing to the growth of NBFCs

1) Deep knowledge about customers

- Give attention to on under-served and unorganized sectors of the Indian economy.
- Customisation of stiff policies to meet up customer needs.

ISSN: 0971-1260
Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

2) Tailored product offerings by Non Banking Financial Company

- Focuses on a restricted line (or often a mono-line set of products) to serve up the target customer.
- Implementation of non-standard pricing models for product lines, in-line with the customer profile and inherent risk of lending.

3) Leveraging Technology for enhanced Efficiency and improved Experience

- Reduced time to market and better client understanding
- Offering modified credit assessment models with optimized business processes

4) Broad and effectual reach

- Serving to the needs of Tier-2, Tier-3 and Tier-4 markets
- Allocation of loans across several consumer touch-points with 24/7 sales and service.

5) Vigorous Risk Management

- Enhanced governance with responsive risk management representation.
- NBFCs continue to rise with Chief Risk Officer (CRO) ensuring the uppermost principles of risk management.

It is, however, important to note that profit of financial companies is determined by three financial variables, namely, lending rate, borrowing rate, and operational overheads. The first two are more or less determined by the market forces and hence a company cannot have much flexibility in it. The third variable is organization driven and has a direct bearing on the profit. Hence NBFCs have been remarkable cost-cutting exercises leading to better possible resources which the NBFCs have at their disposal. Big companies have improved the quality of their system leading to overall efficiency in the organization.

Non-banking finance companies have, of late, turn into the go-to place for MSME in requirement of funds. Lending to MSMEs had earlier been the forte of banks and NBFCs had a limited role in this segment. But now, this is changing. Enquiries with many small businesses showed one common and recurring theme- the absence of sufficient and timely funds from the banking sector

ISSN: 0971-1260
Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

for their working capital or investment needs. More than 51 million enterprises in the motherland contributing to about a third of GDP so the magnitude of the trouble is extensive. One side of the crisis has merely been the cornering of bank credit by big companies.

Literature Review

Hede (2019) The RBI's "Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India 2017-18" provides a detailed analysis of the NBFCs which is examined in this research. Author presented the financial performance of NBFCs in FY18 and the first half (Apr-Sept) of FY19. In the current months, the NBFC has been facing difficult times on the liquidity front and the RBI has intervened throughout various measures to deal with this concern.

Shanmuganandavadive & Devi (2018) Stated that NBFCs form an integral part of an indian financial system. NBFCs complement the function of the banking sector in meeting the increasing financial needs of the corporate sector. paper focuses to present a performance NBFCs in India which consists of assets value, productivity, experience to sensitive sector and capital adequacy of NBFCs. Ressarcher found that the asset quality of NBFCs in degrading in recent years. The RBI is persistently striving to fetch essential regulatory alteration in the NBFC to certify financial stability in the long run.

Nazneen & Dhawan (2018) researcher stated that For a diverse country like India, ensuring financial access to penetrate development and entrepreneurship is a significant concern.with the help of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana the excellence of coverage and capability to access financial services for households as well as small businesses is still far from satisfactory. In this state of affairs, the non-banking finance sector has played a remarkable role. It enhance the entrepreneurial fortitude of India. From bulky infrastructure financing to small microfinance, the finnacial sector has innovated over period and set up customs to deal with the debt requirements of all division of the economy. With the passege of time NBFC is governed to being well regulated and in many case. Researcer focuses to study the role and challenges faced by NBFCs in economic development of India.

ISSN: 0971-1260
Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

Yadav (2017) Paper aims to assess the performance of Non Banking Financial Company in India in term of profit. Researcher use secondary data for the study. convenience sampling is used as a sampling technique. HDFC, LIC Housing Finance Limited Bajaj Finserv, Indiabulls Home Loan, Power Finance Corporation Limited are selected as these are main leading non-banking finance company in the nation. financial statement of last eight years i.e from april 2008 to march 2016 is taken for sample size for the research and found that the net profit ratio of the selected companies are increasing by time. ROI is regular, compounded annual growth rate is negative and annual average growth rate on the basis of profits of related company is average.

Kumar & Suresh (2017) Researcher aims to give an overview of Non Banking Financial Companies in India. Researcher has scrutinized the total number, category, asset size, type of business, geographical distribution and regulations related to NBFC. Paper also look at the difficulty and vision of NBFCs in India.

Sayed & Ghalib (2016) assessing the role of Non-banking financial companies in India. In this article, they first contextualized urban poverty, followed by an extensive review of the existing literature. Zeller and Meyer (2002) suggested that there are three overarching policy objectives that the MFIs tried to attain. These were outreach, financial stability, and impact, which they call the triangle of microfinance. Microfinance as a tool for poverty alleviation has been acknowledged in recent times the performance of MFIs has been established by applying this framework of analysis.

Kasilingam & Ramasundaram (2012) this investigation covered that the dissolvability is winding up more applicable and imperative as even huge organizations over the world are falling flat, bringing about financial and social issues to the general public. Utilizing money related pain models to foresee disappointment ahead of time is significant for most organizations in their basic leadership process. Subsequently, this research included a basic examination utilizing Fulmer H-Score and Springate Z-score models in anticipating dissolvability of Non-Banking Financial Institutions in India. The Fulmer and Springate models were however created in an alternate monetary condition, time skyline, industry, and nation. The investigation was limited to 25 Non-Banking Finance organizations including lodging fund organizations taking into account

ISSN: 0971-1260
Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

resource back, framework back, speculation back and lodging money. The examination utilized an investigation of monetary explanations for a time of 5 years (2005-2009). This examination analyzed dissolvability position as well as components which affect dissolvability position of NBFCs (Non-Banking Financial Corporation).

Bharathi and Sanjoy (2009) NBFCs are money related elements that give managing account administrations without meeting the lawful meaning of a bank. They are ordinarily not permitted to take stores from the overall population and henceforth need to look for different methods for financing. These NBFCs have developed a great deal and even withstood the current savage emergency with a ton of strength. NBFCs can achieve the sloppy fragments of society with their capacity to give creative budgetary administrations. These substances assume a basic part in dispensing credit to the country division, consequently averting 14 the convergence of credit chance in banks. In urban regions as well, NBFCs concentrate on non-salaried people, merchants, transporters and stock specialists who are ignored by banks.

Patel & Kalkoti (2010) researched that as indicated by RBI, the real purpose behind increment in overall household debt and increase in the share of rural household indebtedness to non-institutional sources was a significant increase in the current expenditure and household expenditure for which households found it difficult to obtain loans from banks and other financial institutions.

Kaur (2010) investigated that, regardless of the exceptional development of managing an account division, the degree of provincial obligation in India has been on a persistent ascent. Around 33% of the rustic credit prerequisites are still met by non-institutional sources, similar to moneylenders. The essential factor of moneylenders is that banks won't authorize credits for utilization purposes and default of reimbursement of past advance makes it ineligible for facilitate help from banks.

Thorat (2010) explored that non-keeping money elements can be either non-saving money non budgetary elements or non-saving money monetary substances. If there should be an occurrence of non-keeping money budgetary elements, there horse store taking and non-store taking

ISSN: 0971-1260
Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

monetary organizations is there. Considering the troubles in guaranteeing the viable supervision of a vast number of the little store taking elements, new endorsements to NBFCs for tolerating stores are not considered.

Akhan (2009) stated that the Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) have been playing a very significant role in the present day rigorous money-market conditions. They are serving the country by lending hand in economic reconstruction and giving a roar to industrial invention. They are engaged in the business of providing loans and advances of small amounts for a short-period to small borrowers. The Non-Banking Financial Companies contribute a vital responsibility in channelizing savings into investment. NBFCs have supplemented the job played by the banks.

"**The RBI reports in Trend and Progress of Banking in India (2008)** indicate that even after the four decades of banks' nationalization, country's 41 percent adult population remained outside the banking system but is surmised to be covered by the NBFCs wise Chit Funds".

Nayar (1986) Researcher states that chit funds is a unique non-banking financial intermediary in India, particularly in South India. He also pointed out that the basis of an auction Chitty or Business Chitty is that the borrowers and lenders meet to fix the rate of interest and since there is more than single borrower competing for the similar sum, a spirited rate of interest is obtainable. Only the members enjoy the benefits of the scheme. The study focused on the fact that for the subscribers, the return on subscription is not the only consideration. The chance of receiving a lump-sum on easy conditions at small note was a vast inducement. Hence, it is advisable to retain these within the framework of non-banking financial institutions controlled under chit funds act 1982, by the state government.

Research Gap

- Researches were limited to the financial sector but significant clarification of NBFCs were not there so it instigate the need to study growth & financial performance of non banking financial company.

ISSN: 0971-1260
Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

- To the best of researcher's knowledge significant bifurcation of activities undertaken by NBFCs could not be found.

- The available literature consists of description of banks and non banking financial company but not particularly matching the objectives.

Research Objectives

Our goal is to investigate the banking and non-bank finance corporations (NBFCs) in India to understand. Therefore, there is a need to review the growth and performance of NBFCs in India and to examine how far these companies have contributed to the economy. The present study has been undertaken with these objectives:

- To identify growth performance of NBFCs
- To study the banking and non banking financial companies.
- To classify NFBCs based on activity undertaken
- To analyze the role of Banking and NBFC's in the economic growth of an India.

Proposed Methodology

Research Design:

The Proposed research carries exploratory research design which is followed by causal research**.** **Exploratory research is original research into a hypothetical idea**. This research is pre-planned and structured. It is classically based on prearranged representative samples and specifies the methods for selecting the source of information and for collecting data from those sources.

Sources of data collection:

Secondary data will be collected by using books, journal, periodicals, and magazines. Moreover, secondary data is collected from the internet using various research sites such as Google Scholar, SSRN, EBSCO, JSTOR etc. and more specifically capitalize

ISSN: 0971-1260
Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

Research Technique

This study attempts to evaluate the performance of NBFCs in the recent era. The time reference of the study, therefore, is 10 years spanning the period from 2009 to 2019. The study is based upon secondary data collected from various issues of Reserve Bank of India Bulletin and Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India.

Conceptual Framework of Banks & NBFCs

Banks and non-banking financial companies (NBFC) both are key financial intermediaries in banking sector that offer approximately alike services to the clientele. The foremost difference between NBFC and bank is that NBFC cannot issue self-drawn cheques and demand drafts.

NBFC: It is Non-Banking Financial Company which is registered under the Companies Act, 1956 and regulated by the Central Bank i.e. Reserve Bank of India under RBI Act, 1934. NFBC are not banks, but they are engaged in lending and other activities, similar to that of banks like providing loans and advances, credit facility, savings and investment products, trade in money market, managing stocks, money transfer and so on.

NBFC is divided into three categories, which are:

- Asset Companies
- Loan Companies
- Investment Companies

Bank: They are financial institution, authorised by the Government of India to perform banking activity like accepting deposits, granting credit, managing withdrawals pay interest, clearing cheques and providing general utility services to the customers. Banks are the apex body, which ruled the whole financial system of the nation. It acts as a financial mediator, between the depositors and borrowers, which guarantee smooth functioning of the financial system. Banks can be classified into public sector banks, private sector banks & foreign banks.

Role of NBFCs in the Growth of Indian Economy

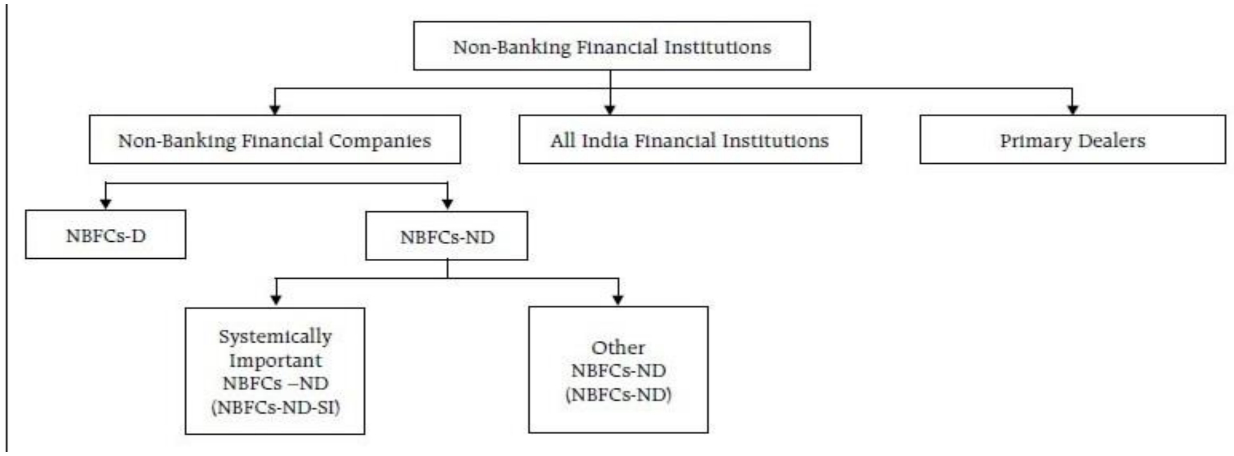
ISSN: 0971-1260
Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

Non Banking Financial Companies plays a significant responsibility in promoting comprehensive augmentation in the nation, by catering to the various fiscal needs of bank barred customers. NBFCs frequently take front role in providing pioneering financial services to Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) according to their business requirements. NBFC plays a critical role in participating in the magnification of an economy by providing a boost to transportation, employment creation, wealth formation, bank credit in rural segments and to help financially weaker segment of the society.

- Strengthening of Financial Market
- Supplying long-term credits
- Augmentation of national income
- Mobilization of wealth – Channelizing savings into investments
- Greater employment opportunities and quality of living
- Capital construction - assist to augment capital stock of a corporation
- Provision of long-term credit and specialised credit
- Help in development of financial markets
- Helps in attracting foreign grants
- Helps in breaking nasty loop of poverty by serving as government's tool
- Promoting comprehensive enlargement.

Non Banking Financial Institutions Regulated by RBI

ISSN: 0971-1260
Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019



Source: RBI BULLETIN, 2017

Classification of NFBCs based on Activity Undertaken

Types of NBFCs	Activity
Asset Finance Company (AFC)	Financing of physical assets supporting economic activity, together with automobiles, tractors and generators.
Loan Company	Give finance by extending loans or any activity than its own but does not include asset finance company
Investment Company	Acquiring securities for the purposes of selling.
Infrastructure Finance Company (NBFC-IFC)	Providing infrastructure loans.
Systemically Important Core Investment Company (CIC-ND-SI)	Acquiring shares and securities for investment in mainly equity shares.
Infrastructure Debt Fund	Assist flow of long-term debt into infrastructure projects.
Micro Finance Institution	Extending credit to economically disadvantaged groups as well support Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

ISSN: 0971-1260
Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

NBFC-Factor	Undertaking the trade of acquiring receivables of an assignor or extending loans against the security interest of the receivables at a price cut.
Non-Operative Financial Holding Company (NOFHC)	Sanction promoter groups to locate a new bank.
Mortgage Guarantee Company (MGC)	Undertaking mortgage activities.
Account Aggregator	Accumulate and offer the information of customers' financial assets in a way to the customer or others as specified by the customer.
Non-Banking Financial Company- Peer to Peer Lending Platform	online platform to bring lenders and borrowers jointly to help mobilise unsecured finance

Growth Performance of NBFCs in India

- **Credit Growth of NBFCs and Bank**

Year	NBFCs-ND-SI	Banks	Private Sector Banks	Public Sector Banks
2011-12	30.5	16.8	21.8	16.4
2012-13	23.7	14.0	18.5	12.0
2013-14	8.8	14.2	16.1	13.9
2014-15	15.0	9.3	18.6	7.8
2015-16	12.4	10.9	25.7	1.4
2016-17	13.0	5.4	17.1	0.6

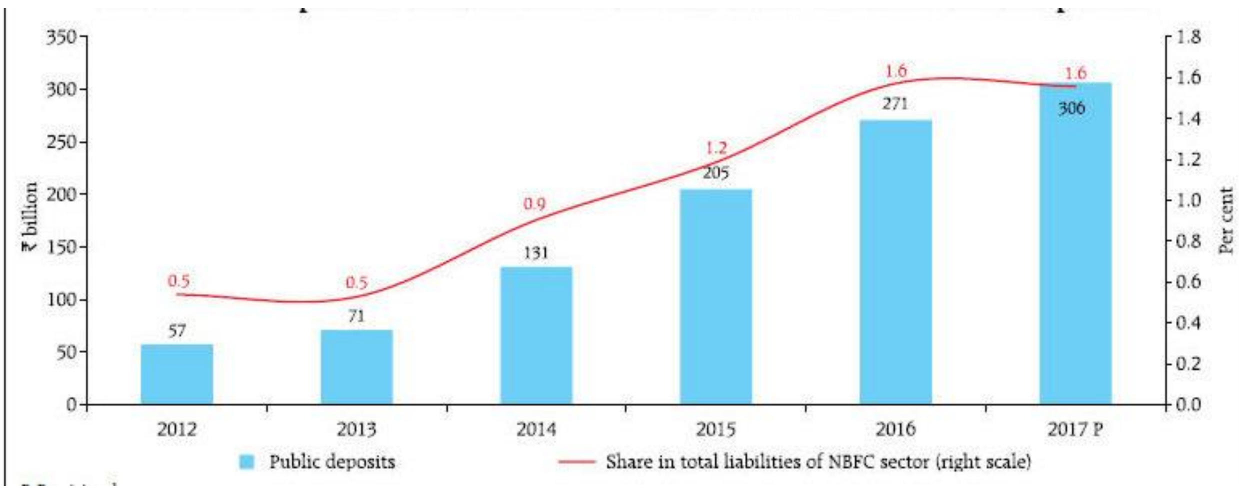
Reflecting their aptitude to develop as well as innovate, NBFCs have recorded robust growth in recent years. Moreover, their balance sheet performance has been better than banks on various

ISSN: 0971-1260
Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

parameters in different years. Credit by NBFCs-ND-SI has risen strongly in recent years with a growth of 13 per cent in 2016-17.

- **Public deposit of NBFCs-D amount & shared in total liability**

Protection of depositors' interests has been a dominant objective of the Reserve Bank and, therefore, there has been a conscious move to contain deposit mobilization by NBFCs-D. Nevertheless, amount of public deposits mobilized by NBFCs-D has grown over time as a share of total liabilities of NBFCs sector; it increased from 0.5 per cent in 2012 to 1.6 per cent by end-March 2017



Source: Reserve Bank of India Bulletin

- Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFC) are fighting for survival as they raised just 9% year-to-date in FY20 compared to a peak growth of 30% in FY18 and along with high NPAs and stressed corporate, it has created a crisis situation of "triple balance sheet" for India (Nomura, 2019). Problems are so harsh that growth fall to 4.8% in 2019-20. The key reason for the downward projection is feeble global development, macro policy easing being countered by transmission challenges and weak investment and jobs outlook due to a prolonged balance sheet deleveraging cycle.

ISSN: 0971-1260
Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

- According to RBI in its bi- annual financial stability report (FSR), The share of non-banking financial companies in loans extended to the commercial sector minimized by almost a third in the earlier financial year amid adverse liquidity conditions and revitalization in bank credit growth. NBFC coverage in the industry credit pie narrowed to 26.6% in financial year from 39.1 per cent a year earlier."As per estimates of the flow of resources to the commercial sector in 2018-19, the non-bank share in credit was at 26.6% of the aggregate domestic source the share is showing a declining trend relative to 2017-18 (39.1%) (Manikandan, 2019). While NBFCs held back their lending, banks registered a credit growth of 7% to industries in FY19 compared with 0.7% growth to the sector in FY18, according to the RBI.

Conclusion

India's NBFC sector, which has shown healthy growth in the recent years, is generally different from shadow banks functioning elsewhere in the world. The regulatory framework for NBFCs in India has developed over time in line with the growing functional diversification of the sector while keeping in vision the objectives of depositors' interest, financial inclusion and financial firmness. At the same instance, the determining and calibration of regulatory initiatives have been influenced by considerations of harnessing sector specific expertise and the proven abilities of these institutions to serve niche segments. The formation of different categories of NBFCs signifies this intention. While allowing for diversification of the sector, harmonisation of the regulatory framework for NBFCs, both within the segment and with that for banks, is being pursued to reduce regulatory arbitrage.

As compare to the previous year data i.e. till 2017 which is showing rapid increase in the growth of NBFCs and their contribution in economic development but in the recent years from 2018 to 2019, there is a rapid increment in non performing asset (NPA) of NBFCs and bank due to which the economy grew only 5% year on year between April & June. It is the weakest pace since 2013 as consumer demand and government spending slowed among globe trade frictions. While government measures to support the economy should help to reduce the debt & duration of

ISSN: 0971-1260
Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

India's growth slowdown, prolonged finance stress among rural households, wear job creation, and more recently, a credit crunch among Non Banking Financial Institutions have increased probability of a more entrenched slowdown (Reuters, 2019)

An assessment of the recent financial performance of NBFCs suggests that they are emerging as an important source of credit to micro and small enterprises and infrastructure. Although the capital point of NBFC sector stood strong, the steady weakening asset quality points are need for greater monitoring. The growths of financial technology (fintech) platforms foreshadow even greater scope and opportunities for the NBFC sector. New players in the field of P2P, business-to-business, business-to-consumers lending offer novel opportunities for NBFCs to evolve further and emerge as an increasingly important component of India's financial landscape.

Future Scope of Study

NBFCs have risen as the biggest net beneficiary of assets from whatever remains of the money related framework. As per the Financial Stability Report, 2015, planned business banks (SCBs) have the most elevated introduction to NBFCs at 1,927 billion INR, trailed by resource administration organizations overseeing common assets (AMC-MFs) at 1,376 billion INR and insurance agencies at 1,064 billion INR (as of September 2015). On close assessment, we can that the higher-appraised, substantial NBFCs have been expanding market borrowings, and anticipate that this pattern will proceed in 2016– 17 as the spread between advertise borrowings and bank borrowings stands high at 1– 1.5%. Despite the fact that banks are not ready to go down the lower loan costs, they will at present keep on being the biggest wellspring of subsidizing for NBFCs. Be that as it may, the developing dependence of NBFCs on bank subsidizing requires extra defends to be acquainted by RBI with containing fundamental dangers. This Research will help us to recognize the diverse factors which assume an essential part of the development of the economy.

ISSN: 0971-1260
Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

Bibliography

Akhan, J. A. (2009). Non Performing Asset Management of Non Banking Financial Companies: An Introspection. *The Management Accountant* , *44* (2), 132-137.

Bharthi, B., & De, S. (2009). *NBFCs A Mature Show*. Chartered Financial Analyst.

Hede, S. (2019). *Profile of the NBFC Sector based on RBI's study.* Economics. Care Ratings Ltd.

Kasilingam, & Ramasundaram. (2012, April 01). Predicting Solvency of Non-Banking Financial Institutions in India Using Fulmer and Springate Model. *Journal of Services Research* .

Kaur, J. (2010). *Rural Indebtness Causes and Cures* (Vol. 5). February: The Indian Banker.

Kumar, D., & Suresh, S. (2017). An Overview Of Non Bankig Financial Companies In India. *International Journal of Recent Scientific Research* , *8* (8), 19127-19144.

Manikandan, A. (2019, July 01). *NBFC credit growth may've fallen by a third: RBI report*. Retrieved November 26, 2019, from Economic Tmes: https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/markets/stocks/news/nbfc-credit-growth-mayve-fallen-by-a-third-rbi-report/articleshow/70017399.cms?from=mdr

Nazneen, A., & Dhawan, S. (2018). A Review of Role and Challenges of Non-banking Financial Companies in Economic Development of India. *International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues* , *08* (6), 90-98.

Nomura. (2019, November 9). *NBFC growth may fall to 4.8% in FY20, says Nomura*. Retrieved November 28, 2019, from Livemint: https://www.livemint.com/industry/banking/nbfc-growth-may-fall-to-4-8-in-fy20-says-nomura-11573259543561.html

Patel, A., & Kalkoti, G. (2010). Rural Credit: How to Take Forward. *The Indian Banker* , *5* (2), 20-25.

ISSN: 0971-1260
Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

Reuters. (2019, November 8). *Moody's lowers India's Outlook to Negative From Stable*. Retrieved November 20, 2019, from Indiatoday.in.

Sayed, Y., & Ghalib, A. K. (2016). Lifting the Urban Poor Out of Poverty: Assessing the Role of Non-banking Financial Institutions in India. *25* (5).

Shanmuganandavadive, J., & Devi, S. D. (2018). Performance of NBFCS- An Indian Context. *International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics , 119*, 3747-3757.

Thorat, U. (2010). *Financial Regulation and Financial Inclusion Working Together at Cross Purposes* (Vol. 5). The Indian Banker.

Yadav, S. (2017). A Study of Performance of NBFCs In India. *International Journal of Recent Scientific Research , 08* (06), 17948-17951.

Books

- Philip Kotler, “Marketing Management” 12 Edition Person Education.
- I M PANDEY, “Financial Management” 10 Edition.
- Jafor Ali Khan, “Non-Banking Financial Companies in India”.
- Jeffrey Carmichael and Michael Pomerleano, “The Development and Regulation of Non-Bank Financial Institutions”.
- K. Martina Rani, “Performance of Non-Banking Financial Companies”.

Weblinks

- http://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/PublicationReportDetails.aspx?ID=456
- http://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/FAQView.aspx?Id=58
- http://habibahmadazmi.blogspot.in/https://www.researchgate.net/publication/281291087_GROWTH_AND_DEVELOPMENT_OF_NON-BANKING_FINANCIAL_COMPANIES_IN_INDIA

ISSN: 0971-1260
Vol-22-Issue-10-November-2019

- http://publications.anveshanaindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/GROWTH DEVELOPNMENT-OF-NBFC-IN-INDIA-1.pdf
- http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/8650/11/11_chapter%203.pdf
- http://1sofi.com/role-non-banking-financial-institutions-economic-development/
- https://www.icsi.edu/Portals/86/Manorama/DBIMS%20Journal%20.pdf