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Abbreviations

AGM	:	Assistant General Manager
ANM	:	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
APL	:	Above Poverty Line
APMAS	:	Mahila Abhivruddhi Society, Andhra Pradesh
BC	:	Backward Classes
BDO	:	Block Development Officer
BISWA	:	Bharat Integrated Social Welfare Agency
BMSS	:	Bihar Mahila Samakhya
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
BRLPS	:	Bihar Rural Livelihood Promotion Society
CBO	:	Community Based Organizations
CBRM	:	Community Based Recovery Mechanism
CCL	:	Cash Credit Limit
CENDERET	:	Centre for Development Research & Training
CIF	:	Community Investment Fund
CRI	:	Critical Rating Index
DDM's	:	District Development Managers
DFID	:	Department for International Development
DRDA	:	District Rural Development Agency
DWCRA	:	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas
EU	:	European Union
FD	:	Fixed Deposit
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussion
GDS	:	Grameen Development Services
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
GVP	:	Gram Vikas Parishad
IFAD	:	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGA	:	Income Generation Activity
IGSSS	:	Indo German Social Service Society
INGOs	:	International Non-Government Organisation
IRV	:	Individual Rural Volunteer
KYC	:	Know Your Customer
LPG	:	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MASS	:	Manav Adhikar Seva Samiti
MCP	:	Micro Credit Plan
MEDP	:	Micro Enterprise Development Programme

MFI	:	Microfinance Institution
ML	:	Money Lender
MNSY	:	Mukhya Mantri Nari Shakti Yojana
NABARD	:	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NGO	:	Non-Government Organisation
NOC	:	No Objection Certificate
NPA	:	Non-Performing Assets
NREGS	:	National Rural Employment Generation Scheme
NRLM	:	National Rural Livelihoods Mission
NTFP	:	Non-Timber Forest Products
O/S	:	Outstanding
OC	:	Open Category
PACS	:	Poorest Area Civil Society
PDS	:	Public Distribution System
PHC	:	Primary Health Care
PRADAN	:	Professional Assistance for Development Action
PRI		Panchayati Raj Institution
PwD		Persons with Disabilities :
R & P	:	Receipts & Payments
RBI	:	Reserve Bank of India
RF	:	Revolving Fund
RMK	:	Rashtriya Mahila Kosh
RR	:	Repayment Rate
RRB	:	Regional Rural Bank
SBLP	:	SHG Bank Linkage Program
SC	:	Scheduled Caste
SGSY	:	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana
SHG	:	Self Help Group
SHPI	:	Self Help Promoting Institution
SRLM	:	State Rural Livelihood Mission
ST	:	Scheduled Tribe
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
WDC	:	Women Development Society
WFP	:	World Food Programme

P R E F A C E

India started the movement of Self Help Group to organize the poorer sections into small groups, mostly in rural areas, of 10 to 20 to cultivate the habit of saving and to make credit available to them on easy terms without much of the rigorous formalities through micro credit system. NABARD was established to provide institutional credit for Agriculture and Rural development and had taken the role of micro finance and had established Micro Credit Innovation Department (MCID) to facilitate sustained access to financial services for the unreached segments of the population viz. the poor in rural hinterlands through various products and delivery channels in a cost effective and sustainable manner to promote their livelihoods, MCID from time to time takes stock of the results of various efforts to uplift the poor through SHG and promotion of livelihoods and conducts studies to know the ground realities. As such MCID had granted this study of Comparison of Livelihood methods of SHGs in the state of Bihar and Gujarat to Development Oriented Operations Research and Surveys (DOORS).

DOORS has taken this responsibility and the senior officers of DOORS have visited the offices of NABARD at Patna and Ahmedabad and also the offices of Jeevika, Bihar Rural Livelihood Promotion Society, State Rural Livelihood Mission, Bihar at Patna and Mission Mangalam, Gujarat Livelihood Promotion Company at Ahmedabad as well as the some of the District officers and bankers. DOORS also conducted a field survey and with the help of the information collected from various sources have prepared this report.

We are extremely thankful to NABARD authorities for having entrusted us with the responsibility of conducting this study. We are grateful to Shri Kaushal Kishore and Dr. B.D. Nayak for their help in giving us the necessary clarifications and encouraging us now and then. We wish to place on record our sincere thanks to Mr. Ranjit Kumar DA, CGM, NABARD, Mr. Devasis Padhi, DGM, NABARD in Bihar and Mr. R. Sundar, GM, Ahmedabad and all the staff members of the NABARD offices in Bihar and Gujarat for the valuable help and assistance rendered to us and valuable information provided to us . Our thanks are also due to Mr. Pankah Kumar Singh and M&E officials at Ajeevika in Bihar and Mr. Sandeep and other staff in GLPC at Ahmedabad.

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(T.S. Krishnan)
Project Director

The comparative study on livelihood models of SHGs in Bihar and Gujarat

Executive Summary

1. Introduction and methodology

1.1 The study has been carried out conducting an extensive field survey, adopting a scientific sampling technique. Each of the states has been divided into five compact areal groups in such a way that no area is left out and no area is included in two groups. From each such areal group, one district has been chosen purposefully giving preference to the higher number of SHGs and the presence of different types of promoters / supporters of SHGs. From each of the districts, 16 SHGs have been selected at random, spreading them over different types of promoters wherever possible. Again, from each of the SHGs, five members have been contacted. Detailed information has been collected from the SHGs as well as the selected SHG members by experienced and trained investigators and supervisors adopting structured questionnaires. In addition to the above, FGDs and in-depth interviews have been conducted with different stakeholders such as SHPI's, Banks, officials and other knowledgeable. Senior officials have visited the local offices of the NABARD and SRLM Officials at State and district levels. The information so collected has been carefully scrutinized analyzed and this report has been prepared.

2 An overview

2.1 SHGs in Bihar are relatively younger, with strong group dynamics and are increasingly becoming a part of the SHG federation system. However, their bank linkage was limited and with the efforts of BRLPS there had been improvement in this regard. Government is the predominant promoter of the SHGs in Bihar, initially spearheaded by the WDC and now scaled up by BRLPS-Jeevika. SHG movement in Gujarat has achieved significant scale in terms of number of SHGs due to the presence of various NGO, SHPI's and the proactive role played by Mission Mangalam (GLPC) of Government of Gujarat. Non-performing assets under SHG Bank linkages have increased in Bihar over the years. Making village and block level federations responsible for prompt repayment of bank loan and strengthening the capacity building of SHG and Federations members may help in solving this issue to some extent. Earlier studies indicate that as SHGs grow older, their quality deteriorates. SHGs in Gujarat have ensured higher participation in meetings and a significant change of gender roles. Nearly 76% of Gujarat SHGs' women reported that their husbands are sharing responsibilities for household work. In both the States, NRLM has been initiated and now there is clarity of one agency being responsible for SHG movement. In Bihar, the SHG movement is making history through a systematic approach ensuring quality of the system and SHG federations taking responsibility for the sustainability of the SHGs. In Gujarat, the most urgent need is to focus on consolidating the efforts to improve the quality of the SHGs and strengthening the SHG federation system in line with the NRLM implementation strategy.

3. Context and objectives of the study

3.1 SHGs are closely linked with MFIs as the latter cater to the financial and other needs of the SHGs. MFIs currently operate in 28 States, 5 Union Territories and 568 districts in India. The reported 156 MFIs with a branch network of 11,687 have reached out to an all-time high of 37 million clients with an outstanding loan portfolio of ₹. 33,517 crores as per 2015 edition of Bharat Micro Finance Report. Women borrowers constitute 97% of the total clientele of MFIs, SC/ST borrowers constitute 19% and other minorities 14%. MFI sector employs more than 94500 personnel, out of which 16% are women, and 63% are field staff.

3.2 During the last decade, India has recorded a tremendous growth of SHGs. As per the reports of the Status of Microfinance in India 2015-16, about 110 million families have been covered under SHGs up to 31st March, 2016. Total number of SHGs formed with savings linked with banks is 79.03 lakh, out of which 67.63 lakh are exclusively women SHGs. Total savings of SHGs with banks as on 31 March 2016 are ₹. 13691.39 Crore, out of which ₹. 12038.78 Crore are exclusively of Women SHGs.

3.3 Self Help Group Bank Linkage Programme (SBLP), a step to bring the “unbanked” poor into the formal banking system and to inculcate thrift and credit habits, began formally in 1992 with a set of guidelines passed by NABARD. The strategy behind these models is to form small, cohesive and participative groups of the poor and encourage them to pool their savings regularly and use the pooled savings in order to make small interest bearing loans available to the members. Bank credit facility will also be available to the group to augment its resources for the purpose of lending to its members. There are three models of SHG-bank linkages that have evolved over time,

- SHGs formed and financed by bank
- SHGs formed by NGO's and formal organizations but directly financed by bank
- SHGs financed by banks using NGO's and other agencies

3.4. The number of SHGs credit linked with banks is on increasing side, along with bank loan amounts. One of the major challenge of SBLP is that it is geographically skewed, which creates regional disparity in terms of the spread of SHGs linked to banks and cumulative bank loans disbursed under the programme. In view of the difference between the states in the functioning of SHGs and the livelihood of the members a comparative study between the states may help to know the differences between the states and to adopt the better methods, good lessons from one state in the other.

3.5 The broad objective of the present comparative study on livelihood methods of SHGs in Bihar and Gujarat is to understand the Comparison of different models of livelihood promotion undertaken and the kind of impact in terms of social and economic empowerment.

3.6 The specific objectives are:

- To make Comparison of different models of livelihood promotion undertaken, promotional activities, etc. by three types of agencies
- To study the Type of livelihood activity supported, major activities – agricultural, livestock, allied activity, rural non-farm sector activity, etc.
- To assess the Impact of livelihood activity on SHG / SHG members/ households in terms of changes in income level and socio-economic status.
- To assess the process and impact of Graduation of SHG into micro enterprise
- To study Hand holding, capacity building, skill & enterprise training, raw material supply, creating linkages with livelihood opportunities, marketing & storage of goods and other support provided by agency; other services like – micro pension, micro insurance, vocational skills training, loans for personal consumption, housing, health, etc.

- To study the Factors responsible for relative success under various models of livelihood programmes; best practices and takeaways; corrective measures for improved results;

4. Outreach of SHG Movement in Bihar and Gujarat

4.1 As on March 2016, there are 2.78 lakh SHGs in Bihar and 2.21 lakh SHGs in Gujarat. Bank savings of SHGs in the two states are about ₹. 36,006.37 lakh and ₹. 18414.23 lakh respectively. There are 2.67 lakh SHGs in Bihar and 48.19 SHGs in Gujarat having outstanding loan of ₹. 100247.42 lakh and ₹. 30669.01 lakh respectively.

4.2 During 2013-16, Non-Performing Assets (NPA) as percentage to outstanding loans increased from 7.86 to 13.25 in Bihar and decreased from 19.81 to 7.35 in Gujarat. Though at all India level there was not much change as the same marginally decreased from 6.83 % to 6.45%. The higher rate in Bihar may be due to the increased volume of loans disbursed, outstanding loans etc.

5. Promotion of SHGs

5.1 The percentage of SHGs promoted by the Government is higher both in Bihar and Gujarat as compared to those promoted by other institutions.

6. Age of SHGs

6.1 The age of sample SHGs varies from less than one year to about 14 to 15 years with an average age of about 2 years. The average age of SHGs in Bihar is about 4 years where as that in Gujarat is about 1 year. The proportion of SHGs that are 5 years or more old is more or less same in both the states where as those with 3 or 4 years old in Bihar is about double that in Gujarat. The younger SHGs in Gujarat is about three times that in Bihar. Bihar SHGs are generally older than those in Gujarat.

7. Size of SHGs

7.1 The size of SHGs varies from 9 to 21 members with an average of 11.6 members at present, with Bihar having about 12 members per SHG and Gujarat about 11 members per SHG. There is no significant difference in the size of SHGs promoted by the NGO's and Government. Whereas in three fourth of the SHGS in Bihar there are 11-15 members the corresponding percentage in Gujarat is only 31.

7.2 There had not been much of drop outs. However, the number of drop outs has a positive correlation with the age of SHGs. Drop outs are generally due to migration, marriage, health or old age etc.

8 Household monthly income of SHGs members:

8.1 About 60 per cent of SHG members were having household monthly income up to ₹ 5000/-. However, 37 percent of the SHG members' household monthly income was in the range of ₹ 5100-10000/- and 3.5 percent of members were found to be having household income with more than 10 thousand.

9 Performance of SHGs

9.1 Meetings:

In Bihar the weekly meetings are predominant (78%) whereas in Gujarat the monthly meetings (65%) are predominant. The most recent meeting was held in the month of the survey in about three fourth of the SHGs in Bihar and in about two third of SHGs in Gujarat. Bihar has fared better in the conduct of meetings.

9.2 Attendance:

Majority of SHGs (64%) have reported attendance of 50-75% of members. The average number of member attending the meetings is 8 in Bihar and 9 in Gujarat. The number of SHGs reporting attendance of 50% to 75% of members constitute about 80% in Bihar whereas the same is only 49% in Gujarat. However, more than 75% attendance was there in more number of cases in Gujarat.

9.3 Meeting agenda:

It has been seen that there is more focus on financial agenda than on non-financial and social agenda.

9.4 Record keeping & Maintenance of Accounts:

In Bihar SHGs maintained Proceeding book (86.2%), member pass books (63%), Attendance & Savings book (85%), loan ledger (68.8%), cash book (80%), General books (75%) and monthly reports (65%). A few SHGs maintained all the accounts in one book (25%). In Gujarat SHGs maintained Proceeding book (97.5%), member pass books (93.8%), Attendance & Savings book (97.5%), loan ledger (88.8%), cash book (96.3%), General books (96.3%) and monthly reports (96.3%). A few SHGs maintained all the accounts in one book (48.8%). Gujarat is found to be performing better in maintenance of books. However, majority of SHGs are not up-to date in book keeping due to absence of book keepers, absence of training to book writers, low level of understanding on SHG book keeping and accountancy. The books are generally maintained by SHG members in Gujarat and by another SHG's members in Bihar. Only some SHGs paid honorarium to the book writers. In most of the cases the books are not audited.

9.5 Leadership:

It is found that the more than three-fourth of SHGs are fully aware of the regulations (and their importance) regarding regularity in savings / repayment of loans, organizing meetings, depositing of amount in bank and ensuring member's attendance which are the most important roles and responsibilities of members and leaders. Though the SHG members are aware of their roles and responsibilities, it is not reflected in conducting group meetings and member's attendance as the members are not serious about them.

10 Use their savings and access to credit

10.1 Both in Bihar and Gujarat about 50% of SHGs are collecting a monthly subscription of ₹. 30 - ₹60 per month per member. In Bihar in little more than 10% cases the members contribute more than ₹ 150 per month per member whereas such a phenomenon is negligible in Gujarat. In Gujarat in 50% SHGs, the monthly contribution is ₹ 60 to ₹. 150 per member

10.2 Out of the total funds received in the last 12 months, the contribution of own savings was only about 6% in Bihar whereas the same was about 30 % in Gujarat. The percentage of revolving fund was more or less same in both the states, being around 4%. Bihar has received a little more than 10 percent as community investment Fund whereas the same is almost negligible in the case of Gujarat. The bank loans contributed only 25% of the total funds in Bihar whereas in Gujarat it is more than 60 percent. Bihar also generated about 25% of the funds through other loans and about 25% of the funds through loan repayment whereas funds through such sources in Gujarat is negligible. Gujarat has depended more on bank loans. In Bihar about 69% of SHGs have received the bank loans only once and 31% have received the loan twice whereas in Gujarat 85% of the SHGs have received the loan only once and 6 % have received loans more than two times.

10.3 Out of the out go of funds, the loan to members amounted to 52% in the case of Bihar and 72% in the case of Gujarat. Savings to VO amounted to about 10% in the case of Bihar and about 14% in the case of Gujarat. Repayment of loans amounted to 38% in the case of Bihar and about 14 % only in the case of Gujarat.

10.4 In the case of loan to members, it has been seen that in about 15% of SHGs different rates of interests have been charged and in the rest, the same rate of interest have been charged. Both the states preferred to give loans to the needy people (69% of SHGs in Bihar and 75% in Gujarat) followed by those who are likely to repay (23 to 24% in both the cases). In the case of defaulters in most of the SHGs the interest is allowed to get accumulated in both the states (Bihar 36% and Gujarat 58%). In about one fourth of the SHGs, the interest is being waived in both the States. In Bihar in 86 % of the SHGs the majority of the members of the General Body used to decide the terms and conditions for the loan to members and non-members whereas the corresponding figure in Gujarat was only about 60%. In about 30% of the SHGs in Gujarat, the decisions used to be taken by the President.

10.5 Of the total money deposited in the last 12 months by the SHGs in Bihar, 80% went into loan account and 20 percent went into savings account, whereas the corresponding figures for Gujarat are 38% and 62% respectively.

11. Functioning of SHGs and livelihood activities

11.1 Any kind of handholding support from the SHPI's to SHGs is minimal because of programmatic approach of promoters.

11.2 Agriculture and allied activities were predominant livelihood activities of the SHG members both in Bihar and in Gujarat as three fourth of the SHGs have reported that their members are engaged in these activities. However, the percentage of SHGs reporting Farming as the livelihood activity in Bihar (67%) is one and half time that in Gujarat (43%), whereas the percentage of SHGs reporting animal husbandry activities as livelihood activities in Gujarat (32%) is four times that in Bihar (8%).

11.3 SHGs and federations have received very low capacity building inputs. The NGO's have taken up some skill based trainings under MEDP/REDP of NABARD. SHG members have received training on

various livelihood activities like agarbathi making, goat rearing, livestock rearing, paddy processing, piggyery, SRI etc. Though the members were trained on various skill building activities, there had practically been no follow up to create self-employment/ employment opportunities. Funds at SHGs and federations are inadequate to meet the credit requirements of their members. Banks are not providing adequate credit to take up income generating activities. Further, there is no handholding support to the members of SHGs for their activities. Most of the SHG members belong to backward communities and the level of motivation towards various livelihood activities is less. The NABARD has provided financial support to the SHPIs for the promotion of SHGs and federations for limited period. During this period, the SHPIs have involved and formed the SHGs. There is no further follow up for strengthening of SHGs to emerge as member owned, managed and controlled agencies.

11.4 Among the persons funded for individual livelihood activities in Bihar, 51% were SCs, 47% were OBC's and 2 % were STs. The corresponding figures for Gujarat are 28%, 53% and 8% respectively. There was not even one beneficiary belonging to General Category in the social groups in Bihar whereas there were 11% belonging to General category in Gujarat. All the persons were females in Gujarat and 95% were females in Bihar. BPL were predominant in both the states (Bihar 71% and Gujarat 66%). None of them were PwDs in both the states. Only in Gujarat 3% of them were minorities.

12 Linkages

12.1 In Bihar 86% (31% at village level, 46% at Block level and 9% at district level) of SHGs are federated whereas in Gujarat 94% of SHGs are not federated. The federated SHGs of Gujarat are more or less equally distributed between the village level and District level and there is no unit federated at block level. 65% of SHGs have nominated their members to the Village level federations in Bihar whereas only 5% of SHGs have done so in Gujarat.

13 Growing into Micro Enterprise

13.1 Both in Bihar and Gujarat, majority of SHGs have reported that they have substantial savings to facilitate their growth into Micro enterprise. One fourth of SHGs in Bihar and one sixth of SHGs in Gujarat have said that they do not have substantial savings and they could mobilize such savings. Strangely in Bihar 38% of SHGs are not interested at all or could not mobilize funds whereas there had been only one such case in Gujarat. In Bihar, 89% of SHGs have said that they either have or can have revolving funds for growing into micro enterprise and the corresponding percentage for Gujarat is 99%. Almost all the SHGs in both the states have expressed that either they have the bank linkages or they could get the bank linkages.

13.2 There were only one fourth of the SHGs in Bihar and one sixth of the SHGs in Gujarat that have said that they have linkages with raw material suppliers. In both the states less than one fourth of the SHGs have reported that they have linkages with raw material suppliers. However, another one fourth of SHGs in Bihar and half of the SHGs in Gujarat have said that they can establish links with raw material suppliers if need be. The rest are either not interested or could not establish such linkages.

13.3 It is only about one sixth of the SHGs both in Bihar and in Gujarat that have some knowledge about technology. About half of the enterprises in both the cases are either not interested or could not get any technology.

13.4 About one fifth of the enterprises in Bihar have the infrastructure to facilitate the growth into micro enterprise whereas Gujarat has 29% of such SHGs. In Bihar, 56% of the SHGs and in Gujarat 35% of SHGs do not have the infrastructure.

13.5 One fifth of SHGs in Bihar and one sixth in Gujarat have said that they have market linkages. The SHGs not interested or could not establish such linkages accounted for 54% and 35% in Bihar and Gujarat respectively.

14. Impact of SHGs and livelihood activities.

14.1 In both the states, more than 80% of the SHGs reported that they had an impact in building cooperation among the group members. A very few SHGs have taken the steps for social initiative. Major initiatives taken by reported SHGs were PDS, Job under MNREGA, anganwadi and school/education. The majority of SHGs reported significant increase in credit sources, group corpus, etc.

14.2 Majority of the SHGs in both the states reported improvement in regular savings (Bihar 86.3%. Gujarat 97.5%), in women access to credit (Bihar 87.5%). Gujarat 92.5%), Improvement in Health & Nutrition of member's family (Bihar 76.3%, Gujarat 80%), Changes in financial conditions (Bihar 65%, Gujarat 93.8%), Assistance in economic & social empowerment (Bihar 80% Gujarat 87.5%), Creating capacity to make quality decision & participate in social activities and helping in improving girls' education (Bihar 88.3%, Gujarat 72.5%).

14.3 Majority of the SHG members from both the states reported that the cooperation among members has increased over a period of time. Almost in all the places except in Ahmedabad more or less unanimously felt that the SHGs are functioning impartially. However, in Ahmedabad district of Gujarat about three fourth of the members contacted expressed that the SHGs are not functioning impartially. More than 90% of the beneficiaries in both the districts felt that the SHGs are helpful in promoting livelihood. More than 90% of the beneficiaries in all the places except in Muzaffarpur, Nalanda and Purnia of Bihar felt that it is easier to get loans. In the three districts of Bihar about one fourth felt that it is not easier to get loans from SHGs.

14.4 More than 90% of the members in Bihar have felt that as a result of membership in SHGs, the access to formal institutions has increased and savings habit at household levels has changed. 80 to 90 percent of the members have felt that opportunity to avail credit has increased, access to pro-poor programmes, awareness of programmes and institutions, confidence of members and income and socio economics status have increased, Health status, educational levels, employment status of members and dependency on money lenders have changed and violence in the family has decreased. 78% have felt that there is positive change in sanitation and 65% have acquired fresh assets.

14.5 In Gujarat, more than 90% of the members felt that as a result of membership with SHGs, opportunity to avail credit, confidence of members and socio economic status have increased, savings habit and dependency on money lenders have changed. 80% to 90% of the members felt that access to formal institutions and pro-poor programmes and income have increased and health status and sanitation status have changed. 70 to 80% of the members felt that awareness of the programmes and institutions has increased, educational status and employment status have changed and violence in the family has decreased. 67% have acquired fresh assets.

15 Acquiring of assets

15.1 In Bihar, purchase of all types of assets such as buffalo, sheep, poultry, vehicles, TV, mobiles, household articles and gold/silver and construction and repair of houses and toilets have been carried out by the members of the SHGs with partial or full support of the SHGs, whereas in Gujarat, such usage is considerably less. It is only in Sabarkantha that buffalo, Fridge and other machinery have been purchased. Besides, Bullocks have been purchased in Junagadh, household articles in Ahmedabad and repair of houses has been done at Junagadh and Sabarkantha.

15.2 In Bihar, the percentage of members having bank savings ranged from 23% to 84% among the districts and percentage of members having saving with SHG ranged from 20% to 90%, whereas in Gujarat more than about 70% of the members are having savings in banks and three fourth of the members are having savings with SHG in all the districts.

16 Conclusions & Recommendations

16.1 Some of the conclusions are listed below

- Though the number of SHGs compared to the population is higher in Gujarat as compared to Bihar, SHGs in Bihar seems to have fared better as compared to Gujarat w.r.t savings, access to bank linkages, impact etc.
- Following the mission mode, Government of Gujarat under the umbrella of Mission Mangalam (GLPC) facilitated the formation of a large number of SHGs and their federations in the state moving towards saturation; The number of SHGs have increased in Gujarat whereas, the same has decreased in Bihar over the past three years.
- In Bihar, the SHG movement in terms of number of units, or proportion of units compared to population has not achieved significant scale and in the past couple of years BRLPS-Jeevika is moving towards consolidating the SHG system in Bihar with support from the World Bank and NRLM. It has not resulted in increasing the number of SHGs. But has improved the savings, loans etc. of SHGs.
- Formation of SHG Federations is highly significant in Bihar as compared to Gujarat. There were more than 6000 Federations in Bihar as in 2013, whereas the same in Gujarat was only 257.
- Significant capacity building investments have been made in Bihar at the SHG level focusing on member education and building SHG federations through a bottom up approach, whereas in Gujarat the capacity building efforts at the SHG level have been limited.
- With the efforts of consolidating the SHGs functioning in Bihar by BRLPS, over the years along with the increase in loan disbursement, the NPA in absolute terms increased by six times the past three years and its percentage to the outstanding loan has also considerably increased, whereas in Gujarat, though the NPA has become double over the three years, its percentage to the outstanding loan has decreased.
- In Gujarat, the women members in SHG contributed to their increased participation in meetings and their spouses taking much greater responsibility for household chores.
- Gujarat women reported a significant increase in their burden after having taken SHG membership, availing loans and utilizing for appropriate purposes.
- A higher percentage of SHG members in Gujarat as compared to Bihar felt that opportunity to avail credit has increased as a result of SHG membership.
- Higher percentage of SHG members in Bihar felt the changes in saving habit.
- Regarding health status, majority of members felt the changes in Health status of households' members after joining SHGs except in the case of Ahmadabad (48%) district of Gujarat.

- Majority of the members at district level reported change in the educational status of the household members after joining the SHG except in Ahmadabad (40%) and Sabarkantha (16%) districts of Gujarat.
- Majority of the members have reported that the dependency on money lenders has decreased.
- Majority of members reported an increase in employment status of members except in Ahmedabad (31%) and Sabarkantha (20%) districts of Gujarat.
- Majority of the members in all the districts reported a positive change in the sanitation status. However, the percentage was comparatively lower in Gaya (56%) and Ahmedabad (65%).
- Management information system is much better in Bihar as compared to Gujarat.
- There had not been much of activity in the case of micro insurance or micro pension in both the states.

16.2 Based on the study, the following recommendations are made:

- Gujarat SHG movement achieved significant scale in terms of number of SHGs compared to the population or BPL population. However, there are issues of quality like improving the saving rate, increasing credit to the SHGs, effective functioning of the SHG federation system. State Rural Livelihood Mission has to focus on consolidation of the movement before scaling up.
- Gujarat may have to improve its management information system and make available all information on SHGs and livelihood activities in their websites open to all.
- In the state of Gujarat, strengthening the SHGs that have already been formed must be the most important priority. NRLM has been strongly advocating for “**pancha sutras**” to ensure that all the existing SHGs follow the best practices. Mission Mangalam and SRLM in Gujarat need to work towards supporting the existing SHGs to become stronger followers of pancha sutra and become NRLM compliant.
- The problem of NPA has to be addressed more seriously in Bihar. The federations and banks have to look into this matter.
- Bihar seems to be following a systematic approach consolidating the SHG activities and facilitation of SHG Bank linkage. Care must be taken to ensure that it does not lead to the increase in NPA.
- In both Gujarat and Bihar, concrete efforts are required to optimally utilize funds, both own funds and bank loans. The idle funds are unacceptably high in both the states as compared to all India level. Bankers need to be sensitized to allow SHGs to withdraw their own funds and lend the same to members to meet their needs. Specific focus on financial literacy and increased savings is required at the SHG level. It ought to be done in a campaign mode.
- One of the important indicators of good quality SHGs and SHG federations is the accounting, bookkeeping and financial management at each level. Majority of the SHG book writers are not paid and not properly trained in both the states. A system of high quality training and payment of reasonable honorarium to the SHG book keeper must be facilitated and instituted.
- In both the states, there is need to build social capital in the form of SHG trainers, book keepers, SHG auditors, raters, livelihood support workers, bank mitras, bima mitras, etc.
- State governments can organize state level workshops to discuss the ways and means of improving the functioning of SHGs and offering better and more livelihood opportunities to the members of the SHG.
- Now that Adhaar has become universal, SHG members may link their individual accounts with Adhaar.
- SHG / Federation members may be made as bank agents to mobilize savings and to liaison between bank and SHGs, to minimize NPA etc.

- Identification of appropriate livelihood, improvement of skills, mentoring handholding, and extending of credit in larger doses are to be paid more attention in both the state and more so in Gujarat.
- Bihar may attempt to form more new SHGs.

The comparative study on livelihood models of SHGs in Bihar and Gujarat

Chapter 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND:

1.1.1 Financial inclusion is delivery of financial services at an affordable cost ('no frills' accounts) to the vast sections of disadvantaged and low income group. Financial inclusion has the potential to improve the standards of life of the poor and the disadvantaged as financial services permit individuals and households to manage the risk and uncertainties to save on better terms, to invest in a business venture or property or to cope with unforeseen expenses. The cause of poverty in developing economics among other things is that the poor does not have access to credit for the purpose of working capital as well as investment for its small business. Households with low income often lack access to bank account and have to spend time and money for multiple visits to avail the banking services, be it opening a savings bank account or availing a loan.

1.1.2 Self Help Group Bank Linkage Programme (SHGBLP), Microfinance and conventional banking are an initiative in this direction to help SHG members to venture into livelihood activities. These efforts led to the formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs), where poor from homogeneous backgrounds form group of around 15 to 20 each and pool money and lend to the needy in the group. Micro Finance Institutions give loans to the SHGs with lesser formalities. The government and the RBI have announced several measures to boost microfinance activities in the country.

1.2. MICRO-FINANCE INSTITUTION (MFI)

1.2.1 Microfinance

Microfinance is the provision of loans and other financial services to the poor. The microfinance has evolved due to the efforts of committed individuals and financial agencies to promote self-employment and contribute to poverty alleviation and provision of social security. India has been able to develop its own model of microfinance organizations in the form of savings and credit groups known as the Self-Help Group (SHGs), which are bank-linked. These SHGs are mainly formed and managed by women and this has become an instrument, which has led to women's empowerment and social change. Besides this, there are other forms of MFIs which also assists SHGs.

1.2.2. Micro Finance Institution in India

(i) There are different legal forms of MFIs. There are 223 MFIs¹ in India out of which 78 are societies, 19 are trusts, 29 are companies, 12 or cooperatives, 1 is local area Bank, 13 are NBFCs and 71 are NBFC-MFIs. Many of these MFIs besides their financial activities are also involved in developmental activities. 15 of them are involved in capacity building, 31 in education, 51 in financial literacy, 35 in water and sanitation, 56 in Livelihood Promotion, 45 in preventive healthcare and 56 in training initiatives.

(ii) MFIs currently operate in 28 States, 5 Union Territories and 568 districts in India. The reported 156 MFIs with a branch network of about 12 thousand have reached out to an all-time high of 37 million clients with an outstanding loan portfolio of ₹. 48882 crores as on 2015-16. The Southern region continues to have the highest share of both outreach and loans outstanding, followed by East. However, growth rates are higher in the Western and Eastern regions. Outreach proportion of urban clientele is increasing year by year (44% for 2013-14) as against the rural population. Women borrowers constitute 97% of the total clientele of MFIs, SC/ST borrowers constitute 19% and other minorities 14%. MFI sector employs more than 94500 personnel, out of which 16% are women, and 63% are field staff.

1.2.3 Ten top MFIs

MFIs operating in multiple states, in general, are typically larger in size and follow the legal form of a BFC-MFI. List of Top MFIs operating in number of states is presented in Chart 1.1

Chart 1.1 Top MFIs and the number of states they are operating



Source: Final report of Bharat Microfinance report, 2015

¹ Financial Inclusion – A Santhikumar, Principal Secretary to CM, Govt of Telangana - [http://www.mcrrdi.gov.in/91fc/week12/Financial%20Inclusion%2012.11.2016%20\(Edited\).pdf](http://www.mcrrdi.gov.in/91fc/week12/Financial%20Inclusion%2012.11.2016%20(Edited).pdf) and Bharat Micro finance report 2015

1.2.4 Regional Outreach of MFIs

(i) Out of the total client base of 371 lakh, South alone contributes to 39% followed by 25% in East. Central region and West have 15% and 11% of total outreach respectively, as can be seen in chart 1.2. Northeast and North have the least client outreach numbers with 6% and 4% respectively. Share in outreach has expanded only in case of Central and North east regions from 13 to 15 % and 5 to 6 % respectively. The state wise details of MFIs can be seen in table 1.1

Chart 1.2: Client Outreach across Region

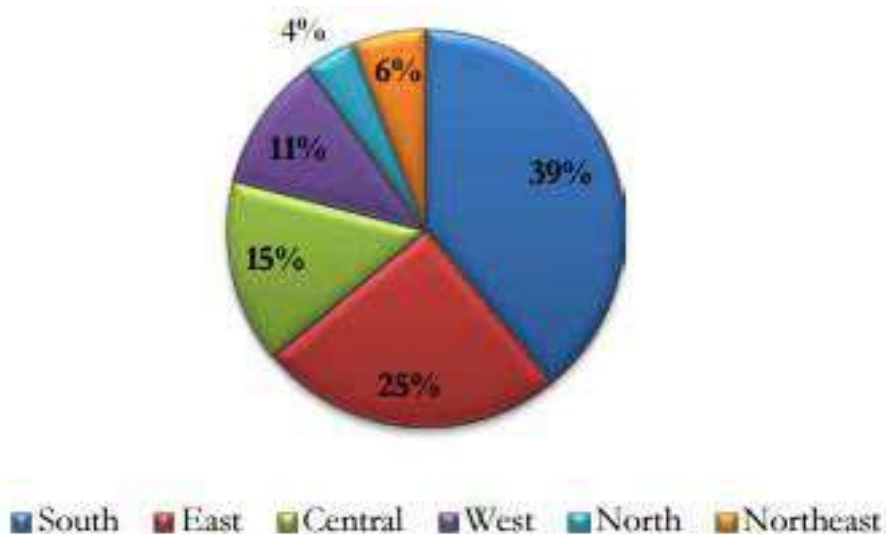


Table 1.1 State wise distribution of MFIs indicating number of districts covered and number of branches

States/Uts	No. of MFIs Operating in the state (including those having Head Quarters outside)	No. of districts of the state where MFIs operate	No. of Branches
Madhya Pradesh	37	48	870
Maharashtra	37	35	980
West Bengal	35	20	1740
Tamil Nadu	34	32	1377
Karnataka	29	30	1185
Bihar	28	38	915
Odisha	26	30	742
Uttar Pradesh	23	70	1063
Gujarat	22	23	386

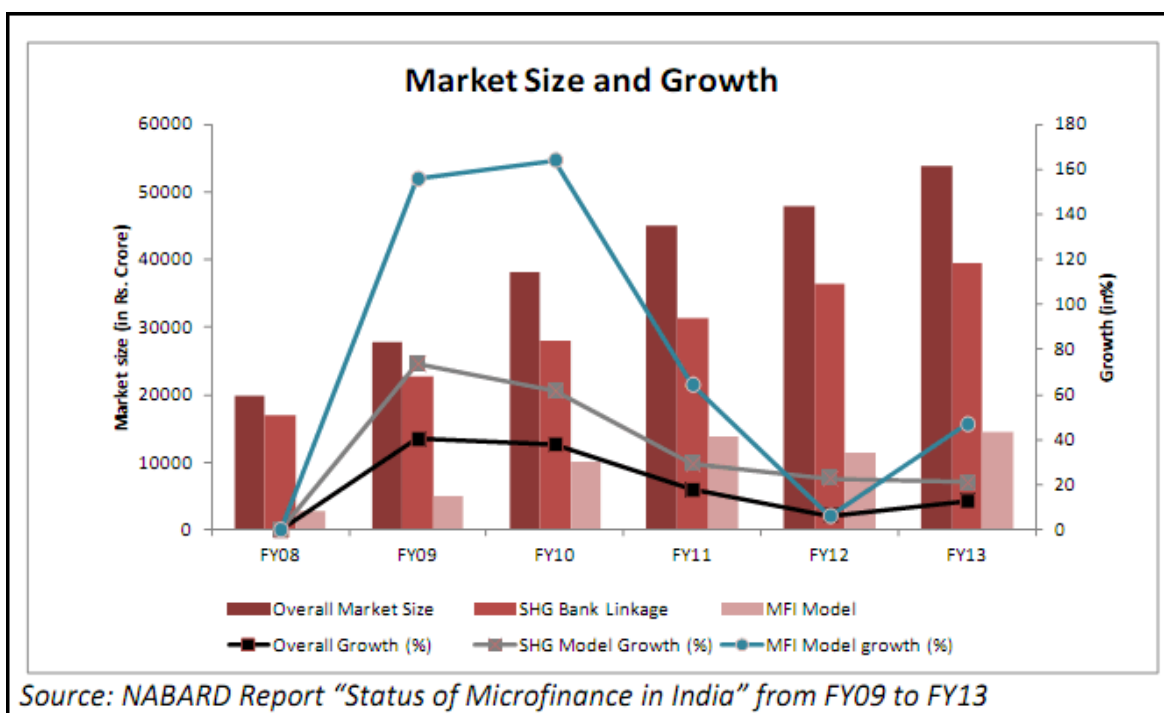
Rajasthan	21	33	287
Assam	19	24	552
Jharkhand	19	23	231
Chhattisgarh	17	16	248
Delhi	13	7	70
Haryana	13	19	129
Kerala	13	14	220
Uttarakhand	13	10	95
Pondicherry	11	3	17
Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	10	23	776
Manipur	8	9	45
Meghalaya	7	6	26
Punjab	7	17	93
Tripura	6	6	99
Goa	4	2	7
Himachal Pradesh	4	4	6
Mizoram	4	8	34
Arunachal Pradesh	3	7	11
Sikkim	3	3	10
Nagaland	2	4	2
Andaman & Nicobar	1	1	1
Chandigarh	1	1	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1
Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	1
Total		568	12221

Source: Bharat microfinance report, 2015-16

(ii) As per the report "Status of Microfinance in India" by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the overall microfinance sector in terms of loan portfolio stood at ₹. 53,801 crore including SHG bank linkage model (₹. 39,375 crore) and MFI model (₹. 14,425 crore) as on March

2013. As per the report overall growth in the microfinance sector including the SHG bank linkage program and MFI model has been growing at good pace till the AP crisis in October 2010 and post that has witnessed moderation in growth.

Chart 1.3 overall market size and growth of MFIs and its constituents.



(iii) There are also various other services which MFIs provides, such as capacity building, empowerment of the community (especially the women), education, financial literacy, housing, health & sanitation, training, livelihoods etc. No. of MFIs engaged in such activities are given in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 : Distribution of MFIs as per Development activities being carried out by them.

Development Activities	No. of MFIs Rendering the Service
Capacity Building Initiatives	32
Education	30
Financial Literacy	45
Health and Sanitation	58
Livelihood Promotion	44
Social Development Programs	2
Training Initiatives	46
Total	257

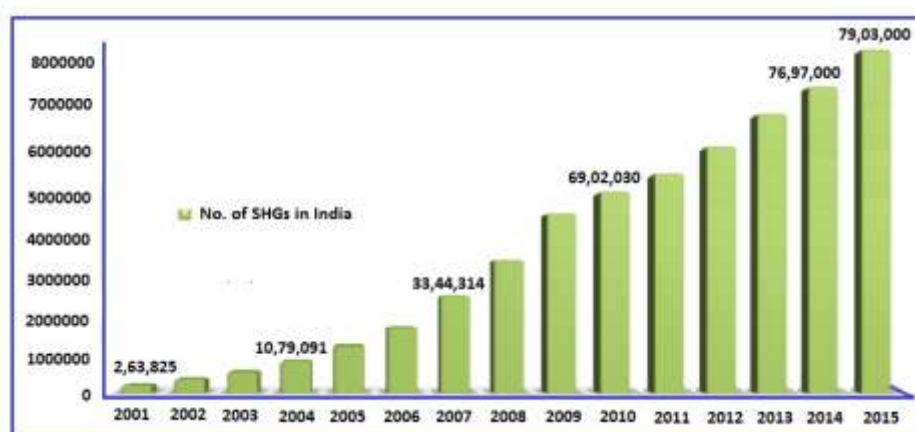
1. 3. SELF HELP GROUP (SHG)

1.3.1. The movement

(i) The Self-Help Group (SHG) movement originated in Bangladesh under the Leadership of Noble Laureate Mohamed Yunus. In order to achieve the mission of reaching those families who did not have access to credit by any formal financial institution and, therefore, were dependent on informal sources and moneylenders. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) introduced the “SHG - Bank Linkage Programme” as a pilot project in 1992. Thereafter, RBI had advised commercial banks to participate actively in this programme. Subsequently, this programme was further extended to all Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and cooperative banks. SHGs through the network of commercial banks, RRBs, cooperative banks, NABARD and NGOs have been largely supply driven as well as a recent approach in the provision of financial services to the poor.

(ii) Self Help Group means a group of 10-20 members which have become a common vehicle of development covering various development programmes. Financial intermediation is not the only objective but the purpose behind this is to combine the access to low cost financial services with a process of self-management and development. SHGs are usually formed and supported by NGOs or Government agencies. SHGs are small, informal and homogenous groups of not more than 20 members each. Groups are expected to be homogenous so that members can participate freely without any fear as well as conflict of interests. SHGs have also emerged as a powerful device and an effective medium for delivering credit to the poor in the rural economy. It helps in poverty alleviation and women empowerment. Self-help groups (SHGs) movement has triggered off a silent revolution in the rural credit delivery system in India. The growth trend of SHGs in India can be seen in Chart 1.4.

Chart 1.4 Growth of SHGs in India over the years



Source: Website of RBI and NABARD

1.3.2. Progress of SHGs in India

During the last decade, India had recorded a tremendous growth of SHGs. As per the reports of the Status of Microfinance in India-2015-16, about 110 million families are covered under SHGs up to 31st March 2016. Total number of SHGs formed with savings linked with banks is 79.03 lakh, out of which 67.63 lakh are exclusively women SHGs.

Table 1.3 Progress of SHGs during 2012-2016

(Nos. in Lakh)

Particulars	No. of SHGs			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Total SHG Nos.	73.18	74.3	76.97	79.03
All women SHGs	59.38	62.52	66.51	67.63
Percentage of Women Groups	81.10	84.15	86.41	85.58

Source: Status of Microfinance in India-2015-16, SMFI, 2015

Regarding savings amount of SHGs, it is reported that total savings amount of SHGs with banks as on 31 March 2016 are ₹. 13691.39 Crore, out of which ₹. 12038.78 Crore are savings of exclusively Women SHGs and ₹. 6244.97 Crore are savings of NRLM / SGSY SHGs. Savings of SHGs, region and state wise is given in Table 1.4.

Table 1.4 Savings of SHGs Region-wise/ State-wise position as on 31 March 2016
(Amount in ₹ Lakh & SHGs in Nos.)

Region	Sr. No.	Region/State	No. of SHGs	Saving Amount
NORTHERN REGION	1	Chandigarh	225	127.85
	2	Haryana	42921	15891.44
	3	Himachal Pradesh	44185	3411.12
	4	Jammu & Kashmir	8386	2410.5
	5	New Delhi	3668	535.87
	6	Punjab	29971	3978.2
	7	Rajasthan	264119	18659.06
		Total	393475	45014.04

NORTH EASTERN REGION	1	Assam	333686	11128.22
	2	Arunachal Pradesh	4617	417.33
	3	Manipur	13620	356.98
	4	Meghalaya	8196	937.77
	5	Mizoram	8072	497.14
	6	Nagaland	11432	698.2
	7	Sikkim	1542	396.42
	8	Tripura	48658	4594.27
		Total	429823	19026.33
EASTERN REGION	1	A & N Islands (UT)	4475	660.49
	2	Bihar	278608	36006.37
	3	Jharkhand	99326	9558.45
	4	Odisha	486686	48587.72
	5	West Bengal	831011	153538.8
		Total	1700106	248351.8
CENTRAL REGION	1	Chhattisgarh	160461	16046.37
	2	Madhya Pradesh	248618	24831.13
	3	Uttar Pradesh	363979	38206.29
	4	Uttarakhand	42595	5024.88
		Total	815653	84108.68
WESTERN REGION	1	Goa	7541	1543.95
	2	Gujarat	221350	18414.23
	3	Maharashtra	789158	85745.68
		Total	1018049	105703.9
SOUTHERN REGION	1	Andhra Pradesh	901517	414562
	2	Karnataka	962446	144242.1
	3	Kerala	272859	62907.18
	4	Lakshadweep	2	0.1
	5	Puducherry	14763	4089.71
	6	Tamil Nadu	852037	92003.16
	7	Telangana	542275	149130.1
		Total	3545899	866934.3
		Grand Total	7903005	1369139

Source: (Status of Microfinance in India, 2015-16)

1.3.3. Sustainability of SHGs

(i) The issue of the sustainability of SHGs has been a major issue engaging practitioners, policy makers and other stakeholders. SHGs' sustainability needs to be viewed in the context and objectives of their promotion. It is also important to consider the sustainability of SHGs within the objectives of the SHG programme. The SBLP itself was conceived as a supplementary programme to reach the poorest families un-served by the banking system. However, it is generally accepted that in practice, SHGs have not always included the poorest families.

(ii) The viability of sustainability of SHGs in financial terms is generally not an issue. SHG income through interest charges and fines, for absence and late attendance of meetings is matched by an extremely low cost of operations limited to maintenance of books of accounts and payment of an honorarium to the local accountant. Typically, borrowings are at around 12% per annum under the bank linkage scheme and lending to members is at 2% per month generally.

(iii) The organizational sustainability of SHGs is more open to question. Experience suggests that even after a period of three to five years, the time usually taken for SHGs to achieve the experience and maturity required to function as an independent financial entity, SHGs in many regions are not equipped to engage directly with banks and other agencies. The sustainability of SHGs is clearly related to the 'quality' of groups promoted.

1.3.4. Self Help Group Bank Linkage Programme(SBLP)

(i) Self Help Group Bank Linkage Programme (SBLP) is a step to bring the "unbanked" poor into the banking system and to inculcate thrift and credit habits. A natural corollary for the group members to graduate to seek better livelihood opportunities through access to credit from financial institutions. It began formally in 1992 with a set of guidelines passed by NABARD. Further RBI facilitated commercial banks to lend to SHGs without collateral. In recent times, various initiatives have been taken by the Government, RBI, NABARD and banks to bring the poor into the fold of the formal financial system.

(ii) The SHG-Bank Linkage Programme expected to contribute to improve economic conditions, and effect social change. For the purpose of sustainability. Further development of self-reliance of the institutions is of utmost importance

(iii) The SHG-Bank Linkage Programme has the following objectives:

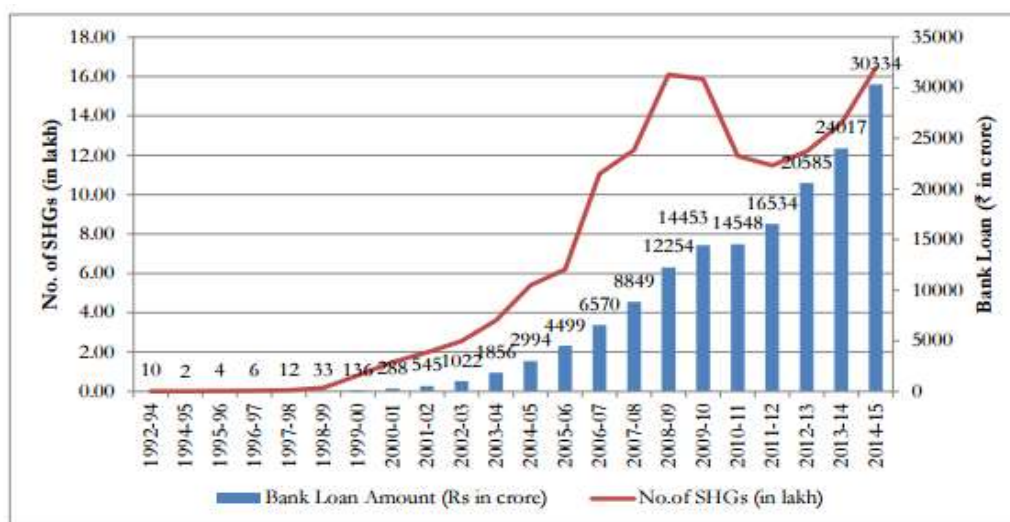
- To develop mutual faith and confidence between the rural poor and bankers.

- To combine sensitivity, flexibility and responses of the informal credit system with the strength of administration capabilities, technical strength and the financial resources of the formal financial institutions.
- To expand credit flow/ financial services to the rural poor with less transaction costs.
- To alleviate poverty and empower the women.

(iv) SBLP activity since Inception

Banks have been active in accepting SHGs savings and lending to SHGs since the early nineties. Chart 1.5 brings out the historical trend in credit linkage of SHGs.

Chart 1.5 Historical Trend in Credit Linkage and Bank Loan Disbursed



Source: The Bharat Microfinance Report 2016

Trend of SHGs linked to banks has remained positive since its beginning; though the credit linked SHGs have witnessed a decline during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 as a ramification of the AP crisis. The credit linkage to banks resumed a positive trend after year 2012-13 and continued in 2014-15.

As we have witnessed, in aggregate the growth trend in the No. of SHGs credit linked with banks is on increasing side, along with bank loan amounts. SBLP is geographically skewed, which creates regional disparity both in terms of the spread of SHGs linked to banks and cumulative bank loans disbursed under the programme. In addition to inter-regional disparity, there is also a wider intra-regional disparity among the constituent states in the SHG spread.

1.4. MODELS OF SHG-BANK LINKAGE PROGRAMME

1.4.1 Bank linkage

The strategy behind these models is to form small, cohesive and participative groups of the poor and encourage them to pool their savings regularly and use the pooled savings in order to make small interest bearing loans available to the members. Bank credit facility also available to the group to augment its resources for the purpose of lending to its members. The SHG-bank linkage programme has proved to be the major supplementary credit delivery system with a wide acceptance by banks, NGO's and various government departments. There are three models of SHG-bank linkages that have evolved over time, especially in India.

1.4.2. MODEL -I. SHGs formed and financed by banks

In this model, banks themselves take up the work of forming and nurturing the groups, opening their bank accounts and providing them with bank loans after satisfying themselves as to their maturity to absorb credit. Up to 2006, about 20% of the total number of SHGs financed was from this category. Here, the banks act as the SHPI.

1.4.3. MODEL- II. SHGs formed by NGOs and formal organizations but directly financed by the banks

In this model, groups are formed by NGOs (in most cases) or by the government agencies. The groups are nurtured and trained by the agencies. The bank then provides credit directly to the SHGs after observing their operations and maturity to absorb credit. While the bank provides loans to the groups directly, the facilitating agencies continue their interactions with the SHGs. Most linkage experiences begin with this model, where NGOs play a major role. This model has also been popular and more acceptable to banks, since some of the difficult functions of social dynamics are externalized. This model continues to have a major share.

1.4.4. MODEL- III. SHGs financed by banks using NGOs and other agencies as financial intermediaries

For various reasons, banks in some areas are not in a position even to finance SHGs promoted and nurtured by other agencies. In such cases, the NGO's and other agencies act as both facilitators and

microfinance intermediaries. First, they promote the groups, nurture and train them and then they approach banks for bulk loans for further lending to SHGs.

However currently all most all SHGs are being brought under one umbrella of SRLM.

1.5. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES & NGOS/ SHPI

1.5.1 Schemes and agencies

There are a host of agencies that promote/d SHGs under a host of programs and schemes.

1. Sakhi Mandal Yojana, SGSY,
2. Watershed Program,
3. Shram Yogi Yojana
4. Several Special SGSY Projects implemented through NGOs.
5. Urban Development Department implements SJSRY in urban areas through SHGs.
6. Tribal Welfare Department has programs implemented through SHGs.
7. Women and Child Development Department had its own SHG schemes.
8. NABARD and Banks create their own SHGs through NGOs.

Similarly, today there are a host of livelihood programs implemented through a number of agencies.

1. Rural Development Department itself undertakes programs like SGSY,
2. Sakhi Mandal Yojana,
3. Shram Yogi Yojana,
4. IWMP,
5. MGNREGS (individual beneficiary)

As a result, there is so much of duplication of efforts, very often leading to one agency breaking existing SHGs to create new SHGs, identifying the same group of beneficiaries etc. thus affecting other agencies' works.

1.5.2. Self Help Promoting Institutions (SHPIs)

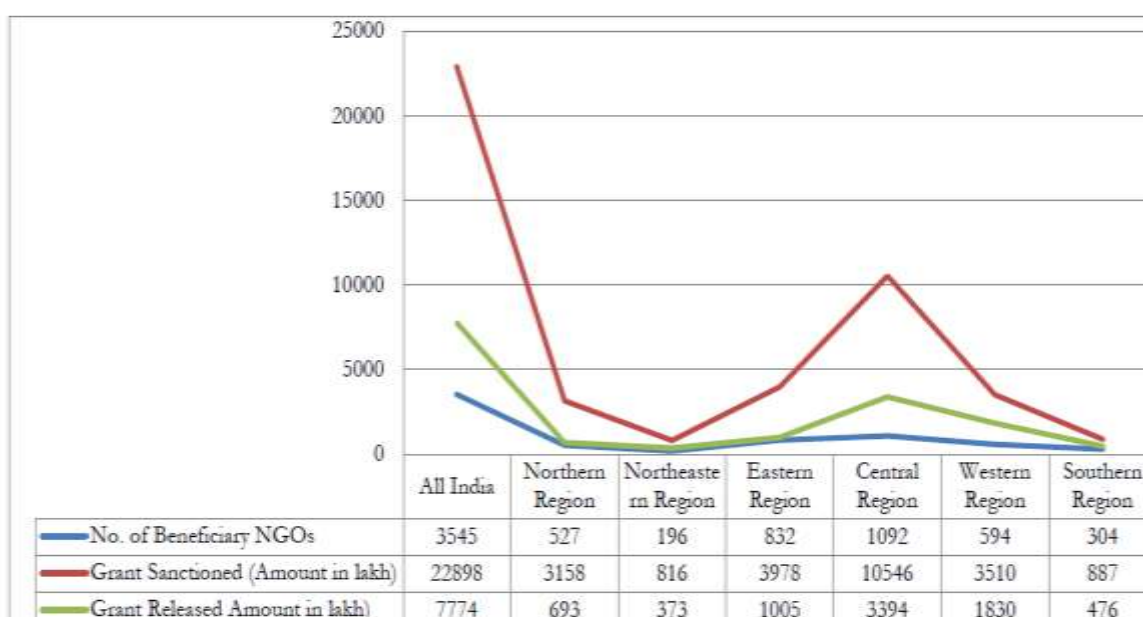
(i) The innovation of SHG-bank linkage as a means of enabling access of the poor to financial services attracted NGOs as well as national and international donors. Many NGOs started promoting SHGs and facilitated SHG bank linkage. Some NGOs had viewed SHG promotion as a means to enable the access of poor households to the formal banking system. Other NGOs, who had earlier formed SHGs and similar groups as community organizations for supporting livelihoods of the poor and facilitating the

empowerment of women too came forward to participate in SBLP. Many NGOs, in addition, promoted activities such as marketing of SHG products, training and technical counseling, apart from grant of credits to enable SHGs promoted by them to augment the income of their members.

(ii) SHPIs have to incur considerable costs in promoting such SHGs. The cost of promotion and maintenance is borne by the SHPIs, who mobilize funds from different sources with a manifold funding structure.

(iii) Chart 1.6 throws light on the general trend on an all India and regional basis in grant support sanctioned and released to Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) as Self Help Promoting Institutions (SHPIs) as on 31st March, 2014. The Central region leads in terms of grants sanctioned and grants released, followed by the western region and the North-East region. In terms of number of beneficiary NGOs, the Central region leads, followed by the Eastern and Western regions respectively.

Chart 1.6 All India and Regional Trend in Grant Support to NGOs as SHPIs.



Bharat Micro Finance Report 2014– Sa-Dhan

1.5.3 SHG Movement in nutshell

Important Statistics related to SHGs at all India level as on 31st March 2016 are given in Table 1.5.

Table 1.5 Particulars about SHGs in India

No.	Particulars	No (lakh)	₹. Crore
1	Total linked with banks	79.03	13691.39
	Exclusively women	67.63	12035.78
	under NRLM / SGHSY	34.57	6244.97
	Under NULM/SJSRY	4.45	1006.22
2	Credit Linked	18.32	37286.90
	Exclusive for women	16.29	34411.42
	under NRLM / SGHSY	8.16	16785.78
	Under NULM/SJSRY	1.11	2620.22
3	Loan outstanding	46.73	57119.23
	Exclusive for women	40.36	51428.91
	under NRLM / SGHSY	21.91	26610.16
	Under NULM/SJSRY	3.13	3979.75
4	Average loan outstanding		122.42

Source:<http://www.nabard.org/auth/writereaddata/File/Highlights%20of%20the%20SHGBank%20Linkage%20Programme%202015-16.pdf>

Chapter 2. BIHAR AND GUJARAT – AN OVERVIEW

2.1 MFIs IN BIHAR AND GUJARAT

2.1.1 BIHAR:

- (i) Bihar is a state that has approximately half of its population living below the poverty line. Poverty is manifested not only in terms of lack of finance available to the poor people but also with the fact that access to finance is also limited in its scope. Thus, the entrepreneurial abilities of the people have still not been unshackled for lack of finance. Still people are dependent on non-formal source of finance from money lenders. This form of finance is not only exploitative but also is not sufficient enough to make an impact on the livelihood dimension of a household. Poor are the greatest and worst victim of such a lack of access to the mainstream financial institutions. Still poor is not considered a bankable client for the mainstream financial institutions. The position of micro finance in the two states are given in Chart 2.1.

Chart 2.1 Microfinance Maps of Bihar and Gujarat.

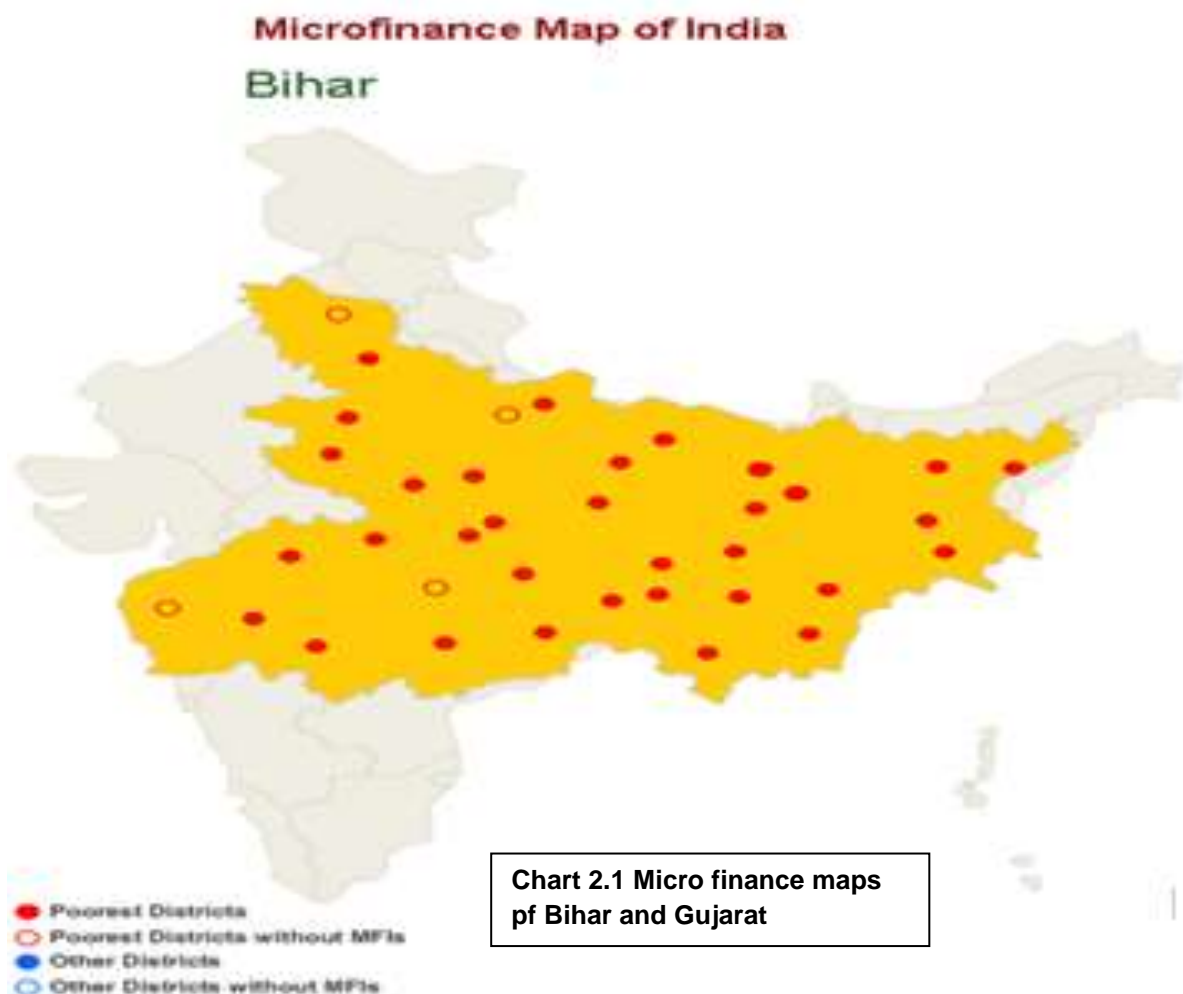
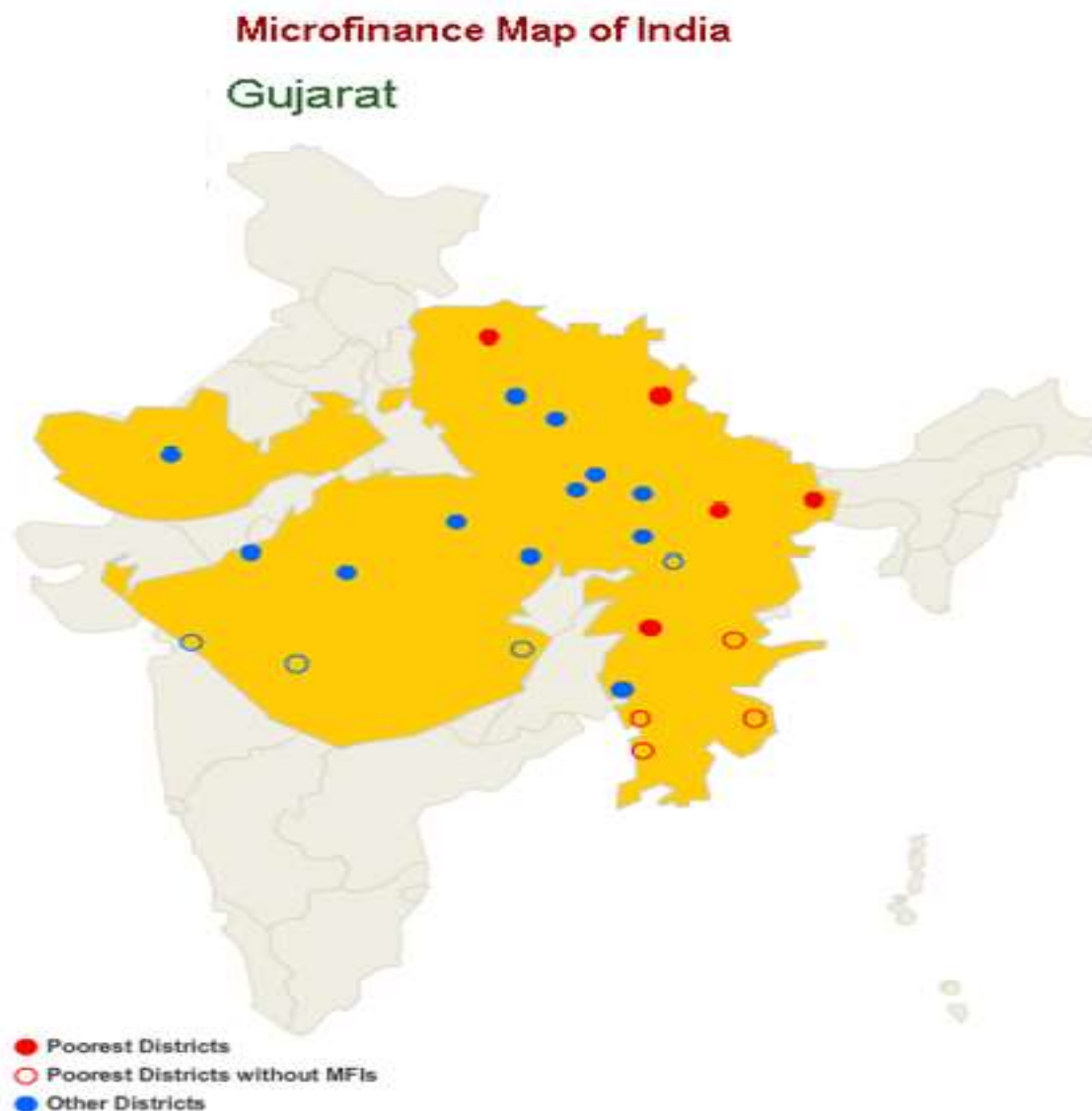


Chart 2.1 Micro finance maps
pf Bihar and Gujarat



Source : Microfinance Map of India - Sa-Dhan www.sa-dhan.net/files/Sa-dhan-indian-map.htm

2.1.2 GUJARAT:

(ii) In recent days, Bihar has grown out to be a favorable place for Microfinance institutions to operate. With a total of 17 NBFCMFIs. Some of society registered MFIs like C-DOT and CPSL initiated civic intermediation by dealing with the issues of business skills training and gender issues and credit needs for education purposes. MFIs have also shown interest in micro pension by enrolling the clients to the NPS-Lite Scheme.

(ii) Gujarat has been considered as a huge potential market in terms of microfinance. The maximum number of potential SHGs is found in Panchmahal, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha.

(iii) Microfinance is one of the major verticals of GLPC. Under this vertical, GLPC primarily aims at the credit linkage of the SHGs with banks. In a one of its kind initiative, GLPC had launched an aggressive microfinance campaign to credit link all eligible SHGs in the state of Gujarat with banks. GLPC also aims at provision of financial instruments to the marginalized and deprived sections of the society.

(iii) A comparison of certain features of MFIs and SHGs can be seen in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Comparison of MFIs/ SHGs in Bihar and Gujarat

Sr. No.	Particulars	Bihar	Gujarat
1	Number of MFIs operating in state	26	18
2	No. of MFIs having HQ in the state	5	5
3	Banks providing microfinance services	21	47
	3.1 Public Banks	17	19
	3.2 Private Banks	1	6
	3.3 RRBs	3	3
	3.4 DCCBs	0	19
4	Total no. of SHGs under SBLP in the state	268721	196510
5	Total savings - client outreach	3762094	2751140
6	Total SHG - savings with banks (in lakh)	16466.57	16872
7	Total credit - client outreach	4592382	1516880
	7.1 MFIs	1929988	651008
	7.2 Banks	2662394	865872
8	Total portfolio outstanding (in lakh)	279102	103151
	8.1 MFIs	189288	73937
	8.2 Banks	89814.17	29213.82
9	No. of districts served by MFI	38	23
10	Out of which no. of poorest districts	26	5

Source: SA-DHAN, Bharat Micro finance report, 2014

(iv) However as per the latest information as on March 2016 the situation is as in Table 2.2

Table 2.2 The latest position of MFIs in Bihar and Gujarat

MFIs operating	Bihar		28 Nos	38 Districts	915 Branches
	Gujarat		22 Nos.	23 Districts	386 Branches
Outreach in lakh	Bihar		24	41% increase over previous year	
	Gujarat		11	64% increase over previous year	
Portfolios	Bihar		3076	84% increase over previous year	
	Gujarat		1355	83% increase over previous year	
Loans disbursed in Crore ₹.	Bihar		4675		
	Gujarat		1620		

(v) The name of different MFIs present in Bihar and Gujarat are given in Table 2.3

Table 2.3 MFIs present in the states of Bihar and Gujarat

State	Name of MFIs
Bihar	Sonata, Satin Credit care, Saija, Society for Model Gram Bikash Kendra, Arohan, Unnati Trade and Fincon Pvt Ltd, CPSL, Bandhan, Cashpor, Margdarshak, Jagaran, Annapurna Micro Finance (P) Ltd, Village Financial Services Pvt. Ltd, Ujjivan, ASA Int. India Microfinance Pvt Ltd, CDoT, Utkarsh, Seba Rahara, Janalakshmi, SKS, Need, SVCL, Asmitha, Mass Care, ESAF, Intrepid, Share Microfin, NBJK, Vedika, Suraje, Basix
Gujarat	Swaddaar, Future Financial Services Ltd, Suryoday, Disha Microfin Pvt. Ltd, Bandhan, Prayas, Adhikar, Ujjivan, Equitas, Janalakshmi, SKS, Spandana, Asmitha, Share Microfin, Asirvad, Saath, Pahal, Sewa Bank, Sahayog, Apex Abhishek, Namra Finance Ltd, Shroff Capital and Fin. (P) Ltd.

2.2. SELF HELP GROUP IN BIHAR AND GUJARAT

2.2.1 India's Self Help Group (SHG) movement has emerged as the world's largest and most successful network of community based organizations (CBOs). It is predominantly a women's movement. As some experts have pointed out, it is a development innovation in its own right.

2.2.2 Bihar state has the higher number of SHGs (2, 78,608)² and Gujarat (2, 21,350)³. However the number of SHGs of which NRLM bank linkage details are available for 230659 SHGs in Bihar and 63970 SHGs in Gujarat. The details of the same district wise can be seen in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4: District wise bank linked SHGs details in Bihar and Gujarat, 2015-16

Sr. No	Bihar State				Gujarat State			
	District	No of SHGs	Total Loan A/cs	Total SGSY A/cs	District	No of SHGs	Total Loan A/cs	Total SGSY A/cs
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	NALANDA	14,625	14,979	251	AMRELI	1,084	1,095	9
2	BUXAR	8,201	8,505	903	TAPI	1,594	1,615	702
3	KHAGARIA	5,718	5,854	176	MAHESANA	413	418	14
4	NAWADA	7,832	7,945	1,372	JUNAGADH	3,600	3,691	300
5	MADHEPURA	14,995	15,207	1,676	AHMADABAD	4,518	4,723	74
6	SUPAUL	3,649	3,672	359	RAJKOT	2,752	2,819	200
7	PURNIA	6,727	6,811	939	NAVSARI	3,087	3,160	661
8	SAHARSA	16,288	16,787	1,469	NARMADA	1,480	1,567	451
9	MUZAFFARPUR	3,332	3,347	259	BHAVNAGAR	2,750	2,825	828
10	PATNA	7,153	7,237	346	GANDHINAGAR	933	957	152
11	SAMASTIPUR	18,139	18,623	1,593	SURENDRANAGAR	1,410	1,485	505
12	MADHUBANI	8,040	9,066	830	JAMNAGAR	3,081	3,166	432
13	SITAMARHI	2,828	2,848	563	ANAND	1,214	1,265	348
14	PURBA CHAMPARAN	6,830	6,907	844	KHEDA	1,661	1,884	380
15	BHOJPUR	4,342	4,426	751	DOHAD	3,996	4,167	518
16	KATI HAR	5,182	5,263	1,340	PORBANDAR	2,484	2,650	512
17	PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN	4,457	4,520	457	SURAT	3,122	3,514	287
18	BEGUSARAI	6,093	6,173	919	VALSAD	664	686	116

² Status of Microfinance in India 2015-16 - NABARD

³ Status of Microfinance in India 2015-16 - NABARD

19	ROHTAS	2,204	2,223	540	BHARUCH	3,417	3,835	910
20	MUNGER	4,356	4,402	722	KACHCHH	1,551	1,612	552
21	ARARIA	5,322	5,446	1,901	BANAS KANTHA	2,043	2,112	174
22	ARWAL	5,244	5,278	1,418	VADODARA	2,617	2,780	737
23	AURANGABAD	4,655	4,777	1,439	PANCH MAHALS	2,179	2,250	734
24	BANKA	5,112	5,137	220	PATAN	3,647	3,773	669
25	BHAGALPUR	1,769	1,772	20	SABAR KANTHA	2,183	2,241	184
26	DARBHANGA	3,071	3,126	175	THE DANGS	6,490	6,745	811
27	GAYA	3,998	4,034	951				
28	GOPALGANJ	7,090	7,303	1,811				
29	JAMUI	7,375	7,561	2,321				
30	JEHANABAD	18,386	18,635	480				
31	KAIMUR (BHABUA)	2,594	2,618	942				
32	KISHANGANJ	3,637	3,640	82				
33	LAKHISARAI	3,973	4,039	602				
34	SARAN	1,787	1,814	418				
35	SHEIKHPURA	2,031	2,060	571				
36	SHEOHAR	1,493	1,504	312				
37	SIWAN	440	467	135				
38	VAISHALI	1,691	1,753	445				
TOTAL		2,30,659	2,35,759	30,552	TOTAL	63,970	67,035	11,260

Source: NRLM Bank Linkage portal

2.2.3 The SHG movement in Bihar is promoted by various agencies like Adithi, ASSEFA that took an initiative to form SHGs with support of Central projects like Rastriya Mahila Kosh. but subsequently the SHG formation scaled up with government programmes like SGSY, PACS, Mahila Samakhya, WDC etc. 33, 43,296 HHs have been mobilized into 2, 78,608 SHGs as result of the various government and non-government agencies as at the end 2015-16. However, in Gujarat agencies like Mission Mangalam with support of central and state government formed SHGs with various programme like SGSY, Sakhi Mandal Yojana, Watershed program, Shram Yogi Yojana etc. 26, 56,200 HHs have been mobilized in to 2, 21,350 SHGs.

2.3 EFFORTS FOR PROMOTION OF SHGS

2.3.1 The Departments of Rural Development, Women and Child Welfare, Finance etc. have been playing an important role in the promotion of the SHG movement in Bihar and Gujarat. Specifically, the Department of Rural Development through SGSY, which was implemented through the DRDAs has promoted the maximum number of SHGs and has emerged as the biggest player in terms of numbers.

Aiming at women empowerment in the state, Woman Development Corporation under Department of Social Welfare has formed and nurtured SHGs with support of local NGOs.

2.3.2 With support of the local governance and NGOs, the NABARD has promoted 8,026 SHGs in Bihar and 30,336 in Gujarat. When it comes to early projects which were based on the SHG model in the State, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and Indira Mahila Yojna, Sakhi mandal program are the major projects. The DFID funded Poorest Area Civil Societies (PACS) also contributed very much to the SHG promotion in the state.

2.3.3 BRLPS in Bihar and GLPC in Gujarat have strongly adopted a dedicated structure for social mobilization. Some of the NGOs like NIDAN, CENCORD, MYRADA, SADHAN etc. have also contributed for social mobilization through SHG formation with own initiatives. In Bihar, BRLPS started in 2007, with support of World Bank and has contributed significantly towards SHG movement of the state. It has not only created an institutional platform, but also added value to it with quality capacity building inputs and sectoral livelihood interventions. In Gujarat, GLPC started functioning in April, 2010-11 as an implementation agency for NRLP and has contributed to the growth of SHG movement through Mission Mangalam. Both BRLPS and GLPC work to promote rural livelihoods and enhance social and economic empowerment of the rural poor and women. BRLPS concentrates in building and nurturing quality institutions like that of SHGs and their Federations. These institutions (BRLPS and GLPC) function as SRLM and strive to bring SHGs promoted by different agencies earlier, under one umbrella. They also try to assist SHG groups to act as effective forums for interventions on health, family planning, nutrition or literacy. Such interventions can cumulatively raise the Human Development Index (HDI) of the State.

2.4. SOME STRATEGIES FOR LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION

2.4.1 Self Employment route under SGSY / NRLM / PMEGP / VBY

SGSY of Rural Development Department started in 1999 promotes self-employment in the rural areas by providing financial assistance and capacity building to individual entrepreneurs and Self Help Groups formed under the scheme. The Ministry of Rural Development has in 2013 launched NRLM subsuming SGSY which takes care of SHGs and livelihood activities of especially rural poor. There are other schemes sponsored by the central government and state government promoting Self Employment such as PMEGP, Vajpayee Bankable Yojana, etc.

2.4.2 Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

To augment the self-employment interventions for the rural BPL beneficiaries, Government of India has initiated this program to conduct skill enhancement trainings. These institutes are managed by banks in each district with active cooperation of Government of India and State Governments.

2.4.3 Skill Development & Placement Programs

These programs are aimed at upgrading the skills of Rural BPL youth and women so as to provide skill development with guaranteed placement in the corporate houses. These are outcome based programs and the professional training agencies would be mandated to fulfil the minimum percentage of placements. The idea is to get at least one member of poor family engaged into non-farm sector activity.

2.4.4 Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) is a sub component of the National Livelihood Rural Mission(NRLM) announced by Government of India with the primary objective of empowering women in agriculture by making systematic investments to enhance their participation and productivity, as also create and sustain agriculture based livelihoods of rural women.

2.5 SPECIFIC LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES

2.5.1 The rural inhabitants of Bihar and Gujarat depend on multiple sources of income for their livelihood. The most common livelihood options in the rural area for the poor is wage labour in agriculture land, farming in the small patch of land or in leased land or in sharecropping land, livestock husbandry such as milch cattle and small ruminant rearing, practicing fishery, cultivating makhana (specially in Bihar), practicing apiculture, etc.

2.5.2 The commonly found non-farm sector is bangle making, vegetable vending, petty shop, arts & crafts, carpentry, black smithy, etc.

2.5.3 Livelihood activities such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Dairy, Animal Husbandry, Cottage industry and rural service and skills training has been implemented in both Bihar and Gujarat states.

2.5.4 Some specific activities, predominant in some of the districts of Bihar and Gujarat have been identified and indicated in paragraph 2.5.5 and 2.5.6.

2.5.5 In Bihar besides agriculture and animal husbandry based activities, we find Honey collection concentrated at Muzaffarpur, Makhana collection and Fishery at Madhubani and Purnea, Poultry rearing and incense stick manufacturing at Gaya, Banana cultivation in Purnea, Madhubani painting in Madhubani and Textile in Nalanda, Purnia, Muzaffarpur and Madhubani.

2.5.6 In Gujarat the livelihood activities comprised of agriculture and animal husbandry based ones, Forest based activities, Dairy development, weaving, dyeing, Printing, Bandhani Embroidery, Leather work, Pottery, Wood work, Metal work. Lacquer work, terracota work, Mud mirror work etc. Much of the non-farm activities is concentrated in Kutch and is famously known as Kutch craft. Bandhani is famous at Sourashtra and Jamnagar too. Besides this activity related Textiles, gems, food processing, ceramics etc.

are also seen in other districts. NSDC has identified Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Kutch, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Bharuch as priority areas for manpower development.

2.6 SPECIFIC SECTORS FOR LIVELIHOOD AT ALL INDIA LEVEL AND IN THE TWO STATES.

2.6.1 Agriculture: -

(i) Agriculture and its allied activities engage 70% of the Indian population and contribute to roughly 18% of the Indian Gross Domestic Product (GDP). 46 out of 60 soil types and 20 agro-climatic regions exist in India. Compared to the world average of 11%, India has 52% cultivable land spread across 1.84 million Sq km. Indian agriculture is wide spread with leading contributors in many areas. India's Production of food grains during 2015-16 is estimated at 253.16 Million Tonnes.

(ii) Sector Spread on the Bihar and Gujarat Map

(a) Around 65% of the total geographical area of 196 lakh hectares in Gujarat is cropped. The state has seven agro-climatic zones and wide varieties of soil. The production of total food grains in 2014-15 was 77.95 lakh Tonnes. The cotton production was 96.24 lakh bales of 170 kgs each. The oil seeds production was 48.82 lakh Tonnes. The state is a leading contributor in the cotton production.

(b) Agriculture is the key to the overall development of the Bihar's economy. It is the backbone of its economy with 81% of workforce and generating nearly 1/5th of GDP of the state. 56.62 lakh hectares is the net cultivated area. Principal food crops are paddy, wheat, maize and pulses. Sugarcane, potato, tobacco, oilseeds, onion, chilies and jute are main cash crops of Bihar. The state has three important agro-climatic zones and different variety of soils. The production of Food grains is 29.3 lakh MT, Pulses 5.22 lakh MT and most important cash crop Sugarcane is 1.28 crore MT in 2014-15.

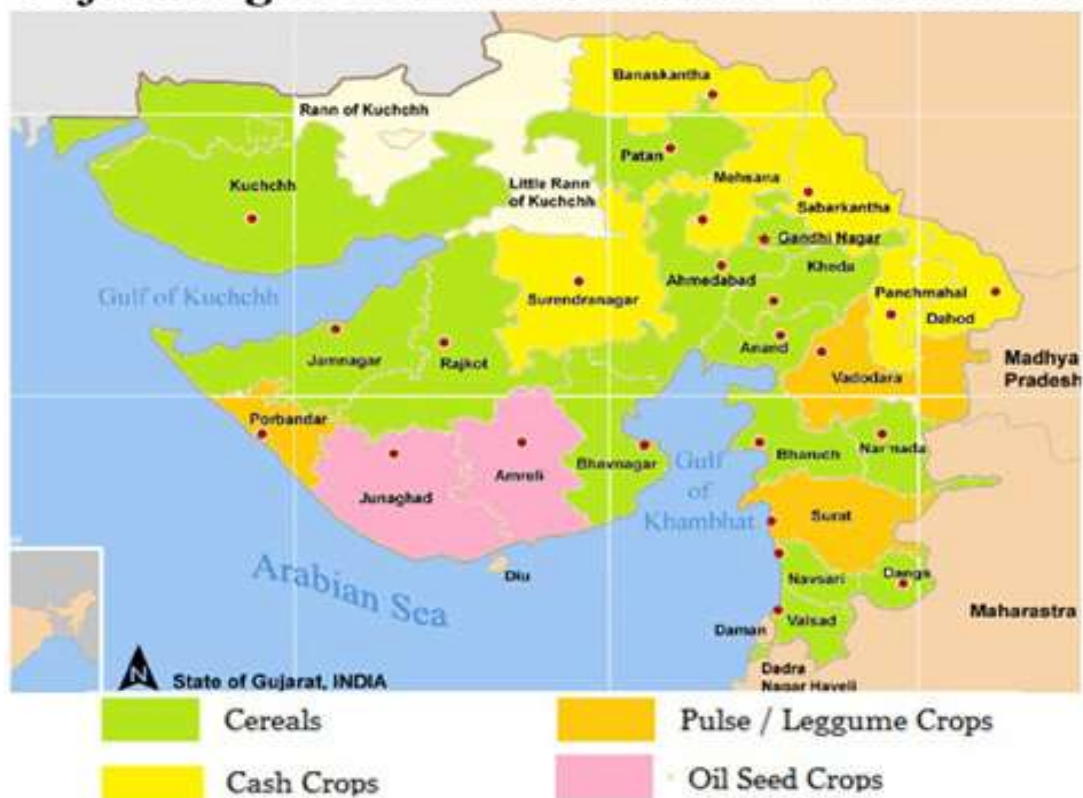
(iii) Associations of BRLP & GLPC in the Agriculture Sector:

BRLP & GLPC both are involved in promotion of livelihood in the agriculture sector by providing technical and financial assistance to the beneficiaries through various Central and State level schemes. GLPC has assisted beneficiaries in the agriculture sector in seed production, organic farming, homestead model of crop cultivation and projects on system of root intensification. While in Bihar, SHGs beneficiaries utilized improved technologies by using seed drillers and follow-ups were done to scale up SRI & SWI in the project area. They are also involved in organic farming, seed production and other crop cultivation. The maps depicting the agricultural situation in the two states are given in Chart 2.2.

Chart 2.2 Agricultural situation in Bihar and Gujarat



Gujarat Agriculture Production – District Wise



BRLPS initiated the Promotion of Producer Groups to aggregate farmers for collective marketing during 2014-15. More than 800 PGs were promoted under farm intervention. JEEVIKA collaborated with Techno Serve to aggregate around thousand Maize Cultivating farmers and established a direct link with the NCDEX (an e market limited). A separate MoU was signed with Sharp Global Ltd for marketing the extracted mentha oil produced by 625 farmers.

2.6.2 Animal Husbandry: -

(i) India is the largest producer of the livestock in the global market with a livestock base of 304.8 million including 199.1 million cattle, 105.3 million buffalo, 71.6 million sheep and 140.5 million goats in 2014. In goat population, India ranks second in the world with a goat population share of 25% in India's Livestock population. India's Poultry Industry is also emerging as the world's 2nd largest market with a production of 63 billion eggs and 649 million poultry meat. The marine and fish industry in India is growing at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of about 7% and was at ₹ 53,000 crore in 2014.

(ii) Animal Husbandry Sector in Bihar & Gujarat

(a) Animal husbandry plays a vital role in Gujarat's rural economy, contributing nearly 5% to the state GSDP. As per livestock census 2012, total livestock population of Gujarat was 273.97 lakh. Gujarat has 23 Intensive Cattle Development Projects (ICDP) with 1,078 Breeding Centers in the state which are aimed at improving the breed of cattle and buffaloes. Gujarat also has 12 Intensive Poultry Development Projects (IPDP), 5 District poultry Extension Centers, and 85 Poultry Service Centers. The state of Gujarat has the longest coastline of 1600 km and ranks first among the states in marine fish production. During 2014-15 fish production was estimated as 8.10 lakh Tonnes.

Chart 2.3 The position of Animal Husbandry in Bihar and Gujarat



Animal Husbandry – District Wise



(b) In Bihar, animal husbandry is one of the key sectors after agriculture which is very important from the point of view of income and employment in the rural areas of Bihar. This sector contributes about one-fifth of the total rural income, and provides large scale employment to women, belonging to the marginalized sections of society. Further, since many households are either landless or land-poor in rural Bihar, this sector plays an important role in supplementing the low agricultural income of many rural households. According to the livestock census of 2012, the total livestock population was 366.31 lakh. Around 54 percent of the total livestock population is milch animals, with a cow population of 117.05 lakhs and a buffalo population of 65.49 lakhs. The goat population stands at 111.29 lakhs, and goats are popularly known as poor man's cow. The size of poultry population is at 64.58 lakhs. Taking note of the importance of the sector, the state government has taken several initiatives for its development. These include breed up gradation, health and nutrition, insurance scheme for milch animals, and marketing of the products of the sectors. Training of the personnel of the sectors has also been undertaken by the state government. The spread of the activity in Bihar and Gujarat is shown in Chart 2.3

(iii) *Associations of BRLP & GLPC in the Animal Husbandry Sector.*

GLPC is involved in promotion of livelihood in the Animal Husbandry and Dairy sector by facilitating technical and financial assistance to the beneficiaries through various Central and State sponsored schemes. During the year 2011-12, GLPC facilitated providing livelihoods in various sub sectors covering Fodder Farming, Gauchar Land Redevelopment, Poultry, Fisheries and Goatery for around 5,000

households across the state. BRLP (Jeevika) involved in Bihar in the animal husbandry sectors with various interventions e.g. opening of 86 new Poultry Mother Units covering 28425 SHG's beneficiaries. In this regards more than 5000 beneficiaries received the backyard poultry training. Fisheries and Goatery also enhanced the economic graph of rural communities.

2.6.3 Horticulture: -

(i) The horticulture sector is spread across cultivation, propagation, processing and marketing of vegetables, fruits, nuts, ornamental plants, flowers, spices and turf. On the global map, India is one of the leading exporters of fruits & vegetables. The nation is the largest producer of okra amongst vegetables & ranks second in production of potatoes, onions, cauliflowers, brinjal, cabbages, etc. It is also the largest producer & consumer of cashew nuts and is the third largest producer of coconut and leads 90 coconut-producing countries. India produces a wide variety of spices like black pepper, cardamom, ginger, garlic, turmeric, chilly and a large variety of tree and seed spices. Vast supply of production base, increase in population and potential export market will remain the key drivers of the growth in this sector.

(ii) Sector Spread on the Bihar & Gujarat Map

(a) Gujarat has a strong contribution to the Indian horticulture sector. At all-India level, the State contributes from 14 percent to 20 percent share in major fruit and vegetable crops like; Papaya, Sapota, Onion, Banana and Lime. The state also enjoys leading position at all-India level in the productivity levels of major fruits and vegetables including onion, potato, banana, guava, tomato, lime, papaya, etc. The state being the world's largest producer of cumin also has the highest productivity in custard and guava production in India.

Chart 2.4 The position of horticulture in Bihar and Gujarat



Gujarat Horticulture Production – District Wise



Gujarat has taken a lead in the sector of establishing Green House by producing high value flowers like Dutch Roses, Gerberas and Carnation. Major flowers grown in the state are Roses, Lily, Marigold, Jasmine, and Tuberose

(b) In Bihar, Horticulture crops are currently grown over an area of 7.90 lakh hectares consisting of 3 lakh hectares (ha) under fruits, 4.90 lakh ha under vegetables. The state now ranks fourth in fruit production and third in vegetable production in the country. The state is also one of the leading producers of spices for which there is good demand for domestic as well as foreign markets. The agro-climatic conditions are eminently suitable for perennial fruit crops like mango, litchi, guava, and limes; annual fruit crops like banana, pineapple and papaya; spices like ginger, turmeric and chilly, a variety of roots and tubers and a whole range of vegetables. The State thus enjoys a natural comparative advantage for horticulture with possibilities for growing a diversified basket of fruits, vegetables, spices, tubers and flowers; whose potential has not been exploited. Horticulture position in Bihar and Gujarat has been shown in Chart 2.4

(iii) *Associations of BRLPS & GLPC in the Horticulture Sector*

GLPC is involved in promotion of livelihood in the horticulture sector by providing technical and financial assistance to the beneficiaries through various Central and State level schemes. GLPC has assisted around 8,000 beneficiaries in the horticulture sector including closed cultivation, vermi compost units, honey production, crop diversification and floriculture. In Bihar BRLPS (Jeevika) is involved in promotion of livelihood in horticulture-sector by providing technical support such as System of Crop intensification used to increase the productivity of vegetable and around 1.4 lakh SHGs beneficiaries cultivated different

types of vegetables with help of this technology. 26563 SHGs beneficiaries associated with Kitchen gardening and vermi-compost units.

2.6.5 Cottage Industry: -

(i) The cottage industry spread across various sectors including handicrafts, handloom, textiles, coir, jute and food processing, commands enormous market potential in the current state. India is the 2nd largest textile economy by production in the world after China. The export of handicrafts is expected to reach USD 6,177 million by 2016-17. The Food Processing Industry is estimated to be worth around USD 67 billion and expected to increase to USD 175 billion by 2025 in the country. Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) through its Vision 2015 envisages increasing the level of processing of perishables food products from 6% to 20%.

(ii) Cottage Industry in Gujarat.

Gujarat has remained one of the leading states in textile and handicrafts production with a huge scope for further expansion. Handicrafts items such as jute crafts, toys from the Kutch region have good demand. The state is known for its world famous double ikat Patola from Patan. Home furnishing with specialty use of embroidery, zari work, etc. is another potential area. Districts like Ahmedabad and Surat have good number of artisans making home furnishing items. The potential of food processing & food products segment can be gauged from the fact that Gujarat contributes 14 percent to 20 percent share in major fruit and vegetable crops of the country.

(iii) Associations of GLPC in the Cottage Industry Sector

GLPC is involved in promoting livelihood in the cottage industry sector by facilitating technical and financial assistance to the beneficiaries through various Central and State level schemes. During the year 2011-12, GLPC facilitated various projects benefitting more than 14, 300 SHG members across the state with major focus on areas like handicrafts, food processing and textiles.

2.6.6 Services sector: -

(i) Services have emerged as the highest contributing sector to the GDP of India, with a contribution of 59% to the GDP during 2011-12. Within services, few of the prime sectors include financial services, transportation, communication, hospitality, tourism, community services, etc. Total contribution of Travel and Tourism Industry to GDP of India is expected to grow by 9% from current ₹ 3,680 billion (4.5% of GDP) in 2011 to ₹ 8,523 billion (4.9% of GDP) by 2021. So far, urban areas have been the focus of services sector, but for a more equitable economic development, services need to be expanded to the rural areas also. It creates a huge potential for the services sector in the rural areas in the coming future.

(ii) Mapping services in Gujarat

Service Sector in Gujarat constitute about 43 % of the total GSD. Tourism has seen good growth in the state. In terms of rural services, different areas like rural transportation, retail shops, event management, hospitality, IT and ITeS, tourism, financial services, etc. are explored in partnership with various private players. There is huge scope for expansion of rural services.

(iii) Associations of GLPC in the Rural Services Sector

GLPC is involved in promoting livelihood in the cottage industry sector by assisting technical and financial assistance to the beneficiaries through various Central and State level schemes. During the year 2011-12, GLPC facilitated various projects benefitting more than 14,400 SHG members across the state with major focus on areas like retail, event management and catering, tourism, hospitality, financial services, etc. Districts like Mehsana, Dahod and Narmada have been benefitted with many people getting livelihood opportunities in retail and event management.

2.6.7 Dairy Sector: -

(i) India contributes to 15% of the global milk production and stands as the largest producer of milk in the world. The production & demand for milk is expected to continue and rise due to various factors including population growth, rise in income & changing life style.

(ii) Milk Map of Bihar & Gujarat

Gujarat is one of the largest milk producing states in India with the contribution of 7.75% share in the total milk production of India. The state having 17 Cooperative dairy milk unions & 25 private dairy plants has a milk collection of 3.45 billion liters with over 30 lakhs milk producers, affiliated to more than 15,000 Primary Milk Cooperative Societies.

(iii) Associations of BRLP & GLPC in the Dairy Sector

GLPC is involved in promoting livelihood in the dairy sector by facilitating technical and financial assistance to the beneficiaries through various Central and State sponsored schemes. During the year 2011-12, GLPC facilitated in identification and financing of milch animals to around 30,000 households in the state contributing to an additional production of about 540 lakh liters of milk annually.

2.7 A BROAD COMPARISON

2.7.1 The issues related to SHGs which form the base for the livelihood activities in the two states and at all India level are given in Table 2.5

Table 2.5 Status of SHGs over the years

Para meter	Unit	Now at end of 2015-16			3 years back at the end 2013-14			% increase over three years		
		Bihar	Gujarat	All India	Bihar	Gujarat	All India	Bihar	Gujarat	All India.
(1) Saving with Bank	SHG No.	278608	221350	7903002	268721	196510	7429500	3.68	12.64	6.37
	₹. Lakh	36006.37	18414.22	1369139.01	16466.57	16872	98979.54	118.66	9.14	1283.25
	Average ₹ 000	12.92	8.32	17.32	5.51	8.59	1.33	134.48	-3.14	1202.26
(2). loan disbursed	SHG NO	98608	23638	1832323	40036	14199	1366421	146.30	66.48	34.10
	₹. In Lakh	61056.39	26625.68	3728690.09	24800.00	12937.58	2401735.85	146.20	105.80	55.25
	SHG as % of (1)	35.39	10.68	23.18	13.40	7.23	18.39	164.10	47.72	26.05
(4) Loan outstanding	SHG No.	267338	48187	4672621	190171	61848	4197388	40.58	-22.09	11.32
	₹. Lakh	100247.2	30669.01	5711923.47	89814.17	29213.82	4292752.4	11.62	4.98	33.06
(5) NPA	₹. In lakh	13280	2254.52	368622.9	7057.56	5787.1	293266.51	88.17	-61.04	25.70
	As % to (4)	13.25	7.35	6.45	7.86	19.81	6.83	68.58	-62.90	-5.56

			Bihar	Gujrat				Bihar	Gujarat
		Population (lakh)	1041	604	BPL Popn Lakh	358.15	102.23		
Per Lakh Population	Saving with Bank	SHG No.	267.635	366.4735	Per lakh BPL	778.0173	2163.734		
		₹. Lakh	34.58825	30.48712		100.5484	180.0022		
	loan disbursed	SHG No.	94.7243	39.13576		275.3644	231.0655		
		₹. Lakh	58.65167	44.08225		170.5009	260.2706		

2.7.2 There are 19 Public sector banks 3 private sector banks and 3 Grameen banks which are serving for SHGs. There are no district cooperative banks in Bihar. In Gujarat 17 Public Sector Banks, 3 Private sector Banks, 3 Grameen banks are serving SHGS besides the District cooperative banks in every district. The contribution of district cooperative banks is nominal. The details can be seen in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6 Banks assistance to SHGs

Parameter	States	
	Bihar	Gujarat
leading banks for SHG savings	Punjab national Bank, SBI, Uco Bank, Allahabad bank and bank of India	BOB, SBI. Dena bank. Bank of India
Banks leading in loan disbursed	SBI, PNB, Canara bank, Allahabad Bank	BOB, Dena Bank, BOI SBI
Bank with blow 100 SHGs	Dena Bank, Oriental bank of Commerce, Syndicate bank Union Bank of India, Vijaya Bank	Allahabad bank, Canara bank Corporation bank, IOB, Oriental bank of Commerce, Syndicate bank
Private sector banks - No. of SHGs	Yes bank 5193 HDFC 150 ICICI 4	HDFC Federation Bank ICICI
Grameen Banks	Madhya Bihar Grameen Bank Uttar Bihar Grameen Bank Bihar Grameen Bank	Dena Gujarat Grameen Bank Baroda Gujarat Grameen Bank Saurashtra Grameen Bank
Banks with outstanding loan more	Central Bank SBI, UCO. Yes bank All Grameen bank more	BOB, Dena bank, SBI", UBI, BOI ICICI all Grameen banks

2.7.3 The trend of growth in federations in the two states can be seen in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7 Trend of growth of federations in Bihar and Gujarat

Year	States							
	Bihar				Gujarat			
	Primary	Secondary	Apex	Total	Primary	Secondary	Apex	Total
2007	280	42		322	63	1		64
2012	5235	7	0	5342	153	11	1	165
2013	6543	103	0	6646	253	4		257

2.7.4 A previous study⁴ recently conducted has indicted there is seldom any change in the leadership of SHG (no change in 93.3% of the cases) in Bihar whereas there are some changes in Gujarat (no change in 41.3% of the cases) and the selection of leader is by consent almost in all cases in both the states.

2.7.5 It has been seen in both the states that the poorest people are really getting neglected and not getting included in the SHG movement. The main reasons for such exclusions are: -

- These households' livelihoods are depending on daily wage income and they can't afford to make regular savings in the group. The men from most of these households spend half of their income for their own use like drinks, paan, etc. and therefore women's incomes are used for meeting daily living expenses. Committing to regular savings is difficult for these women.
- The benefits from the group perceived by the poor households are that of making savings and taking loans. They need loans for meeting household consumptions and bigger expenses like marriage and investing in the small piece of agricultural land. But taking loan from the group is not convenient for them as they cannot make monthly or weekly repayments. Therefore, they are comfortable in taking loans from the land lords and repaying by working on their land or house. The benefits offered by the group are not attractive to them.
- In the places where houses are scattered and people find it difficult to gather in the nights to participate in the group meeting.
- Even if the poor women find a way to make savings and attend the group meetings, they are afraid of taking responsibilities like going to bank for depositing money, or attending meetings outside their village, attending training etc.

2.7.6 State organizations

Socio-Economic Empowerment of Rural Poor through Sustainable Community Institutions in Bihar JEEViKA Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS). The Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP) is an ambitious project of the Government of Bihar for the alleviation of poverty in the State. The objective of the project is to provide right & equal opportunities for livelihoods for rural community especially poor. Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society under overall Framework of National Rural Livelihoods Mission is attempting to scale up the JEEViKA model of poverty alleviation through-out the all 534 blocks of 38 district of Bihar in a phased manner. Over a period of 10 years, SRLM mandate is to mobilize 1.25 crores rural HHs into 10 Lakhs SHGs, 65000 VOs and 1600 CLFs. BRLPS through the Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP) aims to improve rural livelihood options and works towards social and economic empowerment of the rural poor and women. BRLPS is mandated to implement SRLM in all blocks of Bihar.

⁴ Self Help Group in India- A Study on Quality and Sustainability by S/Shree K. Raja Reddy and C.S. Reddy- Enable Publications 2012

Mission Mangalam and GLPC

Mission Mangalam has been launched by the Gujarat Government in 2010. It is an integrated poverty alleviation approach and an initiative to empower rural women. The mission was started with a belief that for the overall prosperity of the community, state or nation should flourish in every segment. Hence to bring rural women at par with men, Mission Mangalam was launched. Through this mission Sakhi Mandals (self-help groups) have been combined into the corporate value chain benefitting the stakeholders. Mission Mangalam is helping women to earn their livelihood and to become independent. For the implementation of the mission, a company named Gujarat Livelihood Promotion Company Limited (GLPC) has been created. This company is a PPP (Public-Private-Partnership) company registered under the Companies Act 1956. Near about 150 professionals at state and district level are working for GLPC. To assist these professionals there are 1800 field functionaries. Then there are schemes, training and development facilities and association with the capital and interest subsidies. For the successful implementation of the project and to conceptualize mission at rural level, GLPC started Corporate-Business Partnerships. The aim was to generate more than a million livelihoods. With time, many big industries and business houses became part of the mission.

2.7.7 The latest positions of activities by BRLPS is given in Table 2.7

Table 2.8 Latest position of indicators in Bihar as on March 2015

Indicators of Social Inclusion	Number
No. of Districts	38
No. of Blocks	534
Total no. of household covered	4469453
Total no. of SHGs formed	365150
Total no. village Organizations formed	14363
Total no. Cluster Level Federations formed	231
FINANCIAL INCLUSION	
No. of SHGs saving account opened	211790
No. of SHGs credit linked with Banks	121181
Amount of credit linkage (in crore) from Banks	659
No. of SHGs member covered under AABY	373000
PROMOTING LIVELIHOODS	
Farm	
No. of farmers that undertake paddy cultivation (SRI/BORO/Direct Seeding/Hybrid Variety) 201702	

No. of farmers that undertook SWI	193884
No. of farmers engaged in vegetable cultivation	141824
No. of farmers involved in kitchen gardening	26563
No. of farmers involved in producing of media oil	625
No. of farm based PGs formed	982
Off - Farm	
No. of poultry mother units opened	105
No. of SHGs HHs linked with poultry intervention	34704
No. of Dairy –PGs formed	446
No. of HHs linked with Dairy	34081
Non – Farm	
No. of non –Farm (sujani, sikki, Madhubani, agarbatti etc.) based PGs	260
No. of HHs linked with non- farm PGs	14780
SKILL TRAINING AND PLACEMENTS	
No. of rural Youths trained PIAs/RSETI/Direct Placement	68683
No. of rural Youths placed / Self-employed indifferent organizations	51579
VULNERABILITY REDUCTION	
No. of VOs participating in food security Intervention	8058
No. of VOs participating in health Risk Intervention	7462
No. of ANNAPURNA centres (Community Health and Nutrition Care Centre)	203
No. of pregnant women and lactating mother's benefits from ANNAPURNA centres	17081

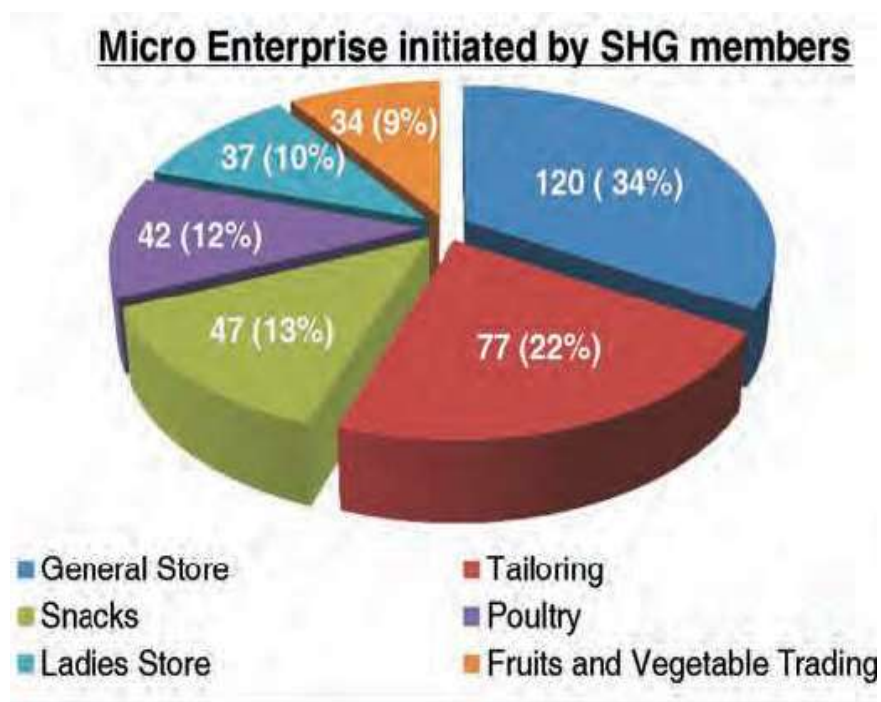
2.7.8 As per Annual Action Plan of GLPC for the year 2015-16 it is expected that Capacity building of 13000 SHGs will be carried out, Training of 2500 Book keepers and 800 Master book keepers will be attempted. From SHG cadre 100 Bank Sakhis will be promoted. 5000 women will be given pension benefit. 100 Mangalam Amul Parlours will be opened and 50 women Dairy cooperatives will be established. The latest Livelihood activities reported by BRLPS are formation of producer' groups for farmers, collective marketing, Intensive Rice cultivation, wheat cultivation, Maize cultivation, kitchen gardens, creating 80 mother poultry units and 250 auto chilling plants. Other activities recently taken up include Madhubani paintings, Sikki art, Sujani art, Lac work, Jute work, Bee Keeping etc.

2.7.9 It is reported that MFI Mass care International Bihar has contributed for Micro insurance in Bihar in health sector and Centre for Development Research and Training has contributed for micro insurance in non-health sector in Bihar. No such contribution from MFIs is seen in Gujarat. Centre for Development Research and Training has also contributed to Micro pension in Bihar. However, GLPC has kept a

provision of 10 lakh for micro insurance in their Annual Action Plan for 2015-16 and BRLPS has said that it had covered 373000 people under insurance cover.

2.7.10 It is reported by GLPC that 58000 Sakhi mandals have graduated into micro enterprises and the number and composition of micro enterprises in Bihar is given in Chart 2.5

Chart 2.5 Composition of micro enterprises in Bihar



Chapter 3. OBJECTIVES

3.1. BROAD OBJECTIVE

The study intends to acquire a holistic understanding about the livelihood promotion initiatives of SHG members supported by different agencies by exploring and comparing the different delivery models of livelihood promotion undertaken by different type of agencies.

3.2. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of the proposed study are

- To make Comparison of different models of livelihood promotion undertaken, promotional activities, etc. by three types of agencies.- NGOs, Government Agencies and MFIs
- To study the Type of livelihood activity supported, major activities – agricultural, livestock, allied activity, rural nonfarm sector activity, etc.
- To assess the Impact of livelihood activity on SHG / SHG members/ households in terms of changes in income level and socio-economic status.
- To assess the process and impact of Graduation of SHG into micro enterprise.
- To study Hand holding, capacity building, skill & enterprise training, raw material supply, creating linkages with livelihood opportunities, marketing & storage of goods and other support provided by agency; other services like – micro pension, micro insurance, vocational skills training, loans for personal consumption, housing, health, etc.
- To study the Factors responsible for relative success under various models of livelihood programmes; best practices and takeaways; corrective measures for improved results.

Chapter 4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 STUDY DESIGN

4.1.1 For the present study a mixed approach has been adopted both quantitative and qualitative approach. Both Primary and secondary data was accessed, collected and used. A participative strategy was put in place to ensure that all relevant key stakeholders were involved in the study design and implementation processes. The different stakeholders in the study are shown in Chart 4.1. The research process included the following:

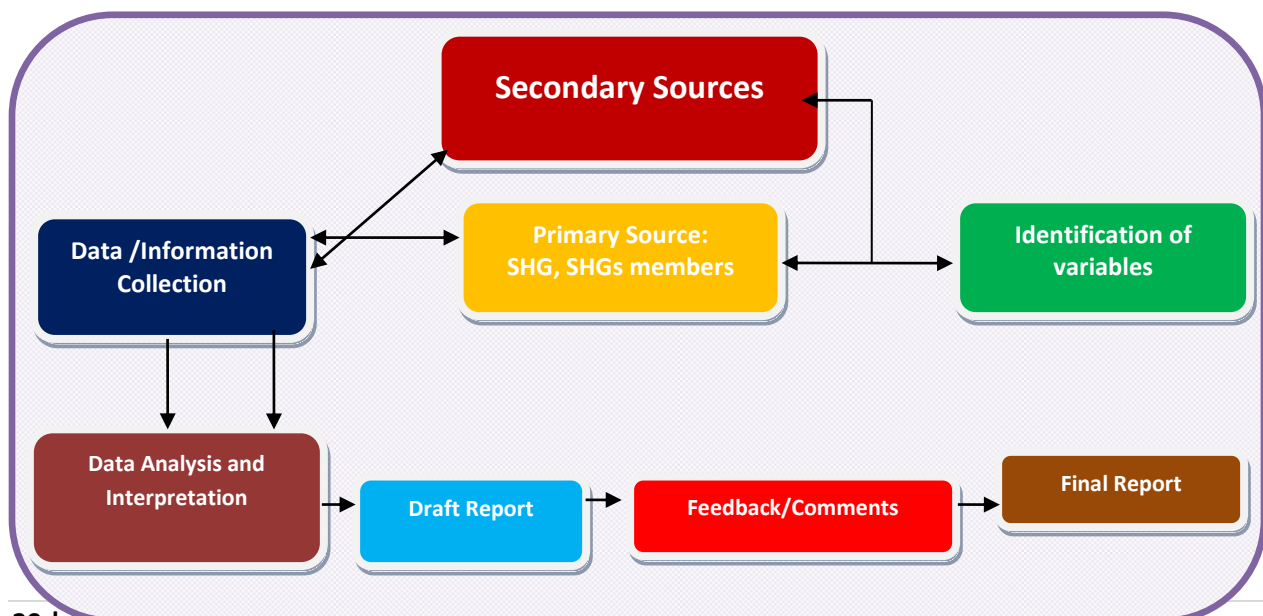
- ❖ Personal Interview
- ❖ Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)
- ❖ Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques
- ❖ Case Studies and Field Observations

Chart 4.1 Different stakeholders



4.1.2 Review of literatures has been the starting point for secondary information to develop a basic conceptual understanding about the functioning of the different delivery models. Secondary data has been collected from the records of the institutions, Government and non-government, from the published reports, from the previous related studies etc. The comprehensive survey questionnaire for Personal interview and detailed guidelines for Focus Group Discussions and In-Depth interviews were developed. The questionnaires used in the survey are enclosed in the annexure. The same had been pretested and then finalized taking into consideration the findings in the pretest and the suggestions from the client. The tools have been got approved by the client. These tools have been used for the collection of primary data from the beneficiaries. Well trained investigators were involved to carry out the personal interview of beneficiaries. The various stake holders involved such as promoters of SHGs -Self Help Promoting Institutions (SHPIs), Banks, Financial Institutions- MFIs, Government departments and officials, subject matter specialists / knowledgeable have also been contacted and information collected from them through Focus Group Discussions or In-depth interviews. Separate check lists for the collection of information from SHGs, Banks and Financial Institutions have also been prepared and these Checklists have been used to conduct focus group discussions and informal discussions with officials from banks, MFIs, subject matter specialists etc. During the data collection concurrent check, back check, surprise visits etc. by supervisors and senior officials have been made to ensure the quality of data collection. The personal observations and comments of the field officials have also been taken note of. The data had been got thoroughly scrutinized, coded and data entry made. Data entry have been checked and data validation checks have been applied. The data got analyzed using Excel SPSS etc. and Table and Charts have been prepared. The data analysis and reporting on the major findings are done by the team leaders and the senior researchers who have taken over the data from the field team. The process is indicted in the Chart 4.2.

Chart 4.2 The Process



4.1.3 WE also conducted an internal workshop with the field team at the end of the data collection period, i.e. before leaving the field. The field team shared with the research officers their experience of data collection, including the difficulties. The results of such exercises helped in finalizing the analysis, findings, recommendations etc.

4.2 SAMPLING

4.2.1 The geographical coverage for the study is the whole of the two states Bihar and Gujarat. Taking into consideration the time limit, cost, accuracy desired etc. into consideration it has been decided to cover 160 SHGs in all, equally distributed among the two states and 800 beneficiaries for personal interview through structured questionnaires and other stake holder such as MFIs, Banks, Officials, NGOs and knowledgeable through FGDs and In-depth interviews.

4.2.2 A stratified multistage random sampling has been adopted in the first stage and the following criteria were used to select the district and blocks.

4.2.3 The two states have formed separate strata and each state has been divided into five compact geographical areas which are more or less equal in area and are mutually exclusive and totally exhaustive. (See district map of Bihar and Gujarat)

4.2.4 From each of these areas one district has been selected using purposeful sampling ensuring that SHGS of different types, various livelihood methods and activities are available to the maximum extent and there is more number of SHGs. Thus, we have 5 districts in each state and 10 districts in all for the study

4.2.5 From the selected district 16 SHGs are selected taking care of the geographical distribution and distribution over SHGs promoted by different agencies to the extent possible. Thus, we had 80 SHGs in a state and 160 SHGs in all for the study

4.2.6 From each of the selected SHGs we contacted 5 members at random. Thus, in a district we contacted 80 members and in a state 400 members. For the study, we have contacted 800 members.

4.2.7 We conducted one FGD at the location of each of the SHGs and thus conducted 160 FGDs 80 each of the states.

4.2.8 The number of samples at different stages can be seen in Table 4.1

Table 4.1 Details of sample units.

Unit	NO selected	Remarks
State	2	As prescribed for the Project
Districts	10	5 for each state.
SHGs	160	16 for each district
SHG members	800	5 for each SHGS

4.2.9 In addition to the above, we have contacted Promoters, Banks and MFIs, Government agencies, Officials and Subject matter specialists/ knowledgeable for In-depth Interview.

4.2.10 The districts selected in Bihar are

- Muzaffarpur,
- Madhepura,
- Purnia,
- Nalanda and
- Gaya.

4.2.11 The districts selected in Gujarat are

- Ahmedabad,
- Sabarkantha,
- Navsari,
- Junagarh and
- Kutch

4.2.12 The basis of the district selected are indicated in para 4.2.3 and 4.2.4. However the basic details of selectin sowing the sub stratification, the area of the sub stratification and the number of SHGs etc are indicated in the tables 4.2 and 4.3. It may be seen that sub strata are made of contiguous districts and with more are less equal area and within the substratum the district with higher number of SHGs has been selected taking note that two selected districts are not nearer to one another.

Table. 4.2 Details of selection of districts in Bihar

stratum 1			stratum 2			stratum 3			stratum 4			stratum 5		
SHGs -No	District	Area Km ²	SHGs -No	District	Area Km ²	SHGs -No	District	Area Km ²	SHGs -No	District	Area Km ²	SHGs -No	District	Area Km ²
5,299	WestChamparan	5229	1,182	Kaimur	3363	1,246	Kishanganj	1884	2,948	Banka	3018	3,532	Vaishali	2036
2,019	Gopalganj	2033	1,214	Rohtas	3850	2,323	Araria	2829	2,805	Jamui	3099	2,759	Samastipur	2905
3,697	EastChamparan	3969	593	Aurangabad	3303	13,314	Purnea	3228	2,071	Nawadah	2492	5,655	Saharsa	1702
1,294	Siwan	2219	8,238	Gaya	4968	2,702	Katihar	3056	2,636	Monghyr	1419	6,576	Madhepura	1787
1,860	saran	2641	1,036	Buxar	1624	4,764	Supaul	2410	1,015	Lakhisarai	1229	4,917	Patna	3202
401	Sheohar	443	2,152	Bhojpur/Arrah	2473	5,284	Bhagalpur	2569	623	Sheikhpura	689	3,623	Begusarai	1917
3,730	Sitamarhi	2199				16,905	Madhubani	3501	12,762	Nalanda	2354	6,031	Darbhanga	2278
14,587	Muzaffarpur	3173							512	Jehanabad	1569	28	Arwal	637
									6,847	Khagaria	1486			
Total area		21906			19581			19477			17355		0	16464

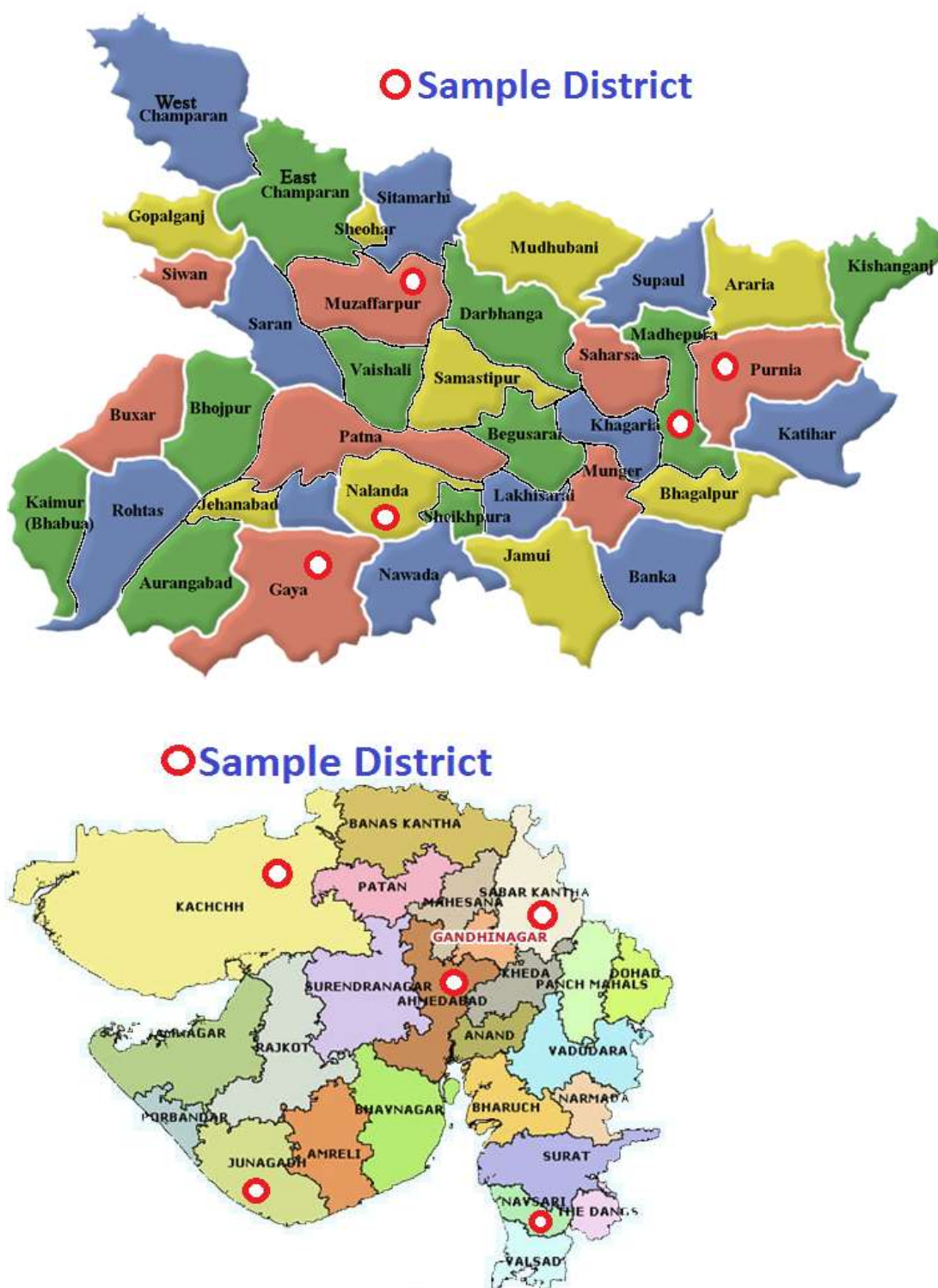
Table 4.3 Details of selection of districts in Gujarat.

stratum 1			stratum 2			stratum 3			stratum 4			stratum 5		
SHGs -No	District	Area Km ²	SHGs -No	District	Area Km ²	SHGs -No	District	Area Km ²	SHGs -No	District	Area Km ²	SHGs -No	District	Area Km ²
1964	Kutch	45,652		Gir Somnath	3,754	2,620	Valsad	3,034	2,120	Banaskantha	12,703	1,321	Bhavnagar	8,334
			1578	Jamnagar	8,441	3,395	Navsari	2,211	5,645	Sabarkantha	4,173	1,109	Surendranagar	9,271
			625	Porbandar	2,294	3,081	Surat	4,418	2,042	Patan	5,738	2,556	Ahmedabad	7,170
				Devbhoomi Dwarka	5,684	853	Narmada	2,749	4,308	Mehsana	4,386	2,274	Anand	2,942
			1502	Amreli	6,760	826	Tapi	3,249		Aravalli	3,217			
			2951	Junagadh	5,092	372	Dang	1,764		Mahisagar	2,500		Botad	2,564
			1300	Rajkot	7,550	1,448	Bharuch	6,524	2,862	Gandhinagar	2,163		Morbi	4,871
							Chhota Udaipur	3,237	2,738	Kheda	3,667			
						2,388	Vadodara	4,312						
						3,317	Panchmahal	3,272						
						3625	Dahod	3,642						
Total area		45,652			39,575		0	38,412		0	38,547		0	35,152

The Yellow colour boxes indicate the districts selected.

4.2.13 The location of the districts selected can be seen in Chart 4.3

Chart 4.3 Maps of Bihar and Gujarat showing the locations of the districts selected



The contacts made for the study are indicted in a nutshell in Table 4.4

Table 4.4 Number of contacts for the study

Bihar						
Type of Respondent	Muzaffarpur	Madhepura	Purnia	Nalanda	Gaya	Total
MFI, Banks etc.	4	4	4	4	4	20
No. of SHGs (Govt. scheme-4, MFI-4, SHPI-4, Not support SHGs-4)	16	16	16	16	16	80
No. of Beneficiary SHG members	80	80	80	80	80	400
FGDs	16	16	16	16	16	80
Opinion leaders	2	2	2	2	2	10
SHGs Promoters	2	2	2	2	2	10
Total	120	120	120	120	120	600
Gujarat						
Type of Respondent	Ahmedabad	Sabarkantha	Navsari	Junagarh	Kutch	Total
MFI, Banks etc.	4	4	4	4	4	20
No. of SHGs (Govt. scheme-4, MFI-4, SHPI-4, Not support SHGs-4)	16	16	16	16	16	80
No. of Beneficiary SHG members	80	80	80	80	80	400
FGDs	16	16	16	16	16	80
Opinion leaders	2	2	2	2	2	10
SHGs Promoters	2	2	2	2	2	10
Total	120	120	120	120	120	600

4.3 IMPLEMENTATION

4.3.1 Preliminary visits to NABARD/AJEEViKA/GLPC; study of project documents and secondary research on the proposed research areas

(i) Senior officials made a preliminary visit to the NABARD Patna and Ahmadabad and interacted with the Shri Ranjit Kumar Das (CGM), Sri Devasis Padhi (DGM) in Patna and Mr.R. Sundar (General Manager) in Ahmedabad and the staff concerned with SHGs and livelihood promotion and collected documents related to the region and program components. The study team members gathered secondary data about the SHG movements/livelihood intervention promoted by different agencies in Bihar and Gujarat.

(ii) The senior officials also visited to the AJEEViKA, Patna and GLPC, Ahmadabad and interacted with Mr. Pankaj Kumar Singh, M & E officials and Mr. Sandeep (GM, GLPC). Discussion were made on various aspects on livelihood intervention models and valuable documents were collected



Meeting at NABARD office, Patna



Meeting at NABARD office, Ahmadabad

4.3.2. Development of detailed study approach and methodology including development of study tools

Based on the project review, secondary research, and DOORS's internal experiences with similar assignments, the study team prepared a detailed draft outlining the research approach and methodology.

4.3.3 Participatory meeting with all stakeholders to share study methodology

(i) DOORS conducted a participatory meeting with the NABARD team members from the state and districts offices and relevant partners such as BRLPS-Jeevika, GLPC-Mission Mangalam, NGOs, MFIs, SHGs Federations and livelihood collectives. All officials, including DOORS team participated in the meeting to achieve the following objectives:

- ❖ To share the study design and methodology with relevant stakeholders of the project
- ❖ To arrive at a common agreement on the study objectives, study aspects to be covered and methodology including sample selection
- ❖ To prepare detailed field visit plan

(ii) The study team presented the study objectives, scope of the study and detailed methodology to the participants, and involved them in the group exercise to identify and prioritize the important aspects of the study to be covered at the SHG, Beneficiaries, Non-beneficiaries, MFIs, Banks and livelihood based collectives' levels. The group of the participants engaged in discussion during the presentation of the methodology, contributed their inputs to refine the methodology. Finally, a discussion was held about the field visit plans and the involvement of the district level team in the field research. The research team incorporated the inputs contributed by the stakeholders in the meeting, into the detailed study methodology.

4.3.4. Recruitment of the field investigators and training of the study team,

Our training at Ahmedabad

DOORS identified the local field investigators who have experience with SHGs, federations and data collection tasks, and shortlisted 25 of them from the 10 districts of Bihar and Gujarat.

After rounds of talks and a final interview 20 of them were recruited for data collection. They were given training for two days in March in Patna and in April at NABARD office Ahmadabad. The field team was trained adequately by the Research Officers on all the data collection tools. Both theoretical and practical training were given. Mock trial formed part of theoretical training. For field training, they were taken to SHGs nearby.



Meeting with NGOs personal in Ahmedabad



Training of investigators at Ahmedabad



Our training at Bihar

4.3.5 Data Collection & other steps

Taking into consideration the date availability of informants, the field conditions and the time frame fixed for data collection and also, in government holidays, the data collection was planned in three phases. The data collection was made as per plan with supervision and field checks as per plan. As said earlier scrutiny of the schedules, coding, data entry, validation of data, analysis, preparation of Chart and Tables, and preparation of the draft report etc. were attempted.



Our field team in Gujarat.



With SHG members at Purnia



With SHG members at Gaya



With SHG members at Ahmedabad



With a member of SHG at Kutch.



AN SHG member at Gujarat with her assets.

4.4 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

4.4.1 With the best possible attention, some limitations are still to be expected in a time bound study such as the present one.

4.4.2 The field study team managed to complete the field data collection in all 10 districts according to plan, with parallel teams operating at the same time. Though we deployed adequate staff it had been a real challenge to collect vast information in a limited period. Some of the difficulties faced included: -

- ♣ Difficulties in locating the live SHGs and getting responsible persons to sit with us.
- ♣ Not enough federations existed in the district / block.
- ♣ Mostly the institutions are not registered and hence we had to cover non-registered ones.
- ♣ Getting all the required books for assessment was difficult with many groups, and the same was true for getting audit reports to analyze the sustainability of the groups.
- ♣ Many SHGs and livelihood collectives were either not able to or were not willing to share financial details about their organizations.

4.4.3 It may be stated here that since 2014 all the SHGs, the formalities of promotion, mobilization and nursing them have come under the purview of Jeevika in Bihar and GLPC in Gujarat. As such as on date these two institutions only are the main players in the field and there are practically no other organizations in the field. All the SHGs promoted and nurtured by other agencies have been taken over by these two institutions, almost all the SHGs in the states are being promoted, mobilized and nurtured by these two institutions only. As such not much of the data pertaining to other agencies either government or non-government may be available now and this puts a constraint in making our discussion more detail w.r.t different types of promoters as has been required in the ToR. However, there are few activities carried out by some agencies even now and there are some past data based upon which the discussion has been made to the extent possible.

4.4.4 Further in Gujarat, the number of staff sanctioned for the Project to take care of SHGs and livelihoods itself is far less as compared to Bihar, and the sanctioned posts at HQrs were few, some of them being vacant and all most all others being on contract which is likely to end soon, we could not find them having interest in working for the promotion of livelihoods, and keeping proper record of activities.

Mostly it was found that they just enroll under GLPC the SHGs which had already been functioning, for the purpose prescribing quota for the field staff and passing on RF and CIF. The Advisor of the Organisation who had been brought by the then Chief Minister Shri Narendra Modi to revamp the activities has also left GLPC, frustrated over the inaction of the institution. We had talked to him and he has informed us that practically nothing is done in Gujarat except giving figures in papers and enrolling SHGs. The non-availability of organized secondary data from GLPC has affected the study to some extent.

4.4.5 However, our team managed to overcome these constraints and collected some quality data to bring out a rich analysis of the situations.

Chapter 5. ANALYSIS OF SHGs

5.1. PROFILE OF SHGs

The present chapter explains the background of the sample SHGs in terms of composition of the groups in the context of promoter, age and size of the groups, and drop outs etc.

5.1.1 Composition of SHGs

i) Self Help Promoting Institutions: The Government, NRLM, and NGOs are the major Self Help Promoting Institutions (SHPIs) in both the States. But, in Gujarat, the SHGs are also promoted by community (2%). Of the total sample SHGs, one half of them were formed by the Government (50%) followed by NRLM (34%), NGOs (11%), MFIs (2%), SGSY (2%) and self/community (1%). Both in Bihar and Gujarat 85% or more of SHGs were promoted by Government/NRLM/SGSY. There are no SHGs in Bihar promoted by federations and self/community. It could be due to the active role of BRLPS in promoting SHGs and their federations.

Table. 5.1: State wise Promoters of SHGs (% of SHGs)

Sr. No.	Promoters	Bihar		Gujarat		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1	NRLM	31	39	23	29	54	34
2	SGSY	0	0	3	4	3	2
3	Government	38	48	42	52	80	50
4	NGO	9	10	8	9	17	11
5	Supported by MFI	2	3	2	3	4	2
6	Self/Community	0	0	2	3	2	1
Total		80	100	80	100	160	100

ii) Age of SHGs: The age of sample SHGs varies from less than one year to about 14 to 15 years with an average age of about 2 years. The average age of SHGs in Bihar is about 4 years where as that in Gujarat is about 1 year. The proportion of SHGs that are 5 years or more old is more or less same in both the states where as those with 3 or 4 years old in Bihar is about double that in Gujarat. The younger SHGs in Gujarat is about three times that in Bihar. Bihar SHGs are generally older than those in Gujarat.

Table 5.2: State wise Detail of age of SHGs

Sr. No.	Age in years	Bihar		Gujarat		Total	
		Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	0-2	11	13.75	29	36.25	40	25.00
2	3-4	41	51.25	21	26.25	62	38.75
3	5 and above	28	35.00	30	37.50	58	36.25
Total		80	100.00	80	100.00	160	100.00

iii) Size of the SHGs: The size of SHGs varies from 9 to 21 members with an average of 11.6 members at present with Bihar having about 12 members per SHG and Gujarat about 11 members per SHG. Whereas in three fourth of the SHGs in Bihar there are 11-15 members, the corresponding percentage in Gujarat is only 31

Table 5.3: State wise Details of size of SHGs (% of SHGs)

Sr. No.	Members	Bihar	Gujarat	Total
1	10	20	66	43
2	11-15	75	31	53
3	More than 15	5	3	4
Total		100	100	100

iv. Dropouts/ Defunct/Membership withdrawal: There had not been much of drop outs. However, drop outs has a positive correlation with the age of SHGs. Drop outs are generally due

- Social causes such as marriage and husband not interested
- Demographic reasons such as old-age/death and ill-health
- Group norms like attending meetings regularly, multiple memberships
- Economic reasons like small loan size, no credit linkage from banks and misuse of funds by the leaders and
- Various other reasons.

5.2. PERFORMANCE OF SHGS

5.2.1. Meetings

i) Periodicity and regularity: An attempt is made to know the periodicity of meetings of the SHGs and when the last meeting was held. Table 5.4 reveals that majority of SHGs have weekly meetings (47%), 41% of SHGs have monthly meetings and 10% bimonthly meetings. 3% have meetings when needed. But, over a period of time some of the SHG became irregular in conducting meetings. In Bihar, the weekly meetings are predominant (78%) whereas in Gujarat the monthly meetings (65%) are predominant. The most recent meeting was held in the month of the survey in about three fourth of the SHGs in Bihar and in about two third of SHGs in Gujarat. Bihar has fared better in the conduct of meetings.

Table 5.4: Periodicity of Meetings

Sr. No.	Periodicity	Bihar		Gujarat		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
A	At beginning						
1	Weekly	62	78	13	16	75	47
2	Bi-monthly	5	6	11	14	16	10
3	Monthly	13	16	52	65	65	41
4	As & when necessary	0	0	4	5	4	3
	Total	80	100	80	100	160	100
B	Most recent meeting held						
1	This month	58	72	50	63	108	67
2	1-3 month before	22	28	29	36	51	32
3	Not held at all	0	0	1	1	1	1
	Total	80	100	80	100	160	100

ii) Member attendance: Majority of SHGs (64%) have reported attendance of 50-75% of members. The average member attending the meetings is 8 in Bihar and 9 in Gujarat. The number of SHGS reporting attendance of 50% to 75% of members constitute about 80% in Bihar whereas the same is only 49% in Gujarat. However, in 15% of the case in Gujrat the attendance was more than 75%, whereas the same in Bihar was only 10%. The details can be seen in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5: Members attendance during Last 6 months

Sr. No.	Attendance (% of members)	Bihar		Gujarat		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Less than 50	8	10	29	36	37	23
2	50-75	64	80	39	49	103	64
3	Greater than 75	8	10	12	15	20	13
	Total	80	100	80	100	160	100

During the focus group discussions, the SHGs have reported the reasons for low member attendance in meetings as i) urgent / emergency work, ii) ill health of SHG/HH member, iii) work pressure/peak agricultural season, iv) visitors in the house, v) Migration / work outside the village, vi) fairs & festivals, vii) lactating mother /pregnancy, viii) meeting venue far away, ix) loan defaulting, x) unsuitable meeting time and xi) husband is unwilling etc.

iii) Meeting agenda: To understand the nature of SHG activities, the study team has collected the information on the agenda for meetings held during the last six months. The agenda items discussed in SHG meetings are broadly classified into two categories – i) financial and ii) non-financial. The financial agenda includes i) Fund collection from members, ii) utilization of funds and iii) Funding from banks. The non-financial agenda includes i) social issues, ii) SHG activities, iii) relationship with other institutions and iv) Other activities. It shows that there is a more focus on financial agenda than non-financial and social agenda. Agenda discussed in the meeting held during the last six months are given in Table 5.6

Table 5.6 Agenda discussed in the meeting held in last six months

Sr. No.	Agenda	Bihar		Gujarat		Grand Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Activities of SHGs	17	21	0	0	17	11
2	Activities of SHGs & Fund collection	7	9	0	0	7	4
3	Activities of SHGs, Fund collection & Utilization of Fund	12	15	51	64	62	39
4	Activities of SHGs, Fund collection, Utilization of Fund & Funding from Banks	0	0	14	18	14	9
5	Activities of SHGs, Fund collection, Utilization of Fund & relationship with other institutions	0	0	1	1	1	1
6	Activities of SHGs, Fund collection & funding from bank	3	4	0	0	3	2

7	Activities of SHGs, Fund collection funding from bank & social issues	1	1	0	0	1	1
8	Activities of SHGs, Fund collection & relationship with other institution	0	0	1	1	1	1
9	Activities of SHGs & utilization of fund	1	1	0	0	1	1
10	Activities of SHGs, utilization of fund & funding from banks	1	1	0	0	1	1
11	Fund collection from members	0	0	4	5	4	3
12	Fund collection from members, utilization of fund & funding from banks	1	1	0	0	1	1
13	Fund collection from members & utilization of fund	2	3	0	0	2	1
14	Fund collection from members, utilization of fund & funding from banks	2	3	0	0	2	1
15	Fund collection from members, utilization of fund & relationship with other institutions	1	1	0	0	1	1
16	Fund collection from members, Funding from banks & social issues	1	1	0	0	1	1
17	Social issues & fund collection from members	0	0	1	1	1	1
18	No decision	31	39	8	10	14	9
	Total	80	100	80	100	160	100

5.2.2. Record keeping & Maintenance of Accounts

The performance of SHGs can be measured by the type of books maintained and quality of their maintenance in terms of up-to-date writings, information to available etc.

i) Type of books maintained & up-to-datedness of information: The SHGs books includes i) Proceeding book, ii) members' passbook, iii) Attendance & savings book, iv) General book, v) cashbook, vi) loan ledger book, vii) monthly reports and viii) all in one book. The data in Table 5.7 shows that the record available and verified in Gujarat and Bihar, In Gujarat most of the SHGs maintained Proceeding book (97.5%), member pass books (93.8%), Attendance & Savings book (97.5%), loan ledger (88.8%), cash book (96.3%), General books (96.3%) and monthly reports (96.3%). A few SHGs maintained all the accounts in one book (48.8%). whereas in Bihar SHGs maintained Proceeding book (86.2%), member pass books (63%), Attendance & Savings book (85%), loan ledger (68.8%), cash book (80%), General books (75%) and monthly reports (65%). A few SHGs maintained all the accounts in one book (25%).

ii) Regarding up-dation of books, though majority of the SHGs are maintaining books, majority of SHGs are not up-to date in book keeping. It is because of absence of book keepers, absence of training to book writers and low level of understanding on SHG book keeping and accountancy.

Table 5.7: Quality of Record Keeping (% of SHGs)

Sr. No	Maintenance of Record	Gujarat			Bihar		
		Available & verified	Available but didn't verify	Not available	Available & verified	Available but didn't verify	Not available
1	Proceeding book	97.5	2.5	0	86.25	7.5	6.25
2	Attendance & saving book	97.5	2.5	0.0	85	7.5	7.5
3	Cash book	96.3	3.8	0.0	80.0	11.3	8.8
4	General book	96.3	3.8	0.0	75.0	12.5	12.5
5	Loan ledger book	88.8	8.8	2.5	68.8	15.0	16.3
6	Member pass book	93.8	3.8	2.5	63.8	15.0	21.3
7	Monthly report	96.3	3.8	0.0	65.0	12.5	22.5
8	Any other	48.8	5.0	46.3	25.0	23.8	51.3

iii) Attempts have been made to find out whether the books have been verified or not. The data in Table 5.7 also shows the available record but not verified in Gujarat and Bihar, In Gujarat 2 – 5 % the records on various heads are available with the SHG members but not verified and in only 3 per cent of SHGs some of the books are not available with SHGs. However, in Bihar, in the case of 7-24 per cent of SHGs the records on various heads are available but not verified and in case of 6-23 per cent of SHGs records like Proceeding book, member pass books, Attendance & Savings book, loan ledger, cash book, General books, and monthly reports etc. are not available with SHGs. Record keeping by SHGs seems to be poor in Bihar.

Table 5.8: State –wise details of Book writers

Sr. No.	Book writers	Bihar		Gujarat		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1	SHG Members	31	39	75	94	106	66
2	Another SHGs' members	24	30	5	6	29	18
3	Relatives of SHG members	3	4	0	0	3	2
4	Unpaid non-members	18	22	0	0	18	11
5	Others	4	5	0	0	4	3
Grand Total		80	100	80	100	160	100

iv) The information has been collected as to who exactly maintains the accounts for the SHGs and the same has been consolidated and presented in Table 5.8. The data in Table 5.8 shows that the SHG members are the book writers in a large number of SHGs (66%). The SHG members are book writers in 94% of SHGs in Gujarat. In other 6% a member of another SHG looks after the accounts. In Bihar, too the percentage of SHGs where a member looks after the accounts (39%) is more than that of other category of book writers. In 30% of the cases a member from another SHG looks after the account. But in more than one fifth of the SHGs unpaid nonmembers keep the accounts. This partly explains the low quality of book keeping.

v) **Training of Book keepers:** Of the sample SHGs, majority of the SHGs (79%) received the training for maintaining books and accounts, whereas 21% of the SHGs did not receive the training. In many cases though the SHG members are educated (studied 6th and above classes), they are not writing books of SHGs. They are not willing to write books as the groups are not paying remuneration to the book keepers. As a result, poor book keeping in terms of up-to-datedness of books is noticed in the sample SHGs. During focus group discussions, the groups also reiterated that the book writers are not spending much time to update the books as many SHGs are unwilling to pay small amounts to book writers. Further, the groups also reported the reasons for poor book keeping as poor handholding support from the promoters, low literacy, absence or poor quality of trainings on book keeping, low levels of understanding, etc.

5.2.3. Leadership

Roles and responsibilities of leaders and members: To know the awareness level of roles and

Table 5.9 Percentage of SHGs identifying the each of the responsibilities.

SINO	Responsibility	% of SHGs
1	regular savings / repaying loan	92
2	organizing meetings	91
3	depositing of amount in bank	88
4	ensuring members 'attendance	80
5	attending trainings	63
6	attending federation meetings	62
7	regular book keeping	62
8	participation in group meetings	59
9	support to co-members	53
10	participation in govt. programs	31
11	coordination with officials	28

responsibilities of leaders and members, the study team collected the information from the sample SHGs. The major responsibilities identified by the sample SHGs and the percentage of SHGs who identified a particular responsibility are shown in Table 5.9.

5.3. ACCESS TO CREDIT, REPAYMENT AND DEFAULT MANAGEMENT

5.3.1 Access to Credit: SHGs' access to credit from internal and external sources of funds, savings per member per month, total money received from various sources, Bank loan received by SHG, Money spent on various heads, Money deposited by SHGs etc. are discussed in the following paragraphs.

5.3.2 Financial Base: Information on monthly saving collected from the members of the SHGs has been obtained and the consolidated picture of the same is presented in Table 5.10. Out of the total sample SHGs, 46% of SHGs are receiving a monthly savings of ₹ 30-60 per month from its members. Another 27% of SHGs receive ₹. 60-150 per month and 12% receive ₹. 10-30 per month. The rest receive savings in the range of ₹. 150-600 per month. Both in Bihar and Gujarat about 50% of SHGs are collecting a monthly subscription of ₹. 30-₹ 60 per month. In Bihar in little more than 10% cases the members contribute more than ₹ 150 per month whereas such a thing is negligible in Gujarat. In Gujarat in 50 SHGs the monthly contribution is ₹. 60 to ₹. 150.

Table 5.10: Distribution of SHGs as per monthly savings amount per member

Sr. No.	Monthly saving	Bihar		Gujarat		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1	₹. 10-30	16	20	3	4	19	12
2	₹. 30-60	38	48	35	44	73	46
3	₹. 60-150	4	5	40	50	44	27
4	₹. 150-200	4	5	1	1	5	3
5	₹. 200-400	5	6	1	1	6	4
6	₹. 400-600	13	16	0	0	13	8
Total		80	100	80	100	160	100

5.3.3 Money received from various sources: To know the percentage of money received by SHGs in the last twelve months from various sources like from subscription, Revolving fund, CIF, Bank loan, VRF and other loan received etc., the study team has collected the information from the SHGs. Out of the total

funds received in the last 12 months the contribution of own savings was only about 6% in Bihar whereas the same was about 30 % in Gujarat. The percentage of Revolving Fund was more or less same in both the States being around 4%. Bihar has received a little more than 10 percent as Community Investment Fund, whereas the same is almost negligible in the case of Gujarat. The bank loans contributed only 25% of the total funds in Bihar, whereas in Gujarat it is more than 60 percent. Bihar also generated about 25% of the funds through other loans and about 25% of the funds through loan repayment whereas funds

Table 5.11: Total money received from various sources in last 12 months (amount in ₹.)

Sr. No.	Money received from various sources	Bihar	%	Gujarat	%	Grand Total	%
1	Saving from subscription	15,23,290	5.88	14,13,876	29.73	29,37,166	14.19
2	Revolving fund received	3,86,430	4.34	1,68,001	3.53	5,54,431	4.06
3	CIF received	10,00,625	11.24	1,00,000	2.10	11,00,625	8.06
4	Bank loan received	23,23,410	26.11	28,67,000	60.28	51,90,410	38.01
5	Vulnerability RF	85,100	0.96	-	0.00	85,100	0.62
6	Other loan received	23,57,650	26.49	1,00,000	2.10	24,57,650	18.00
7	Loan repayment received with interest	22,23,711	24.98	1,07,025	2.25	23,30,736	17.07
Total savings		99,00,216	100.00	47,55,902	100.00	1,46,56,118	100.00

through such sources in Gujarat is negligible. Gujarat has depended more on bank loans. In Bihar about 69% of SHGs have received bank loans only once and 31% have received the loan twice, where as in Gujarat 85% of the SHGS have received loan only once and 7% have received loans more than two times. The details can be seen in Table 5.11

5.3.4 Number of dosage of bank loan received: The information on the number of times SHGs have received bank loans has been collected and the consolidated picture is presented in Table 5.12. It is seen that 77% of SHGs received bank loan once only, 20% of SHGs have received twice, 2% of SHGs thrice and 1% five times. In Bihar about 69% of SHGs have received the bank loans only once and 31% have received the loan twice, where as in Gujarat 85% of the SHGS have received the loan only once and 7% have received loans more than two times. In Bihar, no SHG has received loans from banks more than twice.

Table 5.12: No. of times bank loan received by SHGs

Sr. No.	No. of times	Bihar		Gujarat		Grand Total	
		No. of SHGs	%	No. of SHGs	%	No. of SHGs	%
1	Once	55	68.75	68	85.00	123	76.88
2	Twice	25	31.25	7	9.00	32	20.00
3	Thrice	0	0	3	4.00	3	1.88
4	5 times	0	0	2	2.00	2	1.24
	Grand Total	80	100.00	80	100.00	160	100.00

5.3.5 Money spent by SHGs: An attempt is made to know the magnitude of the utilization of funds in sample SHGs. Of the total sample SHGs, about 57 % of SHG funds has been distributed to their members. Nearly 11% has been saved at VOs and 32% has been used for repayment of loans. A very small amount has been used for internal expenditure and other payments. Out of the out go of funds the loan to members amounted to 52% in the case of Bihar and 72% in the case of Gujarat. Savings to VO amounted to about 10% in the case of Bihar and about 14% in the case of Gujarat. Repayment of loans amounted to 38% in the case of Bihar and about 14 % only in the case of Gujarat. The details can be seen in Table 5.13.

Table 5.13: Money spent on various heads in last twelve years (amount in ₹)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Money Spent in Bihar		Money spent in Gujarat		Total spent	
		(₹)	%	(₹)	%	(₹)	%
1	Monthly saving by SHG to VO	8,16,886	9.84	3,80,802	14.45	11,97,688	10.95
2	Loan disbursed to members	43,38,191	52.28	18,94,200	71.88	62,32,391	57.00
3	CIF loan repaid to VO	6,66,763	8.03	1,53,000	5.81	8,19,763	7.50
4	Bank loan repaid with interest	13,53,373	16.31	1,06,928	4.06	14,60,301	13.35
5	Other loan repaid with interest	11,11,674	13.39	1,00,000	3.80	12,11,674	11.08
6	Expenditure	11,684	0.14	-	0.00	11,684	0.11
7	other payments	738	0.01	-	0.00	738	0.01
8	Total	82,99,309	100.00	26,34,930	100.00	1,09,34,239	100.00

5.3.6 Deposit of money by SHGs: An analysis of the money deposited by the SHGs into the banks in the last 12 months has been made and it has been seen about 71% went into loan account 29% went into savings account. Of the total money deposited in the last 12 months by SHGs in Bihar 80% went into loan account and 20 percent went into savings account, whereas the corresponding figures for Gujarat are 38% and 62% respectively. The details could be seen in Table 5.14.

Table 5.14 Distribution of deposits by SHGs into banks by state wise and type of account wise.

Sr. No.	Type of account	Bihar		Gujarat		Total	
		Deposit (₹)	%	Deposit (₹)	%	Deposit (₹)	%
1	Loan account	37,11,679	80.65	5,34,339	37.58	42,46,018	70.48
2	Saving account	8,80,803	19.14	8,87,695	62.42	17,68,498	29.35
3	Other account	10,009	0.22	-	0.00	10,009	0.17
Total		46,02,491	100.00	14,22,034	100.00	60,24,525	100.00

5.3.7 Opinion of SHGs on interest charged: During focus group discussions, the groups have reported the change in interest rates for different members. 15.6% of SHGs members have been charged different rates of interest. Whereas 84.4% of the SHGs members have been charged the same interest rate.

5.3.8 Members preferred for loan: The information has been collected on the type of loan applicants preferred by SHGs for giving a loan and the same has been analyzed and presented in Table 5.15. The data in Table 5.15 shows that about 72% of SHGs preferred to give loans to the needy members among

Table 5.15: Distribution of SHGs as per their preference of types of members for extending loan

Sr. No.	Preferred for loan	Bihar		Gujarat		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Needy	55	68.8	60	75	115	71.9
2	Who is likely to repay	19	23.8	18	22.5	37	23.1
3	Priority as per social category	4	5.0	2	2.5	6	3.8
4	Member with guarantor	1	1.3	0	0	1	0.6
5	Others	1	1.3	0	0	1	0.6
Total		80	100	80	100	160	100

the applicants. About 23% of the SHGs preferred to give the loans to those members who are likely to repay. However, about 4% of SHGs preferred to give priority treatment as per social category. Both the states preferred to give loans to the needy people (69% of SHGs in Bihar and 75% in Gujarat) followed by those who are likely to repay (23 to 24% in both the cases).

5.3.9 Terms & conditions for loans: The information as to who decides the terms and conditions for giving loans to members and nonmembers from the SHGs has been collected. Such information has been consolidated and also confirmed during focus group discussions and in-depth interviews. It has been seen that in the case of 73% of SHGs the decisions are taken by Majority of members of General Body and in about 15% of the SHGs by the President. In Bihar in 86 % of the SHGs, the majority of the members or the General Body used to decide the terms and conditions for the loan to members and nonmembers, whereas the corresponding figure in Gujarat was only about 60%. In about 30% of the SHGs in Gujrat the decisions used to be taken by the President, whereas such cases occur only in about 3% of the SHGs in Bihar. SHGs in Bihar seem to be functioning more democratically. The details can be seen in Table 5.16.

Table 5.16 Distribution of SHGs as per authority making decisions on terms and conditions for giving loans

Sr. No.	No. of times	Bihar		Gujarat		Grand Total	
		No. of SHGs	%	No. of SHGs	%	No. of SHGs	%
1	President	2	2.50	23	28.75	25	15.63
2	Vice President	3	3.75	6	7.50	9	5.63
3	Secretary	1	1.25	3	3.75	4	2.50
4	Majority of Members or GB	69	86.25	48	60.00	117	73.13
5	Others	5	6.25	0	0.00	5	3.13
6	Total	80	100.00	80	100.00	160	100.00

5.4. INDIVIDUAL LEVEL LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES IN SHGS:

5.4.1 Individual activities:

It has been probed as to whether the SHG has funded individual activities taken up by its members or not. It is seen from the information collected that as many as 32% of the SHGs have funded the members to take up individual activities. The corresponding figures for individuals in states of Bihar and Gujarat are

35% and 29%. This indicates funding of activities by individuals for their livelihood is at higher level in Gujarat as compared to Bihar. The livelihood activities taken up by the members of SHGs include Farming (including crops, vegetables, fruits, flowers), Animal husbandry (including cattle, Goatery, poultry, piggery), Non-farm activities (like textile, handicrafts, petty business, fishing etc.), services provided to village (such as PDS, anganwadi, school, community meals etc.). Out of the SHGs that have funded the livelihood activities of the individual members, 55% have said that they have funded for farming activities to their members, 20% have funded Animal husbandry activities and 21% have funded non-farm activities. Agriculture and allied activities were predominant livelihood activities of the SHG members both in Bihar and in Gujarat, as three fourth of the SHGs have reported that their members are engaged in these activities. However, the percentage of SHGs reporting Farming as the livelihood activity in Bihar (67%) is one and halftime that in Gujarat (43%), whereas the percentage of SHGs reporting animal husbandry activities as livelihood activities in Gujarat (32%) is four times that in Bihar (8%). The details can be seen in Table 5.17.

Table 5.17: Distribution of SHGs that had funded livelihood activities of individual members.

Sr. No.	activities for which funding was done	% of SHGS funded livelihood activities of individuals		
		Bihar	Gujarat	Total
1	Farming	67.50	42.50	55.00
2	Animal husbandry	7.50	32.50	20.00
3	Non-farm activities	21.25	21.25	21.25
4	Others	3.75	3.75	3.75
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00

5.4.2 Type of members funded:

(i) The information has been collected about the total number of members funded, their social group gender, whether they are minority or not, PwD or not, BPL or not and such information have been consolidated and presented in Table 5.18. In all, it has been seen 49% of the recipients of funds belonged to OBC and 44 belonged to SC. ST and general category accounted for 3 to 4% each. 96% of the funded members were females and 7 % were below BPL. There was only 1% belonging to minority and there were no PwDs.

(ii) Among the persons funded for individual livelihood activities in Bihar 51% were SCs, 47% were OBCs and 2 % were STs. The corresponding figures for Gujarat are 28%, 53% and 8%. There was not

even one beneficiary belonging to General Category in social groups in Bihar whereas there were 11% belonging to General category in Gujarat. All the persons were females in Gujarat and 95% were female in Bihar. BPL were predominant in both the states (Bihar 71% and Gujarat 66%). None of them were PwDs in both the states. Only in Gujarat 3% of them were minorities.

Table 5.18 Category wise status of funded members that started individual activities

Sr. No.	Category	Bihar		Gujarat		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1	SC	105	51	22	28	127	45
2	ST	4	2	6	8	10	4
3	OBC	97	47	42	53	139	49
4	GENERAL	0	0	9	11	9	3
	Total	206	100	79	100	285	100
1	Male	10	5	0	0	10	4
2	Female	196	95	79	100	275	96
	Total	206	100	79	100	285	100
1	Minority	0	0	2	3	2	1
2	PwD	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	BPL	147	71	52	66	199	70
4	APL	59	29	27	34	86	30
	Total	206	100	79	100	285	100

5.4.3 Action taken against defaulters:

(i) The groups have taken different kinds of action against the defaulters. The actions are interest waiver till income increases, allowing accumulation of interest, forfeiting Savings & deposits, writing off Loan in exceptional cases etc. Information on these aspects have been collected, consolidated and presented in Table 5.19. Of the total samples, 46% of SHGs allows interest to be accumulated in the case of defaulters and 26% waives the interest till income of the defaulter increases. 6% of the SHGs forfeits the savings and deposits and 2% writes off the loan. 18% of the SHGs take other actions such as repeated visits to the defaulters' houses, informing SHPI, taking away the household produce, informing to federation; bringing pressure from village head, informing to bankers etc.

Table 5.19: Distribution of SHGs as per type of action taken in case defaulters of loan

Sr. No.	Action taken on defaulter	Gujarat		Bihar		Grand Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Interest waived till income increase	7	29	6	24	13	26
2	Interest accumulates	14	58	9	36	23	46
3	Saving & deposits are forfeited	2	8	1	4	3	6
4	Loan is written off in exception	0	0	1	4	1	2
5	Others	1	4	8	32	9	18
Grand Total		24	100	25	100	49	100

(ii) In the case of defaulters, in most of the SHGs the interest is allowed to get accumulated in both the states (Bihar 36% and Gujarat (58%). In about one fourth of the SHGs the interest is being waived in both the States

5.5. RELATIONSHIP WITH FEDERATIONS

5.5.1 SHGs federated to any organization:

(i) To know the relationship between SHGs and federations, the study team collected the information from the sample SHGs. The sample SHGs reported that 46% of the SHGs federated with other organizations- block level 23%, village level 18%, and district level 6%. Only 35% of the SHGs are nominated their members to the village level federations, but 90% of the SHGs got opportunities to share their ideas at the village Federation meetings. The data on relationship between federation and other village institutions is given in Table 5.20

(ii) In Bihar 86% (31% at village level, 46% sat Block level and 9 at district level) of SHGs are federated where as in Gujarat 94% are not federated. The federated SHGS of Gujarat are more or less equally distributed between the village level and District level and there is no unit federated at block level. 65% of SHGs have nominated their members to the Village level federation in Bihar were as only 5% of SHGs have done so in Gujarat

Table 5.20: Relationship with federation and other village institution (% of SHGs)

S.N o.	Questions	Opinion	Bihar	Gujarat	Total
1	SHG federated to organization	Yes	86	6	46
2		No	14	94	54
		Total	100	100	100
		Federation	Bihar	Gujarat	Total
1	SHGs federated directly with various level	Village	31	4	18
2		Block	46	0	23
3		District	9	3	6
4		Not applicable	14	94	54
		Total	100	100	100
		Opinion	Bihar	Gujarat	Total
1	Group nominated their members to the village federation	Yes	65	5	35
2		No	35	95	65
		Total	100	100	100
1	SHGs got opportunities to share their views in federation meetings	Yes	100	80	90
2		No	0	20	10
		Total	100	100	100

5.6 SHGs GROWING INTO MICRO ENTERPRISE

5.6.1 Basic requirements

In order to see the potential of the SHGs growing into micro enterprise, how far the SHGs have the basic requirements such as substantial savings to facilitate the growth, Revolving Fund facility, bank linkages for loan facility Etc.

5.6.2 Status of fund related facilities for growing into micro enterprise:

(i) Out of the sampled SHGs, 61% expressed that they have Substantial savings to facilitate growing into micro enterprise. Another 19% said that though they do not have savings as at present, but they could mobilize the savings, if needed. The rest were either not interested in such matters or could not mobilize the required savings. About 48% of the SHGS reported the availability of Revolving Fund facilities and another 46 said that they don't have the facility now, but they could get such facilities if needed. It is only 6% that were not interested in the issue or could not get such facility. A little more than half of the SHGs avail the bank linkage facilities for loans and another 43% of the SHGs though they do not have such linkage at present could get such linkages established if need be. It is only 1% of the SHGs who were either not interested or could not get such linkage.

(ii) Both in Bihar and Gujarat, majority of SHGs (40% in Bihar and 83% in Gujarat) have reported that they have substantial savings to facilitate their growth into Micro enterprise. One fourth of SHGs in Bihar and one sixth of SHGs in Gujarat have said that they do not have substantial savings and they could mobilize such savings. Strangely in Bihar 38% of SHGs are not interested at all or could not mobilize funds, whereas there had been only one such case in Gujarat. In Bihar 89% of SHGs have said that they either have or can have revolving funds for growing into micro enterprise and the corresponding percentage for Gujarat is 99%. All most all the SHGs in both the states have expressed that either they have the bank linkages or they could get the bank linkages.

Table 5.21 Distribution of SHGs as per status of financial facilities for growing into micro enterprise.

Parameter	Sr. No.	Opinion	Bihar	Gujarat	Total
1. Substantial saving of SHG	1	Yes	40	83	61.3
	2	No but could mobilize	23	16	19.4
	3	Not interested	38	1	19.4
	Total		100	100	100
2. Revolving fund facility	1	Yes	73	24	48
	2	No but could mobilize	16	75	46
	3	Not interested	11	1	6
	Total		100	100	100
3. Bank linkage for loan facilities	1	Yes	55	58	56
	2	No but could mobilize	44	43	43
	3	Not interested	1	0	1
	Total		100	100	100

5.6.3 Time taken to establish bank linkages:

(i) It has been enquired as to how long it had taken or will take to get a bank linkage and loans from bank. The replies from the SHGs have been consolidated and presented in Table 5.22. It has been seen that 53% of the SHGs could get the bank linkages in a period of 1-3 months. The situation was more or less same in both the states.

Table 5.22: The distribution of SHGs as per time taken for bank linkages.

Sr. No.	Duration	Bihar		Gujarat		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Less than 1 Month	4	5	0	0	4	3
2	1-3 Months	42	53	42	53	84	53
3	3-5 Months	0	0	2	3	2	1
4	More than 5 months	34	43	36	45	70	44
Total		80	100	80	100	160	100

5.6.4 Status of other facilities for growing into micro enterprise.

(i) An attempt is made to know the magnitude of the linkage of various facilities other than finance, like linkages for raw material supply, market, infrastructure, and possession of technology etc. The information obtained in this regard from the SHGs have been analyzed and the results are presented in Table 5.23

(ii) Of the total sample SHGs, about only 19% had linkages for raw materials supply for any enterprise and another 36% of them did not have such facility at present, but could establish such facilities, if needed. However, 43% were either not interested in such facilities or could not establish such facilities. Similarly, 16% of SHGs only had any technology for any enterprise and another 35 percent though did not have any technology could procure some technology, if needed and 49% were either not interested or could not get any techniques. Again, only 19% have any market linkage at present and another 47 could establish market linkages, if needed and 44% are either not interested or could not establish such linkage. Anyhow, one fourth of the enterprises have infrastructure and another 32% could

get the infrastructure. This shows that the possession of these facilities is positively correlated and it further indicates nearly half of the SHGs are either not interested in growth into micro enterprise or could not grow into micro enterprise.

(iii) There were only one fourth of the SHGs in Bihar and one sixth of the SHGs in Gujarat that have said that they have linkages with raw material suppliers. In both the states, less than one fourth of the SHGs have reported that they have linkages with raw material suppliers. However, another one fourth of SHGs in Bihar and half of the SHGs in Gujarat have said that they can establish links with raw material suppliers, if need be. The rest are either not interested or could not establish such linkages.

Table 5.23: Percentage distribution of SHGs as per possession of various non-financial facilities for growing into micro enterprise.

Non-financial facilities	Status of possession	Bihar	Gujarat	Total
1, Linkages for raw material supply for enterprise	1 Yes	24	15	19
	2 No but could establish	23	51	36
	3 Not interested	54	34	43
	Total	100	100	100
2. New technology for the enterprise	1 Yes	16	15	16
	2 No but could establish	29	41	35
	3 Not interested	55	44	49
	Total	100	100	100
3. Necessary infrastructure for the enterprise	1 Yes	19	29	24
	2 No but could establish	25	36	31
	3 Not interested	56	35	46
	Total	100	100	100
4. Availd market linkage	1 Yes	21	16	19
	2 No but could establish	25	49	37
	3 Not interested	54	35	44
	Total	100	100	100

(iv) It is only about one sixth of the SHGs both in Bihar and in Gujarat that have some knowledge about technology. About half of the enterprises in both the cases are either not interested or could not get any technology.

(v) About one fifth of the enterprises in Bihar have the infrastructure to facilitate the growth into micro enterprise, whereas Gujarat has 29% of such SHGs. In Bihar 56% of the SHGs and in Gujarat 35% of SHGs do not have the infrastructure.

(vi) One fifth of SHGs in Bihar and one sixth in Gujarat have said that they have market linkages. The SHGs not interested or could not establish such linkages accounted for 54% and 35% in Bihar and Gujarat respectively.

5.7 SOCIAL INITIATIVE AND IMPACTS OF SHGs

5.7.1 Social initiative

AS said much earlier, the SHGs are not only to financially empower the members and promote their livelihood but also to enhance their quality of life by intervention in various social initiatives. Hence it has been probed to see how far the SHGs have involved themselves in initiating any social activity and what are the initiatives taken by them. Further probing has also been made into the impact of the initiatives or the actions of SHGs on the community and on the empowerment of the members. Some of the possible fields for impacts covered are ability to save regularly, women's access to credit, health and nutrition status of the families of members, becoming financially sound, economic and social empowerment of women, capacity to make quality decision, participation in social control activities, improving girls education, confidence of members, leadership qualities, interaction with outsider, environment management, members empowerment through government, and corporate schemes / programmes etc. as a result of group activity and changes in traditional roles of women.

5.7.2. Extent of Social Initiatives by SHGs

To start with the probe on social initiatives by SHGs, first it has been attempted to assess the extent of such initiatives by ascertaining as to how many of the SHGs have initiated any social activity at all or not through a simple question to them as to whether they have initiated any such action or not. It is discouraging to note that only 9% of the SHGs have reported that they have taken the steps for social initiatives. Major initiatives taken by reported SHGs were PDS (1%), Job under MNREGA (3%), anganwadi and school/education (1% each) and others initiatives (6%) respectively.

5.7.3. General Impact of SHGs on community

(i) Whether there had been any impact or not on various social aspects in the community has been ascertained by asking the SHGs simple questions requiring answers 'yes' or 'no'. The replies received from the SHGs in this regard have been analyzed and the results are presented in a tabular form in Table 5.24.

Table 5.24: Impact of SHGs amongst members

Sr. No	Impacts	Opinion	Bihar		Gujarat		Total	
			F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Ability to save regularly	Improved	69	86.3	78	97.5	147	91.9
		Not improved	11	13.8	2	2.5	13	8.1
		Total	80	100	80	100	160	100
2.	Women's access to credit	Improved	70	87.5	74	92.5	144	90.0
		Not improved	10	12.5	6	7.5	16	10.0
		Total	80	100	80	100	160	100
3.	Improvement of Health & Nutrition	Improved	61	76.3	64	80.0	125	78.1
		Not improved	19	23.8	16	20.0	35	21.9
		Total	80	100	80	100	160	100
4.	Financially sound	Yes	52	65.0	75	93.8	127	79.4
		No	28	35.0	5	6.3	33	20.6
		Total	80	100	80	100	160	100
5.	Economic & social empowerment of women	Assisted	64	80.0	70	87.5	134	83.8
		Not assisted	16	20.0	10	12.5	26	16.3
		Total	80	100	80	100	160	100
6.	Capacity to make quality decision	Helped	64	80.0	77	96.3	141	88.1
		Not helped	16	20.0	3	3.8	19	11.9
		Total	80	100	80	100	160	100
7.	Participation in social control activities	Helped	64	80.0	58	72.5	122	76.3
		Not helped	16	20.0	22	27.5	38	23.8
		Total	80	100	80	100	160	100
8.	Improving girls'	Helped	71	88.8	58	72.5	129	80.6

	education	Not helped	9	11.3	22	27.5	31	19.4
		Total	80	100	80	100	160	100
9.	Increase confidence of members	Increased	64	80.0	77	96.3	141	88.1
		Not increased	16	20.0	3	3.8	19	11.9
		Total	80	100	80	100	160	100
10.	Induced leadership quality	Induced	60	75.0	74	92.5	134	83.8
		Not induced	20	25.0	6	7.5	26	16.3
		Total	80	100	80	100	160	100
11.	Interaction with outsiders	Yes	54	67.5	65	81.3	119	74.4
		No	26	32.5	15	18.8	41	25.6
		Total	80	100	80	100	160	100
12.	Better environment management	Helped	52	65.0	57	71.3	109	68.1
		Not helped	28	35.0	23	28.8	51	31.9
		Total	80	100	80	100	160	100
Members empowerment by sharing information on								
13.	income generation schemes of Government	Yes	42	52.5	7	8.8	49	30.6
		No	38	47.5	73	91.3	111	69.4
		Total	80	100	80	100	160	100
14.	Social Security Schemes	Yes	34	42.5	6	7.5	40	25.0
		No	46	57.5	74	92.5	120	75.0
		Total	80	100	80	100	160	100
15.	Activities undertaken by SHGs	Yes	38	47.5	11	13.8	49	30.6
		No	42	52.5	69	86.3	111	69.4
		Total	80	100	80	100	160	100
16.	Any other matters.	Yes	28	35.0	8	10.0	36	22.5
		No	52	65.0	72	90.0	124	77.5
		Total	80	100	80	100	160	100
Uses the benefits of infrastructure/facilities by SHGs members								
17.	PDS	Yes	30	37.5	7	8.8	37	23.1
		No	50	62.5	73	91.3	123	76.9
		Total	80	100	80	100	160	100
18	School &	Yes	30	37.5	8	10.0	38	23.8

.	Anganwadi	No	50	62.5	72	90.0	122	76.3
		Total	80	100	80	100	160	100
19	PHC/CHC/Govt. Hospital	Yes	24	30.0	7	8.8	31	19.4
		No	56	70.0	73	91.3	129	80.6
		Total	80	100	80	100	160	100
20	Community well/Hand pump	Yes	17	21.3	7	8.8	24	15.0
		No	63	78.8	73	91.3	136	85.0
		Total	80	100	80	100	160	100
21	Development of the village by SHGs	Yes	26	32.5	4	5.0	30	18.8
		No	54	67.5	76	95.0	130	81.3
		Total	80	100	80	100	160	100

(ii) The impact of SHGs is visible on the social issues such as ability to save regularly, women's access to credit, health and nutrition status of the families of members, becoming financially sound, economic and social empowerment of women, capacity to make quality decision, participation in social control activities, improving girls education, confidence of members, leadership qualities, interaction with outsider, environment management, as three fourth or more of the SHGs have affirmed a positive impact of SHG on these issues. However, in the case of matters related to Empowerment of member by sharing of information on many issues, nearly three fourth of the SHGs have answered in negative about the impact of SHGs. The case regarding use of benefits / infrastructures by SHG members is still worse, as 76 to 85% of SHGs have said that there is no impact of SHGs on these issues. The item wise discussion follows.

(iii) In all the cases of the impact on social issues except the case of participation in social control activities and helping in improving girl's education, Gujarat has fared well as compared to Bihar. However, in the two issues mentioned here Bihar has done better though the difference between them is not substantial. But, in matters related to impact on empowerment of members by sharing information related to various issues, Bihar has done far better than Gujarat as 35 to 52% of SHGS in Bihar have said that there had been a positive impact whereas only 8 to 11% in Gujarat have said so. In the case of impact on the benefits of infrastructure/ facilities too Bihar has fared far better than Gujarat. In case of Bihar 35 to 52% of the SHGs have said there is a positive impact, where as in case of Gujarat only 8 to 11% have said so.

a) Ability to save regularly: Almost all SHGs (92%) reported that there is an impact on the habit of saving regularly because of SHGs. The corresponding figures for Bihar and Gujarat are 86% and 98% respectively. Gujarat is marginally better than Bihar.

b) Women's access to credit: It is seen that 90% of the SHGs have affirmed the positive impact of SHGs on women's access to credit. The corresponding figures for Bihar and Gujarat are 88% and 93% respectively. Gujarat is marginally better than Bihar.

c) Health & Nutrition of member's family: The data in Table 5.24 shows that about 78.1% have reported positive impact on the health and nutrition of members' families. The corresponding figures for Bihar and Gujarat are 76% and 80% respectively. Gujarat is marginally better than Bihar.

d) Financial Soundness: It is seen that 79% of SHGs have said that the SHGs have become financially sound due to livelihood activities. The corresponding figures for Bihar and Gujarat are 65% and 94% respectively. Gujarat has done about one and half times better than Bihar.

e) Economic & social empowerment: The information collected reveals that 83.8% of SHGs have said that SHGs had assisted in economic and social empowerment of women. The corresponding figures for Bihar and Gujarat are 80% and 88 % respectively. Gujarat is marginally better than Bihar.

f) Capacity to make quality decision: The data collected shows that 88% of the SHGs told that SHGs have helped in creation of capacity to make quality decisions. The corresponding figures for Bihar and Gujarat are 64% and 94% respectively. Gujarat has done about one and half times better than Bihar.

g) Participation in social control activities: It has been seen that 76% of the SHGs have told that SHGs have helped to ensure participation in social control activities. The corresponding figures for Bihar and Gujarat are 80% and 73% respectively. Bihar is marginally better than Gujarat.

h) Girls' Education: The information from the field has indicated that 81% of the SHGs have said that SHG formation has helped in improving girls' education. The corresponding figures for Bihar and Gujarat are 89% and 73% respectively. Bihar has done considerably better than Gujarat.

i) Confidence of member: It has been seen that 88% of the SHGs have told that SHGs have helped in increasing the confidence of the members. The corresponding figures for Bihar and Gujarat are 80% and 96% respectively. Gujarat has done considerably better than Bihar

j) Leadership qualities: It has been seen that 84% of the SHGs have told that SHGs have helped in inducing leadership qualities in its members. The corresponding figures for Bihar and Gujarat are 75% and 92% respectively. Gujarat has done considerably better than Bihar

k) Interaction with outsiders: It has been seen that 74% of the SHGs have told that SHGs have helped to pave way for more interaction with outsiders. The corresponding figures for Bihar and Gujarat are 68% and 81% respectively. Gujarat has done considerably better than Bihar

l) Environment Management: It has been seen that 68% of the SHGs have told that SHGs have helped in better environment management. The corresponding figures for Bihar and Gujarat are 65% and 71% respectively. Gujarat has done marginally better than Bihar

m) Sharing information on income generating schemes of Government: It has been seen that 31% of the SHGs have told that SHGs have shared the information on income generating schemes of Government. The corresponding figures for Bihar and Gujarat are 52% and 8% respectively. Bihar is nearly nine times better than Gujarat.

n) Sharing information on Social Security schemes: It has been seen that 25% of the SHGs have told that SHGs have shared the information on Social Security schemes. The corresponding figures for Bihar and Gujarat are 43% and 8% respectively. Bihar has done about five times better than Gujarat.

o) Sharing information on activities undertaken by SHGs: It has been seen that 31% of the SHGs have shared the information on activities undertaken by them with its members. The corresponding figures for Bihar and Gujarat are 48% and 14% respectively. Bihar has done more than three times better than Gujarat.

p) Sharing information on other issues”

(i) Use of PDS: It has been seen that 23% of the SHGs only have told that its members can use the PDS facility with ease. The corresponding figures for Bihar and Gujarat are 35% and 10% respectively. Bihar has done about four times better than Gujarat.

- (ii) **Participation in Social control activities:** It has been seen that 23% of the SHGs have told that SHGs have helped to ensure participation in social control activities. The corresponding figures for Bihar and Gujarat are 38% and 9% respectively. Bihar has done more than four times better than Gujarat.
- (ii) **Use of School & Anganwadi:** It has been seen that 24% of the SHGs have told that their members could use the facilities of schools and Anganwadi with ease. The corresponding figures for Bihar and Gujarat are 38% and 10% respectively. Bihar has done nearly four times better than Gujarat.
- (iv) **Use of Government Hospital:** It has been seen that 19% of the SHGs have told that their members could use the facilities in Government Hospitals with ease. The corresponding figures for Bihar and Gujarat are 30% and 9% respectively. Bihar has done more than three times better than Gujarat.
- (v) **Use of well or hand pump:** It has been seen that 19% of the SHGs have told that their members could use the facilities of well or hand pump with ease. The corresponding figures for Bihar and Gujarat are 21% and 9% respectively. Bihar has done more than two times better than Gujarat.
- q) **Development of the village:** It has been seen that 19% of the SHGs have told that they have helped in the development of the village. The corresponding figures for Bihar and Gujarat are 33% and 5% respectively. Bihar has done more than six times better than Gujarat.

Chapter 6 ANALYSIS OF THE MEMBERS' DETAILS

6.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

6.1.1 The strata of rural families, handled through Self-Help Groups, are capital scarce, labour surplus, and, by and large, bereft of proper knowledge as well as management skill. At the same time, it also remains a fact that barring certain location limitations, rural areas do throw ample opportunities for installation of micro enterprises by making use of untapped manpower resources, available raw materials of various forms, and existing market channels.

6.1.2 Given the financial support, together with appropriate knowledge and skill input, the poor people, in general, have the propensity to make better use of labour and capital. Thus, installation of income-generation activities and micro enterprises in the rural areas, in a way could grow and helps promote first-generation micro entrepreneurs with resource mobilization on their own through their SHGs giving them better and sustainable livelihood opportunities.

6.1.3 It had been thought of contacting the members of the SHGs and collecting information from them on various aspects of SHG and livelihood activities in an attempt to understand the whole issues related with SHGs and livelihood activities.

6.2 DEMOGRAPHIC PARTICULARS OF THE SHG MEMBERS CONTACTED

6.2.1 Demographic particulars

To have a proper understanding of any data collected from a set of people, the demographic particular may help and as such in any survey the demographic particulars of the informants are collected. We have also attempted to collect gender, age, religion, social group, marital status, Educational status, Occupation, Economic status and household monthly income as part of demographic particulars.

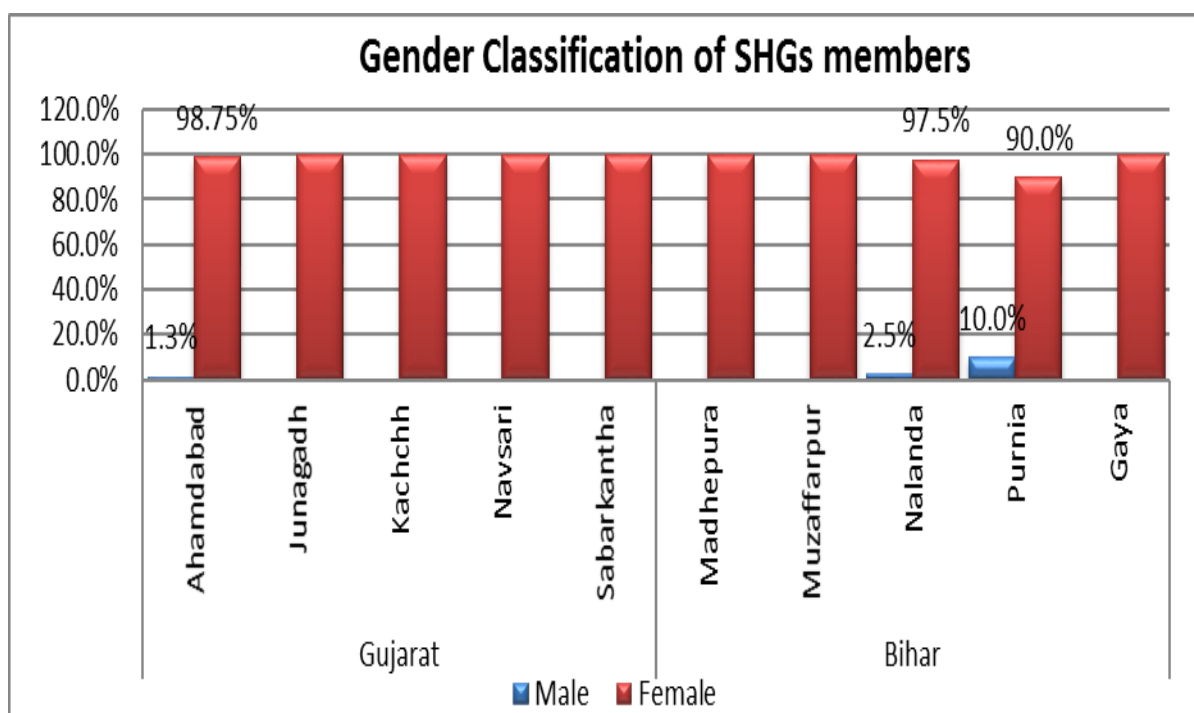
6.2.2 Gender

- (i) The information about the gender of the SHG members has been ascertained from each of them and the same has been consolidated and presented in a graphical form in Chart 6.1
- (ii) It may be seen 99 per cent of the sampled SHG beneficiaries are women and male constituted only 1%.

(iii) In Bihar, we could find 2.5% of males, whereas as in Gujarat only 0.26% of males were found. Thus, in both the states almost the entire beneficiary population is comprised of females.

(iv) In Bihar, the males were found only in Purnia and Nalanda districts, their composition with in the respondents of the concerned districts being 10% and 1% respectively. In Gujarat, the male respondents were found only in Ahmedabad, their composition within the district being 1.3%.

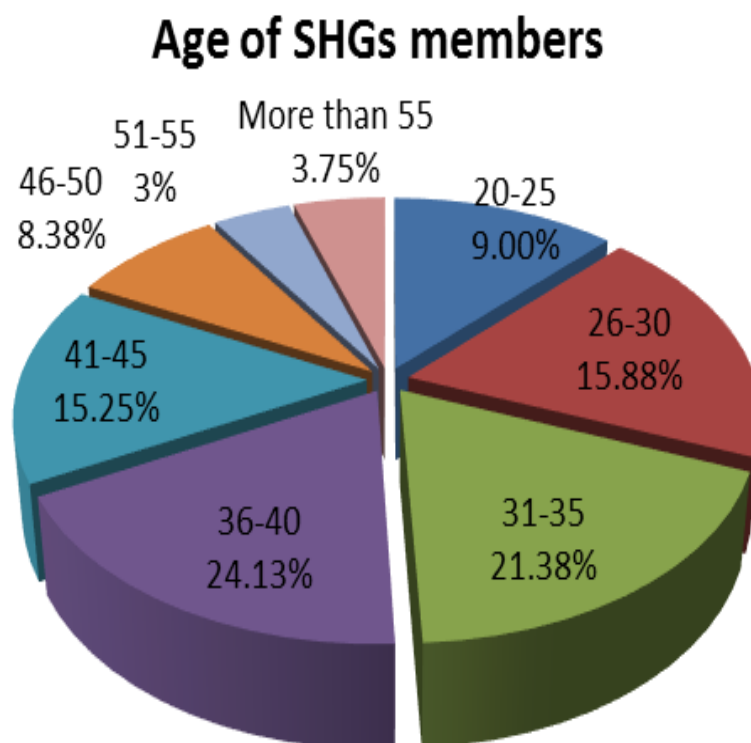
Chart 6.1 Gender distribution of the SHG members contacted



6.2.3. Age

(i) The age of each respondent has been ascertained in completed years and the information obtained has been analyzed by forming convenient age groups. The distribution of SHG members contacted in the different age groups can be seen in Chart 6.2

Chart 6.2 Distribution of SHG members contacted as per age group



(ii) More than two third (68%) of the members contacted belong to the age group 20-40. The age of majority of the respondents falls under the category of less than 40 years. This shows that the SHGS are comprised of adult population capable of taking up livelihood opportunities.

(iii) The age group wise distribution of the members in each of the districts is shown in Table 6.1. .

(iv) It may be seen that the population in the age group of 20 – 40 is 67% in Bihar and 72% in Gujarat. Members of the SHGS in Gujarat are comparative younger than those in Bihar. The percentage of old persons are much less in Kutch and Navsari in Gujarat and in Madhepura and Muzaffarpur in Bihar.

Table 6.1: Age-wise percentage Distribution of SHG Members

	Age Group(yrs.)	Ahmedabad	Junagadh	Kutch	Navsari	Sabarkantha	Gujarat
Gujarat	20-25	6	0	5	7	5	23
		7.50%	0.00%	6.25%	8.75%	6.25%	5.75%
	26-30	10	7	11	17	7	52
		12.50%	8.75%	13.75%	21.25%	8.75%	13.00%
	31-35	12	29	17	30	10	98
		15.00%	36.25%	21.25%	37.50%	12.50%	24.50%
	36-40	20	22	35	17	27	121
		25.00%	27.50%	43.75%	21.25%	33.75%	30.25%
	41-45	11	13	8	12	17	61
		13.75%	16.25%	10.00%	15.00%	21.25%	15.25%
	46-50	13	8	3	3	7	34
		16.25%	10.00%	3.75%	3.75%	8.75%	8.50%
	51-55	2	0	1	0	4	7
		2.50%	0.00%	1.25%	0.00%	5.00%	1.75%
	Above 55	6	1	0	0	3	10
		7.50%	1.25%	0.00%	0.00%	3.75%	2.50%
	Total	80	80	80	80	80	400
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

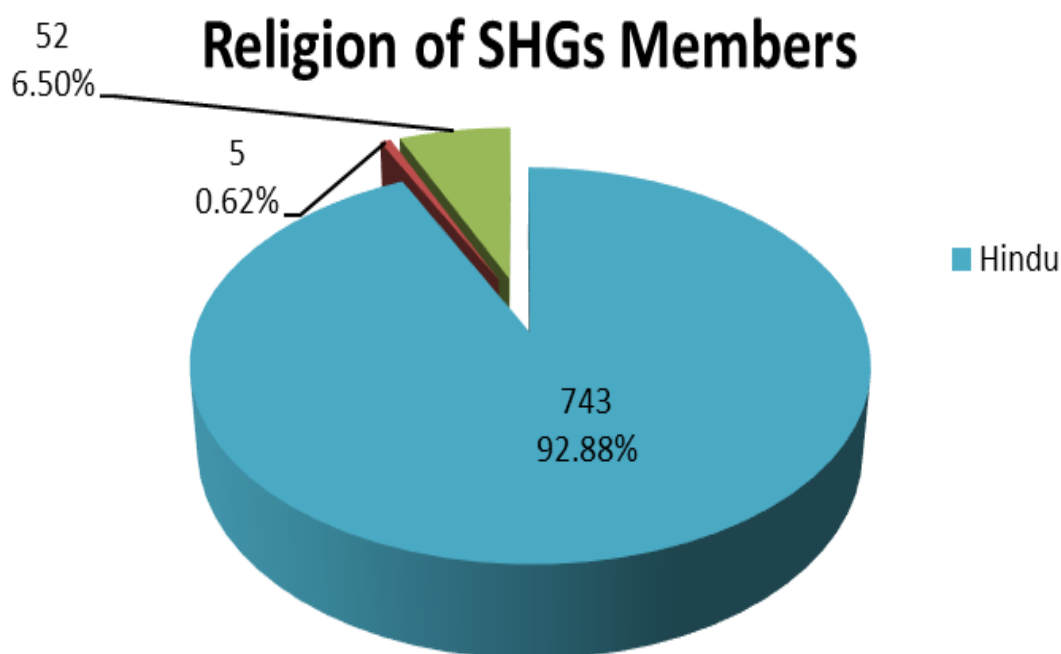
	Age Group (Yrs)	Gaya	Madhepura	Muzaffarpur	Nalanda	Purnia	Bihar
Bihar	20-25	12	12	9	6	10	49
		15.00%	15.00%	11.25%	7.50%	12.50%	12.25%
	26-30	15	23	13	13	11	75
		18.75%	28.75%	16.25%	16.25%	13.75%	18.75%
	31-35	18	11	13	16	15	73
		22.50%	13.75%	16.25%	20.00%	18.75%	18.25%
	36-40	10	13	16	20	13	72
		12.50%	16.25%	20.00%	25.00%	16.25%	18.00%
	41-45	12	11	15	9	14	61
		15.00%	13.75%	18.75%	11.25%	17.50%	15.25%
	46-50	2	5	11	8	7	33
		2.50%	6.25%	13.75%	10.00%	8.75%	8.25%
	51-55	4	1	1	5	6	17
		5.00%	1.25%	1.25%	6.25%	7.50%	4.25%
	Above 55	7	4	2	3	4	20
		8.75%	5.00%	2.50%	3.75%	5.00%	5.00%
	Total	80	80	80	80	80	400
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

6.2.4. Religion

(i) The religion of the Informants has been ascertained. For the purpose, only Hindu Muslim and Christians have been specifically identified and the rest are grouped under others. The whole data received under this head have been analyzed and a consolidated picture is shown in Chart 6.3.

(ii) It could be seen that 93 percent of the beneficiaries were Hindus, 6% Muslims and 1% are Christians.

Chart 6.3 Religion wise distribution of SHG members



Both the districts have more than 90% of beneficiaries belonging to Hindu Religion. However, in Muzaffarpur and Purnia in Bihar, the Muslims were found to the extent of 10% and 18% respectively. In Gujarat, more than 5% and up to 10% Muslims were found in Kutch, Ahmedabad and Sabarkantha. The details are given in Table 6.2

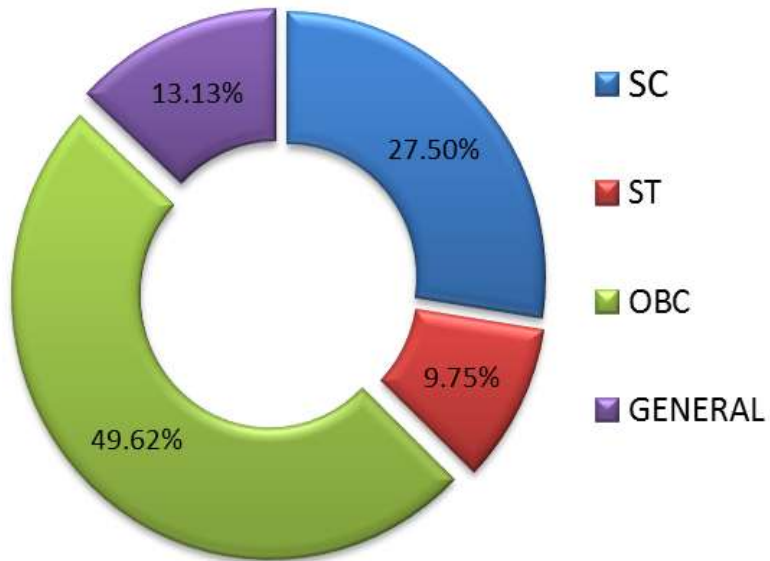
Table 6.2: Religion-wise Percentage Distribution of SHG Members

State	Religion	Gaya	Madhepura	Muzaffarpur	Nalanda	Purnia	Total
Bihar	Hindu	79	79	71	73	64	366
		98.75%	98.75%	88.75%	91.25%	80.00%	91.50%
	Christian	0	0	1	0	1	2
		0.00%	0.00%	1.25%	0.00%	1.25%	0.50%
	Muslim	1	1	8	7	15	32
		1.30%	1.30%	10.00%	8.80%	18.70%	8.00%
	Total	80	80	80	80	80	400
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
- Gujarat	Religion	Kutch	Ahmadabad	Junagadh	Navsari	Sabarkantha	Total
	Hindu	74	74	80	79	70	377
		92.50%	92.50%	100.00%	98.75%	87.50%	94.25%
	Christian	0	1	0	0	2	3
		0.00%	1.25%	0.00%	0.00%	2.50%	0.75%
	Muslim	6	5	0	1	8	20
		7.50%	6.25%	0.00%	1.25%	10.00%	5.00%
	Total	80	80	80	80	80	400
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

6.2.5. Social Group

(i) Social Group is an important social factor in our society, which has a lot of socio-economic and political implications. Hence, Social group wise distribution of SHG members was considered important. For this, well-recognized socio economic groups like Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, other backward castes, general category have been considered. The social group of each of the members contacted was ascertained and the social group wise distribution of all members contacted has been worked out and the result is presented in the Chart 6.4

Chart 6.4 Social group wise distribution of SHG members contacted



(ii) It is seen that 50 per cent members belonged to Other Back ward Castes (OBCs) and about 27 per cent to Schedule caste group. Members belonging to general category were found to be only 13 per cent and the ST members were found to be only about 10 per cent.

(iii) In both the states, OBCs were predominant. But in Bihar the OBCs were about twice as those in Gujarat. A little more than one fourth of the beneficiaries were SC person in both the states. Bihar practically had no ST, whereas about one fifth of them in Gujarat belonged STs. There was not much difference in the percentage of general candidates between the two States.

(iv) In Gujarat, there were no STs in Ahmedabad and Kutch, whereas there were 69% STs in Navsari where there were no general candidates at all. In Kutch and Sabarkantha 40 to 50% were SC people. In Bihar, there were STs only in Purnia that too only a meagre 3 percent. OBCs were predominant in all the districts

(v) The details can be found in Table 6.3

Table 6.3: Social group -wise Percentage Distribution of SHG Members

– Gujarat

Social group	Ahmadabad	Navsari	Junagadh	Kutch	Sabarkantha	Total
SC	26	2	17	32	40	117
	32.50%	2.50%	21.25%	40.00%	50.00%	29.25%
ST	0	55	2	0	19	76
	0.00%	68.75%	2.50%	0.00%	23.75%	19.00%
OBC	40	23	40	19	20	142
	50.00%	28.75%	50.00%	23.75%	25.00%	35.50%
GENERAL	14	0	21	29	1	65
	17.50%	0.00%	26.25%	36.25%	1.25%	16.25%
Total	80	80	80	80	80	400
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

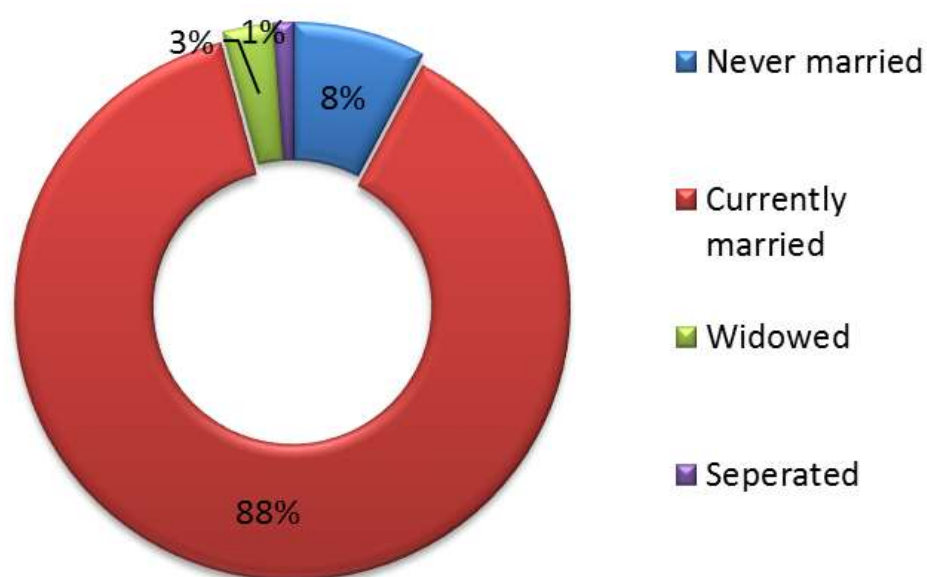
- Bihar

Social group	Madhepura	Muzaffarpur	Nalanda	Purnia	Gaya	Total
SC	11	21	20	8	43	103
	13.75%	26.25%	25.00%	10.00%	53.75%	25.75%
ST	0	0	0	2	0	2
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.50%	0.00%	0.50%
OBC	43	58	55	63	36	255
	53.75%	72.50%	68.75%	78.75%	45.00%	63.75%
GENERAL	26	1	5	7	1	40
	32.50%	1.25%	6.25%	8.75%	1.25%	10.00%
Total	80	80	80	80	80	400
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

6.2.6. Marital status

(i) The marital status of SHG members was also ascertained during the interview and the same was compiled and the result is presented in the Chart 6.5.

Chart 6.5 Distribution of SHG members contacted as per their marital status



(ii) So far as the marital status is concerned, the respondents were categorized as currently married, never married, widowed or separated. A great majority (88%) of the respondents in the case of SHG members were found to be currently married. 8% of the member contacted were married. Though these numbers are not very large, yet they are likely to create the problem of discontinuance of their membership. When they get married and leave the village to stay with their husbands, they will most probably discontinue their membership and to that extent the SHGs would be disturbed. Widows and separated constituted just 4%. State wise Marital Status of SHG Members with distribution among districts is given in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of SHG members contacted as per their Marital status

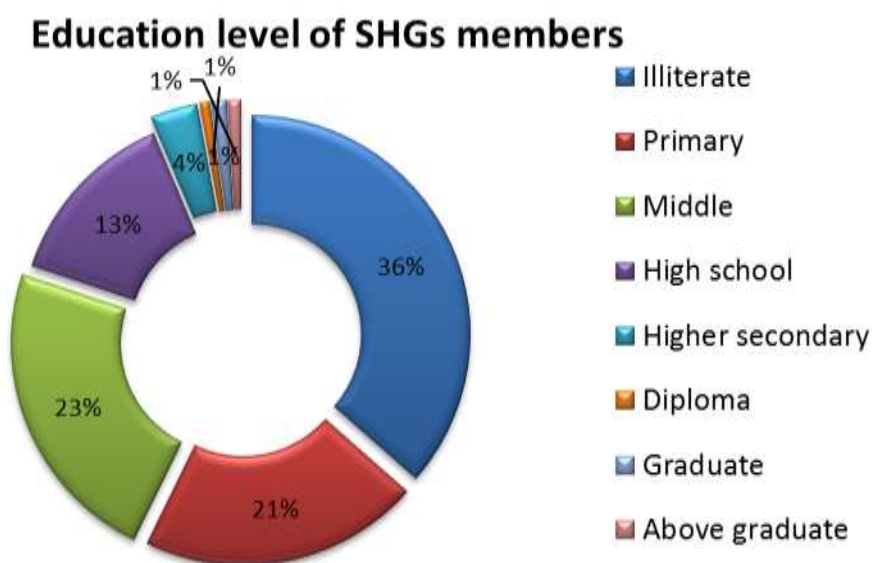
	Marital status	Ahmadabad	Navsari	Junagadh	Kutch	Sabarkantha	Total
		5	0	0	2	2	9
Gujarat	Never married	6.25%	0.00%	0.00%	2.50%	2.50%	2.25%
		73	78	78	74	77	380
	Currently married	91.25%	97.50%	97.50%	92.50%	96.25%	95.00%
		2	2	2	4	1	11
	Widowed	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	5.00%	1.25%	2.75%
		80	80	80	80	80	400
	Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bihar	Marital status	Madhepura	Muzaffarpur	Nalanda	Purnia	Gaya	Total
	Never married	1	2	2	1	47	53
		1.25%	2.50%	2.50%	1.25%	58.75%	13.25%
	Currently married	78	77	72	66	32	325
		97.50%	96.25%	90.00%	82.50%	40.00%	81.25%
	Widowed	1	1	6	4	1	13
		1.25%	1.25%	7.50%	5.00%	1.25%	3.25%
	Separated	0	0	0	9	0	9
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.25%	0.00%	2.25%
	Total	80	80	80	80	80	400
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

(iii) Never married persons were more than 10% in Bihar. There were no never married persons at all at Navsari and Junagadh. There were separated persons only in Purnia to the extent of 11%.

6.2.7. Education

(i) The level of education or formal schooling of SHG members is an important characteristic for the functioning of the group. Education will impact maintenance of records, starting of development schemes, linkage with banks, etc. Hence, data regarding formal education level of SHG members were collected which have been reported in Chart 6.6

Chart 6.6 Distribution of SHG members as per their education



(ii) As reported in figure above, majority of the members (36%) were found to be un-educated or illiterate in the SHGs. About 64 per cent members were capable of reading and writing. About 23 per cent members in SHGs were found to have passed the middle school and the percentage of persons with primary was 21. It has been seen that 13 percent members have passed the High school and 4 per cent were Higher Secondary examination passed. The members with higher level i.e. Graduates, post graduates and Diploma holders etc. were found to be only less than 4%.

(iii) State wise and district wise distribution of SHG members as per their education has been worked out and presented in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of SHG members as per their Education

	Education level	Ahmadabad	Navsari	Junagadh	Kutch	Sabarkantha	Total
Gujarat	Illiterate	31	2	10	16	19	78
		38.75%	2.50%	12.50%	20.00%	23.75%	19.80%
	Primary	26	12	18	8	24	88
		32.50%	15.00%	22.50%	10.00%	30.00%	22.00%
	Middle	7	46	31	44	10	138
		8.75%	57.50%	38.75%	55.00%	12.50%	34.00%
	High school	10	18	18	11	15	72
		12.50%	22.50%	22.50%	13.75%	18.75%	18.20%
	Higher secondary	3	0	2	1	7	13
		3.75%	0.00%	2.50%	1.25%	8.75%	3.20%
	Diploma	1	1	0	0	0	2
		1.25%	1.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.40%
	Graduate	2	1	1	0	2	6
		2.50%	1.25%	1.25%	0.00%	2.50%	1.60%
	Above graduate	0	0	0	0	3	3
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.75%	0.80%
	Total	80	80	80	80	80	400
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bihar	Education level	Madhepura	Muzaffarpur	Nalanda	Purnia	Gaya	Total
	Illiterate	44	34	42	38	53	211
		55%	42%	52%	47%	66%	52.75%
	Primary	15	33	14	8	8	78
		17%	41%	18%	10%	10%	19.50%
	Middle	6	10	13	10	8	47
		8%	13%	16%	13%	10%	11.75%
	High school	2	3	8	13	10	36
		3%	4%	10%	16%	13%	9.00%
	Higher secondary	7	0	2	7	0	16
		9%	0%	3%	9%	0%	4.00%
	Diploma	3	0	0	1	0	4
		4%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1.00%
	Graduate	1	0	1	0	1	3
		1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0.75%
	Above graduate	2	0	0	3	0	5
		3%	0%	0%	4%	0%	1.25%
	Total	80	80	80	80	80	400
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

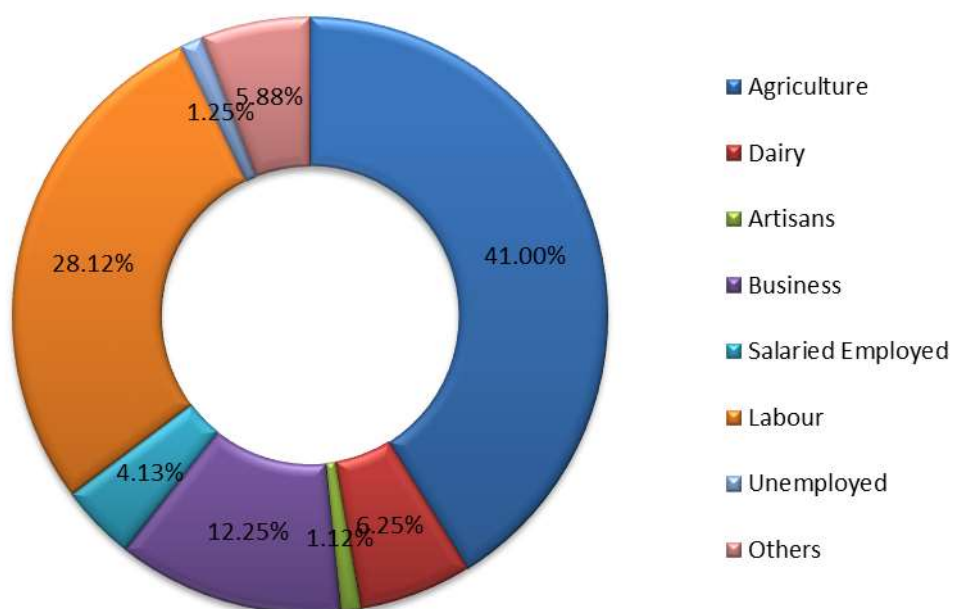
(iv) In Bihar, more than half of the SHG beneficiaries were illiterates whereas the corresponding figure for Gujarat is only about 20%. The percentage of primary passed is more or less the same in the two states. The percentage of middle passed in Gujarat (34%) is nearly triple that in Bihar (12%). In the case of high school passed percentage in Gujarat (18%) is double that in Bihar (9%). In the other groups, there is not much difference between the two states.

(v) Sabarkantha in Gujarat and Madhepura and Purnia in Bihar have 5% or more of SHG members with higher qualification.

6.2.8. Occupation

(i) Rural people are engaged in various occupations for earning their livelihood. Information about the occupation of the SHG members under study was collected. They were found to come from eight different occupations, as reported in the Chart 6.7

Chart 6.7 Distribution of SHG members as per their occupation:



(ii) The largest number of SHG members are engaged in Agriculture, unskilled labour and small business or trade e.g. shops. The next categories in greater numbers are those of agri-allied

communities engaged in milk production and trading by maintaining a few herds of cattle or buffalos. There are only a few skilled labourers like village artisans, mechanics and also those having their caste occupations like barbers, carpenters, etc., who joined the SHGs. It is clear that poverty prevails in almost every occupation in the rural areas, but its magnitude is quite high in occupations like unskilled labourers, small and marginal farmers and housewives who are engaged in wage less activities in the homes.

(iii) Nearly 41 percent were engaged in Agriculture, and 28 percent were labourers. 13 percent were business persons. Each of the occupations such as dairy, artisans, salaried employment, and engaged in other activities as well as unemployed were found to be less than 10 percent.

(iv) The state wise and district wise occupation wise percentage distribution of SHG members contacted has been worked out and present in Table 6.6

Table 6.6: Occupation-wise Percentage Distribution of SHG Members

- Gujarat

Occupation	Ahmadabad	Navsari	Junagadh	Kutch	Sabarkantha	Total
Agriculture	29	10	44	22	48	153
	36.25%	12.50%	55.00%	27.50%	60.00%	38.25%
Dairy	3	12	7	3	12	37
	3.75%	15.00%	8.75%	3.75%	15.00%	9.25%
Artisans	5	1	0	0	0	6
	6.25%	1.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.50%
Business	16	3	5	5	3	32
	20.00%	3.75%	6.25%	6.25%	3.75%	8.00%
Salaried	5	4	7	9	1	26
	6.25%	5.00%	8.75%	11.25%	1.25%	6.50%
labour	10	41	15	37	5	108
	12.50%	51.25%	18.75%	46.25%	6.25%	27.00%
Unemployed	3	0	0	0	0	3
	3.75%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.75%
Others	9	9	2	4	11	35
	11.25%	11.25%	2.50%	5.00%	13.75%	8.75%
Total	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	400.00
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Bihar						
Occupation	Madhepura	Muzaffarpur	Nalanda	Purnia	Gaya	Total
Agriculture	15	56	42	35	27	175
	18.75%	70.00%	52.50%	43.75%	33.75%	43.75%
Dairy	0	2	1	0	10	13
	0.00%	2.50%	1.25%	0.00%	12.50%	3.25%
Artisans	0	0	0	3	0	3
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.75%	0.00%	0.75%
Business	12	2	9	17	26	66
	15.00%	2.50%	11.25%	21.25%	32.50%	16.50%
salaryed	5	0	0	1	1	7
	6.25%	0.00%	0.00%	1.25%	1.25%	1.75%
labour	42	19	23	18	15	117
	52.50%	23.75%	28.75%	22.50%	18.75%	29.25%
Unemployed	4	0	0	3	0	7
	5.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.75%	0.00%	1.75%
Others	2	1	5	3	1	12
	2.50%	1.25%	6.25%	3.75%	1.25%	3.00%
Total	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	400
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	5

(v) The percentage of members engaged in Agriculture was more or less same in both the states. So also in the case of labourers. Percentage of business persons (17%) in Bihar is more or less double that in Gujarat (8%). Salaried and those engaged in Dairy were comparatively more in Gujrat as compared to Bihar.

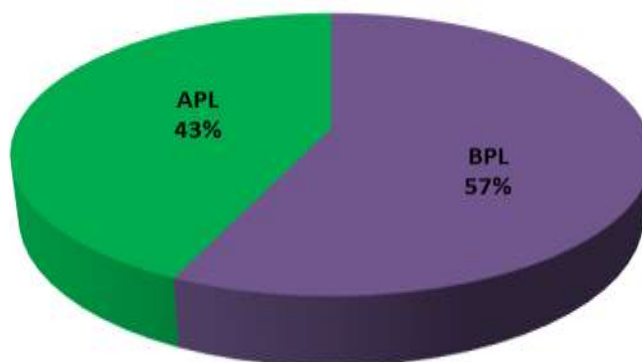
(vi) There were no SHG members found unemployed in Gujarat except in Ahmedabad. In Bihar, too unemployed SHG members were found only in Madhepura and Purnia. In Madhepura and Purnia there was no person engaged in dairy activities. In Nalanda there was no person engaged in salaried job.

6.2.9. Economic status

(i) It has been ascertained from each of the SHG member whether she/he belonged to BPL household or not and the replied received in this respect have been consolidated and presented in the Chart 6.8

Chart 6.8 Distribution of SHG members as per their economic status

Economic Staunts of SHGs members



(ii) The data in figure above shows that of the total 800 members, majority of them (57%) belonged to BPL households and the rest (43%) belonged to APL households (43%).

(iii) The district wise distribution of SHG members in the two states can be seen in the graph in Chart 6.9 and the state wise position in Chart 6.9a.

(iv) The percentage of BPL in Gujarat (67%) is nearly one and half time of that in Bihar (47%).

(v) Maximum (91%) number of APL were found in Junagadh in Gujarat and in Muzaffarpur (83%) in Bihar. More number of BPL was found in Bihar.

(vi) We could not checkup the BPL cards in the field in all the cases

Chart 6.9 Percentage distribution of SHG members as per their economic Status

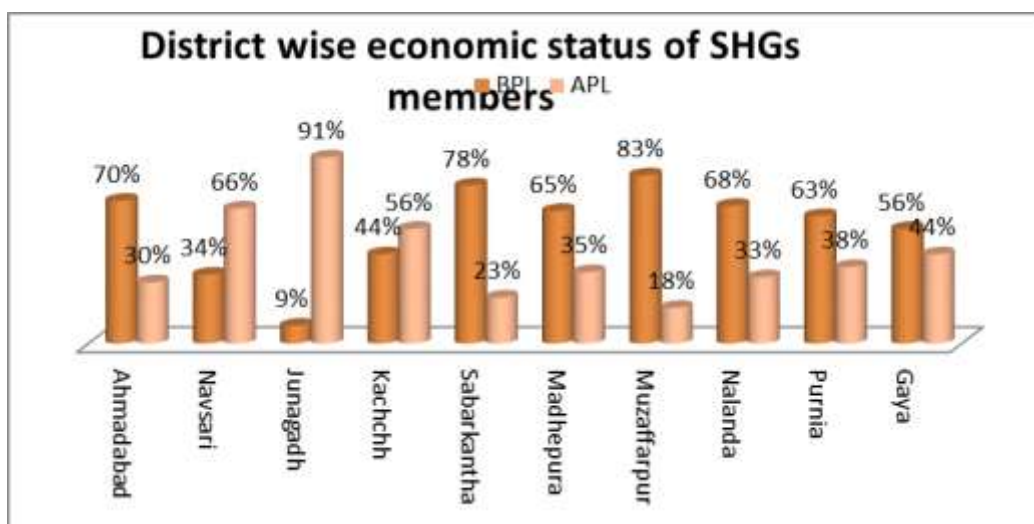
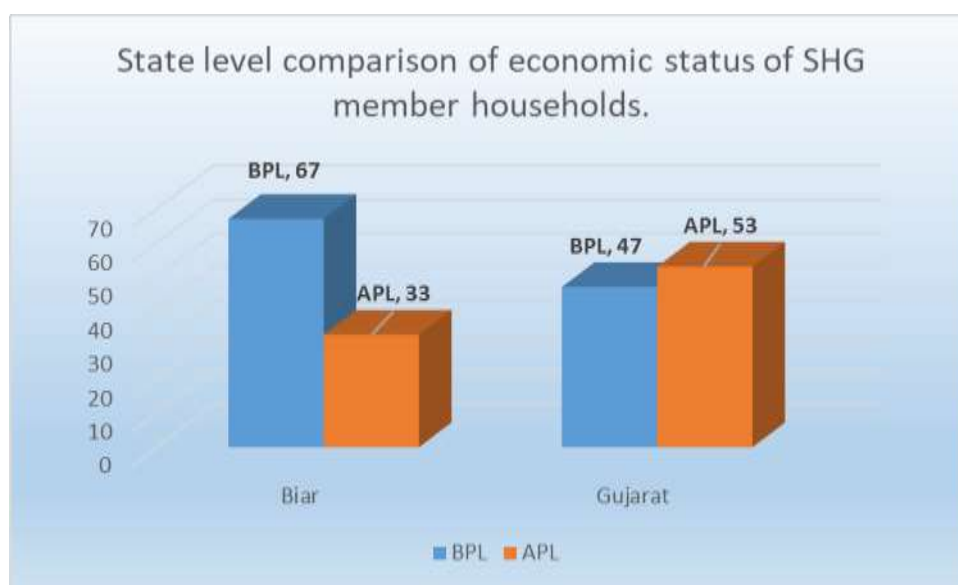


Chart 6.9a Percentage distribution of SHG members' households as per their economic Status in the two states

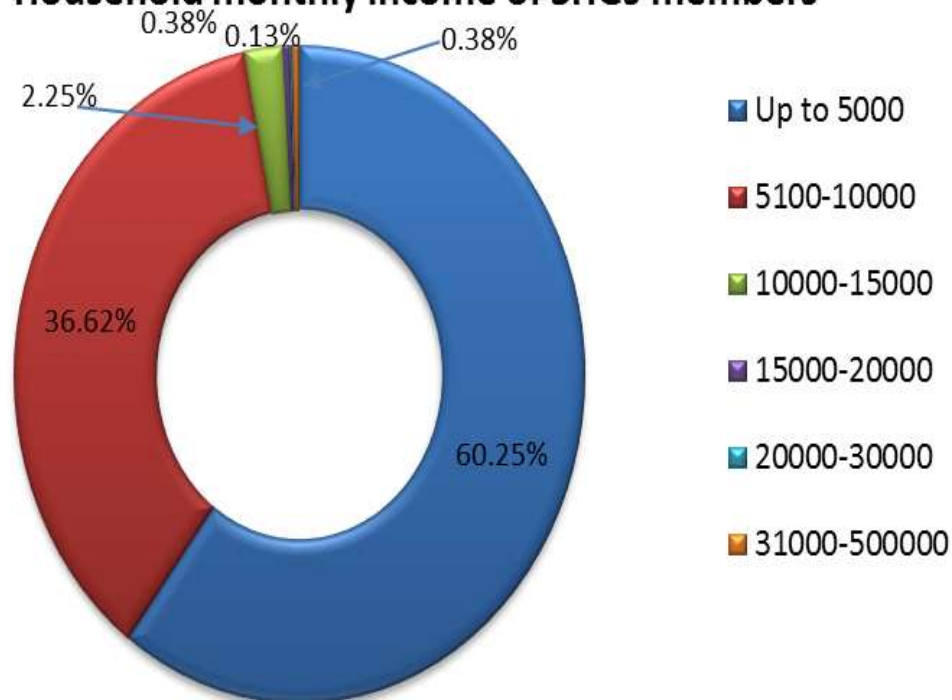


6.2.10. Household income

(i) As a part of collection of information on household characteristics the household monthly income of the members of the SHG were collected and the same have been consolidated and present in the Chart 6.10

Chart 6.10 Percentage Distribution of SHG members as per their household monthly income

Household monthly income of SHGs members



ii) About 60 per cent members were found to have household monthly income up to ₹ 5000/- in which group the BPL households will lie. We could not check u their status through verification of BPL cards. It was found that 37 percent of the SHG members were found to be having monthly household income of ₹ 5100-10000/- . They may not conform to the BPL criterion. 3.5 per cent members were found to be having monthly household income more than 10 thousand.

(iii) State wise and district wise Household monthly income of SHG Members have been worked out and given in Table 6.7.

Table 6.7: Percentage distribution of SHG members as per their Household monthly income

	HH monthly income (₹)	Ahmadabad	Navsari	Junagadh	Kutch	Sabarkantha	Total
Gujarat	Up to 5000	51	74	70	80	61	336
		63.75%	92.50%	87.50%	100.00%	76.25%	84.00%
	5100-10000	22	6	10	0	14	52
		27.50%	7.50%	12.50%	0.00%	17.50%	13.00%
	10000-15000	6	0	0	0	4	10
		7.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.00%	2.50%
	15000-20000	1	0	0	0	0	1
		1.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%
	20000-30000	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Bihar	More than 30000	0	0	0	0	1	1
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.25%	0.25%
	Total	80	80	80	80	80	400
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	5
		Madhepura	Muzaffarpur	Nalanda	Purnia	Gaya	Total
	Up to 5000	34	16	37	40	19	146
		42.50%	20.00%	46.25%	50.00%	23.75%	36.50%
	5100-10000	46	60	42	34	59	241
		42.50%	42.50%	42.50%	42.50%	42.50%	60.25%
	10000-15000	0	4	1	3	0	8
		0.00%	5.00%	1.25%	3.75%	0.00%	2.00%
	15000-20000	0	0	0	2	0	2
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.50%	0.00%	0.50%
	20000-30000	0	0	0	0	1	1
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.25%	0.25%
	More than 30000	0	0	0	1	1	2
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.25%	1.25%	0.50%
	Total	80	80	80	80	80	400
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

iv) The poorer people with less than ₹5000 per month household income were much more in Gujarat (84%) as compared to Bihar (37%). More than 60% of Bihar members were having a monthly household income of ₹ 5100 to 10000 whereas the corresponding figure for Gujarat is only 13 percent. The percentages of SHG members in other categories are not significant

(v) 100 percent of SHG members on Kutch and nearly 90 % in Navsari and Junagadh are having only meagre income of up to ₹. 5000 per month. BPL households may form a part of this group. But the entire group cannot be BPL. Further we cannot strictly correlate the BPL status ascertained earlier and the household income ascertained here due to various reasons including the reasons lying behind the issue of BPL card and the fact that we have not put a cut of point of income which exactly equal to the household income limit for BPL households. Three fourth of the beneficiaries in Muzaffarpur as well as Gaya in Bihar are having an income of ₹. 5001 to 10000 per month.

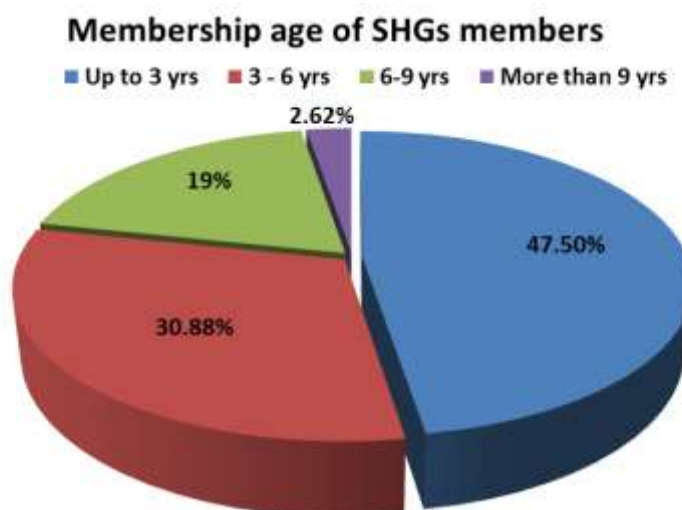
6.3 ASSOCIATION WITH SHGs

6.3.1 Years spent with SHG

(i) The information as to how long the members have been associated with the respective SHGs was obtained from every one and it has been consolidated and presented in the Chart 6.11

(ii) The association of sampled SHG members with the respective SHGs vary from less than one year to 15 years with an average age of 7.9 years.

Chart 6.11 Percentage distribution of SHG members as per their length of association with their respective SHGs.



(iii) The data in Figure shows that large percentage (47%) of members have their association with the SHGs maximum up to three years. These are the freshers. 31 percent of the members have spent 3 to 6

years with their SHGs and 19 percent of the members have spent 6 to 9 years. It is only about 3 percent of the members who have spent more than 9 years with their SHGs

(iv) The state wise and district wise distribution of members according to the length of their association with their respective SHGs have been worked out and the results are presented in Table 6.8

(v) But, majority of the SHGs in Navsari district of Gujarat are up to 3-year-old with 81%, where as in Bihar, up to 3-year-old SHGs are numerically less in Muzaffarpur with 56%. It shows that the SHG movement in Gujarat has started earlier than in Bihar.

(vi) The effect of the association with the SHGs have been dealt with in section 6.5 which includes factors concerning economic status.

Table 6.8 Percentage distribution of SHG members as per their association with their SHGs

	Yrs associated with SHG	Ahmadabad	Navsari	Junagadh	Kutch	Sabarkantha	Total
Gujarat	Up to 3 yrs.	38	65	20	37	50	210
		47.50%	81.25%	25.00%	46.25%	62.50%	52.50%
	3 - 6 yrs.	32	10	12	21	5	80
		40.00%	12.50%	15.00%	26.25%	6.25%	20.00%
	6-9 yrs.	5	5	48	17	15	90
		6.25%	6.25%	60.00%	21.25%	18.75%	22.50%
	More than 9 yrs.	5	0	0	5	10	20
		6.25%	0.00%	0.00%	6.25%	12.50%	5.00%
Bihar	Total	80	80	80	80	80	400
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
		Madhepura	Muzaffarpur	Nalanda	Purnia	Gaya	Total
	Up to 3 yrs.	38	45	39	42	6	170
		47.50%	56.25%	48.75%	52.50%	7.50%	42.50%
	3 - 6 yrs.	42	30	27	18	50	167
		52.50%	37.50%	33.75%	22.50%	62.50%	41.75%
	6-9 yrs.	0	5	14	19	24	62
		0.00%	6.25%	17.50%	23.75%	30.00%	15.50%
Bihar	More than 9 yrs.	0	0	0	1	0	1
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.25%	0.00%	0.25%
	Total	80	80	80	80	80	400
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

(vi) More than 50% the members in Gujarat are associated for the least period of up to 3 years where as the corresponding figure for Bihar is only 43%. The number of persons who have spent 3 – 6 years amount to only 20 percent in Gujarat, whereas the same is 42 percent in Bihar. There are more persons (28%) with longer association of more than 6 years in Gujarat as compared to Bihar (16%).

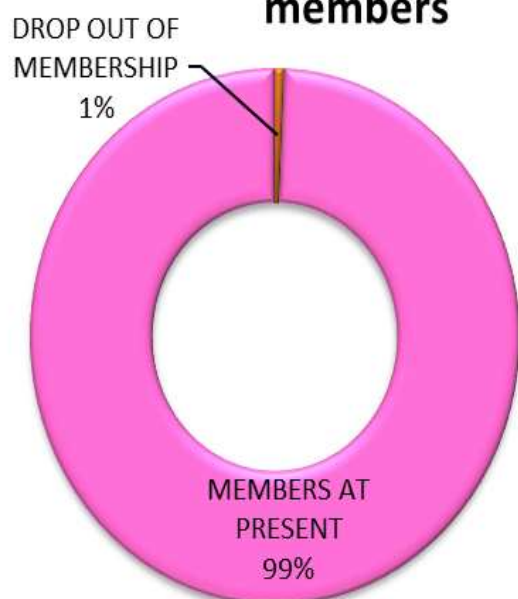
(vii) In Navsari of Gujarat more than 80% belong to the youngest group of up to 3-year-old members. In Gaya of Bihar there are only 8% belonging to this group.

6.3.2. Drop Outs

(i) It was ascertained from the persons contacted whether any of them has left any SHG at any time earlier. The information obtained in this regard indicated that it is only 1% of the members who have done so. The same is represented pictorially in Chart 6.12

Chart 6.12. Percentage distribution of members who have at any time left any SHG earlier.

Drop out/ Membership withdrawal of SHGs members



(ii) There is no significant difference between the two states in the percentage of members who had at any time earlier (0.5 % in Gujarat and 0.6 % in Bihar) left any SHG. Such cases were found at Kutch in Gujarat and Purnea, Muzaffarpur and Nalanda in Bihar only.

6.3.3. Reason for dropout

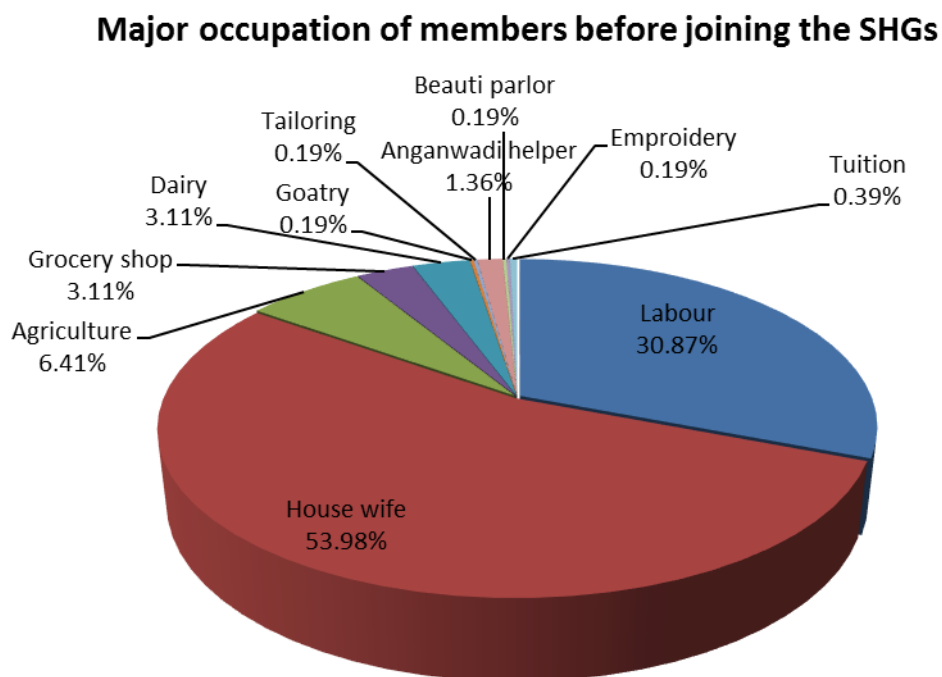
During personal interview and focus group discussions, the reasons for dropping or withdrawal of membership have been ascertained. Migration is the most important reason for members' drop-out. The other reasons are:

- ❖ Social causes such as marriage and husband not being interested
- ❖ Demographic reasons such as old-age/death and ill-health
- ❖ Group norms like attending meetings regularly, multiple membership
- ❖ Economic reasons like small loan size, no credit linkage from banks and misuse of funds by the leaders and various other reasons.

6.3.4. Activities before joining SHG

(i) The activities pursued by the members before their joining the SHG were ascertained and the information collected have been consolidated. The final picture is shown in Chart 6.13

Chart 6.13 Distribution of members as per their activity before joining the SHG.

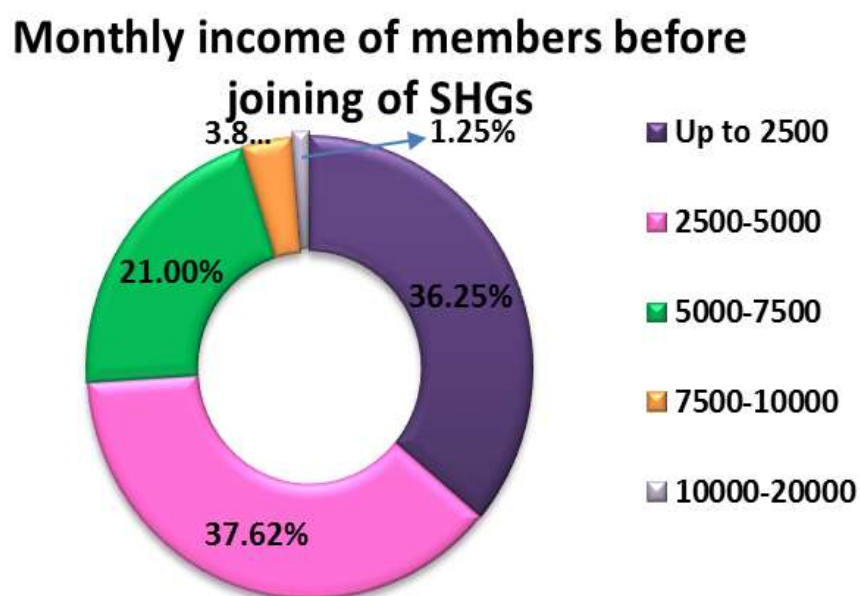


(ii) Majority of the SHG members were engaged as housewife and agriculture labour before joining the SHGs. Of the total 800 SHG members, 54% are engaged as house wife and 31% as labourers. 6% were engaged in agricultural activities. However, 10% are engaged in petty works which includes seasonal business, Tuition, basket making, masonry, private or government job. Also, a small percentage of households depend on dairy and livestock rearing (3.5%), service / caste occupations (1.5%) and petty business (5%).

6.3.5. Monthly income before joining SHGs

(i) The average monthly income of the members before joining the SHGs was ₹ 4850 in Bihar and only ₹ 2650 in Gujarat. The details of members' income per month are given in Chart 6.14

Chart 6.14 Percentage distribution of SHG members as per their monthly income before joining SHG



(ii) It was seen that 38 per cent of the members' monthly incomes were up to ₹ 2500 to 5000. About 36 per cent were receiving monthly income only up to ₹ 2500/- and 21 percent were receiving an amount

of ₹. 5000-7500/-. The members who were receiving a monthly income of more than ₹. 7500 constituted only 6% of the members of SHGs.

(iii) State wise and district wise percentage distribution of SHG members as per their monthly income before joining SHGs has been worked out and the results are presented in Table 6.9.

Table 6.9: Percentage distribution of Monthly income of Members before joining the SHGs- State wise and district wise.

Bihar						
Monthly income (₹)	Gaya	Madhepura	Muzaffarpur	Nalanda	Purnia	Total
Up to 2500	10	6	3	11	19	49
	12.50%	7.50%	3.75%	13.75%	23.75%	12.25%
2500-5000	35	54	12	28	48	177
	43.75%	67.50%	15.00%	35.00%	60.00%	44.25%
5000-7500	32	17	62	30	10	151
	40.00%	21.25%	77.50%	37.50%	12.50%	37.75%
7500-10000	3	3	1	8	3	18
	3.75%	3.75%	1.25%	10.00%	3.75%	4.50%
10000-20000	0	0	2	3	0	5
	0.00%	0.00%	2.50%	3.75%	0.00%	1.25%
	80	80	80	80	80	400
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
- Gujarat						
Monthly income (INR)	Ahmadabad	Sabarkant ha	Navsari	Junagadh	Kutch	Total
	23	35	75	32	76	241
Up to 2500	28.75%	43.75%	93.75%	40.00%	95.00%	60.25%
	38	33	5	44	4	124
2500-5000	47.50%	41.25%	6.25%	55.00%	5.00%	31.00%
	9	5	0	3	0	17
5000-7500	11.25%	6.25%	0.00%	3.75%	0.00%	4.25%
	7	5	0	1	0	13
7500-10000	8.75%	6.25%	0.00%	1.25%	0.00%	3.25%
	3	2	0	0	0	5
10000-20000	3.75%	2.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.25%
	80	80	80	80	80	400
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

(iv) People with least income were much more (60%) in Gujrat as compared to Bihar (12%). Percentage of persons with income ₹. 5000 and above was much less (8%) in Gujarat as compared to Bihar (43%)

(v) Considerable percentage of persons with higher income were noticed in Ahmedabad and Sabarkantha in Gujarat and Nalanda of Bihar

6.3.6. Purpose of joining the SHGs

(i) During discussions, the members have reported the motives behind forming into SHGs as - to avail credit, to promote savings for their future needs and to acquire knowledge of the happenings around them. An attempt to quantify the result as per reasons is made below

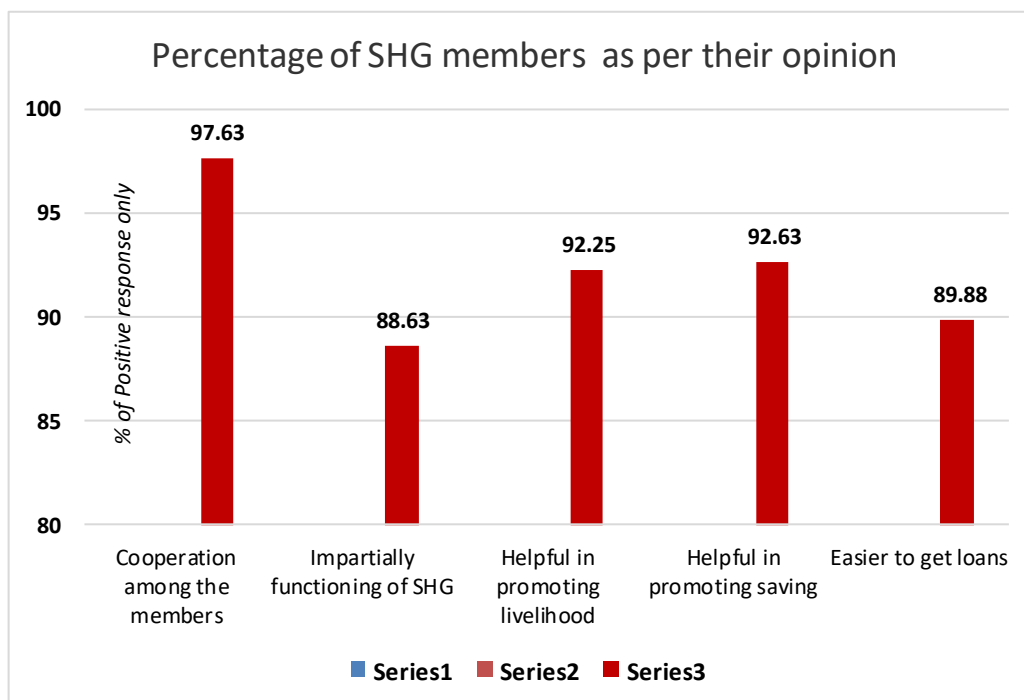
- Credit- Majority (86%) of the members reported that they formed into groups mainly to access credit, to avail credit at lower interest rate. 80% of the member have joined SHG to avail loans of easy repayment norms, 37% have joined with various reasons such as getting loans, small and long term, on monthly installments, 52% for availing credit to improve their existing IGA or to take up new activity and 35% to avail subsidized loans.
- Savings- About 69% of the members reported their motto to form into small groups as - to promote savings for their future needs, which includes children's education, health expenses of household members, life-cycle ceremonies, fairs & festivals etc.
- Acquire Knowledge - About 29% of the members formed into groups to acquire knowledge about the government programmes and other issues happening around them

6.4. OPINION OF MEMBERS ON SHGs

6.4.1 Opinion of members particularly, on Cooperation amongst the members, impartially functioning of SHGs, SHGs' help in promoting their livelihood and their saving and access to credit from internal and external sources of funds.

6.4.2 Opinions expressed by the members have been consolidated and the results are presented in the Chart 6.15'

Chart 6.15 Percentage distribution of SHG members as per their opinion on SHG



6.4.3 Almost all (nearly 90% and above) the members have expressed that there is cooperation among the members, SHGs are helpful for promoting their livelihood and saving and it is easier to get loans. Comparatively the least number of people (84.63%) have expressed that SHG is impartially functioning, is helpful in promoting livelihood. The maximum number of people (97.63%) have expressed that there is cooperation among members.

6.4.4 The statistics in regard to the above at state and district level are presented in Table 6.10

Table 6.10: Percentage distribution of SHG members as per their Opinion on SHGs

Gujarat

Opinion	Gujarat					Total
	Ahmedabad	Junagadh	Kutch	Navsari	Sabarkantha	
Cooperation among the members	80	80	79	80	80	399
	100.00%	100.00%	98.75%	100.00%	100.00%	99.75%
Impartially functioning of SHG	21	80	80	80	80	341
	26.25%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	85.25%
Helpful in promoting livelihood	77	80	80	79	80	396
	96.25%	100.00%	100.00%	98.75%	100%	99.00%
Helpful in promoting saving	79	80	78	80	80	397
	98.75%	100.00%	97.50%	100.00%	100.00%	99.25%
Easier to get loans	74	80	79	80	80	393
	92.50%	100.00%	98.75%	100.00%	100.00%	98.25%

– Bihar

Opinion	Bihar					Total
	Madhepura	Muzaffarpur	Nalanda	Purnia	Gaya	
Cooperation among the members	78	78	77	72	77	382
	97.50%	97.50%	96.25%	90.00%	96.25%	95.50%
Impartially functioning of SHG	78	72	80	69	69	368
	97.50%	90.00%	100.00%	86.25%	86.25%	92.00%
Helpful in promoting livelihood	74	63	68	65	72	342
	92.50%	78.75%	85.00%	81.25%	90.00%	85.50%
Helpful in promoting saving	55	67	78	66	78	344
	68.75%	83.75%	97.50%	82.50%	97.50%	86.00%
Easier to get loans	78	58	55	60	75	326
	98%	73%	68.75%	75.00%	93.75%	81.50%

The level of satisfied beneficiaries on all the issues was 85% to 100% in the case of Gujarat whereas the same was 86 to 96% in the case of Bihar. At the district level the satisfaction on different parameters ranged from 73% to 100% in the case of Bihar and 74% to 100% in the case of Gujarat except in the district of Ahmedabad where 26% only have expressed that SHG is functioning impartially.

Cooperation amongst members: All most all members (90% or more) in all the districts of both the states have expressed that there had been cooperation amongst the members.

Impartially functioning of SHG: Except in the case of Ahmedabad where only 26% expressed that the SHG is functioning impartially, all other districts in Gujarat have said that there is complete impartiality. However, in Bihar the satisfaction in this regard varied between 86% to 100% among different districts.

Helpful in promoting livelihood: The percentage of satisfied persons in different districts of Gujarat ranged from (96% to 100% whereas the same in Bihar was from 79% to 93%

Helped in savings: In Gujarat, the percentage of people expressing that the SHGs have helped in saving varied between 98% to 100% among the districts whereas the same ranged between 69% 98% in Bihar.

Easier to get loans: The percentage of persons who felt that it is easier to get loans from SHGs ranged from 93% to 100% in different districts of Gujarat, whereas the same in Bihar was 69% to 98%.

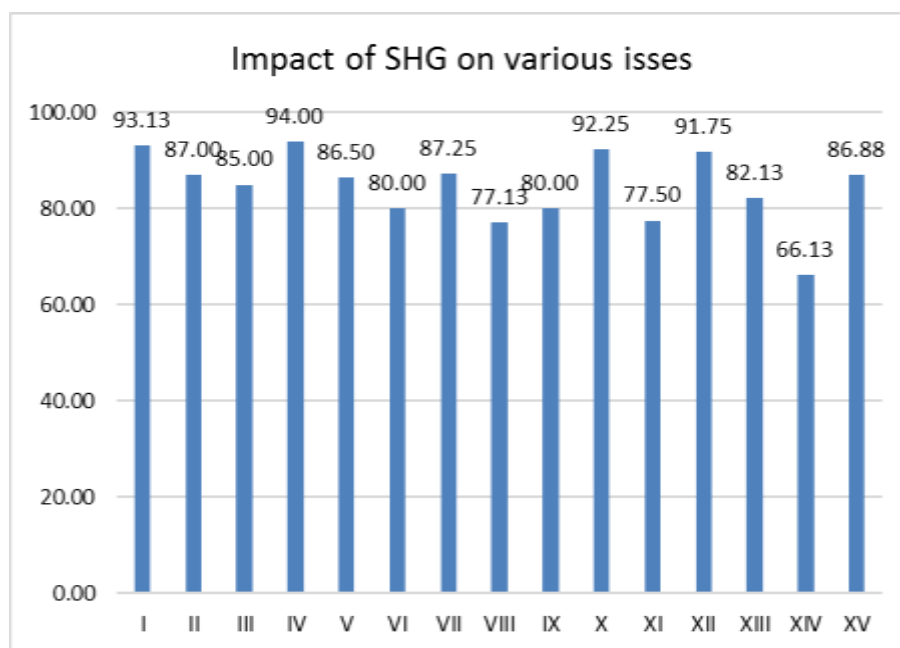
6.5 EFFECT OF SHGs

6.5.1 SHG is expected empower its members especially women, socially and economically by,

- providing easy access to credit and formal institutions and access to pro-poor programmes
- inducing habit of regular savings,
- improving health, educational and employment status of the member of the family, sanitation, awareness of the programmes and institutions, confidence of women,
- increasing the income and assets,
- reducing dependency on money lenders and violence in the household.

The members were asked to give their opinion on the effect of SHGS on these parameters and the replies given by them either in affirmative or in negative have been consolidated and presented in the Chart 6.16

Chart 6.16 Impact of SHGs on members, their family and the surroundings



i. Increase in opportunity to avail credit; II. Increase in household member's access to formal institutions
 III. Increase in access to pro-poor programme; IV. Changes in saving habit at HH level; V. Changes in health status of HH after membership; VI. Changes in education level of HH members after membership; VII. Changes in dependency on money lender; VIII. Changes in employment to HH members; ix Increase in awareness of programme & institutions; x Resulted in positive changes in the sanitation; xi Decreased family violence due to SHGs participation; xii Members feel more confident with SHGs experience; xiii Income has increase after membership; xiv Acquired fresh assets after membership; xv Socio-economic status improved after membership

6.5.2 The statistics in this regard at state level and district level has been presented in Table 6.11. The study team has collected the opinion of the SHG members on impact at member's level and applied two point scale for analysis (1. Positively changed, 2. No impact/change). The data in figure shows that majority of the SHG members reported increase in opportunity to avail credit (93%), Increase in household access to formal institutions (87%), increase in access to pro-poor program (89%), changes in saving habit of household (94%), Improvement in health status (87%), Changes in education level (80%), Changes in dependency on money lender (87%), Generation of employment (77%), Increases in awareness of program and institutions (80%), Positive changes in Sanitation (92%), Decrease of family violence (78%), Increase in confident level of members (92%), Increase of Income level (82%), Acquiring fresh or new assets (66%) and Improvement of socio-economic status (88%).

Table 6.11 Percentage Distribution of members of SHGs as per their opinion on various issues

Bihar

Particulars	Bihar					
	Madhepura	Muzaffarpur	Nalanda	Purnia	Gaya	Total
Increase in opportunity to avail credit	80	67	72	68	67	354
	100.00%	83.75%	90.00%	85.00%	83.75%	88.50%
Increase in household members access to formal institutions	78	78	74	67	64	361
	97.50%	97.50%	92.50%	83.75%	80.00%	90.25%
Increase in access to pro-poor programme	78	69	69	62	79	357
	97.50%	86.25%	86.25%	77.50%	98.75%	89.25%
Changes in saving habit at HH level	74	80	80	79	80	393
	92.50%	100.00%	100.00%	98.75%	100.00%	98.25%
Changes in health status of HH after membership	76	71	61	67	72	347
	95.00%	88.75%	76.25%	83.75%	90.00%	86.75%
Changes in education level of HH members after membership	78	71	69	63	75	356
	97.50%	88.75%	86.25%	78.75%	93.75%	89.00%
Changes in dependency on money lender	80	66	68	63	44	321
	100.00%	82.50%	85.00%	78.75%	55.00%	80.25%
Changes in employment to HH members	74	67	57	66	74	338
	92.50%	83.75%	71.25%	82.50%	92.50%	84.50%
Increased in awareness of programme & institutions	76	70	61	61	58	326
	95.00%	87.50%	76.25%	76.25%	72.50%	81.50%
Resulted in positive changes in the sanitation	80	67	58	60	45	310
	100.00%	83.75%	72.50%	75.00%	56.25%	77.50%
Decreased family violence due to SHGs participation	78	65	69	61	53	326
	97.50%	81.25%	86.25%	76.25%	66.25%	81.50%
Members feel more confident with SHGs experience	80	72	62	62	71	347
	100.00%	90.00%	77.50%	77.50%	88.75%	86.75%
Income has increase after membership	76	69	47	62	69	323
	95.00%	86.25%	58.75%	77.50%	86.25%	80.75%
Acquired fresh assets after membership	48	69	55	41	47	260
	60.00%	86.25%	68.75%	51.25%	58.75%	65.00%
Socio-economic status improved after membership	76	73	46	62	72	329
	95%	91.25%	57.50%	77.50%	90.00%	82.25%
- Gujarat						

Particulars	Gujarat					
	Ahma	Nav	Juna	Kutch	Sabar	Total
	dabad	sari	gadh		Kantha	
Increase in opportunity to avail credit	72	80	80	79	80	391
	90.00%	100.00%	100.00%	98.75%	100.00%	97.75%
Increase in household members access to formal institutions	65	80	80	80	30	335
	81.25%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	37.50%	83.75%
Increase in access to pro-poor programme	17	80	80	74	72	323
	21.25%	100.00%	100.00%	92.50%	90.00%	80.75%
Changes in saving habit at HH level	80	68	67	66	78	359
	100.00%	85.00%	83.75%	82.50%	97.50%	89.75%
Changes in health status of HH after membership	38	80	80	79	68	345
	47.50%	100.00%	100.00%	98.75%	85.00%	86.25%
Changes in education level of HH members after membership	32	80	80	79	13	284
	40.00%	100.00%	100.00%	98.75%	16.25%	71.00%
Changes in dependency on money lender	59	80	80	78	80	377
	73.75%	100.00%	100.00%	97.50%	100.00%	94.25%
Changes in employment to HH members	25	80	80	78	16	279
	31.25%	100.00%	100.00%	97.50%	20.00%	69.75%
Increased in awareness of programme & institutions	67	80	80	78	9	314
	83.75%	100.00%	100.00%	97.50%	11.25%	78.50%
Resulted in positive changes in the sanitation	52	80	80	79	57	348
	65.00%	100.00%	100.00%	98.75%	71.25%	87.00%
Decreased family violence due to SHGs participation	45	80	80	79	10	294
	56.25%	100.00%	100.00%	98.75%	12.50%	73.50%
Members feel more confident with SHGs experience	71	80	80	78	78	387
	88.75%	100.00%	100.00%	97.50%	97.50%	96.75%
Income has increased after membership	34	80	80	77	63	334
	42.50%	100.00%	100.00%	96.25%	78.75%	83.50%
Acquired fresh assets after membership	28	80	80	80	1	269
	35.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	1.25%	91.60%
Socio-economic status improved after membership	52	80	80	79	75	366
	65.00%	100.00%	100.00%	98.75%	93.75%	91.60%

6.5.3 In both the states vast majority of the members have felt that there had been positive impact on all the characteristics mentioned earlier. In Bihar, the percentage of persons expressing satisfaction over different issues ranged from 65% % to 91% whereas in Gujarat the same ranged from 70% to 98%. In both the states nearly 90% or more beneficiaries have said that SHGs had a positive impact on the habit of saving in the households. In both the states about two third of the beneficiaries have acquired fresh assets after joining the SHG. There does not seem to be much difference in the impact on various issues between the two states. However, in the case of access to credit, change in saving habit, reducing dependency on money lender, making women feel confident, acquiring fresh assets, improving social status Impact in Gujarat is marginally higher than that in Bihar. On the other hand, in the case of access to institutions and pro-poor programmes, health, education, employment and sanitation status, awareness, reduction in household violence the impact in Bihar is marginally better than that in Gujarat.

6.5.4 At the District level only 1% of the beneficiaries in Sabarkantha have acquired assets. In Ahmedabad too the concerned percentage is only 35%. In the case of access to pro-poor programme too Ahmedabad recorded a poor response of 21% percent only. Sabarkantha also recorded low responses in the case of impact on awareness of programmes and institutions (11%), impact on education (16%) and impact on access to institutions (38%) In Bihar there is no such low responses in any districts. In all other cases in all the districts majority of the beneficiaries have expressed that there were positive effects.

6.6 LOANS

6.6.1 One of the major purpose of forming SHGs is to make credit accessible to member with less formalities and lesser interest and in the process to wean them away from the clutches of money lenders. An attempt has been made to find out whether the member has taken any loan from SHG and if so the amount of loan taken, the interest being paid, the amount of loan outstanding, whether the beneficiary is making repayment regularly and whether there is any change in the habit of approaching the money lender for loans. The information obtained on these aspects have been analyzed and the results are presented in Table 6.12.

6.6.2 The data on beneficiaries who have availed loans is presented in Table 6.12

Table 6.12: Percentage of SHG Members who have availed loan from SHGs

– Gujarat

Particulars	Ahmadabad	Navsari	Junagadh	Kutch	Sabarkantha	Gujarat
No of person taken loan	28	21	33	17	69	168
% of person taken loan	35.00%	26.25%	41.25%	21.25%	86.25%	42%
-Bihar						
Row Labels	Madhepura	Muzaffarpur	Nalanda	Purnia	Gaya	Bihar
No of persons taking loan	70	59	68	74	76	347
% of persons taken loan from SHGs	87.50%	73.75%	85.00%	92.50%	95.00%	86.75%

6.6.3 It is seen in all 64.38% of SHG members contacted have availed loans from SHGs. The percentage of persons availing loan in Bihar (86.75%) is more than twice as that in Gujarat (42%).

6.6.4 In all the districts of Bihar more than three fourth of the people have availed the loans from SHGs. The highest percentage was in Gaya (95%) and the lowest was in Muzaffarpur (74%). The percentage of beneficiaries who have availed loans from SHGs in Gujarat was highest in Sabarkantha (86%) and lowest in Kutch (21%). None of the districts other than Sabarkantha has recorded more than 41% in this regard.

6.6.5 The details on the loans availed from SHGs in the last four years the interest rate and the amount outstanding are presented in Table 6.13.

6.6.6 The total loan of ₹. 1.12 Crore has been availed from SHGs by its members during last four years. About 43% (₹. 48.86 lakh) of the amount is still with the members as outstanding. In Gujarat there are outstandings even in the case of loan taken in 2014, whereas, in Bihar there are outstandings even against the loan taken prior to 2013.

6.6.7 Loan outstanding with the members in Bihar is considerably higher than that in Gujarat both in absolute terms of money and in terms of percentage of loan availed. In Gujarat, there is no outstanding against loan taken in 2013. In Navsari and Sabarkantha there is no outstanding against even loans of 2014

Table 6.13: Details of loan taken by member from SHGs in last four years and amount outstanding

- Gujarat

Particulars		Ahmadabad	Navsari	Junagadh	Kutch	Sabarkantha	Grand Total
2016	Loan Amount	417,000	177,000	230,000	10,000	688,500	1,522,500
	Amount outstanding	134,028	33,000	180,000	8,000	468,840	823,868
2015	Loan Amount	130,000	514,000	594,000	10,000	269,000	1,517,000
	Amount outstanding	15,000	34,000	322,000	4,000	67,700	442,700
2014	Loan Amount	43,000	90,000	80,000	10,000	36,000	259,000
	Amount outstanding	13,000	-	20,000	3,000	-	36,000
2013	Loan Amount	22,000	-	50,000	2,000	43,000	117,000
	outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Bihar

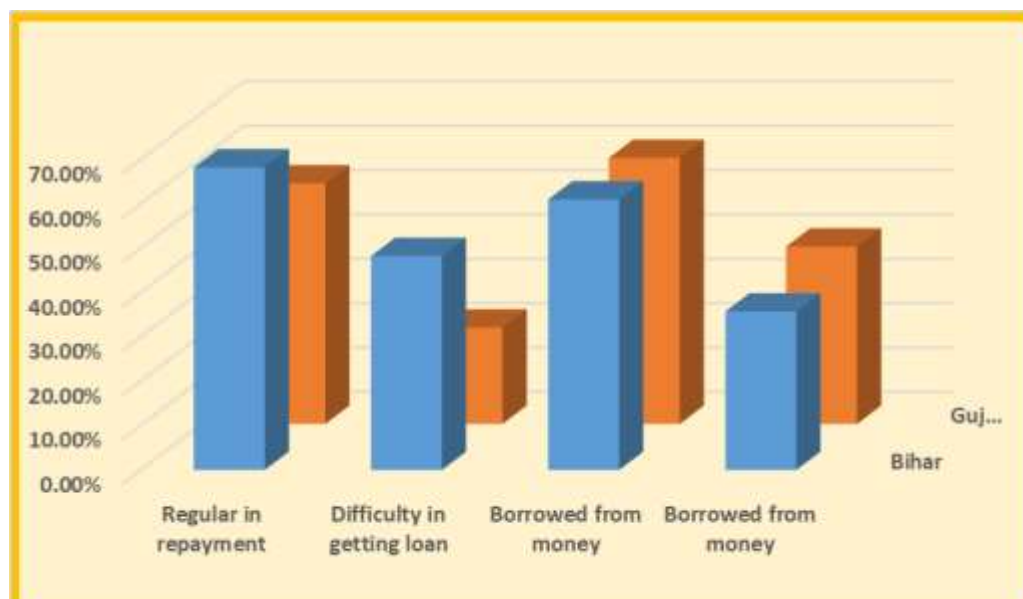
Particulars		Madhepura	Muzaffarpur	Nalanda	Purnia	Gaya	Grand Total
2016	Loan Amount	215,900	177,900	301,000	500,000	350,000	1,544,800
	Amount outstanding	213,400	228,400	244,500	380,500	354,850	1,421,650
2015	Loan Amount	283,500	355,300	750,000	652,000	889,900	2,930,700
	Amount outstanding	172,200	191,800	382,893	143,747	371,400	1,262,040
2014	Loan Amount	211,800	213,200	229,800	498,095	409,900	1,562,795
	Amount outstanding	58,000	96,500	45,400	129,400	325,300	654,600
2013	Loan Amount	394,600	94,400	75,300	267,188	310,600	1,142,088
	Amount outstanding	111,700	15,000	53,000	26,900	11,000	217,600
<2013	Loan Amount	3,300	35,000	2,000	61,900	595,700	697,900
	Amount outstanding	-	5,000	-	-	23,000	28,000

6.6.8 Repayment Status: In over all, the repayment rate is around 61%. Table 6.14 shows that the loan repayment status in sample districts of Bihar and Gujarat. The repayment rate varies from 26% to 87% among the districts. The repayment rate is high in Bihar with 68 % as compared to Gujarat (54%). The relevant data can be seen in Table 6.14 and chart

Table 6.14: Status of Repayment loans from SHG, difficulty in getting loans, dependency on money lenders

Bihar						
Particulars	Madhepura	Muzaffarpur	Nalanda	Purnia	Gaya	Bihar
Regular in repayment	49	49	52	53	70	273
	61.25%	61.25%	65.00%	66.25%	87.50%	68.25%
Difficulty in getting loan	27	54	61	28	23	193
	33.75%	67.50%	76.25%	35.00%	28.75%	48.25%
Borrowed from money lender before joining SHGs	38	49	60	37	60	244
	47.50%	61.25%	75.00%	46.25%	75.00%	61.00%
Borrowed from money lender after joining SHGs	13	52	57	4	17	143
	16.25%	65.00%	71.25%	5.00%	21.25%	35.75%
Gujarat						
Particulars	Ahmadi bad	Navsari	Junagadh	Kutch	Sabar kantha	Gujarat
Regular in repayment	28	21	66	33	69	217
	35.00%	26.25%	82.50%	41.25%	86.25%	54.25%
Difficulty in getting loan	17	11	29	23	7	87
	21.25%	13.75%	36.25%	28.75%	8.75%	21.75%
Borrowed from money lender before joining SHGs	13	80	79	68	0	240
	16.25%	100.00%	98.75%	85.00%	0.00%	60.00%
Borrowed from money lender after joining SHGs	11	61	65	61	2	200
	13.75%	76.25%	81.25%	76.25%	2.50%	40%

Chart 6.16a: Status of Repayment of loans from SHG, difficulty in getting loans, dependency on money lenders



6.6.9. The repayment rate was more than 80% in Gaya in Bihar and Junagadh and Sabarkantha in Gujarat. In all other districts of Bihar, the repayment rate was around 60 to 66%. But in Gujarat the repayment rate in other districts was about 40% in Ahmedabad and Kutch and only 26 in Navsari. The data can be seen in Table 6.14.

6.6.10 Difficulty in getting loan: It is only 35% of the members contacted that have expressed difficulty in getting loans from SHG. In both the states it was less than 50%. However, the persons feeling the difficulty in Bihar (48%) were more than double as in Gujarat (22%). In Gujarat, the least number of beneficiaries (9%) felt the difficulty in Sabarkantha, whereas the maximum number of beneficiaries (36%) felt the difficulty in Junagadh. In Bihar, more than three fourth of the beneficiaries felt the difficulty in Nalanda where the most difficulty was faced, whereas about one fourth of the beneficiaries felt the difficulty in Gaya where it was least difficult. The data can be seen Table 6.14

6.6.11 Relationship with money lenders: There had been considerable impact in reducing the dependency on money lenders. In all 60 percent of the beneficiaries were taking loan from money lenders before joining the SHGs, whereas the percentage of beneficiaries taking loan from money lenders after

joining the SHG has come to 43%. The impact was more in Bihar than in Gujarat. In Bihar, the percentage has reduced from 61% to 36% whereas in Gujarat dependence on money lenders has reduced from 60% to 50%. The impact is tremendous in Purnia as the dependence has reduced from 46% to mere 5%. However, the dependency has marginally increased in the case of Muzaffarpur and Sabarkantha.

6.7. ASSETS

6.7.1 The improvement in the living conditions of members after joining SHG can be measured by the assets that they had acquired with the help of SHG. Chart 6, 16 shows the extent to which they have acquired different assets

6.7.2 It has been probed whether the SHG beneficiaries have procured any of the assets such as livestock, poultry, vehicles, entertainment equipments, household goods, machinery, and gold/silver or constructed or repaired the house or toilets or there is some increase in their savings. The information so obtained has been consolidated and presented in Chart 6.17

a) Productive assets/Livestock: About 13.5% of the members contacted have purchased cows/ Buffalo 8.5% procured sheep/ goats and 4.6% poultry. Very few households (5.4%) of the members bought land and those who purchased ornaments made up from gold/silver is negligible (0.4%). About 3.5% of the members bought motorcycle and nearly 0.3% of the members bought auto.

b) Household articles: Small number (2.9%) of households purchased mobiles and a meagre 0.3% purchased television sets from the credit availed through SHGs. Further about 2% purchased furniture and just 0.6% purchased fridge. However, 6.9% of the beneficiaries purchased other small articles like grinders, radios and vessels.

c) Permanent assets: About 14.5% of the members contacted expended their loan in construction / repair of houses and toilets, 5.1% for construction of housed, 5.5 for repair of housed and 4% for toilets.

(d) The relevant detailed statistics can be seen in Table 6.15.

Chart 6.17 percentage of members who have acquired different assets with the help of SHG

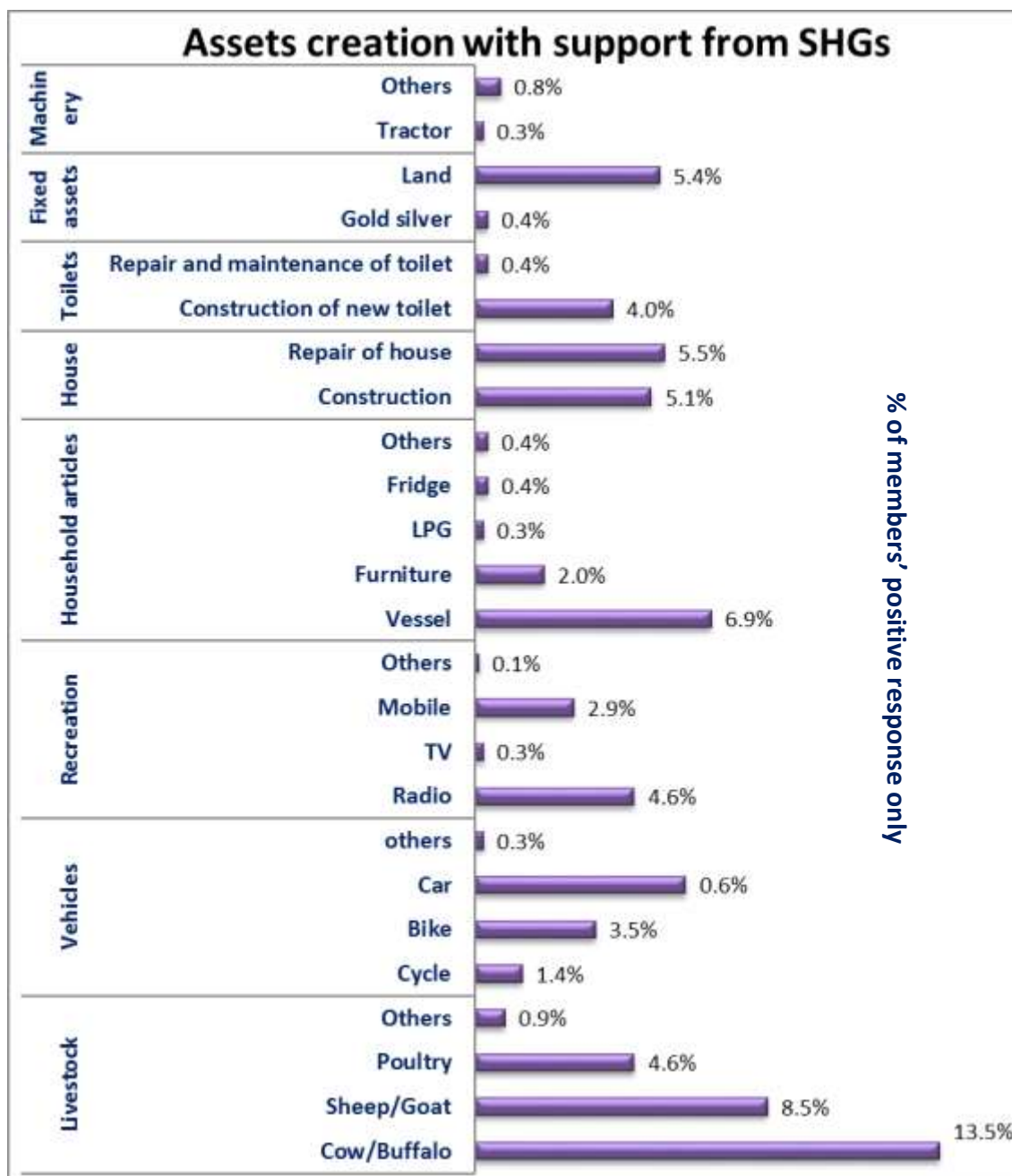


Table 6.15: Percentage of members who had procured different Assets with support from SHGs and status of savings –

Gujarat

Assets procured	Ahmadabad	Navsari	Junagadh	Kutch	Sabarkantha	Gujarat
	0	0	0	3	6	9
Buffalo	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.80%	7.50%	2.25%
	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fridge	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.30%	0.25%
	2	0	0	0	0	2
Other household item	2.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%
	0	0	2	0	6	8
Repair of house	0.00%	0.00%	2.50%	0.00%	7.50%	2.00%
	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other machinery	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.30%	0.25%
Purchased Bullocks	0	0	1	5	1	7
with financial support of SHGs	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	8.00%	1.00%	1.75%
Bank savings	56	72	55	55	77	315
increased after joining SHGs	70.00%	90.00%	69.00%	69.00%	96.00%	78.75%
Made substantial savings with SHGs	51	75	60	59	70	315
	64.0. %	94.00%	75.00%	74.00%	88.00%	78.75%

Bihar

Assets		Madhepur a	Muzaffarpur r	Naland a	Purnia	Gaya	Bihar
Livestock	Buffalo	2	7	43	8	39	99
		2.50%	8.80%	53.80%	10.00%	48.80%	24.75%
	Sheep	0	0	35	1	32	68
		0.00%	0.00%	43.80%	1.30%	40.00%	17.00%
	Poultry	0	0	18	0	19	37
		0.00%	0.00%	22.50%	0.00%	23.80%	9.25%
	Others	0	0	3	0	4	7
		0.00%	0.00%	3.80%	0.00%	5.00%	1.75%
Vehicles	Cycle	0	0	3	3	5	11
		0.00%	0.00%	3.80%	3.80%	6.30%	2.75%
	Bike	0	0	3	2	23	28
		0.00%	0.00%	3.80%	2.50%	28.80%	7.00%
	Car	2	0	8	0	39	49
		2.50%	0.00%	10.00%	0.00%	48.80%	12.25%
	others	0	0	1	0	1	2
		0.00%	0.00%	1.30%	0.00%	1.30%	0.50%
Recreation	Radio	0	1	2	0	34	37
		0.00%	1.30%	2.50%	0.00%	42.50%	9.25%
	TV	0	0	0	1	1	2
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.30%	1.30%	0.50%
	Mobile	0	0	1	2	20	23
		0.00%	0.00%	1.30%	2.50%	25.00%	5.75%
	Others	0	0	0	1	0	1
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.30%	0.00%	0.25%
Household articles	Vessel	0	0	28	1	26	55
		0.00%	0.00%	35.00%	1.30%	32.50%	13.75%
	Furniture	0	0	1	0	15	16
		0.00%	0.00%	1.30%	0.00%	18.80%	4.00%
	LPG	0	0	1	0	1	2
		0.00%	0.00%	1.30%	0.00%	1.30%	0.50%

	Fridge	0	0	1	0	1	2
		0.00%	0.00%	1.30%	0.00%	1.30%	0.50%
	Others	0	0	1	0	0	1
		0.00%	0.00%	1.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%
House	Constructio n	4	0	2	16	19	41
		5.00%	0.00%	2.50%	20.00%	23.80%	10.25%
	Repair of house	2	0	12	4	18	36
		2.50%	0.00%	15.00%	5.00%	22.50%	9.00%
Toilets	Constructio n of new toilet	3	0	0	28	1	32
		3.80%	0.00%	0.00%	35.00%	1.30%	8.00%
	Repair and maintenanc e of toilet	2	0	1	0	0	3
		2.50%	0.00%	1.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.75%
Fixed assets	Gold silver	0	0	1	0	2	3
		0.00%	0.00%	1.30%	0.00%	2.50%	0.75%
	Land	0	0	14	8	21	43
		0.00%	0.00%	17.50%	10.00%	26.30%	10.75%
Machinery	Tractor	0	0	1	1	0	2
		0.00%	0.00%	1.30%	1.30%	0.00%	0.50%
	Others	0	0	4	1	0	5
		0.00%	0.00%	5.00%	0.00%	1.30%	1.25%
Purchased Bullocks with financial support of SHGs		23	63	24	7	25	142
		29.00%	79.00%	30.00%	9.00%	31.00%	35.50%
Bank savings increased after joining SHGs		30	47	46	18	67	208
		38.00%	59.00%	58.00%	23.00%	84.00%	52.00%
Made substantial savings with SHGs		17	53	55	16	73	214
		21.00%	66.00%	69.00%	20.00%	91.00%	53.50%

6.7.3 The above data reveals that the SHG members have not utilized much of the credit for procuring assets very much. Beneficiaries in Gujarat practically have not acquired any assets with the help of SHGs. It is seen only 7.5% of beneficiaries in Sabarkantha and 3.8% in Kutch have purchased buffalo and another 7.5% in Sabarkantha have repaired houses. Besides, about 3% have repaired houses in Junagadh and 2% have purchased miscellaneous items in Ahmedabad and about 1% have purchased fridge. There had been no other case of procurement of assets. In the whole of Bihar, the percentage of beneficiaries procuring livestock - mostly buffalo, sheep and poultry ranged from 2% to 25%. However,

there was much variation between districts. The percentage with in districts ranged from 0% to 54%, Most of these purchases were in Nalanda and Gaya. In the whole of Bihar 3% purchased bicycles, 7% Bike and 12% car. There had been no purchase in Madhepura and Muzaffarpur. It is seen more of procurement of cars is in the district of Gaya only.

6.7.4 About one third the beneficiaries in Bihar have purchased Bullocks whereas the relevant percentage in Gujarat is only 2%.

6.7.5 More than half of the people in Bihar recorded increased savings with banks as against three fourth of the people in Gujarat. So was also the case w.r.t substantial savings with SHG. The percentage of beneficiaries making more savings with the banks in different districts of Bihar ranged from 38% to 84%. Whereas the same was 69% to 96% in Gujarat. The percentage of people making substantial saving with banks in different districts in Bihar ranged from 20% to 91% whereas the same in Gujarat was 64% to 94%

6.8. ENTERPRISE/LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES

6.8.1 Starting income generating activity/Enterprise:

(i) Extent of activities started:

(a) To know the SHG women's access to family income, the study team has collected information on various income generating activities started by members of sample districts after joining SHGs by using a two-point scale – i) positive responses, ii) negative responses. The percentage of beneficiaries ever started income generating activities is given in Table 6.16. The distribution of beneficiaries taking up different types of activities is shown in Chart 6.17

Table 6.16: Percentage of beneficiaries started income generating activities after joining SHGs

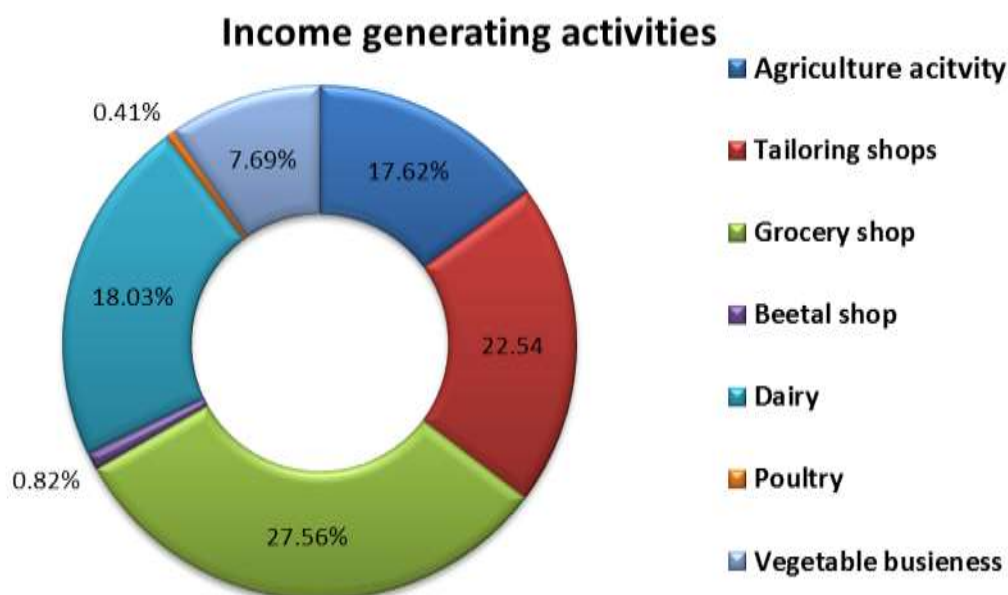
	Income generation activity	Ahmadabad	Navsari	Junagadh	Kutch	Sabarkantha	Gujarat
Gujarat	Ever started income generation activity/Enterprises	24	12	54	40	13	143
		30.00%	15.00%	67.50%	50.00%	16.25%	35.75%
		Madhepura	Muzaffarpur	Nalanda	Purnia	Gaya	Bihar
Bihar	Ever started income generation activity/Enterprises	11	4	4	35	47	101
		13.75%	5.00%	5.00%	43.75%	58.75%	25.25%

(b) It is seen nearly one third (31%) of all beneficiaries contacted have started some enterprise or the other. However, more number of beneficiaries (36%) in Gujarat have started the enterprise as compared to Bihar (26%). More than half of the beneficiaries in the district have started the enterprise in Junagadh, and Kutch, where as in Navsari only 15% have done so. In Bihar about half of the beneficiaries have started income generating activities in Purnia and Gaya, whereas as only 5% of the beneficiaries have done so in Nalanda.

(ii) Type of activities

(a) Further probe about the type of activity started by the beneficiaries has carried out and the concerned results are shown in the Chart 6.18

Chart 6.18 Percentage Distribution of members taking up different income generating activities after joining SHGs



(b) It has been seen 28% have started sale of grocery and stationary items, 18% Dairy, 20% Tailoring shop, 18% Agriculture activity and 10% vegetable business.

(b) Activity wise percentage of members taking up different activities is given for each of the districts and for the state in Table 6.17

(c.) About one fourth or more beneficiaries have started grocery shops in both the states. (Gujarat 29% Bihar 25%). About one fourth (23%) of the beneficiaries in Gujarat have taken up Dairy business, whereas only half of this number (11%) have taken up dairy in Bihar. Poultry has been taken up only by 1% of beneficiaries in Gujarat and by no one in Bihar. Betel shop has been started only by 1% each in Gujarat as well as Bihar. One fourth of the beneficiaries in Bihar have taken up Agriculture whereas only about half of that number have taken up agriculture in Gujarat. More (26%) tailors were found in Gujarat as compared to Bihar (18%). Vegetable sellers (21%) in Bihar were more than double their counterparts in Gujarat (8%)

Table 6.17: Activity wise percentage of beneficiaries in each of the selected districts and the states. –

Gujarat

Type of activity	Ahmadabad	Navsari	Junagadh	Kutch	Sabarkantha	Gujarat
Agriculture activity	1	1	8	8	0	18
	4.17%	8.33%	14.81%	20.00%	0.00%	12.59%
Tailoring shops	19	2	8	7	1	37
	79.17%	16.67%	14.81%	17.50%	7.69%	25.87%
Grocery shop	1	5	21	14	1	42
	4.17%	41.67%	38.89%	35.00%	7.69%	29.37%
Betel shop	1	0	0	0	0	1
	4.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.70%
Dairy	1	2	11	8	11	33
	4.17%	16.67%	20.37%	20.00%	84.62%	23.08%
Poultry	1	0	0	0	0	1
	4.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.70%
Vegetable business	0	2	6	3	0	11
	0%	16.67%	11.11%	7.50%	0.00%	7.69%
	24	12	54	40	13	143
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

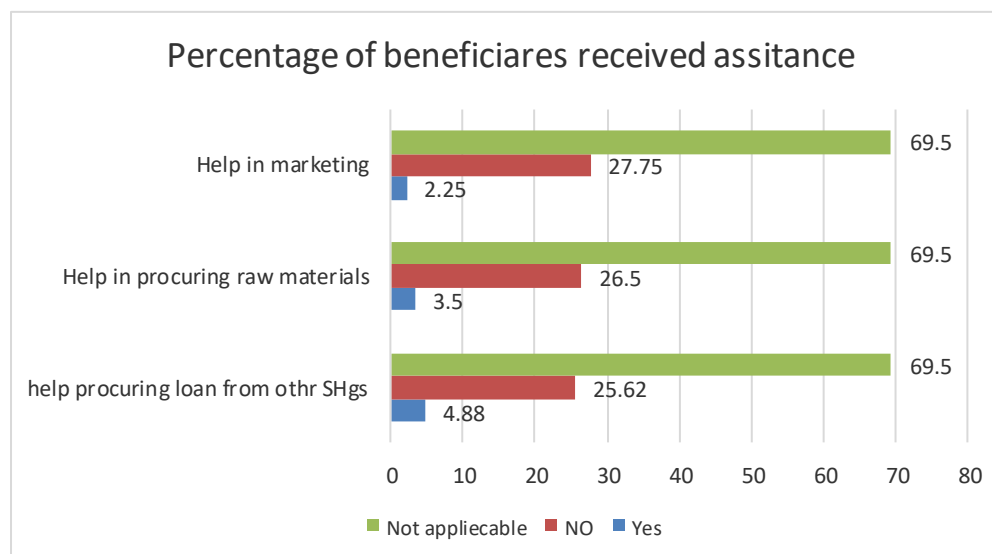
– Bihar						
Type of activity	Madhepura	Muzaffarpur	Nalanda	Purnia	Gaya	Bihar
	2	0	0	7	16	25
Agriculture activity	18.18%	0.00%	0.00%	20.00%	33.00%	24.75%
	2	1	1	6	8	18
Tailoring shops	18.18%	25.00%	25.00%	17.14%	17%	17.82%
	4	1	1	12	7	25
Grocery shop	36.36%	25.00%	25.00%	34.29%	17%	24.75%
	1	0	0	0	0	1
Beetle shop	9.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0%	0.99%
	1	1	1	8	0	11
Dairy	9.09%	25.00%	25.00%	22.86%	0%	10.89%
	1	1	1	2	16	21
Vegetable business	9.09%	25.00%	25.00%	5.71%	33%	20.79%
	11	4	4	35	47	101
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

(d) Poultry was found only in one district Ahmedabad. Betel shop was also found in only one district Ahmedabad in Gujarat and one district Madhepura in Bihar. In Bihar, no activity has been taken up by more than 50% of the beneficiaries in any of the districts, whereas in Ahmedabad 79% were tailors. There were no agriculture activities in Sabarkantha in Gujarat.

6.8.2 Assistance from SHG

(a) The study team has collected the information from the members on assistance from SHGs for various activities like Marketing of produce, Procurement of raw materials and Procurement of loan from other SHGs and analyzed the information so collected. Results of the same are presented in Chart 6.19.

Chart 6.19 Percentage of SHG members receiving assistance out of those started income generating activities



Very few beneficiaries (less than 5%) got the assistance from the SHG for their enterprises. Out of those who started the enterprise the beneficiaries who got help accounted for 16% in the case of getting loan from other SHGs, 11% in the case of help in procuring raw materials and 7% in the case of getting help in marketing.

The State wise and district wise data in this regard is presented in Table 6.18. The percentage of persons getting help for different functions in Gujarat ranged from 4% to 6% and that in Bihar ranged from 1% to 3%. Out of those who actually started the enterprise, the respective figures are 1% to 17% and 2% to 15%. In Gujarat, the assistance is received more in Ahmedabad and in Bihar in Madhepura.

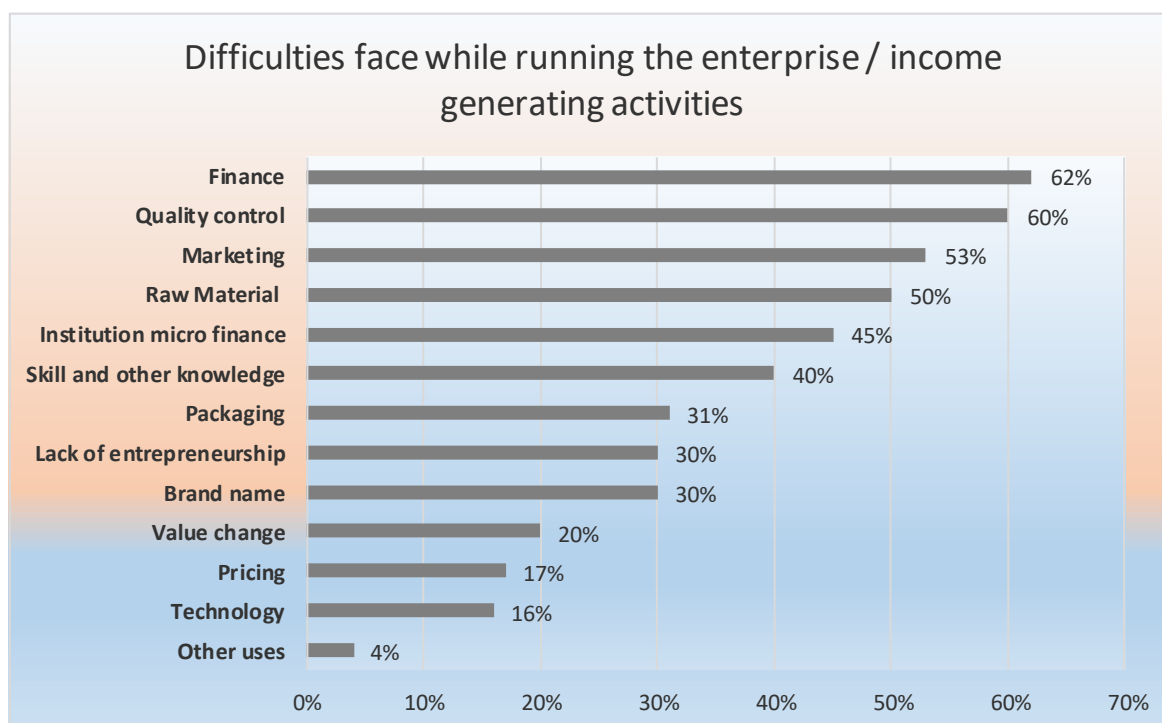
Table 6.18: Assistance from SHGs for the enterprise started

-Gujarat						
Particulars	Ahmadabad	Navsari	Junagadh	Kutch	Sabarkantha	Gujarat
Procurement of loan from other SHGs	17	0	7	0	0	24
	21.25%	0.00%	8.75%	0.00%	0.00%	6.00%
Procurement of raw materials	10	0	5	0	6	22
	12.50%	0.00%	6.25%	0.00%	7.50%	5.50%
Marketing the products	6	0	5	0	6	16
	7.50%	0.00%	6.25%	0.00%	7.50%	4.00%
– Bihar						
Particulars	Madhepura	Muzaffarpur	Nalanda	Purnia	Gaya	Bihar
Procurement of loan from other SHGs	7	0	0	8	0	15
	8.75%	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	0.00%	3.75%
Procurement of raw materials	4	0	0	2	0	6
	5.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.50%	0.00%	1.50%
Marketing the products	0	0	0	2	0	2
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.50%	0.00%	0.50%

6.8.3 Difficulties

(i) The SHG members had expressed various difficulties faced in running the enterprises during discussions with them. It has also been ascertained from them as to what are the difficulties faced by those running the enterprises. The number of members who had faced difficulties is presented in terms of percentages out of those who have started the enterprise. The consolidated picture w.r.t all the members who had started the enterprise can be seen in Chart 6.20 and the statistics pertaining to the same at state and district levels can be seen in Table 6.20

Chart 6.20 Percentage of those who have started enterprises facing difficulties.



(ii) Maximum difficulty has been felt in the case of quality control and finance. The entrepreneurs facing such difficulty accounted for about 60%. About half of the persons expressed their difficulties in marketing and getting raw material. About 40% to 45% felt the absence of skill, knowledge and institution micro finance. The percentage of persons facing various difficulties is arranged in descending order of the difficulty below.

Finance (62%), Quality control (60%), Marketing (53%),

Raw material (50%), Micro financed based scheme (45%), skill & another knowledge (40%),

Packaging (31%), lack of entrepreneurship (30%), value change (20%),

Pricing (17%), technology (16%).

Table 6.19 Percentage of Member started enterprises who faced difficulties

– Gujarat

Difficulties faced	Ahmadabad	Navsari	Junagadh	Kutch	Sabarkantha
Lack of entrepreneurship	7	2	21	16	2
	29.17%	16.67%	38.89%	40.00%	15.38%
Institution micro finance based schemes	6	10	34	24	2
	25.00%	83.33%	62.96%	60.00%	15.38%
Skill and other knowledge	7	5	25	20	1
	29.17%	41.67%	46.30%	50.00%	7.69%
Raw material	8	6	40	30	3
	33.33%	50.00%	74.07%	75.00%	23.08%
Finance	11	8	51	36	1
	45.83%	66.67%	94.44%	90.00%	7.69%
Quality control	7	9	44	37	2
	29.17%	75.00%	81.48%	92.50%	15.38%
Brand name	2	1	6	14	0
	8.33%	8.33%	11.11%	35.00%	0.00%
Pricing	2	3	8	6	1
	8.33%	25.00%	14.81%	15.00%	7.69%
Packaging	1	5	29	13	1
	4.17%	41.67%	53.70%	32.50%	7.69%
Marketing	11	11	36	24	2
	45.83%	91.67%	66.67%	60.00%	15.38%
Value change	2	4	15	11	0
	8.33%	33%	27.78%	27.50%	0.00%
Technology	3	0	12	10	0
	12.50%	0.00%	22.22%	25.00%	0.00%
Other issues	2	0	0	0	8
	8.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	61.54%

– Bihar					
Difficulties faced	Madhepura	Muzaffarpur	Nalanda	Purnia	Gaya
Lack of entrepreneurship	3	2	2	16	2
	27.27%	50.00%	50.00%	45.71%	4.26%
Institution micro finance based schemes	8	2	2	19	4
	72.73%	50.00%	50.00%	54.29%	8.51%
Skill and other knowledge	5	3	3	27	3
	45.45%	75.00%	75.00%	77.14%	6.38%
Raw material	6	3	4	19	4
	54.55%	75.00%	100.00%	54.29%	8.51%
Finance	7	1	4	28	4
	63.64%	25.00%	100.00%	80.00%	8.51%
Quality control	11	4	3	26	4
	100.00%	100.00%	75.00%	74.29%	8.51%
Brand name	11	4	4	27	4
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	77.14%	8.51%
Pricing	4	1	0	15	2
	36.36%	25.00%	0.00%	42.86%	4.26%
Packaging	4	2	4	12	4
	36.36%	50.00%	100.00%	34.29%	8.51%
Marketing	9	4	4	25	3
	81.82%	100.00%	100.00%	71.43%	6.38%
Value change	5	2	0	10	1
	45.45%	50.00%	0.00%	28.57%	2.13%
Technology	5	0	0	10	0
	45.45%	0.00%	0.00%	28.57%	0.00%
	0	0	0	0	0
Other issues	0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0%

6.8.4 Credit

(i) One of the major purpose of forming SHGs is making credit easily available to the members to enable them to have proper livelihood activities. It has been ascertained from the members getting their opinion whether the credit is easily available to them, whether the credit is available in time and whether any security is needed for the credit. The replies in these respects have been analyzed and presented

in the consolidated form for all the members in the Chart 6.21 and the concerned statistics at state and district levels are presented in Table 6.20. This information has been ascertained from all the members.

Chart 6.21 Percentage of SHG members as per their opinion on credit related matters

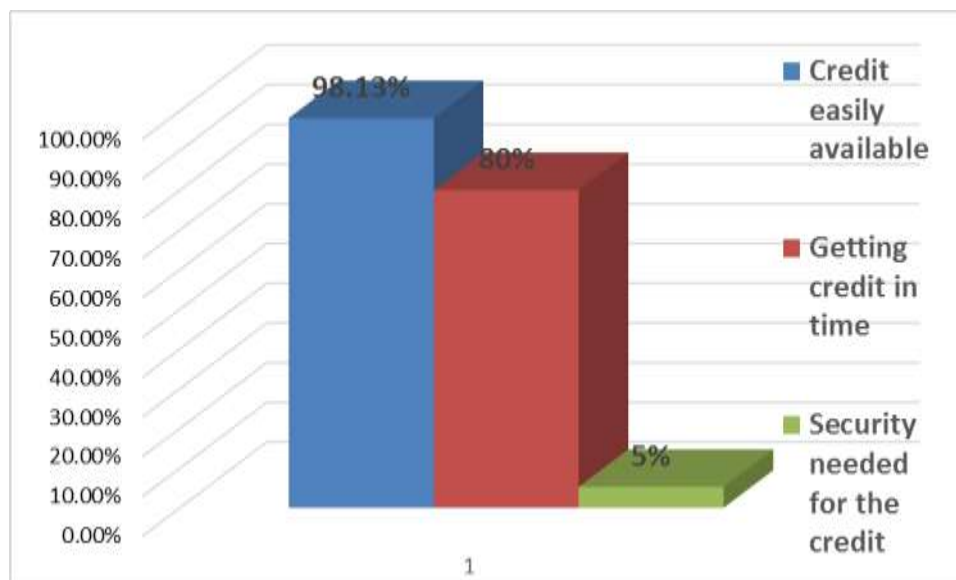


Table 6.20: Percentage distribution of SHG members as per their opinion on Credit related information–

Gujarat

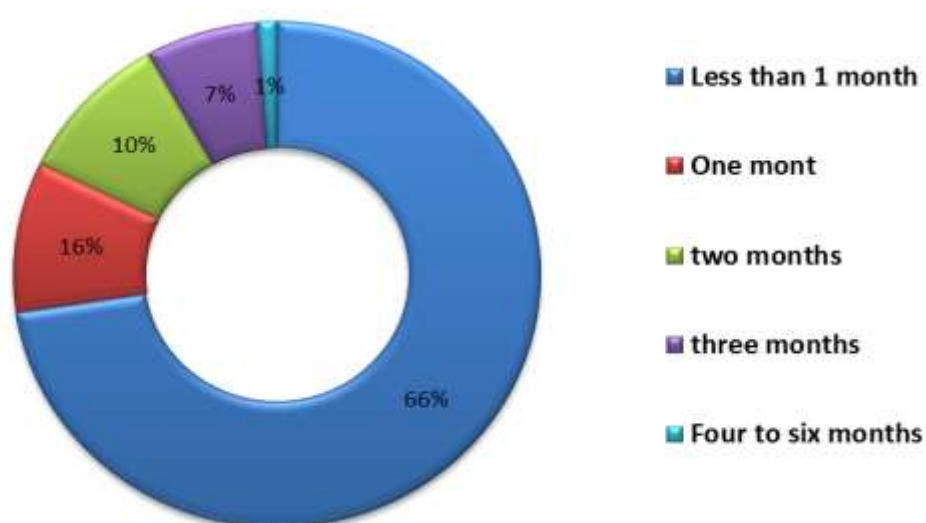
Credit related information	Ahmadabad	Navsari	Junagadh	Kutch	Sabarkantha	Gujarat
	80	80	80	80	80	400
Credit easily available	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
credit	74	80	65	80	80	379
Getting credit in time	92.50%	100.00%	81.25%	100.00%	100.00%	94.75%
	3	0	16	0	0	19
Security needed for the credit	3.75%	0.00%	20.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.75%

- Bihar						
Credit related information	Madhepura	Muzaffarpur	Nalanda	Purnia	Gaya	Bihar
	80	80	70	75	80	385
Credit easily available	100.00%	100.00%	87.50%	93.75%	100.00%	96.25%
	73	32	30	51	75	261
Getting credit in time	91.25%	40.00%	37.50%	63.75%	93.75%	65.25%
	14	0	0	9	0	23
Security needed for the credit	17.50%	0.00%	0.00%	11.25%	0.00%	5.75%

(ii) It may be seen all most all the beneficiaries have said that the credit is easily available. 80% percent have also said that the credit is received in time. Only about 5% have said that security is needed for the credit. There seems to be more delay in getting the credit in Bihar as two third of them only have said that credit is got in time as against 95% in Gujarat. In other cases, there is not much difference at the state level between the two states. Within Bihar in Nalanda delay seems to be more Security is more demanded only in Madhepura in Bihar and Junagadh in Gujarat.

(iii) Normal time taken for processing the credit has also been ascertained from the beneficiaries and the data obtained in this regard can be seen for the whole survey in Chart 6.22.

Chart 6.22 Percentage distribution of SHG members as per their opinion on time taken for processing the credit applications



The data in the figure show that majority (66%) of the SHG members reported that the time taken to get the loan as less than 1 month. Another 16% said that it takes one month. It is only 18% who have said that it takes more than one month. It is only 8% who have said that it takes more than two months.

6.9. CAPACITY BUILDING

6.9.1 Training of SHG members is a critical contribution for building entrepreneurial capacity. All the members are expected to be provided an opportunity to better their practical, serviceable and entrepreneurial skills through one or two days' orientation programmes. In this basic orientation training, the beneficiaries are expected to be familiarized with the goals, responsibilities, and aspects of book keeping, leadership, livelihood activities, auditing, grading of SHGs, credit linkage, marketing of produce etc. An attempt has been made to examine the nature, value and magnitude of training provided to the members of SHGs in Bihar and Gujarat.

6.9.2 Rural poor who join Self-Help Groups are helped to acquire capability and competence to maintain and manage their groups in a productive way. They are encouraged to undertake income-generating activities, to deal with financial, trading and input agencies and to manage their accounts and activities, etc. in such a way that they continue growing socially and economically and become progressive and responsible citizen of the nation. For this, they are exposed to various training programmes to provide them with the necessary knowledge skills, motivation and competence. SHG members interviewed were asked questions to collect information about the training programmes they underwent during the last one-year and the information obtained from them in the course of the survey is presented here.

6.9.3. Members trained

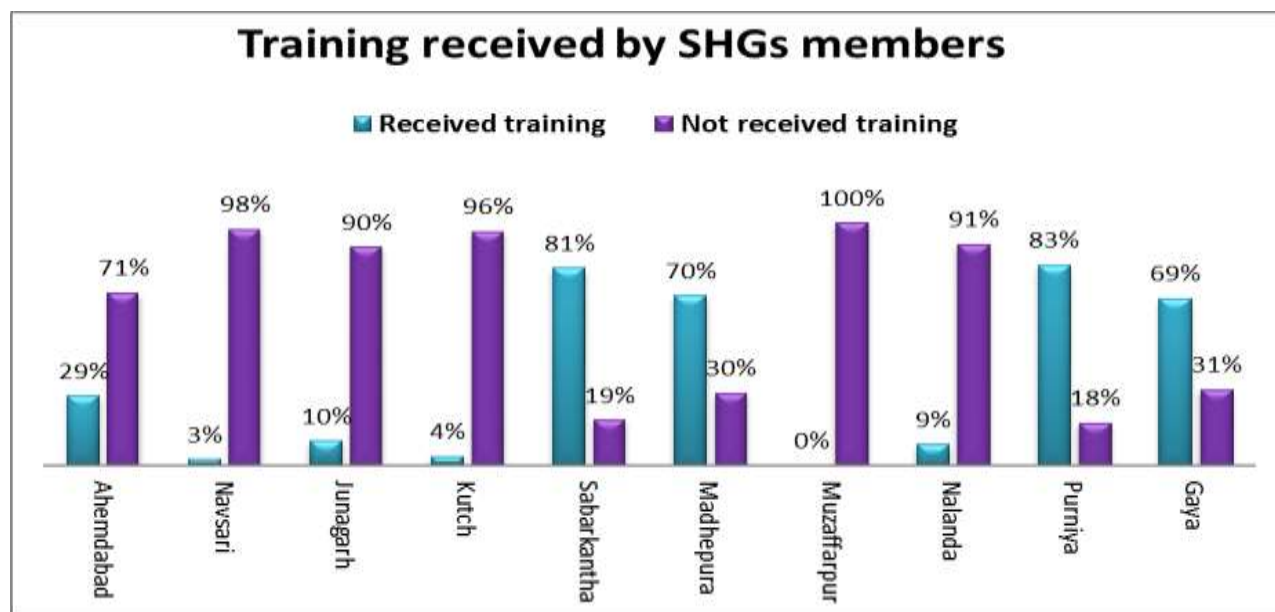
(i) SHG members contacted were asked whether they had been trained or not and the replies were received either in affirmative or in negative. Such responses have been consolidated and presented in Chart 6.23.

(ii) It is seen that a little more than one third of all the SHG members contacted have received some training or not. The percentage (48%) of beneficiaries received training in Bihar is nearly double that in Gujarat (25%).

(iii) In Gujarat, in Sabarkantha a little more than 80% have said that they have received training, whereas in Navsari and Kutch it is only 3% and 4% of the members respectively who have been trained. In Bihar, about 70% of the members both in Madhepura and in Gaya have said that they have been

trained and more than 80% have been trained in Purnia. But in Muzaffarpur and Nuland the number of persons trained were recorded as 0% and 9% only respectively

Chart 6.23 Percentage of SHG members received any training.



(iv) The training to the SHG members are being generally imparted by government agencies, Federations, MFIs etc. From the people who have said that they have received some training it has further been probed about the agency which has imparted them the training. The training may be on different subjects such as Concept of SHG, Book-keeping, Leadership, Livelihood, Audit, Awareness of insurance schemes, grading of SHGs, Credit linkages with Banks, Linkages with Government Schemes, Market linkages etc., The number of persons trained by different agencies and the subjects on which they have been trained have been analyzed and the results are presented in Table 6.21.

(v) Almost the entire training activity has been carried out by Government agencies only. Training by Federations, MFIs and others were nominal and in few cases only. In Gujarat, only one person has been given training by MFI and the same was on Book-Keeping. All the other persons in Gujrat in all the districts have been trained only by Government Agencies. In Bihar, Federation has given training on Concept for 2 persons, one each at Madhepura and Gaya, on Leadership for 2 persons one each in Madhepura and Gaya, on awareness of insurance schemes to 1 person in Gaya, on Grading of SHGs to 1 person in Gaya and on Linkages with Government Schemes to 1 person in Madhepura. All other

persons have received training from Government agencies only. All the persons in Muzaffarpur and Nalanda have received training from Government agencies only

Table 6.21: Training on various topics received by members

	Training received on	Trg Agency	Ahmadabad	Navsari	Juna Gadh	Kutch	Sabar kantha
Gujarat	Concept of SHG	Govt	27.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	81.3%
	Book keeping	Govt.	28.8%	1.3%	7.5%	3.8%	81.3%
		MFI	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Leadership	Govt.	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	61.3%
	Livelihood activity	Govt.	28.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	70.0%
	Auditing SHGs	Govt.	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
	Awareness of Insurance scheme	Govt.	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Grading the SHG	Govt.	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.3%
	Preparation of credit plans	Govt.	16.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	48.8%
	Credit linkage with banks	Govt.	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Linkages with govt. programme	Govt.	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Marketing of produce	Govt.	1.3%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%

	Training received on	Trg. agency	Madhepura	Muzaffarpur	Nalanda	Purnia	Gaya
Bihar	Concept of SHG	Govt.	33.8%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	51.3%
		Fedn.	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
		MFI	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%
		Others	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%	0.0%	12.5%
	Book keeping	Govt.	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Leadership	Govt.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	41.3%
		Fedn.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
	Livelihood activity	Govt.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	46.3%
		Fedn.	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
	Auditing the SHGs	Govt.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
	Awareness of Insurance scheme	Govt.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	36.3%
		Fedn.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
	Grading SHG	Govt.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%
		Fedn.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
	Preparation of credit plans	Govt.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.3%
		Fedn.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
		MFI	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%
	credit linkage with banks	Govt.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.8%
	Linkages govt. programme	Govt.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37.5%
		Fedn.	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Marketing of produce	Govt	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%

(vi) **Subjects trained:** Among the SHG members trained in Gujarat, considerable number were trained in the concept of SHG. Book keeping, Livelihood and Leadership. The training is discussed below subject wise in the states and districts.

(a) Concept of SHG: Almost all beneficiaries trained in Gujarat in the districts of Ahmedabad and Sabarkantha have received the training in the concept of SHG. In Bihar, no one in the district of Muzaffarpur and Nalanda has received the training on this subject. In other districts also considerable number of beneficiaries have not received the training. Agencies other than Government were active in Bihar in this activity and absent in Gujarat in this activity.

(b). Book Keeping: Almost all the beneficiaries trained in all the districts of Gujarat have received training in Book keeping, whereas in Bihar only 2 persons from Madhepura have received the training. MFI took part marginally in training in Gujarat alone.

(c.). Leadership: Three fourth of the beneficiaries trained in Sabarkantha (60% of the total beneficiaries in Sabarkantha) and two third in Ahmedabad district (20% of all beneficiaries in Ahmedabad) of Gujarat got the training on this topic from Government agency, whereas in Bihar only in Gaya nearly half of the trained beneficiaries (41% of all beneficiaries in Gaya) received the training on this topic. Federations have taken part marginally training on this subject in Bihar only.

(d). Livelihood activity: Both of the state Government departments provided various training programmes on livelihood activities. Federations also have contributed to this activity in Bihar alone. In Gujarat among the members received the training most of them from Sabarkantha (70% of all beneficiaries in Sabarkantha) and almost all from Ahmedabad (28.8% of all beneficiaries in Ahmedabad) availed the training on livelihood activities. In Bihar, almost a little less than two third trained persons from Madhepura (48% out of all beneficiaries in Gaya) and only one person from Madhepura have received the training on this subject. The various activities such as tailoring/embroidery, hair salon, dairy, food processing, agarbathi making etc. were covered under this training.

(e). Auditing of SHG: The training on this important subject had been meagre. Only government has given this training and that too only for 5 persons in Gujarat – 2 in Ahmedabad and 3 in Sabarkantha and only 1 person in the whole of Bihar in Gaya. There is need to improve training on this subject.

(f). Awareness of Insurance schemes: Practically there had been no training on this subject in Gujarat. Only one person each in Gujarat (from Ahmedabad) has received this training. However, in Bihar nearly half of the trained beneficiaries from Gaya (38% of total beneficiaries in Gaya) have received training on this subject. Federations in Bihar also have participated in this training marginally.

(g) **Grading of SHG:** In Gujarat about a little more than 10% of the total beneficiaries in Sabarkantha and one person from Ahmedabad have received the training on this subject though more than 80 percent of beneficiaries in Sabarkantha have received training on one subject or the other. In Bihar About 10% of the beneficiaries in Gaya have received the training on this subject though nearly 70% of the beneficiaries in the district have received training in one subject or the other. Federations have marginally participated in this activity in Bihar only.

(h) **Preparation of credit plan:** In Gujarat, only beneficiaries from Ahmedabad and Sabarkantha have availed this training. In both the districts more than half of the trained personnel have undergone the training on this subject. The respective percentage out of the total number of beneficiaries in the districts are 16% and 49%. In Bihar 28% of the total beneficiaries in Gaya (though 69% of the total beneficiaries have received the training on one subject or the other.) and only one person from Purnia have received the training on this subject. Federations and MFIs also took part in this training in Bihar.

(i) **Credit linkage with banks:** In Gujarat, only one person from Ahmedabad has received the training on the subject. In Bihar, it is only in Gaya 29% of the total beneficiaries have received the training on this subject though 69% of the beneficiaries in Gaya have received training on one subject or the other. Only Government agencies are involved in this activity in both the states.

(j) **Linkage with Government Schemes:** Here again only one person from Ahmedabad in Gujarat has reported as having received the training on the subject, where as in Bihar 38% of the total beneficiaries in Gaya (where 69% of the beneficiaries have received training on one subject or the other) and one person from Madhepura have reported as having received the training on the subject. Federation are involved in this activity in Bihar alone.

(k). **Market Linkage:** In Gujarat one person from Ahmedabad and 4 persons out of 8 persons trained in Junagadh have only said that they have received training on Market linkage. In the whole of Bihar only one person from Gaya has said that he has received the training on the subject.

6.9.4 Duration of training

The general awareness training lasted for one or two days. A majority of members had received informal training for 1 to 3 days. More than 10% the beneficiaries have reported a week-long training and they had felt the same to be effective. About 6% of SHG members have received training for more than a week.

Chapter 7 CASE STUDIES

CASE STUDY NO 1: MRS VARSHABEN FROM AHMADABAD DISTRICT, GUJARAT

Timely Help! – A Story of Empowerment through SHG

Timely availability of credit is very often considered to be one of the important priorities by people. Mrs. Varshaben was one of the respondents of the survey which was conducted as a part of the study. She was from Bakrana village in Sanad Block of Ahmedabad District. She was the only earning member in a family consisting of her husband and son. Her husband was bedridden due to chronic illness and her son was a student. She earned income by working on daily wages and all the expenses of the household were met by her income.



Varshaben was a member of Jay Chamunda Sakhi Mandal SHG group functioning at Bakrana village of Sanand Block in Ahmedabad District since the year of 2005. She received a bank loan of ₹ 40000 in the 2008 and she spent the money to set up cloth designing through thread work unit at her home. She didn't get any loans from internal funds of SHG and Village Organization during the last three years. This was mainly because of the slack in repayment of loans taken by the members of the group.

The whole amount of ₹ 40000 which was taken from bank by Varshaben remains to be repaid even after two years since the loan was taken. Due to all these factors, it was not possible for the members of Jay Chamunda Sakhi Mandal group to get credit through the SHGs.

Varshaben became a member of VO in 2009. She needed money to treat her husband and she found it difficult to meet hospital expenses with her own income and there were no other options left before her but to take money from VO. *"I wanted some money to meet the expenses incurred to treat my husband. There was no money left in the internal fund of our group. So, I took ₹ 10000 as loan from VO. Now I find it difficult to repay the weekly installment. The other members of my group formed in VO had created problems at my home once, when I said that I had no money to pay the weekly installment. Now I regret about my decision to take loan from MFI, but I had no other way at that point of time."* says Varshaben asked about why she took loan from MFI being a member of SHG.

Varshaben said that timely disbursement of loans was a matter of prime relevance to people like her and in most of the cases she didn't get timely loans through SHGs.

CASE STUDY NO: 2 MRS. CHANDRAWATI DEVI OF GAYA DISTRICT, BIHAR.

FROM HELPLESSNESS TO HOPE: A STORY OF EMPOWERMENT THROUGH SHG

Chandrawati Devi, aged 33, has been a resident of Cherki village in Bodhgaya for over 12 years since her wedding in 2004. She and her husband are hardworking wage labourers who work on the fields of richer farmers. After the marriage, their life was a constant struggle to make both ends meet especially during the times when the agricultural work in the area was restrained due to droughts. In the past, they had temporarily migrated to nearby districts in search of much needed wages. The problems were compounded by the medical expenses that accompanied her father-in-law's illness and consequent death in 2006. Chandrawati Devi felt suffocated in this web of abject poverty, helplessness and the futility of their laborious efforts. Chandrawati Devi had been a founding member of the Vikash Mahila Mandal SHG in her village from 2008. The SHG which was promoted by BRLP (Ajeevika) had 12 members, all from similar backgrounds. The SHG had a jittery start in the beginning due to the reluctance of some members to give the mandatory thrift deposit every fortnight. Even Chandrawati admits that she was inconvenienced in many occasions due to this requirement. But Vikash Mahila Mandal overcame these initial hurdles and soon became known for the impeccable discipline among its group members. Chandrawati Devi had taken loan from BRLP under AJEEViKA schemes and started the vegetable farming at her own fields. Now she is earning minimum ₹ 5000/- per month and repaying her loan regularly. Apart from that the savings slowly started building up and there was regular rotation of these thrift funds among its members.



The regular meetings that the group held gradually developed a sense of unity and solidarity among the members. She admits that she even felt empowered due to the identity that the SHG gave her. By 2009, the SHG had adequate experience with the basic concepts of savings, credit and installments. Their internal savings had grown to almost ₹ 25,000 and had become a matter of pride for the members.

The ₹ 25,000 share that Vikash Mahila Mandal got from this new loan was used for purchasing a cow. The animal started giving milk within one year and the family income improved significantly. The uncertainty of wage labour was mitigated by the cash inflows from the sale of milk to a nearby private

dairy. She proudly pointed out that their family income, which hovered around ₹ 1500 per month a few years back has more than doubled in the last year. The feeling of pride and independence that's associated with being the owner of an asset was evident from her words. The couples are expecting their first child soon and she now feels confident in raising a child in her family. She is also eager to receive her next loan to buy one more cow. There seems to be a new hope in her, a hope that can be seen in anyone who has broken free from the shackles of uncertainty and helplessness.

CASE STUDY NO: 3 MRS. GEETA DEVI OF PURNIA DISTRICT, BIHAR

LOAN FINANCE UNDER AJEEVIKA SCHEMES FOR INCOME GENERATION ACTIVITIES

Mrs. Geeta Devi belongs to Ram Nagar panchayat of Ram Nagar village of Purnia district, Bihar. She is the president for Bashta Shyam Group. Her husband Mr. Manohar lal is an agriculture worker and has a small shop. The whole family has 6 members and her husband is the only one person, who had the responsibility to look after them. She tried to support her family by working as daily wage labour. She was not able to support her family while doing a job as daily wage labour. She was looking for opportunities. After joining the group, she has found out the way to solve her economic problem. In 2010, she took a loan of ₹.



20,000 from her SHG under AJEEVIKA schemes and set her own Poultry unit. After a few months, her business got running well and she was able to earn more money than daily wages that she used to earn before. Many people in her neighborhood and her group members laughed at her and even her husband was also not happy with her decision. But she was determined with her decision and now the family has no severe financial problems and the quarrels with her husband have reduced. She even supported her husband in joining their eldest daughter in a private coaching center for higher studies. She stands as an inspiration in her locality. Though the loan amount was very small, she has optimally utilized her credit by taking a right step, which has fetched her regular income. She paid her loan installment regularly and set a symbol among the members of SHG in their locality. Now she is happy with her small business and say thanks to BRLPS for providing her loan in the time of lurch.

Chapter 8. SPECIFIC ISSUES

8.1 OVERALL REVIEW

We have in the previous chapters dealt with detailed analysis of the information received from the SHGs and the beneficiaries selected in the sample. The discussions inter-alia have touched various issues that had been proposed to be studied in the project subject to the constraints mentioned in the limitations. However, we feel that it may be more useful if we discuss our findings in the field taking into consideration the enormous secondary data we had collected and the primary data that had already been discussed.

8.2 OVERALL COMPARISON OF BASIC FACTS RELATING TO SHG AND THE MANPOWER DEPLOYED FROM IMPROVING LIVELIHOODS OF SHGS IN BIHAR AND GUJARAT

8.2.1 Before talking of individual factors in detail, a comparison of the status on various parameters between Bihar and Gujarat is given hereunder.

8.2.2 The population of the two states are given in Table 8.1 with rural break up as all the activities related to SHG and livelihoods are depending upon the population, especially rural population

Table 8.1 State wise population

State	Population as per 2011 census		
	Total	Urban	Rural
BIHAR	10,38,04,637	9,20,75,028 (88.70%)	1,17,29,609 (11.30%)
GUJARAT	6,03,83,628	3,46,70,817 (57.42%)	2,57,12,811 (42.58%)

It may be noted that though the population of Bihar is two third more than that of Gujarat, the rural population of Gujarat is more than twice that of Bihar. Much higher percentage of Gujarat is in rural areas as compared to Bihar.

8.2.3 We may then look into the institutional build up in the two states before proceeding further.

8.2.4 The number of households covered under SHGs in the two states are given in Table 8.2

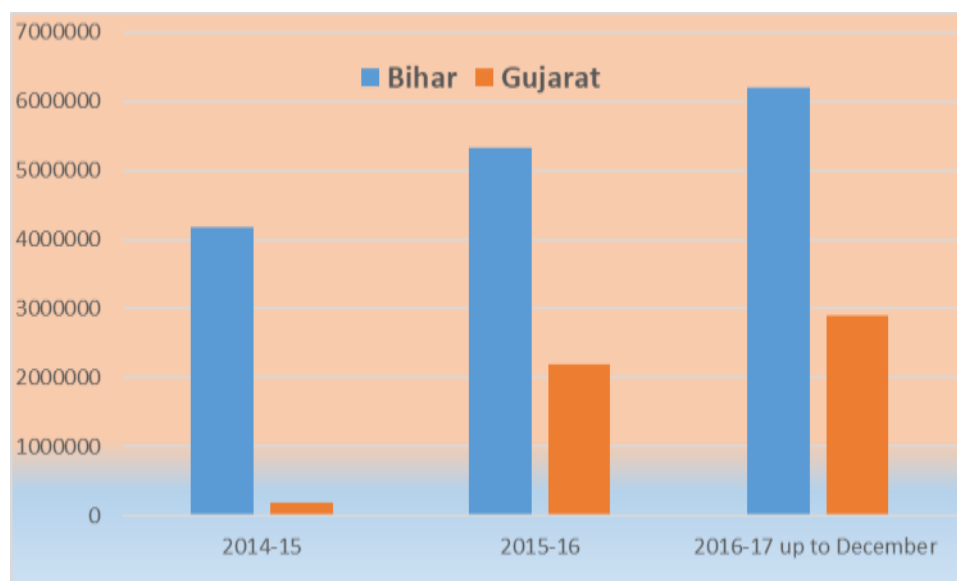
Table 8.2 Number of households covered under SHG over the years

Particulars	States	
	Bihar	Gujarat
Total Number of households as per 2011 census	18943565	12248428
Households covered under SHG in 2014-15	4184936	197279
% of Households covered under SHG in 2014-15	22.09%	1.61%
Households covered under SHG in 2015-16	5332260	2186658
% of Households covered under SHG in 2014-15	28.15%	17.85%
Households covered under SHG in 2015-16	6196533	2905181
% of Households covered under SHG in 2014-15	32.71%	23.72%

There is quantum jump in the number of households covered in Gujarat between 2014-15 and the next year. But still the total number of households covered in Gujarat is less than half of that in Bihar.

8.2.5 Bihar has already a strong build up and Gujarat has just enrolled a number of households by taking over the existing SHGs in the year 2015-16

Chart 8.1 Number of households covered under SHG over years



8.2.6 The number of SHGs formed in the two states are given Table 8.3

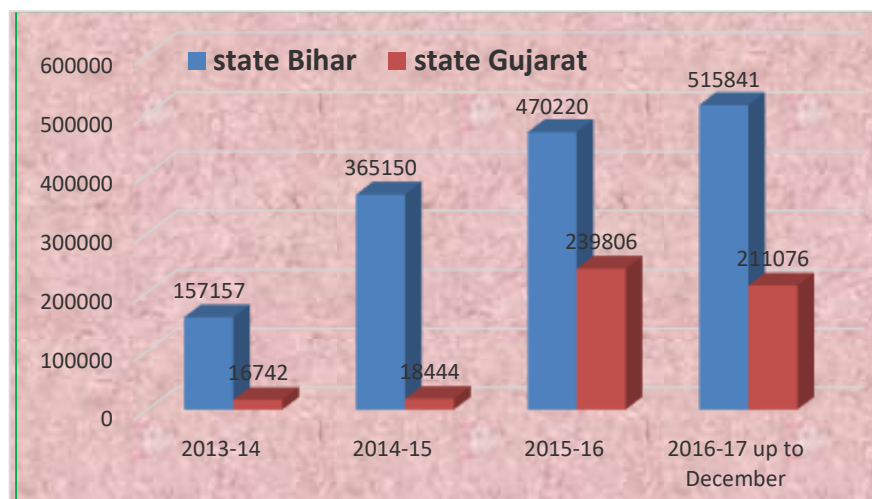
Table 8.3 Number of SHGs formed in the two states

Year	State	
	Bihar	Gujarat
2013-14	157157*	16742
2014-15	365150*	18444
2015-16	470220*	239806
2016-17 up to December	515841	approximately the same as in 2015-16

*as per AJEEViKA reports - other figures are as per NRLM reports

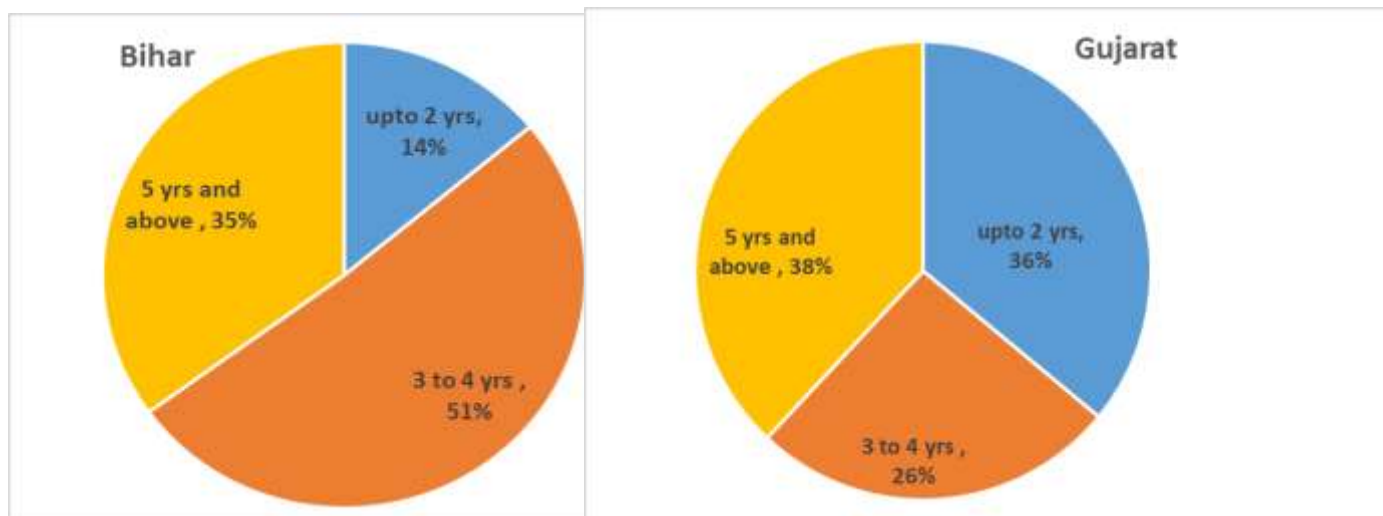
There had been more number of SHGs all along in Bihar and the growth in Bihar was steady. In Gujarat, there were much less number of SHGs and there had been a sudden spurt in 2015-16 only when all the SHGs then existing outside GLPC were taken over by GLPC

Chart 8.2 State wise number of SHGs



8.2.7 We have worked out the age-wise distribution of the SHGs in the two states based upon the information obtained in the selected samples. The results are given in Chart 8.3

Chart 8.3 Distribution of SHGs in the two states as per the age of the SHGs



It may be seen that older NGOs are more in number in Bihar as compared to Gujarat and thus there is likely to be more of activities in Bihar as compared to Gujarat

8.2.8 The livelihood activities will depend upon the way the SHGs get themselves organized. Normally SHGs get linked to Village Organisations and then above that level to Cluster level federations that may be formed. Hence the extent to which the Village Organisations (VOs) and the Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) are formed will be an indicator to the quantum of activities relating to the organised growth of SHGs. The VOs and CLFs formed in the two states are indicated in Tables 8.4 and 8.5 and Charts 8.4 and 8.5

Table 8.4 Number of Village Organisations formed in Bihar and Gujarat

Year	state	
	Bihar	Gujarat
2013-14	7268	230
2014-15	14282	509
2015-16	32992	2105
2016-17	40348	2590

Chart 8.4 Number of Village Organisations formed in Bihar and Gujarat

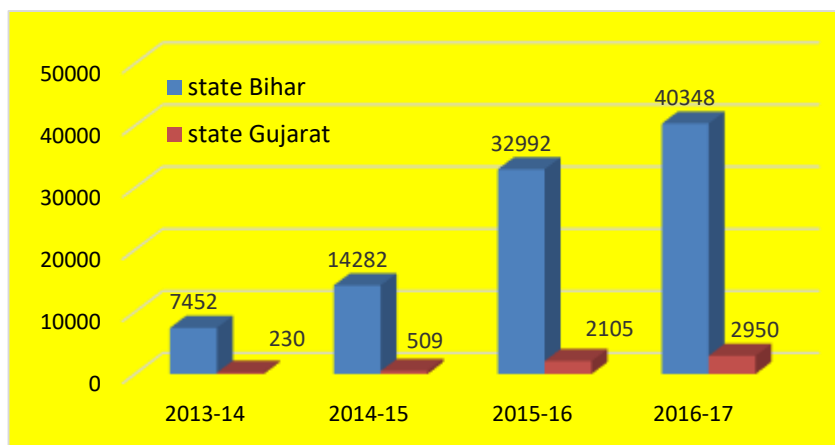
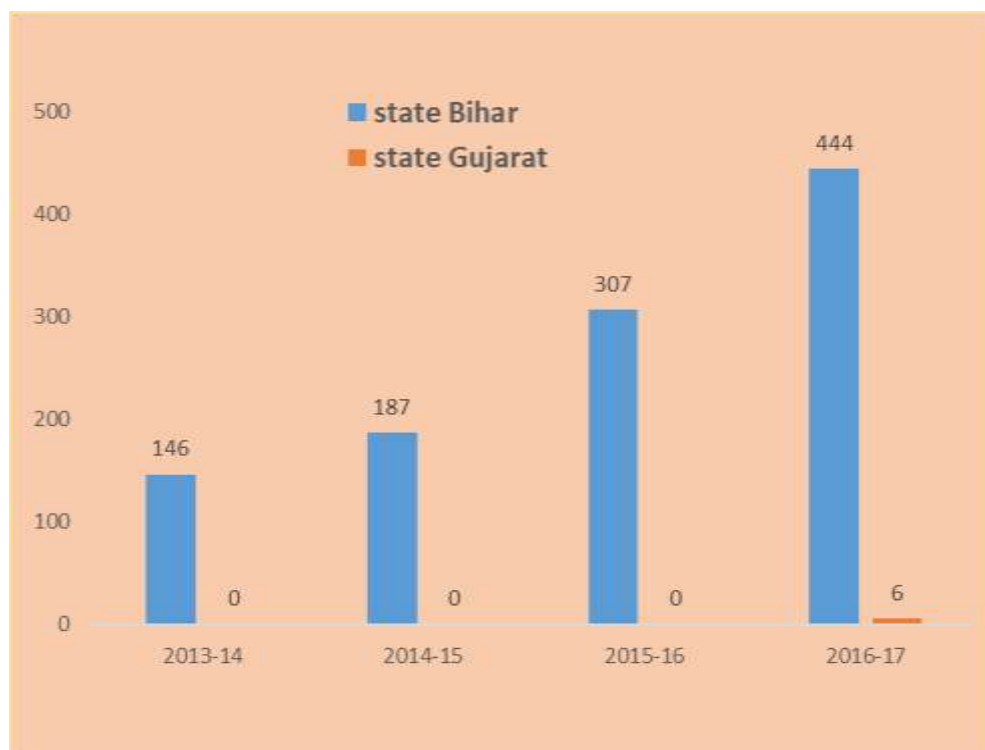


Table 8.5 Number of Cluster Level Federations formed in Bihar and Gujarat

Year	state	
	Bihar	Gujarat
2013-14	146	0
2014-15	187	0
2015-16	307	0
2016-17	444	6

Chart 8.5 Number of Cluster Level Federations formed in Bihar and Gujarat



Federating SHG, VOs into cluster level federations

8.2.9 It may be seen that Village Organisations are much less in Gujarat as compared to Bihar. Two years back, the number of Village Organisations in Gujarat was less than 5% of that in Bihar. Though Gujarat has made some progress, even now the number of Village Organisations in Gujarat is less than one tenth of that in Bihar. There had been a steady growth of Village Organisations over the years.

8.2.10 The number of Cluster Level Federations have increased from 150 to 300 from 2013-14 to now in Bihar. In Gujarat, there had been no Cluster Level Federations all these years and just now they have organized 4 Cluster Level Federations.

8.2.11 . The Manpower available at different geographical level for different types of activities related to SHG and livelihood activities in Bihar and Gujarat are given in Table 8.6 and Chart 8.6

Table 8.6 Manpower for the SHG and livelihood activities in Bihar and Gujarat

Type of staff	Bihar				Gujarat			
	State	dist.	Blocks	Total	State	dist.	Blocks	Total
All staff	76	600	4353	5029	23	100	270	393
Programme staff	28	346	4005	4379	8	73	172	253
Management staff	46	242	346	634	6	24	85	115
support staff	2	12	2	16	9	3	13	25
geog units	1	38	534		1	33	244	

Chart 8.6 Total Manpower for SHG and livelihood activities in the entire states of Bihar and Gujarat, at all levels

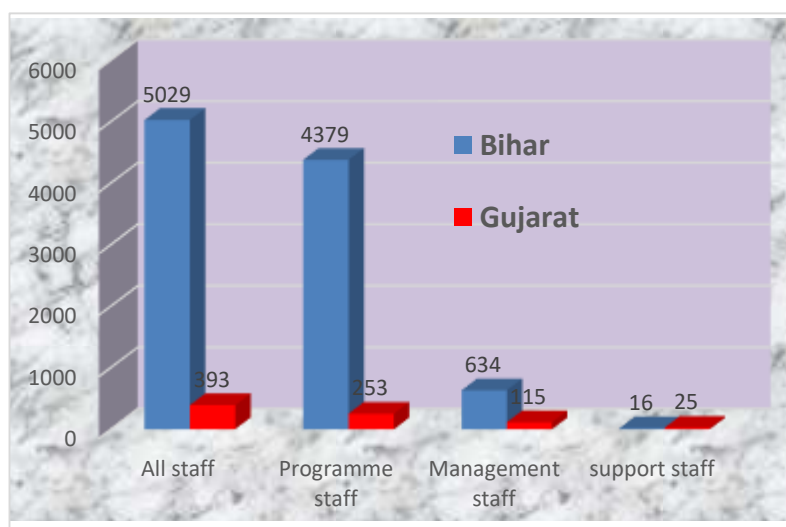


Chart 8.7 Manpower for the SHG and livelihood activities at State level in Bihar and Gujarat

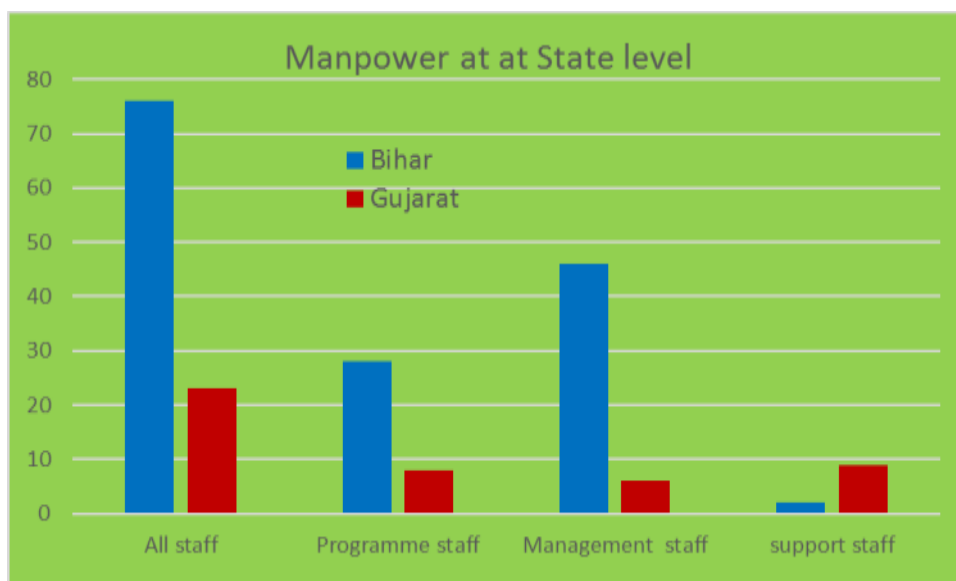


Chart 8.8 Manpower for the SHG and livelihood activities at district level in Bihar and Gujarat

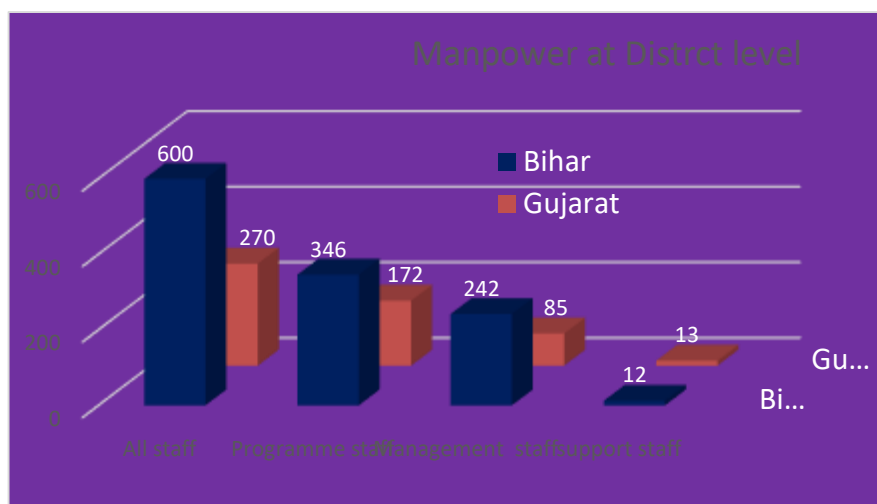
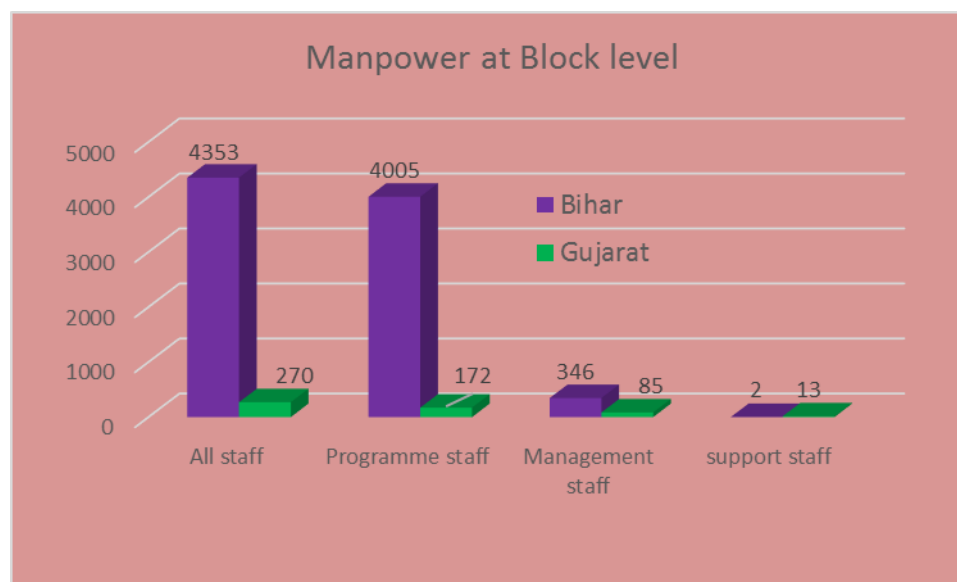


Chart 8.9 Manpower for the SHG and livelihood activities at Block level in Bihar and Gujarat



8.2.12 The number of staff in Gujarat had and is much less than that of Bihar being less than one tenth of that in Bihar. It is interesting to see that the program staff as such in Gujarat is less than one twentieth of that in Bihar. However, the management staff is just about one sixth of that in Bihar. Strangely the support staff in Gujarat is double that of Bihar though the number itself is small. This indication where the interest lies of the respective organisations in strengthening SHGS and livelihood activities.

8.2.13 In programme related activities Bihar has enough persons for training and Capacity Building where as Gujarat has none. Bihar is also taking care of innovative partnership whereas Gujarat is not. Gujarat has given more stress on institutional building i.e. increasing the number of SHGs under GLPC

8.2.14 In the Management related activities, Bihar Headquarters has 3 persons for Monitoring and Evaluation, 8 persons for MIS, 15 persons for Project management and administration and 3 persons for knowledge communication. In Gujarat, there is only one person for project management that too on contract and one person for M&E and MIS, that too a new person who has just joined and could not give any information and none for knowledge communication.

8.2.15 The manpower available in the sampled districts where we have conducted the work can be seen in Table 8.7. It may be seen whereas the manpower in Bihar is in hundreds, the man power in Gujarat is

in single digit everywhere. In Gujarat, we do not have a person in every block. This will indicate how far they can take up the promotional activities.

Table 8.7 District wise activity wise manpower in the sample Districts.

Bihar					Gujarat				
District	staff type	geog. level			District	Staff Type	geog. level		
		Dt	Bl	Total			Dt	Bl	Total
Gaya	Programme	28	264	292	Ahmedabad	Programme	4	2	6
	management	13	220	233		management	4	1	5
	Support					Support	0	1	1
Madhepura	Programme	22	133	155	Junagadh	Programme	4	4	8
	management	11	117	128		management	4	4	8
	Support					Support	0	1	1
Muzaffarpur	Programme	29	172	201	Kutch	Programme	1	6	7
	management	16	150	166		management	1	2	3
	Support					Support	0	4	4
Nalanda	Programme	25	236	261	Navsari	Programme	2	9	11
	management	12	207	219		management	1	4	5
	Support					Support	1	5	6
Purnia	Programme	24	152	176	Sabarkantha	Programme	5	3	8
	management	10	131	141		management	3	2	5
	Support					Support	0	1	1

8.2.16 The activities will depend on the funds. Hence an attempt has been made to look into the prevailing fund positions of the SHGs in Bihar and Gujarat as at the end of the last financial year 2015-16

Table 8.8 Financial position of SHGs in Bihar and Gujarat as the end of 2015-16

Particulars	Bihar	Gujarat
Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund	215412	19757
Amount of Revolving Fund disbursed to SHGs (₹ in Lakh)	32,748.11	1,770.78
Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF)	212093	5531
Amount of Community Investment Fund disbursed to SHGs (in ₹. Lakh)	93,032.96	2,588.85
Number of Community Resource Persons developed	386797	5246
Amount of credit mobilized through banks (in ₹. Lakh)	73,276.22	15,310.38

8.2.17 It may be seen that the Revolving Fund disbursed in Gujarat is just a little more than one twentieth of that in Bihar. The community fund disbursed in Gujarat is a little more than one fortieth of that in Bihar. Bihar has developed about 3.9 lakh Community Resource Persons whereas Gujarat has only about 5 thousand community Resource Persons. Credit mobilization through Banks in Gujarat had been less than one fourth of that in Bihar.

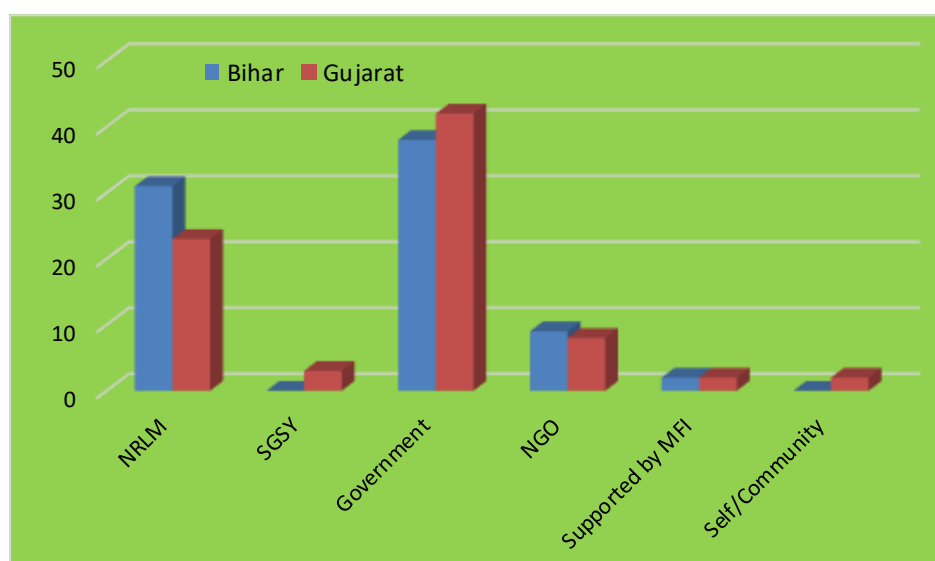
8.2.18 The above details give a notion that the activities and hence the particulars in Gujarat would be much less as compared to that in Bihar

8.3 COMPARISON OF THE DIFFERENT MODELS OF LIVELIHOODS PROMOTION UNDERTAKEN, PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES ETC. BY THE THREE TYPES OF AGENCIES – NGOS, GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND MFIS

8.3.1 We have already dealt with in the report the Livelihood initiatives undertaken by the Governments of Gujarat and Bihar and also by GLPC and Aajeevika. We have also said that the promotion, mobilization and nurturing of SHGs are solely done by Aajeevika and GLPC since 2014. Hence, we cannot have much of information on promotional activities by those other than AJEEViKA and GLPC.

8.3.2 However in our sample study we have collected the information as to the promoters of the SHGs as they had been promoted earlier to 2014, though they had been taken over by BRLPS or GLPC later. The results of the sampled data are already given in Table 5.1 earlier. The same may be seen in the Chart 8.10.

Chart 8.10 SHGs promoted by different organisations in Bihar and Gujarat



8.3.3 Nurturing SHGs, Livelihood models and promotional activities

A. in Bihar:

(i) In Bihar in FY 2014-15, the Government took a decision that the SHGs promoted or to be promoted should be mobilized and nurtured by JEEViKA project. In this regard, MoUs were signed with Women Development Corporation and NABARD. As per the MoUs, 61 federations promoted by WDC signed an agreement to promote livelihoods in their 58,000 groups. 6000 SHGs promoted by NABARD in 4 blocks were handed over to the project. Thus, though SHGs were formed and cavities of livelihood were attempted to be promoted by different agencies before 2014-15, from 2014 -15 almost all the SHGs are being nurtured by Jeeviaka project only in Bihar and thus there would not much to say about Formation of SHGs and livelihood promotional activities of SHGs by NGOs, MFIs, other government Departments as on now. Earlier to 2014.15 etc. SHGs were being handled by WDC, NABARD and NGOs. An earlier study conducted in 2011 also could not find any SHGs floated by NGOs or CBOs

(ii) Earlier, Departments of Rural Development, Women and Child Welfare, Economic Affairs, etc. were playing important role in the promotion of the SHG movement in Bihar. Department of Rural Development has undertaken several projects using SHG model implemented through the government agencies like DRDA and WDC. Among the various programmes SGSY was playing a crucial role in the promotion of SHGs. RBI and NABARD played a monitoring role. Earlier major projects based on the SHG model in Bihar were Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), Indira Mahila Yojna and Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna. The DFID funded Poorest Area Civil Societies (PACS) is also a major project that contributed to the SHG promotion.

(iii) By 2006, RMK extended support to 15426 women through 1543 SHGs in Bihar and disbursed an amount of ₹ 325.83 lakh. RMK during 2002-03 financed 61 NGOs. NIDAN was the major partner NGO in Bihar. NIDAN received ₹ 118 lakh from RMK during 2004.

(iv) By 2008, Mahila Samakya formed about 5109 groups with 3789 being thrift and credit groups of which 314 were linked to NABARD and 600 to SGSY. In early 2000, it had also promoted 45 cluster level and 9 block level federations.

(v) DRDA had promoted nearly 131913 women SHGs by 2008 providing ₹ 3000 for formation of an SHG and opening of a bank account and giving loan up to ₹ 3.0 lakh for taking up income generation activities.

(vi) PACS formed 4500 women based SHGs with over 62000 members some of which partnered with NABARD as well and they had a total savings of over ₹ 1.0 crore.

(vii) NABARD was earlier identified RRBs, individuals etc. as SHPIs and gave them grants for promoting SHGs. The same entities were receiving funds from other donors too for formation of SHGs.

(viii) Many of the SHGs formed were more or less non-functional for quite some time.

(ix) Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS), called Jeevika started in 2006. The project started its operation in 102 blocks of 6 districts viz., Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Khagaria, Gaya, Purnia and Madhuban. It followed a three-tier model, SHGs at habitation level, secondary institutions such as Village Organizations at cluster or area level and tertiary institutions at block level. BRLPS adopted the strategy of strengthening the capacities of existing and new SHGs through Community Resource Persons and Best Practices Promotion.

(xi) BRLPS has separate sections to look after farm activities, off farm activities and non-farm activities, each of them planning and carrying out activities in the respective fields

(xi) Government projects implemented by WDC were Swa-Shakthi, Swayamsiddha, Swawalamban, Mukhyamantri Nari Shakthi Yojna (MNSY), DEEP - an Urban Slum project. Under these projects, WDC has promoted 10825 SHGs, built credit linkages of SHGs with banks, and disbursed nearly ₹ 3.46 crore as loans. The main objective of the program is to empower the women through institution building, micro finance and livelihood interventions.

(xiii) In Bihar, by the end of 2016, the project has mobilized 61.96 Lakh HHs into 5.154 Lakh SHGs and SHGs have federated into 30281 Village Organisations and 327 Cluster level federations. More than 50,000 SHGs were credit linked with Banks

(xiv) In Bihar promotion of livelihoods in the farm, off farm and non-farm sectors have been systematically attempted and convergence adopted by them changed the psychology of the rural poor which resulted into increased efficiency in terms of technology innovation, partnerships and enterprise promotion

(xv) In the farm sector, SCI technique was not only used in the productivity enhancement of the Rice and Wheat but also in the case of Vegetables.

(xvi)) In 2014-15 The Promotion of Producer Groups to aggregate farmers for collective marketing was initiated in Bihar. More than 800 PGs were promoted under farm intervention; collaboration with Techno Serve was established to aggregate around thousand Maize Cultivating farmers; a direct link was established with the NCDEX (an e market limited); and an MoU was signed with Sharp Global Ltd for marketing the extracted menthe oil produced by 625 farmers.

(xvii) In the off-farm sector, 86 mother units of poultry were established mobilizing more than 25 thousand SHG HHs and operationalization of 250 Automated Milk Chilling Unit process was initiated.

(xviii) In non-farm sector, it facilitated market for rural produce – art and craft through organizing and participating in the SARAS Mela; More than 3000 jute growers started making enriched natural fibre products and around 6000 Agarbatti producers were linked with ITC. More than 65 thousand youths were trained Under Deen Dayal Upadhyay Kaushal Vikas Yojana and 75% of them were getting placed. In addition to this, 27 thousand youths were trained by RSETIs on income generating activities.

(xix) MNREGA started implementing Cluster Facilitation Team (CFT) model in 25 blocks across 10 districts. The project has also played a major role in intensive participatory planning exercise named as Hamara Gaon Hamari Yojana. A total of 1.87 Lakh plans were approved creating 1 crore man-days of work for the FY 15-16.

B. in Gujarat

(i) In the state of Gujarat also, Government has issued instructions that all the SHGs and the livelihood promotional activities of SHGs are to be carried out under the aggies of GLPC and GLPC has taken over all the activities and the role of others in the field is very little or practically nil.

(ii) GLPC has taken under its fold all the existing SHGs. By the end of the year 2016, GLPC has mobilized 29.05 lakh households into 2.11 lakh SHGs. SHGs have federated into 2652 Village Organisations and only 4 cluster federations have been formed.

(iii) GLPC is not having a systematic set up and approach as in the case of BRLPS. It has been understood from them that they just distribute Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund under the name of convergence and leave it to the recipient NGOs to do whatever they like to do and do not have a pucca record as to what exactly the NGOs are doing with the funds received. Neither any technical nor any administrative guidances seems to be given by GLPC to the NGOs

(iv) However, we have come to know that NABARD had assisted some NGOs in the past for capacity building by providing funds for imparting skill trainings.

(v) NRLM, through Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), is promoting and facilitating scaling-up successful small-scale projects that enhance women's participation and productivity in agriculture and allied activities

(vi) Axis Bank Foundation partnered with Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India) from January 2013 for project 'Dangi Vikas'. The project focuses on enhancing the livelihoods of 22,000 tribal families in the district of DANGS and adjoining tribal blocks in the state of Gujarat. The project covers 230 villages, 5 blocks and 3 districts. Community mobilization, soil and water conservation, land development, water resource development, agriculture extension, fruit and vegetable cultivation, input supply for agricultural production, promotion of creepers, kitchen gardens, landless gardens, horticulture, animal husbandry, social forestry and non-farm based livelihoods are the areas of intervention of the project

8.4 TYPES OF LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED MAJOR ACTIVITIES – AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK, ALLIED ACTIVITIES, RURAL NON-FARM SECTOR ACTIVITIES ETC.

8.4.1 Major livelihood activities in Bihar

In Bihar besides agriculture and animal husbandry based activities, we find Honey collection concentrated at Muzaffarpur, Makhana collection and Fishery at Madhubani and Purnea, Poultry rearing and incense stick manufacturing at Gaya, Banana cultivation in Purnea, Madhubani painting in Madhubani and Textile in Nalanda, Purnia, Muzaffarpur and Madhubani

8.4.2 Major livelihood activities In Gujarat

The livelihood activities in Gujarat comprised of agriculture and animal husbandry based ones, Forest based activities, Dairy development, weaving and dying, Printing, Bandhani Embroidery, Leather work, Pottery, Wood work, Metal work. Lacquer work, terracota work, Mud mirror work. Etc. Much of the non-farm activities is concentrated in Kutch and is famously known Kutch craft. Bandhani is famous at Saurashtra and Jamnagar too. Besides this activity related to Textiles, gems, food processing, ceramics etc. are also seen in other districts. NSDC has identified Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Kutch, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Bharuch as priority areas for manpower development

8.4.3 BRLP & GLPC both are involved in promotion of livelihood in the agriculture sector by providing technical and financial assistance to the beneficiaries through various Central and State level schemes. GLPC has assisted beneficiaries in the agriculture sector in seed production, organic farming, homestead model of crop cultivation and projects on system of root intensification. In Bihar, SHGs beneficiaries utilized improved technologies by using seed drillers and follow-ups were done to scale up SRI & SWI in the project area. They also involved in organic farming, seed production and other crop cultivation.

8.4.4 GLPC is involved in promotion of livelihood in the Animal Husbandry and Dairy sector by facilitating technical and financial assistance to the beneficiaries through various Central and State sponsored schemes. During the year 2011-12, GLPC facilitated providing livelihoods in various sub sectors covering Fodder Farming, Gauchar Land Redevelopment, Poultry, Fisheries and Goatery for around 5,000 households across the state. BRLP (Jeevika) involved in Bihar in the animal husbandry sectors with various interventions e.g. opening of 86 new Poultry Mother Units covering 28425 SHGs beneficiaries, in this regards more than 5000 beneficiaries received the backyard poultry training. Fisheries and Goatery also enhanced the economic graph of rural communities for animal husbandry activities

8.4.5 GLPC is involved in promotion of livelihood in the horticulture sector by providing technical and financial assistance to the beneficiaries through various Central and State level schemes. GLPC has assisted around 8,000 beneficiaries in the horticulture sector including closed cultivation, vermi compost units, honey production, crop diversification and floriculture. In Bihar BRLPS (Jeevika) is involved in promotion of livelihood in horticulture-sector by providing technical support such as System of Crop intensification used to increase the productivity of vegetable. Around 1.4 lakh SHG beneficiaries cultivated different types of vegetables with the help of this technology. 26563 SHG beneficiaries were associated with Kitchen gardening and vermi-compost unit

8.4.6 GLPC is involved in promoting livelihood in the dairy sector by facilitating technical and financial assistance to the beneficiaries through various Central and State sponsored schemes. During the year 2011-12, GLPC facilitated in identification and financing of milch animals to around 30,000 households in the state contributing to an additional production of about 540 lakh liters of milk annually. In Bihar streamlining of dairy intervention was done in 2015-16. Automated Milk Chilling Units, (AMCUS) Placements of Dairy Consultants at district level and Animal Husbandry Resource Persons (AHRPs) at DCS level were done. The quantum on interventions are given later in this chapter (para 8.4.27 onwards)

8.4.7 GLPC is involved in promoting livelihood in the cottage industry sector by facilitating technical and financial assistance to the beneficiaries through various Central and State level schemes. During the year 2011-12, GLPC facilitated various projects benefitting more than 14, 300 SHG members across the state

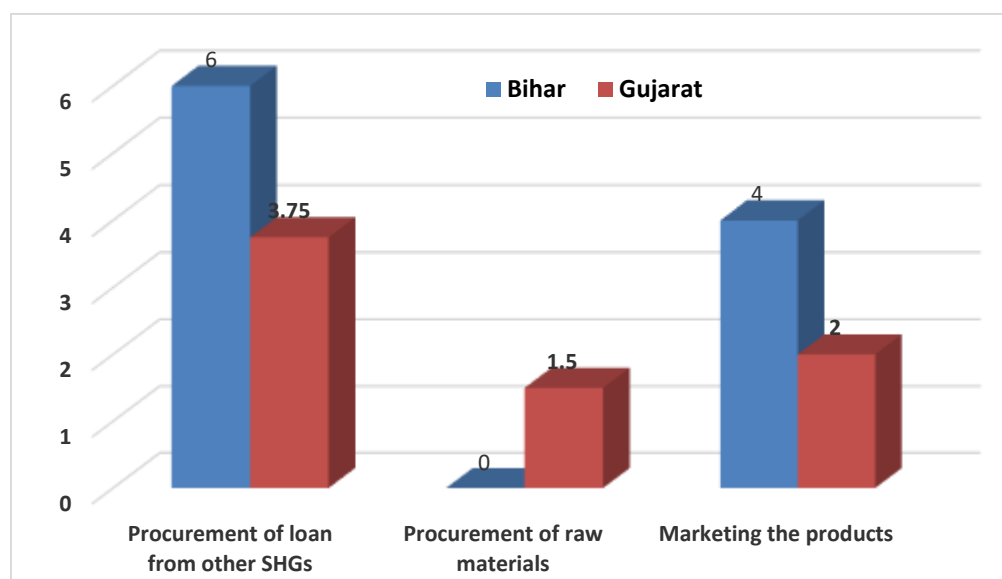
with major focus on areas like handicrafts, food processing and textiles. It also facilitated various projects benefitting more than 14,400 SHG members across the state with major focus on areas like retail, event management and catering, tourism, hospitality, financial services, etc. Districts like Mehsana, Dahod and Narmada have been benefitted with many people getting livelihood opportunities in retail and event management. Textile had been a predominant activity in the district of Nalanda, Purnia, Muzaffarpur and Madhubani in Bihar. Bihar also witnessed other activities such as agarbatii making of which further details are given later

8.4.8 The other activities found in Bihar such as Goatery, Honey collection, Makhana collection, Fishery, Poultry rearing, incense stick manufacturing, Banana cultivation and Madhubani painting in Madhubani are not available in Gujarat.

8.4.9 Forest based activities, dying, Printing, Bandhani Embroidery, Leather work, Pottery, Wood work, Metal work. Lacquer work, terracota work, Mud mirror work, gems, food processing, ceramics etc. available in Gujarat are not generally found in Bihar.

8.4.10 The support to SHGs for promotion of livelihood activities has been mainly given with regard to securing loan from other sources, marketing of products and to a very small extent in procurement of raw material. The data received though our sample survey reveals that support in case of procurement of

Chart 8.11 Percentage of SHGs getting support for various activities in Bihar and Gujarat



loans and marketing the product in Bihar is nearly double that in Gujarat. However there had not been any support in procurement of raw material in Bihar, whereas there had been some support in this case in Gujarat. The results of the sample survey in this case can be seen in the Chart 8.11.

8.4.11 In Bihar, support was provided for increasing the scale and intensity of livelihood sector. Bihar focused on mobilizing more SHG HHs into Productivity Enhancement, linking farms to the market, introducing new technology through IFFCI for farm based SMS, audio messages, introducing Kissan card, establishing automatic milk unit in dairy intervention and resource Centre for honey. System of Rice Intensification was taken up in more than 2.5 lakh SHG farmers. Around 2.7 lakh undertook cultivation of wheat through system of wheat intensification. More than 1.98 lakh undertook vegetable cultivation through SCI. Kitchen gardening was taken up by more than 59 thousand farmers. The scale of activities in the past three years are shown in Table 8.9

Table 8.9 Number of persons who took up various livelihood activities in Bihar in the last three years.

SI No	Crops	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	System of Riced intensification	77599	201702	250214
2	System of wheat intensification	50323	193884	272327
3	Vegetable cultivation	56859	141824	198888
4	Kitchen Gardening	0	26563	59817

8.4.12 Intercropping of maize-potato, wheat-mustard was taken up by 5236 farmers on 1145 acres in Muzaffarpur, Purnia, Nalanda, Madhubani, Khagaria and Gaya districts. Varietal seed replacement was done in wheat with 2421 farmers from Nalanda, Muaffarpur, Purnia, Gaya and Madhubani districts. Wheat seeds of PBW-373, LOK-1 and HD-2965 were introcuded. 10 quintals foundation potato seed were provided to around 87 farmers in Purnia and Muzaffarpur districts with the help of Potato Research Institute

8.4.13 Efforts were taken for developing cadre of resource persons and other extension workers to support livelihood intervention. 6519 Village Resource Persons and 650 Skill Extension Workers are providing services to 4.13 farmers.

8.4.14 In partnership with Digital Green activities were carried out for increasing awareness level and knowledge base of SHG members on Agriculture, Non-Farm Activities, Animal Husbandry, financial Inclusion, Institution Building Health and Nutrition etc through production and use of low cost ICT

videos. More than 400 Pico Projectors have been procured. In 2015-16 concept of Master Resource Persons (MRPs) was introduced and 20 MRPs were placed to assist VRPs and monitor progress at district level. This low cost and effective peer-peer process of learning was scaled up to all 38 districts in 2015-16. 377 community led videos on diverse topics have been produced and screened in 374 VOs covering 37074 SHGs and 428425 members. Videos are also uploaded on website

8.4.15 SIM cards were provided to 1600 farmers and they are receiving messages on agriculture, commodity prices, weather alerts, weather based agriculture advisory etc., to enable the rural community to move ahead towards scientific farm management practices.

8.4.16 Farmer Training and Information Centres (FTICs) established in 102 blocks and 42 of these were made functional and 82 trainings were organized for 2502 farmers, VRPs, SEWs and others in different agriculture practices like SRI, kitchen gardening, cultivation of vegetables, pulses, seed treatment, poultry, books of records and other agriculture related topics

8.4.17 in Bihar, 1497 activity based producer groups and 4 women Farmer Producer companies were formed for working out long term business plans for various commodities like Maize, Potato, Litchi, Onions, Wheat, Moong, etc,

Table 8.10 Producer company wise achievements

Producer Companies	Major achievements
Aranya Agri Producer Company Limited, Purnia	in 2015-16. Maize 9 Traded 1014 MTs through NCDEX Ltd) farmers impacted 299 Total turnover :1.29 crore cumulative turnover 4.0 crore (approx.)
Jeevika women Agro Producer Company Limited Khagaria	Maize Traded 1000 MTs Turn over 1.36 Crore
Samarpan Jeevika Mahila Kisan Producer Company Limited Muzaffarpur	wheat 500 MT Litchi 6.09 MT Turn over 93 lakhs
Sahoyog Women Jeevika Agri Producer Company Nalanda	Potato 413 MT Onion 255 MT Vegetable seed sale& Vaccine supply to DCS & Poultry Turn over 45.14 lakh

8.4.18 Assetization of the community institutions & women farmers was done and the details of assets provided are indicted in table 8.11.

Table 8.11 Assets received by community institutions & women farmers

Assets received by community institutions & women farmers	No of community institutions & women farmers received the assets.
Cono weeder for paddy,	358
Cono weeder for wheat,	264
Irrigation support system	262
Dibbler / driller & other ag. equipments	15

8.4.19 A total of 5959 acres of land under sustainable agricultures was increased, bringing the total area under sustainable agriculture to 24312 acres

8.4.20 GLPC is involved in promotion of livelihood in the agriculture sector by providing technical and financial assistance to the beneficiaries through various Central and State level schemes. GLPC has assisted around 20,000 beneficiaries in the agriculture sector including seed production, organic farming, homestead model of crop cultivation and projects on system of root intensification. GLPC promoted the program titled "Maru Khetar Kare Saat Vakhath Vavetar" focusing on practice of multi crop production in an acre of land, through an integrated low cost sustainable agriculture multitier practices. Extensive training was provided to around 7,094 enrolled farmers in the areas including crop rotation, soil nutrient management and non-pesticide management (NPM). The program benefitted the farmers in increasing their farm productivity and their existing crop variety up to 7 crops with an estimated additional income of ₹ 4000 - 12000 per month as on 2010-11⁵

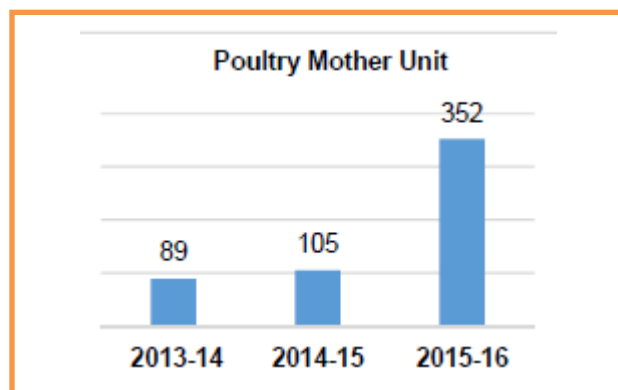
8.4.21 GLPC is involved in promotion of livelihood in the Animal Husbandry and Dairy sector by facilitating technical and financial assistance to the beneficiaries through various Central and State sponsored schemes. During the year 2011-12, GLPC facilitated providing livelihoods in various sub sectors covering Fodder Farming, Gauchar Land Redevelopment, Poultry, Fisheries and Goatery for around 5,000 households across the state. BRLP (Jeevika) was involved in Bihar in the animal husbandry sectors with various interventions e.g. opening of 86 new Poultry Mother Units covering 28425 SHG beneficiaries, in this regards more than 5000 beneficiaries received the backyard poultry training.

⁵ Annual Report 2010-11, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI); IBEF; International Trade Statistics 2011, published by the World Trade Organization (WTO); APEDA; National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management; Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics – glpc.co.in/showpage.aspx?contentid=20&lang=English

Fisheries and Goatery also enhanced the economic graph of rural communities for animal husbandry activities

8.4.22 In Bihar, Streamlining the process of dairy intervention, scaling up of poultry intervention and initiation of goat rearing were done in the year 2015-16. Health check-up camps were organized for cattle and small ruminants. A view of the scaling of Poultry Mother Units can be seen in Chart 8.12

Chart 8.12 Growth of Poultry Mother Units in Bihar in the last three years



8.4.23 Backyard poultry intervention was started in May 2013 as a pilot programme. This was scaled up under “Integrated Poultry Development Scheme” of GoB. In 2015-16, 200 Mother Units (MU) were established benefitting 57859 members distributing 12.17 lakh Day Old Chicks (DOCs). At the end of the year 352 Mother Poultry Units have been established in 25 districts covering 104437 HHs of which around 44% comprises of SC/ST population. To support and scale up this intervention more than 1394 poultry resource persons were identified and trained. Vaccines were provided for 312113 chicks for distributed in Ranikhet and for Fowl Pox diseases to HHs. Staff, cadres and community members were trained on different aspects of backyard poultry. 38 persons were given ToT training on Back Yard Poultry with support of Central Poultry Development Organisation, Bangalore

8.4.24 Returns from an activity like poultry primarily depend on two factors. First is the scale of the activity (Number of birds per Cycle) and second is the number of cycles which the household is able to complete in a year. The return from this activity ultimately depends upon the product of the two. At present poultry activity is being implemented under convergence with Animal Husbandry Department, Bihar, in which changing scale may not be feasible. In such circumstances, members need to be

encouraged for completing more number of cycles per year by leveraging funds sourced from VO/CLFs. As it has been proved that an activity like poultry is self-sustainable and provides a decent return on the investments, members need to be encouraged for scaling up of the activity. SHG members having less land holding and more household work force need to be encouraged for serious involvement in poultry activity. The more returns at household level will create the positive demonstration resulting in members themselves coming forward for taking up this activity. Discontinuity of activities was observed in Gaya which is affecting the number of rearing cycles. If the earnings from the activity are not central to household level cash flow, then there is high likelihood of members losing interest in the activity which may lead to members discontinuing the service. Though, convergence related activities have its challenges due to multiplicity of agencies, efforts should be on maximizing the number of rearing cycle

8.4.25 Goatery intervention

Till March 2016, 32 health check-ups and Vaccination camps were organized for Small Ruminants. Rearing of 10 bucks of improved breeds of jakhrana and jamunapan within the community at Bhojpur district was piloted and 21 kids were born out of it. 1722 goats were Vaccinated against viral disease.



8.4.26 Animal health camps

In Bihar, 72 Animal Health Camps were organized providing treatment to 15537 cattle

8.4.27 Backward forward linkages for dairy sector in Bihar

During 2015-16 AMCUS were installed at 250 DCSs, 229 AHARPs were trained and placed. 291 DCS developed their business plans. Back end services, training, timely vaccination, cattle feeds, fodder seed, saaf kit etc. were provided

8.4.28 cumulative picture of dairy intervention in Bihar can be seen in Table 8.12.

Table 8.12 cumulative picture of dairy intervention in Bihar.

Particulars	As at end of March 2016 (Nos)
Total number of DCS	448
DCS for which Business Plan developed and executed	291
HHs benefitted from Dairy intervention	42900
Cattle vaccinated	5643
Cattle received deworming	11150
Animal Health Camps held	87
Animals treated at Health Camps	18754
AHRPS selected	229
AHRPS trained	187

Source: Jeevika Annual Report 2015-16

8.4.29 In our sampled districts the status of the dairy sector is indicated in Table 8.13

Table 8.13 A glimpse of functioning of Dairy sector units in Nalanda and Muzaffarpur

Name of DCS	District	No. of Members	No. of Active Members	Range of monthly production (Litre)	Average monthly production (Litre)
Katari	Nalanda	45	30	3400-7000	5100
Kharjamma	Nalanda		20	2260-3700	3200
Pilkhi	Nalanda	24	15	1350-2800	1820
Basti Jeevika DCS	Nalanda	24	24	1665-3845	2460
Nehusa Jeevika DCS	Nalanda	25	25	3600-4600	4032
Dakshini Lohra DCS	Nalanda	53	53	2300	5200
Kamle Baliya	Muzaffarpur	55	55	2940-6285	4421
Bahilwara (New DCS)	Muzaffarpur	36	12	1800-3000	2095
Pokhrai	Muzaffarpur	35	25	2000-4600	3172
Sieuree Aima	Muzaffarpur	58	22	1200-2000	1558
Ratanpura	Muzaffarpur	60	47	1900-5600	4153
Jagannathpur	Muzaffarpur	60	32	1380-4100	2858

Source: PROCESS MONITORING: BIHAR RURAL LIVELIHOOD PROJECT: JEEViKa Annual Report by TARU- September 2015

8.4.30 Awareness on pricing aspects especially in context of SNF (Solid Not Fat) needs to be increased. Capacity building on issues like perceived quality difference, price cut on account of low SNF percentage needs to be addressed

8.4.31 One of the major challenges observed across the DCS is the level of stagnation in milk collection after 1-2 years of formation. This is also happening due to lack of systemic efforts in bringing new members under the DCS fold. In most of the DCS it is observed that only 50-60% of the total members pour milk regularly. Many households having milch animals don't supply milk to DCS. In such circumstances, other Community Institutions like SHG, VO and CLF needs to be involved proactively in encouraging members for routing of milk through DCS. The linkage of Jeevika DCS with CBOs like SHGs, Village Organizations and CLF needs to be strengthened. CBOs needs to get more involved and should persuade the members towards strengthening of the Jeevika DCS. Livelihood Sub Committee which is at present almost dormant may take the lead in bridging the gap between these DCSs and other Community Institutions.

8.4.32 Non-farm intervention

We have talked about non-farm intervention in Gujarat and Bihar earlier. Here we give further details of non-farm intervention in Bihar. In Bihar, continuous effort is put to improve the livelihoods of SHG HHs, linking them with different non-farm based livelihood activities providing technical support. During 2015-16, 63 new non-farm based producer groups were formed - 27 of Agarbatti, 19 of bee keeping 13 of jute intervention and 4 in art & craft intervention. Till the end of the year 323 non-farm based producer groups have been formed. District wise HHs mobilized under non-farm producer groups till end of 2015-16 are indicated in Table 8.14

Table 8.14 Details of Producers Groups formed in Bihar

S. No	Intervention	District	No. of PGS	HHs linked
1	Agarbatti	Nalanda	43	2158
		Gaya	118	5004
		Muzaffarpur	7	410
		Madhubani	9	405
2	Bee Keeping	Muzaffarpur	23	1092
3	Jute	Purnia	54	2871
4	Art & Craft & other NFPGs	E. Champaran	8	316
		Muzaffarpur	25	1269
		Nalanda	7	280
		Purnia	1	40
	Total		323	15002

Source: Jeevika- Annual Report 2015-16

8.4.33 Average production of Agarbatti is over 5000 kgs raw Agarbatti per PG. The community based - institutions have become self-efficient in marketing their finished produce to local vendors. A CLF in Nalanda has signed MoU with AV industries for sale of raw Agarbatti and a CLF in Gaya procures raw Agarbatti and sells rolled Agarbatti in open market



8.4.34 Facilitation of capacity building was done by conducting residential training for SHG members who are part of Agarbatti PG in Gaya district with the support of KVIC. 175 members were trained on Agarbatti making & scenting. **The situation of Agarbathi production in Bihar is given in Table 8.15.**

Table 8.15 The situation of Agarbathi production in Gaya

Block	Name of PG	Remarks
D O B H I	Rozi	Functional since 2013. Defunct between September 2014 and May 2015. Total production more than 1000 tone
	Millan	Functional since 2013. Total Production more than 4000 Kgs.
	Sri Ram	Functional since Sep 2013. Total Production more than 3500 Kg.
	Sri Krishna	Functional since Sep 2013. about 3000 kilograms
	Khusboo	Defunct.
	Saheli	Functioning since 2013. Total Production more than 6000 Kgs.
	Rachna	Working under different CLF.
	Parwati	
	Satyam	
	Laxmi*	fund received
	Khushi	Working under different CLF.
	Arti	
	Gula	
BODH GAYA	Chanda	Fund received and Functional
	Suraj	
	Vishal	
	Jyoti	

Source PROCESS MONITORING: BIHAR RURAL LIVELIHOOD PROJECT: JEEViKa Annual Report by TARU- September 2015

8.4.35 Many of the poor households are actively engaged in Agarbatti rolling as a secondary income generating activities by the women members of the household. As a practice traders provide raw materials to women members by weight and collect rolled sticks again by weight for which members are paid the labour charges. Depending upon the quality of rolled sticks women members are paid from ₹. 15 to ₹ 25 as labour charges for 1 kg of rolling. Due to over dependency of women members for both input supply and marketing the finished products, members don't have any bargaining power for better rates. As large number of women SHG members were involved in this activity, Jeevika planned its interventions in Agarbatti rolling. The intervention is focused on bringing this activity in organized sector through formation of producer groups. Agarbatti productions groups are expected to improve the quality of inputs at a lower cost as well as ensure higher returns to women by linking them with organized markets. These producer groups have been formed with 40-60 members. Due to the increased competition now even private traders have started offering ₹ 25 per kg. for rolled sticks. After the price increase by the traders, members have again started collecting raw materials from traditional traders and also supplying the finished products directly to the local trade.

8.4.36 self-sustainability is must for long term survival of any producer based organization. For proper functioning of producer group business plan for Agarbatti, PGs need to be prepared and discussed with members. Business plan has to be made by taking into consideration factors like active members, rolling capacity per day, and the minimum revenue required to be generated to recover the expenses. Each of the PGs should aim for a minimum production level of 8000 -10,000 kg per year at the current level of price realization (₹ 58 to 60/kg) to recover the operational cost. Further to recover margin or fixed investment, at least transaction base 12000 to 15,000 kg per year is a must. By making provisions for material loss and other charges even higher volume is required. On an average, with a 250-working day and by assuming a minimum roll out of 1.5 to 2 kg per member per day, a PG can easily have a business of 15,000 kg per year. PGs need to orient all members to route their rolling activity exclusively through Producer Groups. PGs require a very strong system for maintaining books of records. Being an activity where there is a huge movement of stock which includes raw material, rolled agarbatti as finished products, regular audit of stock is a must. As major part of the CIF rotates in the form of working capital, audit and proper maintenance of books of records is also must

8.4.37 Bee keeping intervention is carried out in Muzaffarpur and Khagaria districts. Subsidy support is given for procurement of bee boxes and other accessories including bee colonies from state Horticultural Mission and buy back



arrangement with Dabur has been arranged.

8.4.38 In 2015-16, 2960 honey boxes were distributed to 296 members at 50% subsidized rates from State Horticulture Mission. HHs are capacitated with technical know-how with support of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). 26 batches of training were held for 800 new HHs. 32 Tonnes of honey was produced, 22 Tonnes were sold to DABUR and 10 Tonnes to local vendors.

Table 8.16 sales in melas

Sales	
Patna	132740
Sonepur Mela	24000
Maharashtra Saras	41000
Assam Saras	25040
IITF	95000
Odisha Saras	31500
Other agencies	1413620
Total	1762900

8.4.39 Traditional art and craft like Madhubani painting, Sujni work and Sikki craft are being preserved and promoted through PGs and provided market for sale of the product. SARAS fair was organised during 2015-16 to show case and market the products. There was a total sale of ₹.2.2 lakh. Awla products (₹60.4 lakh) Katani Chura and Chawal (₹. 34.6) lakh were the highest market products. other fairs or melas where artisans and craftsmen participated in 2015-16 and the earning through participation are indicated on the left hand side.

Source: JEEViKA – Annual Report

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8.4.40 Jute intervention was piloted in Purnia.

A MoU was signed with Tirupati Commodities Pvt Ltd. 54 jute PGs were formed and 35 received funds to start production. 3 days' exposure visit on charkha procurement was arranged and member of 10 PGs were provided on hand training



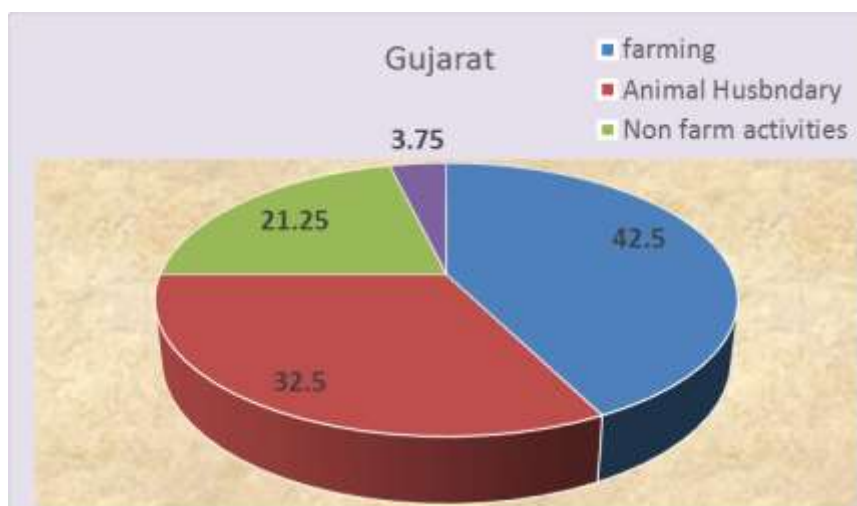
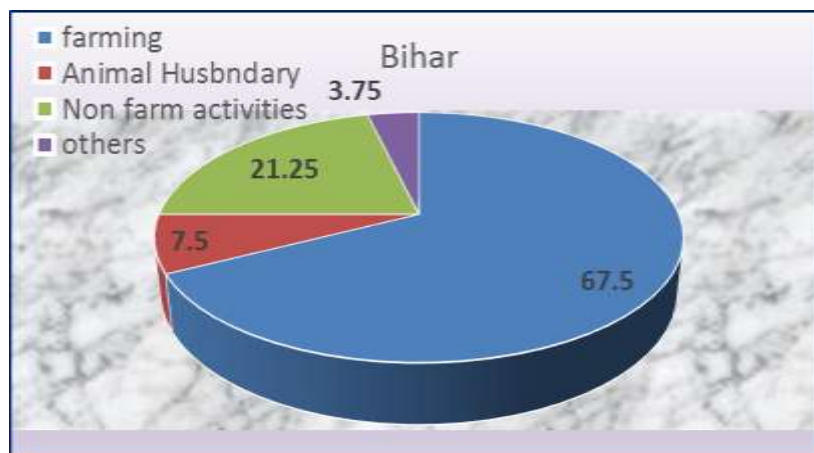
8.4.41 Very few beneficiaries in our sample (less than 5%) got the assistance from the SHG for their enterprise. Out of those who started the enterprise, the beneficiaries who got some support or help accounted for 16% in the case of getting loan from other SHGs, 11% in the case of procuring raw materials and 7% in the case of marketing.

8.4.42 The percentage persons getting support or help for different functions in Gujarat ranged from 4% to 6% and that in Bihar ranged from 1 % to 3%. Out of those, who actually started the enterprise account

for only 1% to 17% and 2% to 15% respectively? In Gujarat, the assistance is received more in Ahmedabad and in Bihar, in Madhepura.

8.4.43 Our sample has shown the different types of activities in the two states as shown in Chart 8.13.

Chart 8.13 Activities taken by SHG members in Bihar and Gujarat



As part of the non-farm livelihood intervention, training on making bamboo products is given to the Kotwalia tribal and other communities in Gujarat. These products are sold by Aga Khan's bamboo furniture and crafts unit in Netrang which now has an annual turnover of ₹ 10 lakh.

8.5 IMPACT OF LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES ON SHG / SHG MEMBERS /HOUSEHOLDS IN TERMS OF CHANGES IN INCOME LEVEL AND SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS. IMPROVEMENT IN CREDIT LINKAGE, REPAYMENT OF LOANS ETC.

8.5.1 The main impact of livelihood activities on SHGs is the formation of social organisations and getting them well organized, i.e., the formation of Village Organisations Cluster Level Federations Producer Groups etc. In this regard, as has been seen, Bihar has better performed by well organizing themselves into Village Organisations, Cluster Level Federations and Producer Groups. Gujarat has practically not formed any Federation till now. Some details have been given already while discussing the nature and support for activities in the earlier sections.

8.5.2 Farm based Producer Groups have been formed with farmers' dependent on agricultural activities to support their livelihoods. Farm based PGs have been developed with support from Jeevika to enhance their access to markets and other resources on a sustainable basis. Some of the services on which farm PGs are expected to work are; - input supply, farm extension and training facilities, market information and intelligence, farm advisory and hiring and repair of agri- equipment. In addition to this, it is expected that PGs will facilitate in the area of testing of soil and nutrients, arranging and developing facilities for grading & sorting, packaging and transport and other aspects of quality control. Even in Producer Groups where money was transferred, members lack information and clarity on business and operational aspects. In this regard, it is being suggested that second round of trainings need to be provided in all the Producer Groups where fund has been transferred. Some of the topics which necessarily need to be covered in the training are topics on purchase and management of agri inputs & equipment and utilization of working capital. Capacity building of Village Resource Persons (VRPs) also needs to be taken on system and importance of regular and systematic book keeping is to be stressed. Business plan and preparing of micro plan is the other area in which member's orientation and involvement need to be increased.

8.5.3 Improvement in record keeping is an impact aspect in SHG and further formations. In Producer Groups' activity, details are largely maintained in the minute books, though process of providing all the necessary books of records has started. Capacity building of VRPs need to be reworked, as VRPs were observed to be lacking in capacity to maintain such books of records. Business plan related details were available in Producer Groups and expenses are maintained still in note books.

8.5.4 PGs have been formed with the prime objective of providing farmers better backward and forward

linkages in the value chain by leveraging the benefits of economies of scale. For gaining operating efficiencies, Groups need to focus on some economic activities or any particular commodity. In present scenario, the major focus of BRLPS has been in promotion of subsistence agriculture by focusing on SRI, SWI, Kitchen Garden, ZBNF etc. This is benefitting the households in improving their food security and reducing the vulnerability through increased cash flow. On the other side, to achieve sustainability and financial viability, a threshold volume is necessary in each of the commodity to deal effectively with other participants of the agriculture value chain. Dedicated focus on 1 or 2 commodities will help in developing production based cluster systems. Hence a balancing approach must be taken which should serve the interest of members (who will be mainly marginal farmers) as well as help the Producer Groups in achieving benefits of economies of scale to sustain economically. For this purpose, a profiling of Producer Groups may be undertaken.

8.5.5 Before getting funding assistance from the project, PGs prepare and submit business plan of the project for approval based on which fund is transferred to PGs. Some of the business plans mention making available items like power tiller, thresher, and pump sets etc. As ownership of such assets is collective, a proper plan for user charges/fees need to be developed and implemented at the ground level before purchase of any such equipment. During preparation of business plans, PG members should be properly oriented on pros and cons of purchasing such assets and the need for developing a proper system of rent collection (user charges, fuel charges, servicing and maintenance charges etc.). It has also to be ensured that the demand for equipments do not cause conflict between the members.

8.5.6 As a result of SHGs and livelihood activities, as per the version of SHG themselves, there had been improvement in ability to save, women's access to credit, health and nutrition of members of the family, financial soundness, social empowerment of women, capacity to make quality decision, participation in social activities, girls education, self-confidence, leadership qualities, ability to interact with outsiders, environment management, usage of infrastructures such as PDS, School Anganwadi Hospital and well/hand pump and over all development of village. The details are already given in chapter 5. (5.7.3)

8.5.7 The impact has again been affirmed from the members of the SHGs'. They have also affirmed that SHG and the activities had increased the cooperation among the members, impartiality in actions, access to social programmes, health, education and employment of the members of the households, sanitation. They had also affirmed that as a result of SHG formation there has been reduction in violence in the families, increase in assets and income and reduction in dependence on money lenders. The details have already been discussed in Chapter 6(6.5)

8.5.8 It has also been confirmed during the sample survey conducted that 35.5% of the beneficiaries in Bihar and 2% of the beneficiaries in Gujarat have purchased Bullocks after joining the SHGs and there had been increase in the savings with the bank and also with the SHGs in case of about a little more than 50% of the beneficiaries in Bihar and about 78% of the beneficiaries in case of Gujarat

8.5.9 As on impact of livelihood, the Members' income has increased and they have procured assets and thus have enhanced their social status. It had also effect on their employment and savings and thus again improving their social status. Some details of the impact on members have already been given while discussing the nature and support for activities earlier

8.5.10 SHG and its activities had an impact on the members in respect of ability to save regularly, women's access to credit, health and nutrition status of the families of members, becoming financially sound, economic and social empowerment of women, capacity to make quality decision, participation in social control activities, improving girls' education, confidence of members, leadership qualities, interaction with outsider, environment management. The statistics on these in terms of opinions of the informants contacted has already been given in Chapter 6. A news clip can be seen below about the Empowerment of women in Gaya

Times of India

Jan 23, 2014, 0

GAYA/ JEHANABAD: The RBI governor, Raghuram Rajan, on Wednesday visited Sheikhwara village under Bodh Gaya block to have a firsthand account of the functioning of Jeevika, the self-help group (SHG) promoting women's empowerment. During his 75-minute stay at the village, the RBI governor interacted with women engaged in different self-employment avenues including agarbatti (incense stick) making.

.....

Besides 'agarbatti' (incense sticks) making, the SHG activists are also engaged in collective pooling of small savings, marketing of the local products and distribution of nutrients among women belonging to the reproductive age group.

Another news item dated 6th November 2015 indicates that Women are more empowered, in terms of their mobility and involvement in household decision-making in 2014 than they were in 2011

8.5.11 In Gujarat, in a specific case, it has been found that there was an Increase in agricultural income of 20,000 households by at least ₹. 15,000/- per annum and increase in income of 2,000 households by at least ₹ 10,000/- per annum from non-farm options like bamboo crafts, Goatery, dairy and skill development by the end of a program taken up by Axis Bank Foundation and Agha Khan Foundation

8.5.12 Some data on change in income are also given later while discussing about micro enterprises (8.6.11)

8.5.13 The financial situation given in section 8.2 already gives an idea of bank linkages. As per reports of NRLM available in their website, there is no SHG not having bank accounts in Bihar as on date though in the year 2014-15 there had been 960246 SHGs in Bihar without bank account. In Gujarat, there were 345 SHGs without bank account in 2014-15 and there are 7671 SHGs as on date without bank account.

8.5.14 There are 197784 loan accounts of SHGs in Bihar with an outstanding loan of ₹. 98386.89 lakh and 41814 accounts in Gujarat with an outstanding loan of ₹ 18061.70 lakh

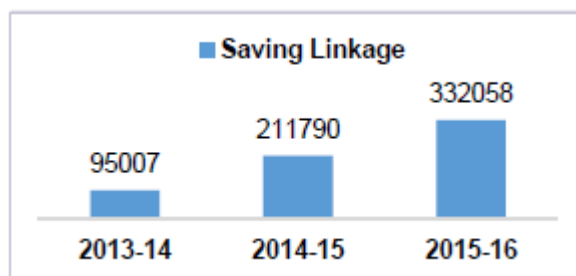
8.5.15 The number of SHGs that had opened the account in Bihar are indicated Table 8.17 and Chart 8.14.

Table 8.17 Number of SHG accounts opened in Bihar

Financial year	no of SHG accounts opened(lakh)
2013-14	0.15
2014-15	1.16
2015-16	1.2

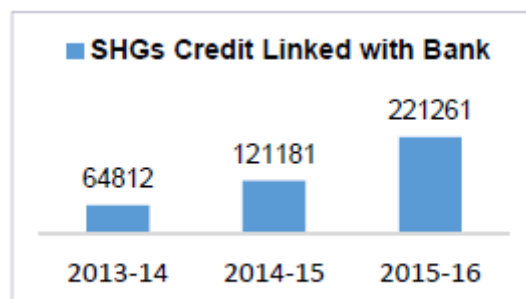
Source: JEEViKA Annual Report 2015-16

Chart 8.14 Number of SHG accounts opened in Bihar



During the year 2015 16 about one lakh SHGs were financed by banks, 82112 with first dose of credit linkage and 1679682 with the second dosage. The cumulative impact on credit linkage over the past three year can be seen in Chart 8.15

Chart 8.15 credit linkage with Bank



Similar historical figures for Gujarat could not be obtained.

8.5.16 Repayment of loan, NPA and related issues are separately discussed under a separate head NPA later. However, here we may say that the results of the survey has indicated that in over all the repayment rate is around 61%. The repayment rate varies from 26% to 87% among the districts concerned in the sample survey. The repayment rate is high in Bihar with 68 % as compared to Gujarat (54%). It is the highest in Gaya with 87.50% and the lowest in Navsari with 26.25 %. In all districts of Bihar, the repayment rate was around 60 to 66%. But the same is no so in Gujarat where the repayment rate was about 40% in Ahmedabad and Kutch and only 26% in Navsari.

8.6 PROCESS AND IMPACT OF GRADUATION OF SHGS INTO MICRO ENTERPRISE

8.6.1 We have already spoken about the potential of SHG / members to graduate into micro enterprise, availabilities of facilities and difficulties faced by the SHG members in the process, touching some aspects in the process of graduation into micro enterprise

8.6.2 Members of matured SHGS who had accessed one or two credit lines and are keen on strengthening existing livelihood or interested in starting new microenterprises. The progression of SHG members to take up micro-enterprise involves intensive training and hand holding support on various aspects including understanding of market, potential mapping and ultimately fine tuning skills and entrepreneurship to manage the enterprise. Considering these aspects, a separate, specific and focussed skill building programme 'Micro Enterprise Development Programme (MEDP)' was once launched by

NABARD. This involves organizing short duration, location specific programmes on skill up gradation / development for sustainable livelihoods / venturing micro-enterprises by matured SHG members. It was a supplemented effort to upgrade/develop skill and preliminary business acumen of SHG members in order to enable them to cope up with the issues and in order to run a successful enterprise for income generation/livelihood activities with following objectives:

- Enhance the capacities of participants through appropriate skill up gradation/ development in existing or new livelihood activities in farm or non-farm activities.
- Enrich knowledge of participants on enterprise management, business dynamics and rural markets.

8.6.3 some of the success stories based with MEDP in Bihar and Gujarat are given below

A: In Bihar

(i) Creating excellence in their work is the aspiration of the 90 members from 4 SHGs, viz. Balaji, Noorie, Kalpana and Narmada Mahila Mandals, functioning for the last 3-5 years. Located in Daprakha village in Triveniganj block, Supaul district in Bihar, these SHGs were trained in MEDP program during April 2014 in the art of cutting & stitching. Mandan Bharti Jagriti Samaj provided the training under MEDP.



Financial assistance provided by NABARD for the MEDP

was ₹1, 17,000/- for 03 MEDPs. Members had been selected for training on Micro-entrepreneurship development as the members showed their alacrity to do business on their own in the form of small business activity of readymade garments prepared by them through small outlet in the local market of Triveniganj. After the training, 20 members purchased sewing, Pico and embroidery machines. The majority of members of these groups earn livelihood by doing the tailoring work from collecting orders of stitching from the neighbourhood, while remaining members prepare readymade clothes, embroidery work, applique, fall & Pico on saree and sell them on marginal profits. Non-availability of regular market for finished product was a major problem for maintaining cash flow of households. Smt. Rekha Devi, leader of Balaji Mahila Mandal has established a shop at Triveniganj and collects bulk orders and also displays the finished products of group members. The SHG shop has provided regular market to members. Orders are collected and executed in a group-mode; Male members of the family help selling of individual products as vendors. Trained members utilize bank credit and group savings for purchase of sewing, pico, embroidery machine and purchase of raw materials. No regular economic activity was undertaken by group members during the pre-project period and their post-project average income is ₹

3,000/- pm. The economic condition of households improved and has positive impact on health and education of children. It has also provided employment opportunity for male members engaged in selling of garments. The learning of the programme is that credit alone is not very effective for economic upliftment of household but a mix of credit and suitable skill upgradation is vital for proper utilization of available resources. The members have started small but have big dreams for the future

(ii) **R**ural women of India are born managers. They do not allow any natural resources to go waste, be it using cow dung as manure and fuel, leaves and shoots for cooking, paddy sticks for making fans, etc. Therefore, it was a good idea to use this skill

productively. 30 participants from three SHGs viz. Gayan Deep Vikas Mahila Swa Sahayta Samuh, Ujala Mahila Vikas Swa Sahayta Samuh and Sewa Vikas Mahila Swa Sahayta Samuh from Bansivni were provided training of 20 days duration for production of Vermi Compost under MEDP in the month of February 2015. Training included theory viz. importance, method and uses of the compost and practical aspects like how to ready the tank for release of vermi, maintenance of tank, how to collect the compost,



drying and filtration of the compost etc. An NGO, Vikas Samiti provided the training under MEDP with a financial assistance of ₹ 35,100/- from NABARD. After the training, all three SHGs have taken up the activity. A Producers Organisation (PO) has been formed and more members are being included in the PO. At present no loan has been availed from the bank. The amount required is only ₹ 5,000/-. The NGO had provided one tank to each SHG group during training period. Now the NGO has set up 9 tanks and the group has to repay the amount with the income. No interest will be charged by the NGO for the same. The members have also applied for tanks under MNREGA through Agriculture Department. Initially, no one was ready to come forward to take the initiative to start the production. The members had to be mentally prepared for starting the unit. Marketing too was posing a problem. But the members soon learned that working in a group was advantageous as it was not possible for them to increase the number of tanks in a short time individually. Hence, they decided to work in a group till they had achieved 10 tanks per SHG i.e. one tank per member. Working together as a team, made it possible for them to meet the demand for more quantity of compost. Through their own experience, they also realized that compost was better than chemical fertilizer. They are now spreading the information to others on how the productivity of their soil and the quality of their produce have improved. Before the project was taken up the SHGs did not earn anything. Now after the training and setting up of the project they have started earning. The groups have already earned around ₹ 30,000/- per SHG within the first year itself. The 3

groups in totality have earned around ₹ 1.00 lakh. The group has decided not to take the profit amount from the income till the quantity is increased to 10 tanks per SHG. For marketing, the NGO had made great efforts. A few big farmers are purchasing from the group. Further, the higher officials from line departments are also purchasing for their gardens. The Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department had himself bought one quintal of the compost and ordered for more. Slowly the market has been developed and more avenues are being scouted.

B: Gujarat

Pathan Mubina Bane, 26 years old, was a house wife but she had a dream to do something more than the routine domestic work and wanted to pursue a career as a beautician and Henna artist. She got a chance to fulfill her dream when she became a member of Akash Achala Mahila Bachat Mandal operating in the area since January 2008. Achala Trust organized an MEDP of 13 days for 30 participants by support of NABARD to the tune of ₹ 39,000/- in the month of March-2013 in Sabarkantha for beauty treatment and henna art training. After training, she received proper guidance and direction to start her own career as a beautician and henna artist. S.K District Cooperative Bank provided a loan of ₹ 1,00,000/- to the SHG and the entrepreneur received ₹ 50,000/- for her beauty parlour business. Job opportunities in today's competitive and over populated environment are not many and especially for rural women getting a job in this hard fought environment is almost impossible. MEDP training encourages and motivates women to do innovative work as a skilled person. Trainees find themselves in a position to earn money as skilled artists. In marriage season income for bridal makeup and henna work starts from ₹ 10,000/- to ₹ 40,000/- per person. The training and guidance received played a significant role in helping Pathan Mubina Banu to accomplish her dream. She is now happy with her new role as an entrepreneur.



8.6.4 Lack of marketing, poor packaging, inability to maintain standards for the products, lack of market knowledge and lack of backward and forward linkages affect the functioning of microenterprise at various stages. Hand holding support for quite some time to take up growth oriented microenterprises and raising the present loan amount are essential for microenterprise development.

8.6.5 There are three types of the micro enterprises: -

a. Home-based producers: They make or produce products, such as footwear, handicraft items, textiles etc. either on their own or as contractors.

b. Traders: They are basically small, seasonal venders, who sell vegetables, fruits or function as grocery shop owners etc.

c. Providers of service and labours at shops, tea stalls: They are youth, especially who may be engaged in activities such as cleaning, local laundry, catering, transport operators etc.

8.6.6 In Bihar, women provide for their family's basic needs by contributing to farm labour and income generation at subsistence level through microenterprise. Learning of basic management skills is required for running such microenterprises. These skills are needed not only to manage their production but also to market their products and ensure better returns. Graduating from microfinance to microenterprise levels, requirement of support and facilitation are critical factors. Support in the areas such as capacity building, identification of activity, marketing of the produce and credit and quality control such that a good return is fetched is very much required. Graduating to microenterprises from microfinance is very slow. It was observed in 2010, that hardly 15% of matured SHG members in Bihar had graduated to micro enterprises and that too at the lower level of business. In Bihar, out of 10.40 lakh matured SHGs members, only 1.56 lakh members graduated into microenterprise.

8.6.7 Feasibility study for micro-enterprise with women SHGs has been understood as identification of right products/activities suitable for micro-enterprises in the specified area with a process enabling social, economic and political empowerment of women and this is what exactly been done in Kutch in Gujarat

8.6.8 'Convergence' between the mobile telephone and the internet may be more relevant for the growth and functioning of micro enterprises.

8.6.9 Low quality of regulations also adversely affect the growth of micro enterprises.

8.6.10 It is seen from our sample survey that nearly one third (31%) of all beneficiaries contacted have started some enterprise or the other. However, more number of beneficiaries (36%) in Gujarat have started the enterprise as compared to Bihar (26%). More than half of the beneficiaries in the districts have started the enterprise in Junagadh and Kutch, whereas in Navsari only 15% have done so. In Bihar about

half of the beneficiaries have started income generating activities in Purnia and Gaya, whereas only 5% of the beneficiaries have done so in Nalanda

8.6.11 Various micro enterprise activities in Bihar and its impact showing average income post MEDP and Pre MEDP and the incremental income are indicated Table 8.18.

Table 8.18 Incremental income in case of different micro enterprises

Activity	Average annual income (₹)		
	after MEDP	Before MEDP	Increment
Agriculture Based			
Vegetable shop	13433	5300	8133
Vermi compost preparation	12667	4600	8067
Selling of Manure	17040	6000	11040
Animal Husbandry/ Dairy			
Dairy	31327	5653	25674
Bee Keeping & Honey Selling	22200	12450	9750
Piggery	11040	8870	2170
Goat rearing	13542	3000	10542
Handicrafts			
Bindi Making	7200	2000	5200
Hard board boxes	30600	13300	17300
Sweet box preparation	9600	4000	5600
Jute things, Door mats, Bag, Purse, Wall hangings, Table mats	3600	2150	1450
Mithila Painting	18200	7500	10700
Envelope Preparation	38880	24000	14880
Services			
Barber Shop	24000	3000	21000
Mobile repairing	30000	14000	16000
Tailoring shop	21000	5000	16000

Micro Trading			
Agarbatti	6792	2384	4408
Bangel	8400	3200	5200
Belan, Sugga, Belni, Chatni, Lahthi, Dandi	25200	5000	20200
Bisaad Khana	9000	2050	6950
Ghee, Dalmot, Sattu, Peda making	15700	6690	9010
Kirana Store/General Store	26824	7500	19324
Lahthi	7200	5500	1700
Retail shop	17169	12000	5169
Pan shop	24000	13000	11000
Paint Shop	8400	4300	4100
Fruit shop	16200	4000	12200
Furniture making	48000	12000	36000
Tea shop	14200	4000	10200
Sikki Dalia making	17600	12500	5100
Rope making	24000	8750	15250

8.6.12 It can be observed from above Table that incremental income from various activities varied from ₹. 1,450 to ₹. 36,000. The minimum income was from Jute products which were facing major problem of marketing and hence production was limited. Maximum incremental return was from furniture making (₹. 36,000), which were easily marketed, though per month incremental income was a petty sum of ₹. 3000 only. The activities like Barber shop, wood toy making, Dairy were generating annual incremental income in the range of ₹. 20,000 to ₹. 25,000. Activities like Kirana store, Hard Board boxes, Mobile repairing, Tailoring shop and Rope making were generating annual incremental income in the range of ₹. 15,000 to ₹. 20,000. However, it may be noted that the annual incremental income did not depend on particular activities, but were combined effect of right selection of micro-enterprise based on local demand, size of business, micro-entrepreneurship skills, availability of fund, availability of raw material, quality of product, availability of value chain and marketability of the product. With the help of NGO and the training under MEDP, the women beneficiaries had been able to earn a little better than it was earlier. Although there had been no dramatic change in their living conditions, they were able to earn a little more to feed their families.

8.6.13 The major microenterprise activities started by beneficiaries were Agarbatti making/Paper making (23.54%), Dairy (21.36%), Sikki Dalia making (9.47%), Vermi compost (4.61%), Mithila paintings (4.37%) Kirana stores (3.88%) and Retail shops (3.16%).

8.6.14 An idea of the requirement of investment and income is given in Table 8.19 for various enterprise activities.

Table 8.19 Investment and income in case of micro enterprises

Activity	Average investment	Average annual income	Maximum Investment	Maximum net income	Minimum investment	Minimum Income
Agriculture based						
Vermi compost preparation	9733	12667	32000	48000	700	3600
Vegetable Shop	8583	13433	20000	24000	1500	4800
Selling of Manure	14000	17040	20000	24000	7000	10800
Animal Husbandry/ Dairy						
Dairy	18345	31327	40000	60000	2000	3600
Bee Keeping & Honey Selling	15000	22200	20000	30000	10000	14400
Agarbatti	1641	6792	10000	48000	900	3000
Piggery	7200	11040	15000	30000	3000	8400
Goat rearing	9243	13542	30000	54000	7000	9600
Handicrafts						
Balan, sugga, Belni, Chatni Lahthi, Dandi	5000	25200	5000	25200	5000	25200
Bindi Making	3000	7200	3000	7200	3000	7200
Hard board boxes	13500	30600	15000	36000	12000	25200
Jute things, Door mats, Bag, purse Wall hangings, Table mats	3000	3600	3000	3600	3000	3600
Sweet Box Preparation	3000	9600	3000	9600	3000	9600
Jute Products	3000	3600	4000	4800	2000	2400
Mithila painting	4472	18200	20000	24000	2500	14400
Envelope Preparation	2600	3888	32000	5000	2000	3150

Services						
Barber Shop	2000	24000	2000	24000	2000	24000
Tea Shop	6333	14200	10000	30000	2000	3000
Pan Shop	16000	24000	20000	32000	12000	18000
Tailoring Shop	9000	21000	15000	36000	3000	6000
Mobile Trading	18000	30000	18000	30000	18000	30000
Micro Trading						
Bangel	3000	8400	3000	8400	3000	8400
Bisaad Khana	2500	9000	3000	9600	200	7440
Ghee Dalmot, Sattu, Peda making	9833	15700	15000	24000	3000	42000
Kirana Store /General Store	12676	26824	32000	36000	2500	7200
Lahthi	5000	7200	6000	8500	3000	4500
Retail Shop	9961	17169	32000	72000	4000	12000
Paint Shop	2500	8400	2500	8400	2500	8400
Fruit Shop	6500	16200	8000	24000	5000	8400
Furniture making	20000	48000	20000	48000	20000	48000
Sikki Dalia making	2931	17600	6000	28800	2500	14400
Rope making	15000	24000	15000	24000	15000	24000

8.6.14 The average investment and income per entrepreneur worked out to ₹ 9229 and ₹. 15,816 respectively, which were not sufficient for economic operation of microenterprises. It was evident from the investment and income that the microenterprises were operated at very low level. Only one enterprise i.e. furniture making was generating net income of ₹. 4,000 per month. Some activities like Barber Shop, Toy Making and woodwork, Dairy, Kirana Store, Hard Board Boxes, Mobile Repair, Pan Shop, Furniture Making and Rope Making were generating net income of ₹. 2,000 to ₹. 2,500 per month. Agarbatti, Bangel, Bindi Making, Lahthi Making, Sweet box Preparation, Jute Product, Paint Shop, Envelope preparation were generating monthly income of less than ₹. 1,000.

8.6.15 All the enterprises started are not being run continuously successfully. some of them get closed. Some of the common reasons for closing of the enterprise activity are

- Lack of demand as there were too many competitors

- Water shortage in the area due to which operations became difficult
- Income obtained was very low so members dropped out
- Money got diverted for other uses and there was no working capital left
- Drop out of members and group size became too small to continue operations
- Infighting within the group due to one or two members swindling the money
- Member conflict due to unequal participation in work by all members

8.6.16 There are number of innovative enterprise activities that can be chosen by groups. For example, there could be group-based house-keeping or care giving services which are found to be in huge shortage. Group entrepreneurship is an effective means to achieve higher participation of women in productive activities.

8.6.17 The sample survey conducted indicates that 36% of the beneficiaries in Bihar and 26% in Gujarat have formed the enterprises. It has further been noticed that it is only in the case 2 members that the enterprises have stopped running both in Bihar and in Gujrat.

8.7 HANDHOLDING, CAPACITY BUILDING SKILL AND ENTERPRISE TRAINING, RAW MATERIAL SUPPLY CREATING LINKAGES WITH LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES, MARKETING AND STORAGE OF GOODS AND OTHER SUPPORT PROVIDED BY THE AGENCY, OTHER SERVICES LIKE MICRO PENSION MICRO INSURANCE, VOCATIONAL SKILLS TRAINING LOAN FOR PERSONAL CONSUMPTION HOUSING HEALTH ETC.

8.7.1 We have seen earlier training and capacity building provided by Government and Government agencies on different aspects.

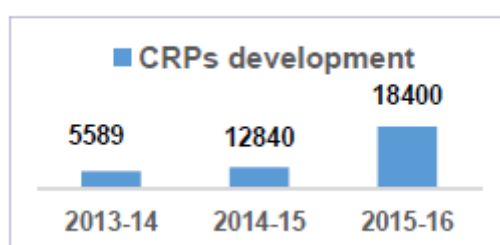
8.7.2 In Bihar, altogether 2 lakh SHGs were imparted training on all the basic modules of SHGs and around 90 thousand SHGs were imparted training on three modules related to concept and management, Leadership and Importance of Book Keeping.

8.7.3 A resource pool of 55 staff was formed during ToTs and these resource pools were utilized to build the capacity of VOs. These resource persons trained Area Coordinators and Community Coordinators who further trained around 3500 VOs on the basic modules – VOs concept and Management, Sub Committee functionality and related interventions.

8.7.4 In 2014, a MoU was made between BRLPS and Society for Elimination Rural Poverty (SERP) for technical assistance in the field of capacity building. In 2015-16 nine modules of CBO process and quality were developed. A pool of 33 quality trainers from different districts were selected and trained.

8.7.5 SHG persons were developed as Community Resource Persons (CRPs). Altogether 18400 CRPs were developed and around 6700 active members have been identified who can be CRPs in the near future. 6225 CRPs were provided refresher training and they have formed 49600 SHGs and provided initial training to these SHGs.

Chart 8.16 Development of Community Resource Persons in Bihar over the years.



8.7.6 32 cluster facilitators have undergone 4 days residential training on CBO process and Quality.

8.7.7 A policy of Institution Development Manager (IDM) was conceptualized and first batch of 22 IDMs were deployed in the CLFs.

8.7.8 More than 3500 cadres and all the staff of 55 blocks were provided training on importance of Fund Rotation and its role in livelihoods promotion, repayment and further capitalization from banks

8.7.9 More than 4000 staff and 8000 community cadres have been trained in book keeping, document preparation micro planning, insurance fund rotation audit of VOs etc.

8.7.10 NIDAN was the first one that had started working on micro insurance along with their network partners in October 2006. NIDAN was the major and first to promote MI linkage with LIC, GIC, NIC and Mediciam. It covered about 26 thousand people in 2006. GIFTS was another agency which made inroads. But no figures are available.

8.7.11 In the field of micro insurance AVARAN gave training to persons, made efforts to sensitize 20 implementing agencies for rural and micro insurance.

8.7.12 Except SEWAs bundled product promoted by NIDAN, concept of buying product at low cost was practically absent till 2008

8.7.13 Micro Insurance products that suits to the needs of the rural poor are still not in vogue in Bihar

8.7.14 It is seen that 43% took loan for consumption 42% for production and 7% for other exigencies

8.7.15 Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushal Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), jobs fair, Livelihoods in Full Employment (LIFE), MGNREGA, ROSHNI, startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme(SVEP) entrepreneurship development through the MECs, direct placement handled by Jeevika etc contribute to skill development and placement.

8.7.16 In the year 2015-16, under DDU-GKY 58838 rural youths received training and 41585 were placed / settled through Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs) under DDU-GKY, RSETIs and direct placements. 59171 were absorbed in community cadres. 32 PIAs provided training and placement to the youths. The top 10 PIAs that trained the persons in Bihar are indicated in Table 8.20.

Table 8.20 Performance of top 10 PIAs that trained the persons in Bihar

SI No	Name of the PIA	Candidates		Placement %
		Trained	Placed	
1	Oriental Craft Fashion Institute of Technology Pvt Ltd	114	108	96
2	Aide et Action India	113	90	80
3	Coffee Day Global Ltd	86	68	79
4	AROH Foundation	324	254	78
5	CAP Foundation	106	72	68
6	Shree Rajasthan Sytex Ltd	153	117	76
7	Ideal Education Pvt Ltd	147	91	62
8	Focus Educare Pvt Ltd	498	304	61
9	Skills academy	325	191	56
10	Empower Pragati Vocational and Staffing Pvt Ltd	312	183	59

Source: AJEEVIKA Annual Report 2015-16

8.7.17 Under the scheme ROSHNI implemented in the two districts Gaya and Jamui affected by Left Wing Extremism, 995 candidates were trained and 537 got placed.

8.7.18 Vocational training is provided in the 39 RSETIs in the sectors of production, processing and service. In 2015-16, 997 trainings were conducted for 27488 rural youths and 15449 got settled of which 11566 settled with self-financing and 3883 with bank financing.

8.7.19 LIFE started in the third quarter of 2015-16 with three broad categories, Skilling for wages, Skilling for Self-Employment, and Livelihood upgradation. The target under the three categories the number of persons trained and number got settled are given in Table 8.21.

Table 8.21 Training and placement under LIFE in Bihar

component	sanctioned	trained so far	Settled/placed.
Skill for wages	5289	6	5
skill for Self-Employment	2952	136	58
Livelihood Promotions	3656	23	NA

8.7.20 SVEP provided support to entrepreneurs with business skills, exposure, loans for starting and provided business support during the first six months of the enterprises in using the NRLM SHGs and their federations. A MoU with NRO Kudumbashree was signed for **Market Potential Assessment of existing enterprises**. As at the end of March 2016, **8870 potential enterprises were assessed** by the agency in Gaya, Patna, Vaisahli and Muzaffarpur. 93 MECs promoted 1702 MEs, Two Jeevika Jalpan are run by SHG members. 28 master trainers were trained for Rajasthan, Gujarat and Jharkhand.

8.7.21 Intervention in health sector is part of social impact by SHGs and their activities. The intervention made and the agencies responsible and their coverage are given in Table 8.22

Table 8.22 Social effect of SHGs and their activities- intervention in health sector.

Health Sector			
sl no	intervention	Agencies	coverage
1	CH NCC	JEEVIKA	230 CHNCCs
2	Food Security	JEEVIKA	Across JEEVIKA
3	Health Risk Fund	JEEVIKA	Across JEEVIKA
4	WASH & SHAN FUND	JEEVIKA	24 Blocks in 10 Districts -
5	Parivartan (JTSP)	PCI / BMGF	64 Blocks of 8 Districts
6	PLA -Gram Varta	BTAST/ DFID	35 Blocks of 5 Districts
7	Food Fortification	GAIN/Nidan	3 Blocks of Gaya & Khagaria
8	Multi sector Food & Nutrition	SAFANSI	3 Blocks of Saharsa
9	Swabhiman – RMNCH	UNICEF	2 Blocks of Purnia

8.7.22 Community run Health and Nutrition Care Centres (CHNCC) provide Nutritional support to pregnant and lactating women on daily basis preventing maternal and child mortality due to malnutrition in pregnancy. A MoU was signed with BBC for procurement and rolling out radio series of 37 episodes of “khirki Mehndi Waali”. The series has already been rolled out in 150 CHNCCs out of 230 CHNCCs in Gaya, Khagaria, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Madhubani, Supaul, Mahdhepura, Purnia and Saharsa

8.7.23 JEEViKA Technical Support Programme (JTSP) attempted to accelerate improvements in higher priority health outcomes -Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH), Nutrition, Key infectious diseases and Sanitation in Nalanda, Muzaffarpur, Khagaria, Nawada, Gopalganj, Saharsa, West Champaran and Patna. Through this intervention, SHG & VO Community Operation Manual (COM) was modified. A Health Module on maternal child health and nutrition was developed. A facilitator guide for cadre to roll out the modules was prepared and till the end of March 2016, modules have been rolled out at CBO level. Also, training was provided to 99 BHSNI, 3794 CMs and 7203 SHGs

8.7.24 An MOU was signed with UNICEF to implement Swabhiman, to improve maternal, child, adolescent health and nutrition through CLFs, VOs and SHGs in Purnia and Directorate of ICDS for distributing Fortified Food at Anganwadi centres.

8.7.25 An MoU was signed for distributing Fortified Food as Take Home Ration (THR) at the Anganwadi centres in Gaya and Khagaria.

8.7.26 A convergence model for improving livelihood has been adopted. Convergence is envisaged with Social Welfare Department, Rural Development Department, State Health Society, Public Health Engineering, Agriculture Department, Labour Department, Industries Department etc. to have better access to various programmes.

8.7.27 mobilization and enrolment support covered 2791769 SHGs through Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana. Over 500 special camps at BPIUs were conducted. Around 735000 members are enrolled under the scheme

8.7.28 SHGs and Federations are creating awareness on alcohol prohibition with support VO leaders and meetings are held between CLF and VO leaders and members of Social Action Committee for planning the activity at each village.

8.7.29 MoU was signed with department of Education and 5.6 lakh SHG members were enrolled with the support of Mass Education. 4200 School Education Committee members were trained on committee responsibilities, functioning and their rights with additional support by Tata Consultancy Services' CSR Projects.

8.7.30 Intensive Participatory Planning (IPP) and Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) planning process were conducted in 38 districts to give an opportunity for community members to identify their needs related to basic amenities and plan projects accordingly.

8.7.31 Pradhan Mantri kosi Mulberry Yojana was initiated to revive, expand and diversify sericulture by integrating activities of rearing, cocooning, reeling and marketing silk in Araria, Supaul, Saharsa, Purnia, Madhepura, Kishanganj and Katihar with a total of 3724 farmers. A total of 1844100 mulberry plants were planted by 683 farmers till March 2016. All these 683 farmers were linked with MGNREGA for mulberry plantation and received payments through MGNREGA. Three rearing cycles were completed with 68 farmers. 70 Kgs of cocoon produced by them was marketed at ₹. 400 with support of Industries Department.

8.7.32 Through convergence, 339 farmers in Supaul and Madhepura received pump sets, suction pipes, delivery pipes and other cocoon rearing kits. Guidelines on the Yojana was published with support of Industries Department, MGNREGA wing of RDD (Government of Bihar) and JEEViKA.

8.7.33 Under Cluster Facilitating Team programme implemented in 10 districts, 360 labour Groups were formed; members from 617 VOs received training on MGNREGA; 14400 job cards were issued or re-issued; work demand was registered for 18464 labours; 8291 persons were allotted work; and there had been 7% increase in the women participation under MGNREGA works in CFT blocks.

8.7.34 CLFs in Gaya, Madhubani, Purnia and Khagaria signed an MoU with Central Electronic Limited and solar mini grids are being installed and in this process till March 2016 3968 SHG HHs have been benefitted through CLFs / VOs. The number of HHs benefitted under the scheme in different districts are given in Table 8.23.

Table 8.23 Social Impact- distribution of solar lighting system & improved stove

District wise distribution of number of households provided with Solar Home Lighting System & Improved Cook Stove.	
District	No of households
Purnia	1415
Madhubani	322
Khagaria	1032
Gaya	783

8.7.35 VOs also received the Food Security Fund and Health Risk Fund. The number of VOS that received such funds as at the end of last three consecutive years are indicated in Chart 8.17

Chart 8.17 VO's access to Food Security fund

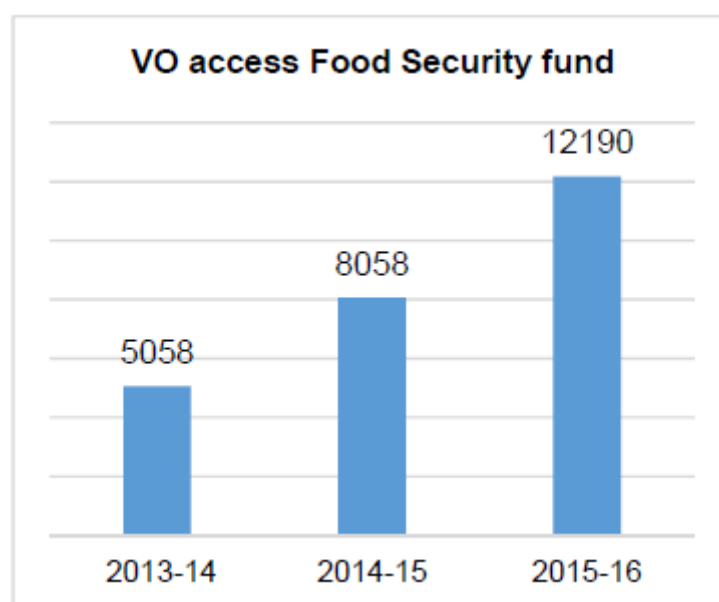
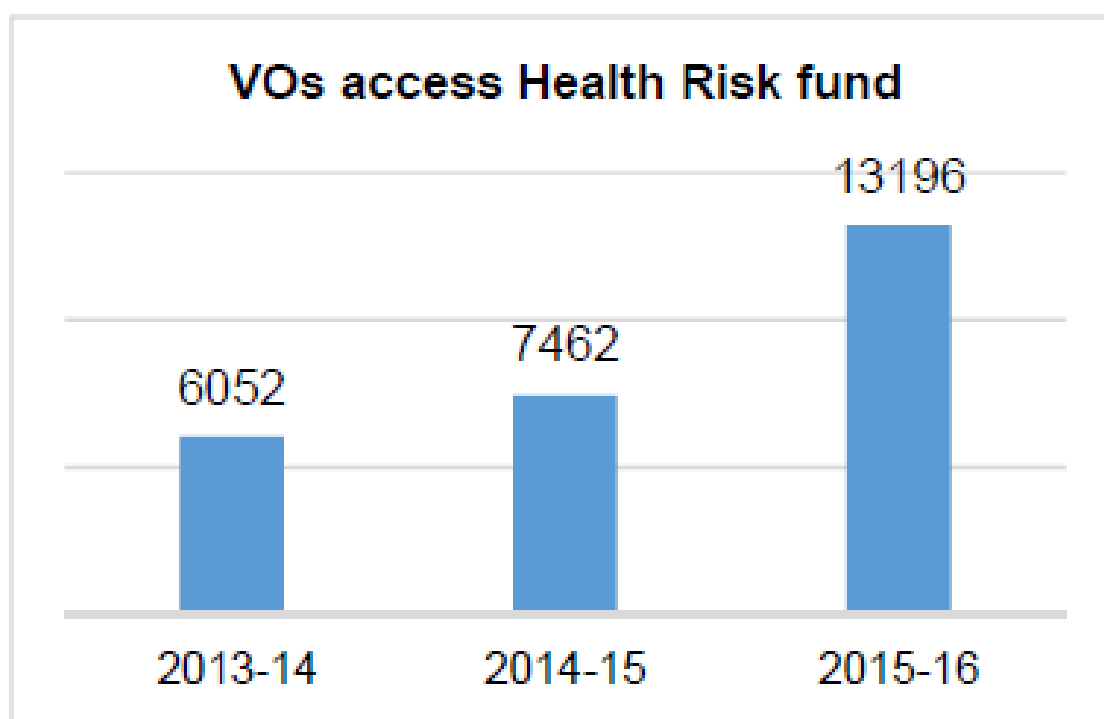


Chart 8.18 VO's access to Health Risk Fund



8.7.36 Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) Programmes were also conducted. Thus, more than 40 lakh HHs covering 4.4 SHGs were sensitized and took oath to vote. 21000 VO's conducted village level rallies and candle march. 150 CLFs organized different activities like forming human chain and cluster rallies. More than 500 JEEVIKA SHG members participated in Block level, sub divisional level and district level rallies in convergence with other Government departments. 4000. Pico projectors were used at village level to motivate voters through video clippings.

8.7.37 Under Jeeviaka's programme 416036 women were brought under the insurance coverage and 606 death claims were settled. 10906 were provided scholarship worth ₹ 98.08 lakh. The role of Jeevika in the overall insurance of poorer section can be seen in Table 8.24,

Table 8.24 Role of Jeevika in the insurance of the poor in Bihar

insurance coverage particulars	Number insured in		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
LIC Bihar product Segment Coverage (AABY)	202670	230079	423466
JEEVIKA Product Segment Coverage(AABY)	191000	229000	416036
Percentage Share of Jeevika in Coverage of AABY	94.24	99.53	98.24

8.7.38 Jeevika accounts for about 95 to 99.5 percentage of the coverage of Am Admi Bihar Yojana (AABY) in Bihar in the last three years. Still only 7 to 8 percent members are insured.

8.7.39 It is reported that MFI Mass care International Bihar has contributed for Micro insurance in Bihar in health sector and Centre for Development Research and Training has contributed for Micro insurance in non-health sector in Bihar. No such contribution from MFIs is seen in Gujarat

8.7.40 However, GLPC has kept a provision of ₹ 10 lakh for micro insurance in their Annual Action Plan for 2015-16

8.7.41 MFIs have shown some interest in Micro pension in Bihar by enlisting persons for NPS-Life scheme. GLPC has said that it has plan to provide pension for 5000 women in 2015-16 but no figures of achievements are available.

8.7.42 The kind of handholding support from the SHPIs to SHGs is minimal because of programmatic approach of promoters.

8.7.43 There were only one fourth of the SHGs in Bihar and one sixth of the SHGs in Gujarat that have said that they have linkages with raw material suppliers. In both the states less than one fourth of the SHGs have reported that they have linkages with raw material suppliers. However, another one fourth of SHGS in Bihar and half of the SHGs in Gujarat have said that they can establish links with raw material suppliers if need be. The rest are either not interested or could not establish such linkages.

8.7.44 Our study in the field has revealed that 24% of SHGs in Bihar and 15% of SHGs in Gujarat have linkages for raw material supply and another 23% in Bihar and 51% in Gujarat can get the linkage if they so desire. However, 54% in Bihar and 34% in Gujarat were not interested in the raw material supply at all. As far as the members are concerned hardly very few have availed the raw materials supply both in Bihar and in Gujarat in the sampled persons contacted (5% or below)

8.7.45 it has been seen 16 % of SHGs in Bihar and 15% in Gujarat have linkages for Technical matters leading to opportunities for livelihoods and another 29% and 41% respectively could establish such a link if they so desire. However, 55% in Bihar and 44% in Gujarat are not interested in such an issue at all

8.7.46 In the case of infrastructure 19% of SHG in Bihar and 29% in Gujarat have linkages and another 25% and 36% can establish such a link if needed. However, 56% in Bihar and 35% in Gujarat are not interested in such linkages.

8.7.47 in Bihar 21% of SHGs and in Gujarat 16% have marketing linkages and another 25% and 49% respectively could establish such a linkage if they so desire. However, 54% in Bihar and 35% in Gujarat are not at all interested in such a linkage.

8.7.48 SHGs have assisted the members in procurement of loan from others, procurement of raw materials and in marketing the products. The details and the concerned statistics have already been given in Chapter 6 (6,8,7)

8.7.49 A case study of capacity building activity on an NGO in Ahmedabad supported by NABARD

A case study where training was sponsored by NABARD and activity was carried out by an NGO in Ahmedabad before 2014 is given in the following pages

Sponsor by: - **NABARD –Ahmedabad**

IPA: Ajeet Rural Development Foundation - Ahmedabad

Income after undergoing MED Training Program – Year 2013/14

Sr. No	Dist	Taluka	Location	Trade	No.of Trainees	Day	No of Settled	Emplt status after Training	Income/ month ₹	Source of finance
1	Ahmedabad	Daskroi	Ropada	Minakari work	30	30	28	Job work	3000 to 5000	Chandan Factory
2	Ahmedabad	Daskroi	Chosar	Home product	25	13	18	Home Prodn	1800 to 2000	Employee
3	Ahmedabad	Sanad	Upardal	Garment Making	25	21	16	Job work	1500 to 2000	Employee
4	Ahmedabad	Sanad	Bakaran a	Beauty parlor	25	21	18	Job work	2000 to 3000	Employee
5	Ahmedabad	Sanad	Khoraj	Handicraft	25	07	16	Home Prodn	2000 to 3500	Employee
6	Ahmedabad	Daskroi	Chosar	Home product	25	07	14	Home Prodn	1800 to 2000	Employee
7	Ahmedabad	Daskroi	Nandej	Beauty parlor	25	30	23	Job work	5000 to 10000	Employee
8	Ahmedabad	Daskroi	Kathava da	Agarbatti Making	25	03	22	Job work	2000 to 3500	Employee
9	Ahmedabad	Daskroi	Khodi	Agarbatti Making	25	03	20	Job work	2000 to 3500	Employee
10	Ahmedabad	Daskroi	Janu	Soft toys Training	25	13	15	Home Prodn	1800 to 2000	Dena/ OWN Money
11	Ahmedabad	Daskroi	Bhat	Garment Making	25	10	18	Job work	1500 to 2000	Dena/GWE DC
12	Ahmedabad	Sanad	Modasar	Hand Embroidery	25	10	15	Home Prodn	1000 to 1500	OWN Money
13	Ahmedabad	Daskroi	Ropada	Minakari Work	25	20	25	Job work	5000 to 10000	Chandan Factory
14	Ahmedabad	Daskroi	Nandej	Beauty Parlor	30	13	15	Job work	2000 to 15000	Indivisible OWN Money
15	Ahmedabad	Daskroi	Nandej	Garment Making	30	21	25	Job work	5000 to 10000	Navinbhai Factory
16	Ahmedabad	Bavala	Shiyar	Hand Embroidery	30	10	05	Home Prodn	1200 to 1500	Indivisible OWN Money
17	Ahmedabad	Daskroi	Bilasiya	Fashion Designing	25	10	18	Job work	2000 to 3500	Employee
18	Ahmedabad	Bavala	Dharaji	Hand Embroidery	25	10	20	Job work	1800 to 2000	Employee
19	Ahmedabad	Bavala	Shahpur	Bid Work	25	10	15	Job work	2000 to 3500	Employee
20	Ahmedabad	Daskroi	Kathava da	Agarbatti Making	25	03	22	Job work	2000 to 3500	Employee

IPA: Ajeet Rural Development FoundationStatus of Employment after Training Programme**Block: Ahmedabad, Sabarkantha & Dahod District**

Sr. No.	Dist	Taluka	Sponsored by	Trade	Trainees	Day	No of Settled	Status of Employment after Training	By way of bank Finance/ OWN Money
1	Dahod	Dhanpur	Rural Techno. - Gandhinagar	Skill Base Training - 2	60	60	15	Job work Home Production	OWN Money PVGBank Taluka Panchayat
2	Sabarkantha	Talod	Rural Techno. - Gandhinagar	Skill Base Training - 3	90	90	23	Job work Home Production	
3	Sabarkantha	Prantij	Rural Techno. - Gandhinagar	Skill Base Training - 1	30	30	05	Job work Home Production	OWN Money
4	Ahmedabad	Daskroi	NABARD - Ahmedabad	SDP/MEDP - 4	105	57	78	Job work Home Production	Taluka panchayat / Chandan Minakari Co. Nandej / OWN Money Dena Bank
5	Ahmedabad	Sanand	NABARD - Ahmedabad	SDP/MEDP - 3	75	49	50	Job work Home Production	
6	Ahmedabad	Daskroi	D.R.D.A (rsETI) Ahmedabad	Skill Base Training - 13	466	238	252	Job work Home Production	OWN Money SBI Bank Dena Bank Taluka panchayat
7	Ahmedabad	Sanand	D.R.D.A (rsETI - SGSY) - Ahmedabad	Skill Base Training - 7	284	146	162	Job work Home Production	
8	Ahmedabad	Daskroi	D.R.D.A (RSETI) Ahmedabad	Skill Base Training - 1	28	07	15	Job work	Jilla Panchayat Work order by DDO Ahmedabad
9	Sabarkantha	Prantij	G.W.D.C- Gandhinagar	Skill Base Training - 14	25	90	25	Job work	Dena Bank Prantij
	Total -			48	1163	767	625		

NGO: Ajeet Rural Development Foundation

Details of SHGs BPL (Promoted, saving linked & Credit linked)

Up date: December 2015

Sr. No.	District	No. of SHGs	Promoted (No's)	Saving Linked (No's)	Credit Linked (No's)	Remark
1	Ahmedabad	164	164	155	141	This SHGs Daskroi, Sanand, Bavala, Taluka in Ahmedabad District
	Total -	164	164	155	141	



8.8 FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR RELATIVE SUCCESS UNDER VARIOUS MODELS OF LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMMES, BEST PRACTICES AND TAKEAWAYS, CORRECTIVE MEASURE FOR IMPROVED RESULTS: -

8.8.1 Some of the factors responsible for the success have already been narrated in the case studies and highlighting cases studies in the chapter of case studies and in the section dealing with micro enterprises (8.7). However, we can enumerate some more here: -

8.8.2 Mission mode operation, step by step procedures, different layer level operations at state district and block levels, assistance from administrative and financial workers, convergence with other schemes, formation of committee with officials and local representatives, integration of traditional developments and creative methods are some of the factors that are responsible for the success of the livelihood programme.

8.8.3 Social inclusion, building up of community organisations, financial inclusion, promotion of livelihood, execution of rules and regulation are also the main factors that have contributed to the success of enterprises especially in the case of backyard poultry in Bihar. Livelihood promotion group, appointment of community resource persons and workers, social orientation, Timely Financial assistance, funding from banks, insurance services, capacity building and social and organizational structure also go to ensure the success of the livelihood programmes.

8.8.4 Good discussions beforehand about all operational aspects, financial assistance based on interest and experience and establishing linkages will also contribute to the success of the livelihood programmes.

8.8.5 Some case studies indicating the success factors are given below.

(i) VO that can take initiative

'Who will pay? Who are you buying for?' asked the farmer at Bardela village (Purnia) when Ravina Khatoon, the President of the Nirala VO of Khanwa village, negotiated with him for 46 quintals of rice. He did not believe that these simple women, five in number - Ravina Khatoon, Sita Devi, Chanki Devi, Anita Murmu, and Taria Khatoon - could buy such a huge quantity. Even when the rate was finalized and truck was hired, he did not believe that they would pay him then and there. He was taken aback when Ravina Khatoon paid him ₹. 58,650 at the rate of ₹ 1275/quintal (that includes transportation and jute bags). The triumphant women went back on the truck, unloading bags at different SHGs on the way. The rice was packed in 50 kg bags to avoid difficulty in weighing. They provided the rice to the Samooch at the rate of

₹ 1300 / quintal, benefiting altogether 92 families of nine SHGs. The market price was ₹. 1400-1500 per quintal. Significantly, the rice was purchased with funds from the CIF with the VO. It was the initiative at the VO level much before (November 2008) the food security plan was launched officially. And Nirala VO was inspired by the collective marketing in practice by one of its SHGs - the Alhamdulillah Samoooh.

(ii) A Bridge to Collective Action

It is the second week of June. The rainy season has not actually begun. Even then you must wade through knee-deep water to reach Gidarahi village (Purnia district). During the rainy season the water level rises alarmingly, making communication very difficult. The chachari pul (a temporary bridge made of bamboo) which used to make communication easy is no longer usable. The issue is discussed at the meeting of Prakash Jeevika Gram Sangathan comprising exclusively santhal women (Scheduled Tribe). 'Those who have bamboo groves should donate bamboos so that the chachari should be repaired,' proposed Usha Besara, a member representing Jeevan Prakash SHG. 'Those who have bamboo should give bamboos and others should contribute money to buy rope and other items needed for repairing the chachari,' added Mary Murmu, a member representing Jeevan Jyoti SHG. Finally, it was decided that the cooperation of the villagers will also be sought but the members should be ready to contribute bamboos or money to buy ropes and pay for the labour if needed and do Shramdaan. They got the bridge

(iii) The Beginning of Sujni

Proper refinement and packaging can develop the traditional rural arts into an upmarket product. This is the case with Sujni (embroidery work). It is being promoted by JEEViKA in two villages in Bochaha block in Muzaffarpur district - Sarfuddinpur and Madan Chaupar - through two VOs - Durga and Chandani - to help the women of the deprived class earn their income and thereby alleviate their poverty. At the demand of the VOs, the BRLP arranged for training in two phases. The programme was conducted by reputed textile and fashion designers from a Delhi based agency. Altogether 15 women received training on Sujni. Two of the selected women - Shakuntala Devi and Nazma were even called to Delhi. The women make Sujni on sarees, carpets, bags, lamp covers etc. These women have been asked to keep on working as their work would be collected and paid adequately. Their works are on high demand. Several agencies keep on visiting them to purchase the art work.

(iv) SRI - 4 maunds per kathha

'My husband was not at all convinced with the idea of adopting System of Rice Intensification (SRI). "What will we do if it fails?" he asked. But I was convinced. We had a plot of two kathha which had been parati (virgin, uncultivated for years) for years. I along with my son dug that parati and made it cultivable. We prepared bed as directed, did the treatment of the seeds using salt solution, prepared the nursery of the seeds and on the 12th day planted the seeds. "You will be responsible for wasting the field and energy," my husband used to taunt me till the growth became visible on the eighth day of plantation. As the growth continued, the people became impressed. Finally, when we got the yield of 4 maunds per kathha which was four times greater than we used to get even from the best of our plots, my husband acknowledged that SRI method is useful for paddy plantation,' narrated Sunita Devi of Bhusia village in Gaya district.

(v) Timely Capitalization leads to freedom

Majhauria village of Muzaffarpur district (Bihar) having 150 houses and 1000 population. Agriculture is the main source of income here followed by migration labour and some people are dependent on small businesses as well. Lack of proper employment opportunities in the village was leading to stress migration of marginal farmer and wage labor. Flood prone Majhauria village has every ingredient which makes life tough and leads to vulnerability. This is the story of Kuraisha Khatun, a poor rural woman, of vulnerable Majhauria village of Muzaffarpur district (Bihar). Landless Kuraisha Khatun has started a small lahthi business in 1986 to earn bread and butter for her family. New business was doing well, but unfortunately flood wiped out her business along with the hope for a better and secure future. Situation forced her to borrow an amount of ₹ 10,000 from moneylender at an interest rate of 10 % per month to overcome this phase of struggle and suffering. The family got trapped in higher rate debt, unprecedented 120% per annum and the interest mounted a huge liability on this family. Trapped family was compelled to mortgage their house to overcome this problem. How helpless she might have felt when she decided to mortgage her house to repay the loan and to feed her family? It might have been the last resort for her family to bank upon. Now she was left with no resources to meet basic needs of her family, neither food nor shelter. In this adverse situation, she came to know about Jeevika and power of SHG. She joined Jeevika and a new journey began. Kuraisha Khatun engaged in her Lahthi business

Implementation of best practice:

She told that how a team of Community Resource Person (CRP) and Community Coordinator (CC) came to her village. They were making all the effort to get more and more villager to gather at one place. They appreciated the community to participate in discussion regarding issue of poverty and to dugout main reason and solution of the cyclic poverty of village. Now CRP and CC briefed the poor household about Poverty, SHG and role of Jeevika in poverty reduction. In second round of discussions women from twelve different households, motivated with the dream of overcoming poverty joined this new approach to fight against chronic poverty through Jeevika promoted SHGs.

Problems encountered in implementation and successfully resolved:

Firstly, they were not ready to listen to Community Resource Person but finally after some days villagers agreed to form the group. After one week, they dissolved their SHG and took their money back. People from Jeevika came and after proper discussion and answering all the query of community, Jeevika staff could motivate them to continue that SHGs.

Financing: –

When she became the member of SHG she had taken general loan of ₹ 10000, from which she has paid ₹ .5000 to the moneylender and took back her home and from remaining ₹ .5000 she managed to arrange the necessary things and reopened her business.

Results: -

Timely financing helped her family not only to get free from high debt but also, she was able to reopen her business. It took 6 months to get her business functional. Her eyes got wet when she was telling about the incidents. It happened many times that she had nothing to feed her children and at the same time she had the burden of loan. There were many hunger nights in her life when there was neither anything to cook nor anything to eat. And today she feeds others families by employing them in her own business. It happened only because of Jeevika.

In her own words “*Agar Jeevika nahatiye to hamar sab jaise rahaliye hai waise rah jatiye, age na badh patiye.je bhi Jeevika banalkhin hai unka jitna baar pranam kariye bahut kam hai*”

“If Jeevika doesn’t exist then what could have happened with us. Those who have made Jeevika are the ideals to be respected and must be felicitated.”

Scalability and sustainability features of best practice:

This study helps us to understand that how easy it is to make required change in the life of poor trapped in high debt loan from moneylenders. Timely and easy financing through Jeevika can not only liberate poor from the trapped poverty but also develop potential to finance any startup for sustainable source of livelihoods.

Lessons learnt:

This story is not only able to display the impact of Microfinance to those needy poor trapped in vicious loan cycle taken through moneylenders but also indicates that it can further be scaled up properly by providing support to budding entrepreneurs by Jeevika

8.8.6 In the three case of successful enterprises already described in the previous sections (Two in Bihar and one in Gujarat) the critical determinants for success were found to be

(i)

- Training – Training on cutting and Stitching was provided by master trainers.
- Credit – Credit linked by local Banks and internal lending within the group provided required quantum of ₹ 10,000/- to ₹ 15,000/-. Some groups have their own savings of ₹ 2,00,000/-.
- Demand – The product has huge demand in nearby villages.
- Raw Materials – Raw materials are locally available and bulk purchase is done from nearby district Purnea.
- Market - Door to door marketing in villages and market outlets established by SHG at Triveniganj encouraged members to execute orders in the group and facilitated work distribution and work specialization.

(ii)

- The comprehensive training on theory as well as practical aspects.
- Formation of Producers Organisation so that more number of members could join and a cluster could be formed.
- The handholding provided by the NGO.

(iii)

- Training and hand holding of the entrepreneur by the agency.
- Beauty product and raw materials are available in nearest market
- SHG members helped to advertise her new parlour business and gave her first chance for beauty treatment and henna work for their relative
- Loan of ₹ 50,000/- from SHG

8.9 NON-PERFORMING ASSETS

8.9.1 Non-Performing Assets had been a critical factor in the improvement of functioning of SHGs and its operations including livelihood programme. The outstanding loans against the loans granted SHGs in Bihar and Gujarat by banks in the last three years are indicated in the Chart 8.19. the amount of NPA and NPA as percentage of outstanding loan have been given by category of banks wise for the past three years in Table 8.25 and in the Chart 8.19

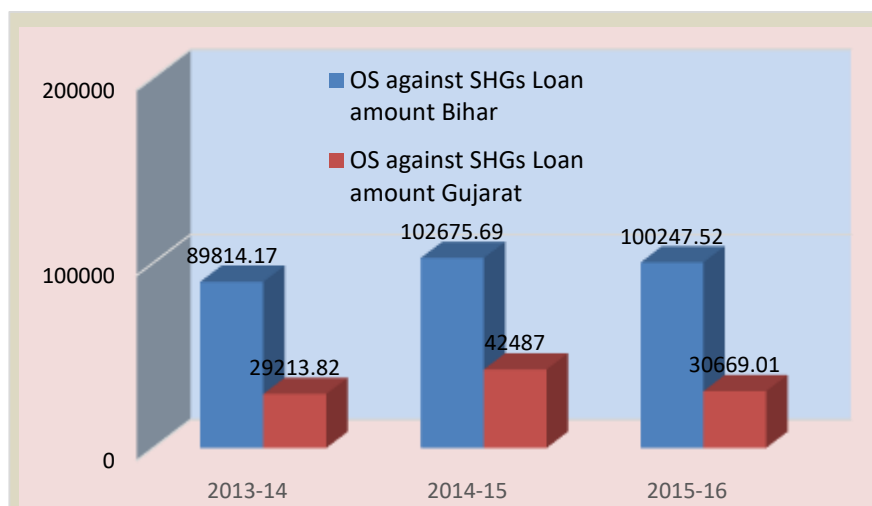
Table 8.25 Details of NPA w.r.t SHG accounts, banks category wise and year wise.

₹ Lakh

year	State	Public Sector Commercial Banks			Private Sector Commercial Banks			Banks Regional Rural Banks			Cooperative Banks			Total		
		Loan Amount OS against SHG	Amount of Gross NPAs against SHGs	NPA a %age to Loan OS	Loan Amount OS against SHGs	Amount of Gross NPAs against OS	NPA a %age to Loan OS	Loan Amount OS against SHGs	Amount of Gross NPAs against	NPA a %age to Loan OS	Loan Amount OS against SHGs	Amount of Gross NPAs against	NPA a %age to Loan OS	Loan Amount OS against SHGs	Amount of Gross NPAs against	NPA a %age to Loan OS
2015-16	Bihar	46389	9317	20.09%	4495	1	0.00%	49363	3962	8.03%	0	0	0.00%	100248	13280	13.25%
	Guj.	18486	1368	7.40%	4990	60	1.21%	5544	363	6.54%	1649	464	28.12%	30669	2255	7.35%
2014-15	Bihar	52460	6341	12.09%	7894	0	0.00%	42321	790	1.87%	0	0	0.00%	102676	7130	6.94%
	Guj.	21864	1326	6.06%	14062	13	0.09%	4978	386	7.75%	1583	306	19.30%	42487	2030	4.78%
2013-14	Bihar	50844	5096	10.02%	0	0	0.00%	38970	1962	5.03%	0	0	0.00%	89814	7058	7.86%
	Guj.	21990	5362	24.38%	1362	3	0.19%	4481	228	5.10%	1381	194.	14.09%	29214	5787	19.81%

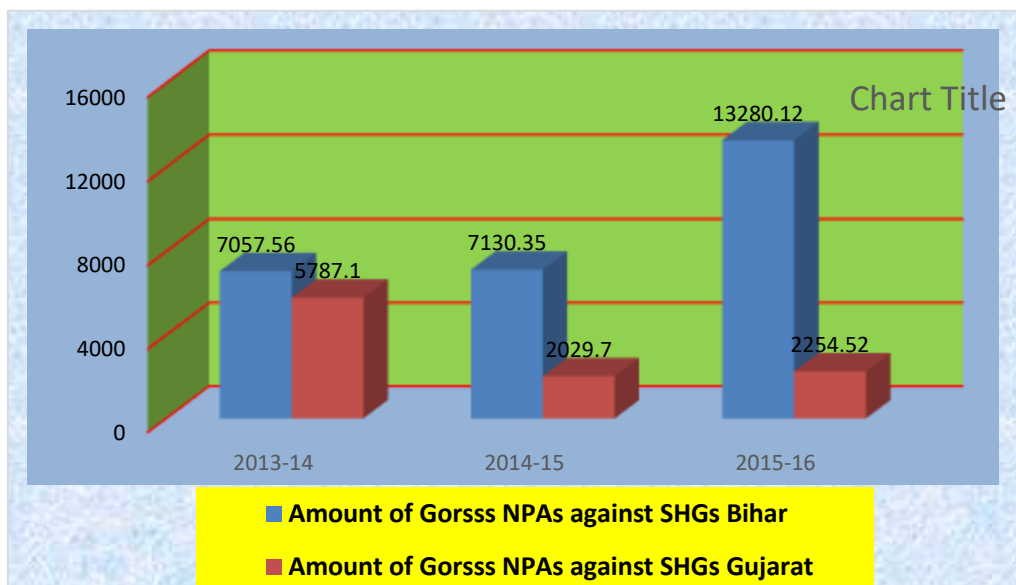
Source Status of Microfinance in India - NABARD

Chart 8.19 Outstanding loans against SHG accounts in Bihar and Gujarat



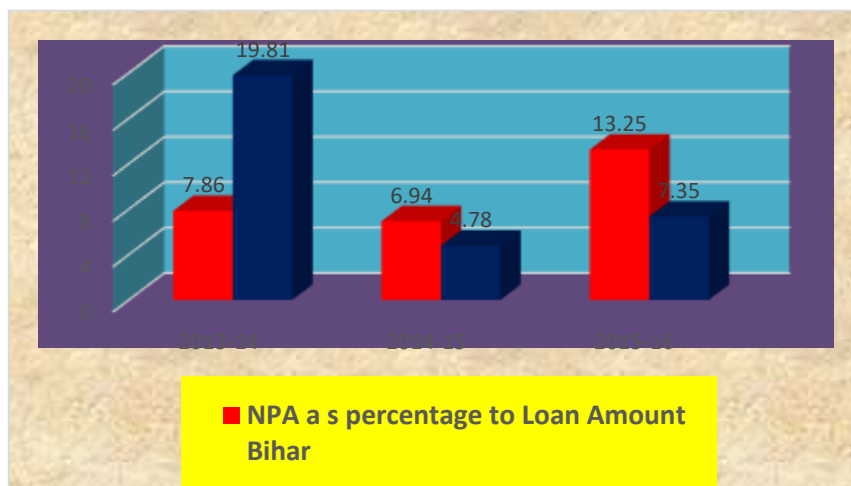
8.9.2 It may be seen that the outstanding loan is more in Bihar than in Gujarat in all the years. This is due to the total volume of transactions, the number of SHGs and the number of accounts.

Chart 8.20 Amount of NPA against SHG accounts in Bihar and Gujarat



8.9.3 It may be seen that NPA is also more in Bihar as compared to Gujarat in all the years.

Chart 8.21 NPA as % of Outstanding Loans of SHG accounts in Bihar and Gujarat



8.9.4 It may be seen that the percentage NPA out of Outstanding Loan in case of SHGs has been increasing in Bihar while decreasing in Gujarat. In Gujarat, it has become less than half in two years and in Bihar it has almost doubled in two years.

8.9.5 An analysis of the NPA in the two states depending upon the nature of NPA is shown in Table 8.26.

Table 8.26 NPA of SHG accounts in Bihar and Gujarat an over view

as on 14.1.2017

Amount ₹. Lakh

S. No	States	No. of Loan A/cs	Amount Outstanding	Average Amount (₹/₹)	Irregular Accounts		% of overdue amount	PAR > 1 Month (PNPA1)		PAR > 2 Month (PNPA2)		PAR > 3 Month (NPA)		PAR > 6 Month (Chronic NPA)	
					No.of a/cs	Overdue Amt.		Acco units	Amount	Acco units	Amount	Accounts	Amount	Accounts	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5	BIHAR	1,97,784	98,387	0.5	46,367	19,741	20.1	41,521	30,510	39,405	29,219	37,644	27,987	32,938	24,498
10	GUJARAT	41,814	18,062	0.4	13,671	2,700	15.0	8,184	3,616	7,250	3,285	6,492	3,024	4,876	2,435

Source: NRLM - MIS

8.9.6 There is not much of a difference in the loan outstanding per account between Bihar and Gujarat. The irregular accounts and the overdue amount from them are higher in Bihar as Compared to Gujarat. The proportion of defaulting units and amount is more in Bihar than in Gujarat.

8.9.7 Now considering default by members, it is generally seen that every member is defaulting on timely repayments at some time or the other.

8.9.8 SHGs function on the principal that members are mutually responsible for repayments and are best suited to solve repayment related issues. Members try to enforce repayment culture by encouraging, supporting other members or sometime exerting pressure on defaulters to pay. As majority of members including SHG leaders are contributing to defaults, no one is taking any efforts for improving repayments. Many members are also facing genuine issues with cash flow and hence people with specialized skills of credit counselling need to take part in facilitating repayments. This can happen by increasing members' orientation on financial literacy. As culture of repayment discipline is must for long term functioning of SHGs, members need guidance of managing the cash flow, preparing and sticking to repayment plan etc. It is suggested that one should start preparing a specialized cadre from the existing pool of CRPs who can create awareness on repayments. These cadres need proper training on financial literacy/credit counselling, cash flow planning etc. These Cadres can work closely with CM and Book keeper actively and facilitate the loan repayments in Community Based Organizations. Lack of awareness or information is also affecting repayments

8.9.9 Repayment is a big challenge faced by Village Organizations. As per the VO Quality Indicators. The repayment between members to SHG and SHG to VO has to be 90% while SHGs have to maintain 100% repayment for bank based funds. Even at VO meetings no follow up happens over repayment. Loan repayment sub-committee is also defunct in most of the Village Organizations. Members who take loan from Village Organizations are not necessarily present in the VO meeting and hence there is lack of system for proper and effective communication between VO functionaries and defaulting members. This lack of information sharing mechanism is also affecting the repayment

8.9.10 Many times SHG members are unaware of the exact amount which is due against each of the members. Preparation and presentation of MPR has improved and the proportion of VO meetings in which MPR is presented by SHGs is improving. Now focus should be on facilitating the discussion after the presentation of MPR as to how the VO should take steps to bring the overdue down. Village Organizations should ensure that SHGs and its members are aware of their repayment commitment in each of the month and information is getting updated and communicated properly. Book Keepers should ensure that Village Organization is sending demand to each of the SHGs preferably in written format so that updated information about their repayment commitment for the next meeting is available with the SHGs. Time bound repayment system needs to be enforced for Vulnerability Reduction Funds like FSF

and HRF. As recently the limit of FSF and HRF both has been brought down, timely repayments of these fund also need to be ensured

8.9.11 The following steps are suggested for improving repayment

- Training on Financial Literacy
- Capacity Building on Credit Absorption, Cash flow Planning
- Preparing CLF wise pool of credit councellors from CRPs
- Making Flow on Information on repayments Regular
- Regular Preparation and sharing of Loan Ledger Demand between VO to SHG and SHG to Member
- Establishing capacity building of sub committees with clarity on roles /responsibilities of each of the subcommittees. Making Opportunities for linking repayment subcommittee with *Bankmitra* or VRP with Livelihood Sub Committee may be explored.

8.10 Over all comparison of livelihood methods promoted by BRLPS, GLPC

It may be stated BRLPS has huge manpower at the Headquarters and in the field and is adopting a method of institutional strengthening and cascading approach of empowering the SHGs and its members and their major focus is on agricultural activities. They have built up federations at different Geographical levels. They have a very good system of dissemination of useful information to the farmers through electronic network giving the farmers all information including the market prices and thus enabling them to take right decisions in time. They have established an Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) wherein all necessary information such as market price, information on whether, technology, inputs and other matters are made available to the farmers over mobile more or less on real time basis. They have also established mini projectors and theatres on various locations for broadcasting these information regularly. Gujarat has not having such manpower either at the Headquarters or in the field. The staff at the HQs are few and they too are on contract and does not evince much interest in creation of livelihood in the field. They have not built up federations and seldom taken up any activity for capacity building. They focus more on financial achievement, making available the revolving fund and other funds and expect the convergence will take care of livelihood in the field. They do not have information on what exactly happening in the SHGs regarding livelihood. Gujarat SHGs are more focussing on handicrafts and textile related jobs. There is everything in Bihar and practically nothing in Gujarat w.r.t livelihood activities promotion by the concerned agencies i.e. BRLPS in Bihar and GLPC in Gujarat.

Chapter 9. LEARNING FROM OTHERS

9.1 LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES THAT CAN BE EASILY REPLICATED AND LINKAGES CAN BE ESTABLISHED

(i). Production of honey from farmlands can be a secondary activity for farmers as it requires less time as compared with other activities and can be carried out by women in a house. On an estimate, about 80 percent of honey is used directly in medicines and 10 per cent is used in Ayurvedic and pharmaceutical production. Studies found that apiculture is an excellent, esthetic livelihood generating endangered hobby. It has a potential market with environmental responsibility and worldwide medicinal and nutritional recognition. Apiculture requires less investment and easy-to-learn. It also helps in pollination of crops and increase seed setting in many crops



(ii) Small ruminants like, sheep or goats are the best source of regular cash income throughout the year for rural poor without much investment. They form a major component in a tree-crop-livestock diversification/integration paradigm. As integrated crop-dairy farming system is a viable proposition to the farmers.



(iii) Seed banks are providing self-sufficiency and self-reliant for farming communities since they experience the drudgery of seed companies in terms of spurious seeds supply. Therefore, seed banks emerged as a worthy social capital in rural areas.



(iv) Vermiculture became a prominent micro-enterprise for rural landless and women groups, environment friendly as it converts disposal of organic wastes generated in farms as well as in household front as productive plant nutrient. These residues contain valuable plant nutrient and can be effectively used for increasing the agricultural productivity. Earthworms convert the residues into valuable source of plant nutrients by feeding on the organic material and excreting out valuable organic



manure. Earthworms are one of the major soil macro-invertebrates. The role of earthworms in the soils is to improve soil fertility and soil health. Vermicompost increases water-holding capacity of the soil, promotes crop growth, helps produce more, and improves food and fodder quality

(v) Dal making is a best micro-enterprise to avoid middlemen and get maximum market price for the product. Dal-making is also a value addition to the product through which farmers can benefit the most. This micro-enterprise is bringing women self-help groups together and builds strong social network among rural communities

(vi) **Nursery Raising:** Nursery raising forms a means of livelihood for large number of people and provides income-generating opportunities for the local communities. It also provides capacity building and skills upgrading for members of the communities. Nursery raising generates cash income, means for poverty alleviation, and opportunity for women and aged people to contribute to income generation with flexible working hour

9.2 **Innovative methods** are to be adopted for livelihood. Use of Cell Phone and internet to provide technology enabled platform for creating a network to give workers access to the work and thereby an improved standard of living.

9.3 Improvement of livelihood especially those of migrant workers can be done by following the seven steps of Labour Net as indicated below

- Enabling workers to build an identity
- Improving productivity through a process of continuous assessment and skill training
- Facilitating work linkages

- Providing workers with information to live in the city
- Facilitating access to accident insurance as a first step to social security
- Linking workers to state sponsored social protection scheme i.e. construction workers' welfare board, unorganized sector workers' welfare board etc.)
- Facilitating financial inclusion by opening bank accounts and encouraging workers to participate in bank transactions.

9.4 It may be interesting to note that Labour Net itself practically has no presence in the two states as compared to its activities in other states especially in the southern belt. It has one livelihood Centre at Bihar and three work sites in Gujarat

9.5 Working with individual at the bottom of the pyramid, picking them up, enable them for better livelihood and better earning as in the case of the Urmila Programme of SAATH in Ahmedabad where marginalized women working as domestic helps are picked up trained in various domains like cooking cleaning baby-sitting, geriatric care etc. and made Home Mangers could be tried.

9.6 Waste Management services can be a viable means of livelihood especially for Urban SHGs.

9.7 Institutional approach can be adopted for improving the livelihood status of the SHGs. Primary Livelihood Cooperatives can be started linked with village level information hubs and they can act as a single window contact points for outsiders as had been done by Indian Farm Forest Development Cooperative (IFFDC)

9.8 One can learn from the integrated approach adopted by SEWA in Gujarat towards organizing community to enhance their bargaining power involving the community in thinking and planning process and creating production cum training centres.

9.9 Development of a frame work on exclusive value chain to enable to deliver services at cost effective manner as has been done by ACCESS could be adopted for improving livelihood. Again, ACCESS does not seem to be having much activities in Bihar as well as Gujarat.

9.10 The model of Livelihood Triad comprising Livelihood Financial Services, Agricultural / Business Development and Institutional Development services together could be attempted as has been done by BASIX. Again, BASIX is not having any activity in Gujrat and in Bihar it just gives institutional Development Services to Government Agencies and provides the services of Business correspondents.

9.11 Cost effective, market oriented vocational training with collaboration of government and non-government trainers covering more skills with vigilant monitoring, continuous improvisations and innovations as done in Rajasthan would help to improve the livelihood of SHG members.

9.12 Giving up unsustainable farming and adopting methods of conservation agriculture is beneficial both for the environment and the farmer's livelihood and can be adopted as has been done in Bangladesh

9.13 Despite the benefits of conservation agriculture like increased productivity and income, reduced working time, high water and energy efficiency, and conservation of the natural environment only a small proportion (8-10%) of global farmers follow this practice. This could be encouraged among farmers.

9.14 A group farmers had followed the three main principles of conservation agriculture - minimum tillage, retaining crop residue and practicing crop rotation and other principles of conservation agriculture such as using compost manure, vermi-compost, cow dung, bio-slurry and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) technology. They did not use any synthetic pesticides and herbicides and kept the use of synthetic fertilizers to a minimum. This can be replicated elsewhere.

9.15 The research indicated that conservation practice is the best approach to follow for both soil and environment conservation and poverty reduction and most suitable for small holder farmers with landholding of less than a hectare.

9.16 The farmers in the case of conservation practice not only increased their production but also fetched better prices at the market as their products were chemical free

9.17 In addition to the traditional activities promoted for livelihood, contemporary activities such as skill for call Centre, data entry operation, and service sector activities could be taken up for skill development as they may give more opportunities for livelihood.

9.18 **Activities such as Sewing, machine embroidery, tilla embroidery, Knitting, crochet work, Handloom weaving, food** products, paper bags, artificial jewellery, soap and phenyl making, candle making, bamboo products etc. can be considered for taking up for livelihood promotion as they could be easily adopted

Chapter 10 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

10.1 The study has been carried out conducting an extensive field survey adopting a scientific sampling technique. Each of the states has been divided into five compact areal groups in such a way no area is left out and no area is included in two groups. From each such areal group one district has been chosen purposefully giving preference to the higher number of SHGs and the presence of different types of promoters / supporters of SHGs. From each of the districts, 16 SHGs have been selected at random spreading them over different types of promoters wherever possible. Again from each of the SHGs, five members have been contacted. Detailed information has been collected from the SHGs as well as the selected SHG members by experienced and trained investigators and supervisors adopting a structured questionnaire. In addition to the above, FGDs and in-depth interviews have been conducted with different stakeholders such as SHPIs, Banks, officials and other knowledgeable. Senior officials have visited the local offices of the NABARD and SRLM Officials at State levels and district levels. The information so collected have been carefully scrutinized analyzed and this report has been prepared.

10.2 The study has covered 160 SHGs in 10 districts of 2 states - Bihar and Gujarat.

10.3 SHGs in Bihar are relatively younger, with strong group dynamics and are increasingly becoming a part of the SHG federation system. However, their bank linkage was limited and with the efforts of BRLPS there had been improvement in this regard. Government is the predominant promoter of the SHGs in Bihar, initially spearheaded by the WDC and now scaled up by BRLPS-Jeevika. SHG movement in Gujarat has achieved significant scale in terms of number of SHGs due to the presence of various NGO SHPIs and the proactive role played by Mission Mangalam (GLPC) of Government of Gujarat. Non-performing assets under SHG Bank linkages have increased in Bihar over the years. Making village and block level federations responsible for prompt repayment of bank loan and strengthening the capacity building of SHG and Federations members may help in solving this issue to some extent. Earlier studies indicate that as SHGs grow older, their quality deteriorates. SHGs in Gujarat have ensured higher participation in meetings and a significant change of gender roles. Nearly 76% of Gujarat SHGs' women reported that their husbands are sharing responsibilities for household work. In both the States, NRLM has been initiated and now there is clarity of one agency being responsible for SHG movement. In Bihar, the SHG movement is making history through a systematic approach ensuring quality of the system and SHG federations taking responsibility for the sustainability of the SHGs. In

Gujarat, the most urgent need is to focus on consolidating the efforts to improve the quality of the SHGs and strengthening the SHG federation system in line with the NRLM implementation strategy.

10.4 SHGs are closely linked with MFIs as the latter cater to the financial and other needs of the SHGs. MFIs currently operate in 28 States, 5 Union Territories and 568 districts in India. The reported 156 MFIs with a branch network of 11,687 have reached out to an all-time high of 37 million clients with an outstanding loan portfolio of ₹. 33,517 crores. Women borrowers constitute 97% of the total clientele of MFIs, SC/ST borrowers constitute 19% and minorities 14%. MFI sector employs more than 94500 personnel, out of which 16% are women, and 63% are field staff.

10.5 During the last decade, India had recorded a tremendous growth of SHGs. As per the reports of the Status of Microfinance in India-2015-16, about 110 million families have been covered under SHGs up to 31st March 2016. Total number of SHGs formed having savings linked with banks is 79.03 lakh, out of which 67.63 lakh are exclusively women SHGs. Total savings of SHGs with banks as on 31 March 2016 are ₹ 13691.39 crore, out of which ₹. 12038.78 Crore are exclusively of Women SHGs

10.6 In Bihar, as on June 2017, there are 44,520 federations, of which 41,925 are primary federations (VOs) and 2595 are secondary federations (CLFs), whereas in Gujarat there are only 522 federations of which 5156 are VOs and only 6 are CLFs. The number of federations in Bihar has grown from 7774 to 44,520 in a little more than three years whereas in Gujarat it has grown from 230 to 522.

10.7 During 2013-16, Non-Performing Assets (NPA) as percentage to outstanding loans increased from 7.86 to 13.25 in Bihar and decreased from 19.81 to 7.35 in Gujarat though at all India level there was not much change as the same marginally decreased from 6.83 % to 6.45%. The higher rate at Bihar may be due to the increased volume of loans disbursed, outstanding loans

10.8 The percentage of SHGs promoted by the Government is higher both in Bihar and Gujarat as compared to those promoted by other institutions. Communities need to be encouraged to form SHGs and for the purpose awareness camps are to be carried out.

10.9 The age of sample SHGs varies from less than one year to about 14 to 15 years with an average age of about 2 years. The average age of SHGs in Bihar is about 4 years where as that in Gujarat is about 1 year. The proportion of SHGs that are 5 years or more old is more or less same in both the states where as those with 3 or 4 years old in Bihar is about double that in Gujarat. The younger SHGS in Gujarat is about three times that in Bihar. Bihar SHGs are generally older than those in Gujarat.

10.10. The size of SHGs varies from 9 to 21 members with an average of 11.6 members at present with Bihar having about 12 members per SHG and Gujarat about 11 members per SHG. There is no significant difference in the size of SHGs promoted by the NGOs and Government. Whereas in three fourth of the SHGs in Bihar there are 11-15 members, the corresponding percentage in Gujarat is only 31. The percentage of 11-15 member SHGs are more in Bihar (75%) than in Gujarat (31%).

10.11 There had not been much of drop outs. However, drop outs has a positive correlation with the age of SHGs. Drop outs are generally due to migration, marriage, health or old age etc.

10.12 About 60 per cent of SHG member were having household monthly income up to ₹ 5000/-. However, 37 percent of the SHG members' household monthly income was in the range of ₹ 5100-10000/-. However, 3.5 per cent members were found to be having household income more than ₹10 thousand.

10.13 In Bihar the weekly meetings are predominant (78%) whereas in Gujarat the monthly meetings (65%) are predominant. The most recent meeting was held in the month of the survey in about three fourth of the SHGs in Bihar and in about two third of SHGs in Gujarat. Bihar has fared better in the conduct of meetings. Gujarat has to pay attention to have more regular meetings. A mechanism for monitoring the meetings of the SHG could be introduced.

10.14 Majority of SHGs (64%) have reported attendance of 50-75% of members. The average member attending the meetings is 8 in Bihar and 9 in Gujarat. The number of SHGs reporting attendance of 50% to 75% of members constitute about 80% in Bihar whereas the same is only 49% in Gujarat. However more than 15% of SHGs in Gujarat recorded more than 75% attendance whereas the concerned percentage in Bihar was only 10%.

10.15 It has been seen that there is more focus on financial agenda than non-financial and social agenda in Gujarat.

10.16 In Gujarat separate books are maintained for different purposes such as loans, savings, reports etc. in almost all the cases, whereas in Bihar in about one fourth of the cases a single book is maintained for all the purposes. Gujarat is found to be performing better in maintenance of books. However, majority of SHGs are not up-to date in book keeping due to absence of book keepers, absence of training to book writers, low level of understanding on SHG book keeping and accountancy. The books are generally maintained by SHG members in Gujarat and by another SHGs members in Bihar. Only some SHGs paid honorarium to the book writers. In most of the cases the books are not audited

10.17 It is found that the more than three-fourth of SHGs are fully aware of the importance and regulations regarding regularity in savings / repayment of loans, organizing meetings, depositing of amount in bank and ensuring member attendance which are most important roles and responsibilities of members and leaders. Though the SHG members are aware of their roles and responsibilities, it is not reflected in conducting group meetings and member attendance as the members are not serious about them.

10.18 SHGs felt that regular saving and repayment of loans is the most important role of its members.

10.19 Monthly subscription ranges from ₹ 30 to ₹ 60 in more than half of the cases. In rest of the cases mostly it varies from ₹ 60-150. In Bihar, there are cases of monthly contribution more than ₹ 150 also.

10.20 Out of the total funds received in the last 12 months the contribution of own savings was only about 6% in Bihar whereas the same was about 30 % in Gujarat. The percentage of revolving fund was more or less same in both the states being around 4%. Bihar has received a little more than 10 percent as community investment Fund whereas the same is almost negligible in the case of Gujarat. The bank loans contributed only 25% of the total funds in Bihar whereas in Gujarat it is more than 60 percent. Bihar also generated about 25% of the funds through other loans and about 25% of the funds through loan repayment whereas funds through such sources in Gujarat is negligible. Gujarat has depended more on bank loans. In Bihar about 69% of SHGs have received the bank loans only once and 31% have received the loan twice where as in Gujarat 85% of the SHGS have received the loan only once and 6 % have received loans more than two times.

10.21 Out of the outgo of funds the loan to members amounted to 52% in the case of Bihar and 72% in the case of Gujarat. Savings to VO amounted to about 10% in the case of Bihar and about 14% in the case of Gujarat. Repayment of loans amounted to 38% in the case of Bihar and about 14 % only in the case of Gujarat.

10.22 In the case of loan to members it has been seen that in about 15% of SHGs different rates of interests have been charged and in the rest of the same rate of interest has been charged. Both the states preferred to give loans to the needy people (69% of SHGs in Bihar and 75% in Gujarat) followed by those who are likely to repay (23 to 24% in both the cases). In the case of defaulters, in most of the SHGs the interest is allowed to get accumulated in both the states (Bihar 36% and Gujrat 58%). In about one fourth of the SHGs, the interest is being waived in both the States. In Bihar, in 86 % of the SHGs, the

majority of the members or the General Body used to decide the terms and conditions for the loan to members and non-members, whereas the corresponding figure in Gujarat was only about 60%. In about 30% of the SHGs in Gujarat the decisions used to be taken by the President.

10.23 Of the total money deposited in the last 12 months by SHGs in Bihar 80% went into loan account and 20 percent went into savings account whereas the corresponding figures for Gujarat are 38% and 62% respectively.

10.24 In Bihar the conditions for loans are set by General body in 86% of the cases whereas it is done only in 60% cases in Gujarat. In Gujarat in tile more than one fourth of the cases the same is done by President, whereas only a meagre 3% of the presidents do so in Bihar.

10.25 The kind of handholding support from the SHPIs to SHGs is minimal because of programmatic approach of promoters.

10.26 Individual activities are more prevalent than group activities in majority of the SHGs. SGSY should be groomed to carry out group activities as that may be more beneficial to them

10.27 Agriculture and allied activities were predominant livelihood activities of the SHG members both in in Bihar and in Gujarat as three fourth of the SHGs have reported that their members are engaged in these activities. However, the percentage of SHGs reporting Farming as the livelihood activity in Bihar (67%) is one and halftime that in Gujarat (43%), whereas the percentage of SHGs reporting animal husbandry activities as livelihood activities in Gujarat (32%) is four times that in Bihar (8%)

10.28 SHGs and federations have received very low capacity building inputs. The NGOs have taken up some skill based trainings under MEDP/REDP of NABARD. SHG members have received training on various livelihood activities like agarbathi making, goat rearing, livestock rearing, paddy processing, piggery, SRI etc. Though the members were trained on various skill building activities, there had practically been no follow up to create self-employment/ employment opportunities. Funds at SHGs and federations are inadequate to meet the credit requirements of their members. Banks are not providing adequate credit to take up income generating activities. Further, there is no handholding support to the members of SHGs for their activities. Most of the SHG women belong to backward communities and the level of motivation towards various livelihood activities is less. The NABARD has provided financial support to the SHPIs for the promotion of SHGs and federations for limited period. During this period, the

SHPIs have involved and formed the SHGs. There is no further follow up for strengthening of SHGs to emerge as member owned, managed and controlled agencies.

10.29 Among the persons funded for individual livelihood activities in Bihar, 51% were SCs, 47% were OBCs and 2 % were STs. The corresponding figures for Gujarat are 28%, 53% and 8%. There was not even one beneficiary belonging to General Category in social groups in Bihar whereas there were 11% belonging to General category in Gujarat. All the persons were females in Gujarat and 95% were female in Bihar. BPL were predominant in both the states (Bihar 71% and Gujarat 66%). None of them were PwDs in both the states. Only in Gujarat 3% of them were minorities.

10.30 In Bihar 86% (31% at village level, 46% sat Block level and 9 at district level) of SHGs are federated where as in Gujarat 94% are not federated. The federated SHGS of Gujarat are more or less equally distributed between the village level and District level and there is practically no unit federated at block level. 65% of SHGs have nominated their members to the Village level federation in Bihar were as only 5% of SHGs have done so in Gujarat.

10.31 Both in Bihar and Gujarat, majority of SHGs have reported that they have substantial savings to facilitate their growth into Micro enterprise. One fourth of SHGs in Bihar and one sixth of SHGs in Gujarat have said that they do not have substantial savings and they could mobilize such savings. Strangely in Bihar, 38% of SHGs are not interested at all or could not mobilize funds, whereas there had been only one such case in Gujarat. In Bihar, 89% of SHGs have said that they either have or can have revolving funds for growing into micro enterprise and the corresponding percentage for Gujarat is 99%. All most all the SHGs in both the states have expressed that either they have the bank linkages or they could get the bank linkages.

10.32 There were only one fourth of the SHGs in Bihar and one sixth of the SHGs in Gujarat that have said that they have linkages with raw material suppliers. In both the states less than one fourth of the SHGs have reported that they have linkages with raw material suppliers. However, another one fourth of SHGS in Bihar and half of the SHGs in Gujarat have said that they can establish links with raw material suppliers if need be. The rest are either not interested or could not establish such linkages.

10.33 It is only about one sixth of the SHGs both in Bihar and in Gujarat that have some knowledge about technology. About half of the enterprises in both the cases are either not interested or could not get any technology.

10.34 About one fifth of the enterprises in Bihar have the infrastructure to facilitate the growth into micro enterprise whereas Gujarat has 29% of such SHGs. In Bihar 56% of the SHGS and in Gujarat 35% of SHGs do not have the infrastructure.

10.35 One fifth of SHGs in Bihar and one sixth in Gujarat have said that they have market linkages. The SHGs not interested or could not establish such linkages accounted for 54% and 35% in Bihar and Gujarat respectively.

10.36 In both the states more than 80% of the SHGs reported that they had an impact in building cooperation among the group members. A very few SHGs have taken the steps for social initiative. Major initiatives taken by reported SHGs were PDS, Job under MNREGA, anganwadi and school/education. The majority of SHGs reported significant increase in credit sources, group corpus, etc.

10.37 Majority of the SHGs in both the states reported improvement in the regular savings (Bihar 86.3%. Gujarat 97.5%), women access to credit (Bihar 87. Gujarat 92.5%), Improvement in Health & Nutrition of member's family (Bihar 76.3%, Gujarat 80%), Changes in financial conditions (Bihar 65%, Gujarat 93.8%), Assistance in economic & social empowerment (Bihar 80% Gujarat 87.5%), Creating capacity to make quality decision & participate in social activities and helping in improving girls' education (Bihar 88.3%, Gujarat 72.5%)

10.38 Majority of the SHG members from both the states reported that the cooperation among members has increased over a period of time. All most in all the places except in Ahmedabad the members more or less unanimously felt that the SHGs are functioning impartially. However, in Ahmedabad district of Gujarat about three fourth of the members contacted expressed that the SHGs are not functioning impartially. More than 90% of the beneficiaries in both the states felt that the SHGs are helpful in promoting livelihood. More than 90% of the beneficiaries in all the places except in Muzaffarpur, Nalanda and Purnia of Bihar felt that it is easier to get loans. In the three districts of Bihar, about one fourth felt that it is not easier to get loans from SHGs.

10.39 More than 90% of the members in Bihar have felt that as a result of membership in SHG, the access to formal institutions has increased, savings habit at household levels has changed. 80 to 90 percent of the members have felt that opportunity to avail credit has increased, access to pro-poor programmes, awareness of programmes and institutions, confidence of members. Income and socio economics status have increased, Health status and educational levels and employment status of

members and dependency on money lenders have changed and violence in the family has decreased. 78% of members have felt that there is positive change in sanitation and 65% have acquired fresh assets.

10.40 In Gujarat, more than 90% of the members felt that as a result of membership with SHG, opportunity to avail credit, confidence of members and socio economic status have increased, savings habit and dependency on money lenders have changed. 80 to 90% of the members felt that access to formal institutions and pro-poor programmes and income have increased and health status and sanitation status have changed. 70 to 80% of the members felt that awareness of the programmes and institutions has increased and educational status and employment status have changed and Violence in the family has decreased. 67% of the SHG members have acquired fresh assets.

10.41 In Bihar purchase of all types of assets such as buffalo, sheep. Poultry, vehicles, TV, mobiles, Household articles, gold/silver and construction and repair of houses and toilets have been carried out by the members of the SHGs with partial or full support of the SHG, whereas in Gujarat such usage is considerably less. It is only in Sabarkantha that buffalo, Fridge and other machinery have been purchased. Besides, Bullocks have been purchased in Junagadh, household articles in Ahmedabad and repair of houses has been done at Junagadh and Sabarkantha.

10.42 In Bihar the percentage of members having bank savings ranged from 23% to 84% among the districts and percentage of members having saving with SHG ranged from 20% to 90% where as in Gujarat more than about 70% of the members are having savings in banks and three fourth of the members are having savings with SHG in all the districts.

Chapter 11. WAY FORWARD

11.1 Based upon the findings of the study the following conclusions are drawn and recommendations are suggested.

11.2 Though the number of SHGs compared to the population is higher in Gujarat as compared to Bihar, SHGs in Bihar seems to have fared better as compared to Gujarat w.r.t savings, access to bank linkages and impact. Gujarat should concentrate on strengthening the existing SHGs as has been done by BRLPS in Bihar by a systematic approach.

11.3 Following the mission mode, Government of Gujarat under the umbrella of Mission Mangalam (GLPC) facilitated the formation of a large number of SHGs. The number of SHGs have increased in Gujarat whereas, the same has decreased in Bihar over the past three years. BRLPS though doing a very good work in reviving the SHGs and making them more effective, Bihar has to take note of reducing numbers and pay attention to increase the number of SHGs.

11.4 In Bihar the SHG movement in terms of number of units, or proportion of units compared to population has not achieved significant scale and in the past couple of years BRLPS-Jeevika is moving towards consolidating the SHG system in Bihar with support from the World Bank and NRLM. It has not resulted in increasing the number of SHGs. But has improved the savings, loans etc. of SHGs.

11.5 Formation of SHG Federations is highly significant in Bihar as compared to Gujarat. There were more than 6000 Federations in Bihar as in 2013 and more than 44,000 as on June 2017, whereas the same in Gujarat was only 257 in 2013 and only 522 as on June 2017. Gujarat has to take steps for promoting more federations at all the levels.

11.6 Significant capacity building investments have been made in Bihar at the SHG level focusing on member education and building SHG federations through a bottom up approach, whereas in Gujarat the capacity building efforts at the SHG level have been limited; Gujarat has to make more efforts in capacity building at all levels

11.7 With the efforts of consolidating the SHGs functioning in Bihar by BRLPS, over the years along with the increase in loan disbursement, the NPA in absolute terms increased by six times in the past three

years and its percentage to the outstanding loan has also considerably increased, whereas in Gujarat, though the NPA has become double over the three years, its percentage to the outstanding loan has decreased. Bihar has to take note of the huge increase in NPA. It has to take steps to educate all concerned to reduce the NPA.

11.8 In Gujarat the women members in SHG contributed to their increased participation in meetings and their spouses taking much greater responsibility for household chores. This model could be well replicated at other places and the households could be educated for sharing the responsibilities by man and women through awareness camps, workshops etc.

11.9 Gujarat women reported a significant increase in their burden after having taken SHG membership, availing loans and utilizing for appropriate purposes. Specific studies could be made about the contribution of women to the economy in Gujarat and their role in SHGs and the same could be showcased to others to follow.

11.10 A higher percentage SHG members in Gujarat as compared to Bihar felt that opportunity to avail credit has increased as a result of SHG membership.

11.12 Higher percentage of SHG members in Bihar felt the changes in savings habit. The saving in Bihar has considerably increased. The approaches adopted by BRLPS has to be documented and shared with others. Gujarat can follow the same.

11.13 Regarding health status, majority of the members felt the changes in Health status of households' members after joining SHGs except in the case of Ahmadabad district of Gujarat.

11.14 Majority of the members at district level reported change in the educational status of the household members after joining the SHG except in Ahmadabad and Sabarkantha districts of Gujarat.

11.15 Majority of the members have reported that the dependency on money lenders has decreased

11.16 Majority of the members reported an increase in employment status of members except in Ahmedabad and Sabarkantha districts of Gujarat.

11.17 Majority of the members in all the districts reported a positive change in the sanitation status. However, the percentage was comparatively lower in Gaya (56%) and Ahmedabad (65%).

11.18 Gujarat may have to improve its management information system and make available all information on SHGs and livelihood activities in their websites open to all

11.19 In the state of Gujarat, strengthening the SHGs that have already been formed must be the most important priority. NRLM has been strongly advocating for “***pancha sutras***” to ensure that all the existing SHGs follow the best practices. Mission Mangalam and SRLM in Gujarat need to work towards supporting the existing SHGs to become stronger followers of pancha sutra and become NRLM compliant

11.20 The problem of NPA has to be addressed more seriously in Bihar. The federations and banks have to look into this matter.

11.21 Bihar seems to be following a systematic approach consolidating the SHG Activities and facilitation of SHG Bank linkage. Care must be taken to ensure that it does not lead to the increase in NPA.

11.22 In both Gujarat and Bihar, concrete efforts are required to optimally utilize funds, both own funds and bank loans. The idle funds are unacceptably high in both the states as compared to all India level. Bankers need to be sensitized to allow SHGs to withdraw their own funds and lend the same to members to meet their needs. Specific focus on financial literacy and increased savings is required at the SHG level. It ought to be done in a campaign mode.

11.23 One of the important indicators of good quality SHGs and SHG federations is the accounting, bookkeeping and financial management at each level. Majority of the SHG book writers are not paid and not properly trained in both the states. A system of high quality training and payment of reasonable honorarium to the SHG book keeper must be facilitated and instituted.

11.24 In both the states, there is need to build social capital in the form of SHG trainers, book keepers, SHG auditors, raters, livelihood support workers, bank mitras, bima mitras, etc.

11.25 State governments can organize state level workshops to discuss the ways and means of improving the functioning of SHGs and offering better and more livelihood opportunities to the members of the SHG

11.26 Now that Adhaar has become universal, SHG members may link their individual accounts with Adhaar and also take advantage of various new schemes floated by the Government. In this respect creation of awareness is necessary.

11.27 SHG / Federation members may be made as bank agents to mobilize savings and to liaison between bank and SHGs, to minimize NPA etc.

11.28 Rotation of leadership has to be emphasized and for the purpose capacity building activities have to be strengthened. This is required more in Gujarat. Training to all the SHG members using participatory methodologies is to be ensured and a large cadre of community trainers (community resource persons,) needs to be identified and trained. SHG trainers have to necessarily come from SHGs as experienced SHG members will be very effective trainers and motivators. They need to be effectively supported to train SHGs.

11.29 All SHGs must have a system of annual elections to elect their leaders. Even if the SHG re-elects the same leaders, the election must be conducted to promote democracy in SHGs. All the members of SHG must have a chance to become a leader of their SHG.

11.30 A system of internal audit needs to be introduced to ensure that all the SHGs have audit of their accounts at least once a year. These auditors can be identified from among the SHG book writers and trained on SHG audit. The SHG can pay for the audit and the audit findings can be presented in the SHG meeting. Perhaps, SHG federations are best suited to identify, train and monitor the SHG auditors and their supervisors.

11.31 system of self-regulation for SHGs & their federations need to be evolved. Today SHGs manage nearly ₹ 50, 000 crores in India. For these funds to be effectively utilized by their members for improved incomes and economic security, a self-regulatory system owned, managed & controlled by the SHGs must be developed and institutionalized with well-established performance standards, annual elections, annual rating & audit, annual planning, publishing annual reports, internal control systems and MIS.

11.32 The existing term loan product has certain limitations to serve the needs of the SHGs. The new policy of cash credit facility for SHGs is a step in the right direction. Banks, with support from NABARD and NRLM, must design need-based products for SHG members to engage in sustainable livelihoods to overcome poverty.

11.33 In the case of poultry members need to be encouraged for completing more number of cycles per year by leveraging funds sourced from VO/CLFs for scaling up the activity. SHG members having less land holding and more household work force need to be encouraged for serious involvement in poultry activity

11.34 Community Institutions like SHG, VO and CLF need to be involved proactively in encouraging members for routing of milk through DCS. The linkage of Jeevika DCS with CBOs like SHGs, Village Organizations and CLF needs to be strengthened. CBOs needs to get more involved and should persuade the members towards strengthening of the DCS. Livelihood Sub Committee may take the lead in bridging the gap between DCS and other Community Institutions

11.35 Awareness on pricing aspects especially in context of SNF needs to be increased. Capacity building on issues like perceived quality difference, price cut on account of low SNF percentage needs to be addressed

11.36 ` Business plan has to be made by taking into consideration factors like active members, rolling capacity per day, and the minimum revenue required to be generated to recover the expense especially in the case of rolling agarbatii

11.37 Though, CLF has been assigned the task of monitoring the functioning of community resource persons, their capacity and systems settings for undertaking such functions need to be improved. Livelihood Specialist or cluster coordinator needs to work more closely with CLF to improve the functioning of PRPs and other community cadres.

11.38 Capacity and systems for monitoring the functioning of the **community resources persons** needs to be improved

11.39 Second round of trainings need to be provided in all the producer groups where fund has been transferred in Bihar. Some of the topics which necessarily need to be covered in the training are on purchase and management of agricultural inputs & equipment and utilization of working capital.

11.40 Balancing approach must be taken which to serve the interest of PG members (who will be mainly marginal farmers) as well help the Producer Groups in achieving benefits of economies of scale to sustain the livelihood enterprise activities economically. For this purpose, a profiling of Producer Groups has to be undertaken.

11.41 Production of honey from farmlands can be a secondary activity for farmers

11.42 Small ruminants like, sheep or goats are the best source of regular cash income throughout the year for rural poor without much investment

11.43 Seed banks could be a worthy social capital in rural areas.

11.44 Vermiculture that has become a prominent micro- enterprise for rural landless and women groups is a good option

11.45 Nursery raising could be a means of livelihood for large number of people and can help in income-generating opportunities for the local communities in rural areas.

11.46 Dal making is a best micro-enterprise to avoid middlemen and get maximum market price for the product.

11.47 Cell Phone and internet could provide technology enabled platform for creating a network to give workers access to the work and thereby an improved standard of living

11.48 Improvement of livelihood of migrant workers can be given special attention following the specific steps of Labour Net

11.49 Waste Management services can be a viable means of livelihood especially for Urban SHGs

11.50 Activities such as Sewing, machine embroidery, tilla embroidery, Knitting, crochet work, Handloom weaving, food products, paper bags, artificial jewellery, soap ad phenyl making, candle making, bamboo products etc. can be considered for taking up for livelihood promotion.

11.51 In addition to the traditional activities promoted for livelihood, contemporary activities such as skill for call Centre, data entry operation, and service sector activities could be taken up for skill development as they may give more opportunities for livelihood

11.52 Individuals at the bottom of the pyramid can be picked up and enabled for better livelihood and better earning as in the case of the Urmila Programme of SAATH in Ahmedabad

11.53 Institutional approach can be adopted for improving the livelihood status of the SHGs. Primary Livelihood Cooperatives can be started linked with village level information hubs and they

could act as a single window contact points for outsiders as had been done by Indian Farm Forest Development Cooperative (IFFDC)

11.54 integrated approach towards organizing community to enhance their bargaining power involving the community in thinking and planning process and creating production cum training centres can be adopted as has been done by SEWA in Gujarat

11.55 Development of a frame work on exclusive value chain to enable to deliver services at cost effective manner could be adopted for improving livelihood as has been done by ACCESS.

11.56 The model of Livelihood Triad comprising Livelihood Financial Services, Agricultural / Business Development and Institutional Development services together could be attempted as has been done by BASIX.

11.57 Cost effective, market oriented vocational training with collaboration of government and non-government trainers covering more skills with vigilant monitoring, continuous improvisations and innovations as done in Rajasthan would help to improve the livelihood of SHG members.

11.58 Raw material banks managed by federations/SHGs/NGOs/Rural marts need to be established to facilitate timely supply of quality raw materials at affordable cost. Help from Microfinance Innovation Fund with NABARD could be provided for establishing raw material bank

11.59 Entrepreneurs are required to operate at proper economies of scale for sustainable development and increasing income. Hence, they have to increase their volume of business. For increasing business volume, there is an urgent need to increase size of investment and loan amount. For the purpose, such micro-enterprises, as can be problem solving, meeting demand-supply gap and catering to new opportunities may be established on preferential basis.

11.60 Capacity building for micro-entrepreneurship development, interaction with successful entrepreneurs, field visits to the successful units, organizing training on regular interval, identification of good NGOs for hand holding support, other support services by NGOs etc., would help in micro-entrepreneurship development

11.61 Capacity building programmes of all agencies should be dovetailed at district level to upgrade skill and knowledge of micro-entrepreneurs. Besides existing facilities like RUDSETI, community polytechnic, training institutes should be utilized for skill up gradation, motivation and awareness creation.

11.62 Availability, adequacy, timeliness of credit must be ensured to graduate SHG members into micro-enterprises. Change in the mindset of the bankers and financial strengthening of SHGs would solve this problem

11.63 Large scale production of single product (activity based group) need to be attempted. The federation of SHGs should take the role of brand building. It should be attempted at regional/ district/ state level. Knowledge of registration process of brand also needs to be disseminated. Alternatively, tie-up with good corporate houses is also suggested to tackle the issue of branding. Investment support to Federation for brand development should come from the Microfinance.

11.64 Giving up unsustainable farming and adopting methods of conservation agriculture is beneficial both for the environment and the farmer's livelihood and can be adopted as has been done in Bangladesh.

11.65 Bank Mitras may be assigned the responsibility to make at least one visit each month to all the linked SHGs. During the visit, they can prepare plan for repayment in that particular month. This responsibility may be added into their work responsibility

11.66 Lack of awareness or information is also affecting repayments. The following steps are suggested for improving **repayment**

- Training on Financial Literacy
- Capacity Building on Credit Absorption, Cash flow Planning
- Preparing CLF wise pool of credit councellors from CRPs
- Making Flow on Information on repayments Regular
- Regular Preparation and sharing of Loan Ledger Demand between VO to SHG and SHG to Member
- Establishing capacity building of sub committees with clarity on roles /responsibilities of each of the subcommittees. Making Opportunities for linking repayment subcommittee with *Bankmitra* or VRP with Livelihood Sub Committee may be explored.

11.67 As culture of repayment discipline is must for long term functioning of SHGs, members need guidance of managing the cash flow, preparing and sticking to repayment plan etc. It is suggested that one should start preparing a specialized cadre from the existing pool of CRPs who can create awareness on repayments. These cadres need proper training on financial literacy/credit counselling, cash flow planning etc. These Cadres can work closely with CM and Book keeper actively and facilitate the loan repayments in Community Based Organizations.

Annexure-I – Schedules for the survey

Schedule : NABARD.SHG.01
for SHG



Comparative Study on Livelihood Models for SHGs in Bihar & Gujarat

for
National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
through
Development Oriented Operations Research and Surveys

1. Identification Particulars/									
1.1	Name of the sampled SHG/ वयनित स्व सहायता समूह का नाम								
1.2	village / गांव								
1.3	Gram Panchayat/ ग्राम पंचायत								
1.4	Block/ ब्लॉक								
1.5	District/ जिला								
1.6	State								
1.7	Number of members in the SHG								
2. Formation of SHG- details									
2.1	Year and Month of formation of SHG? स्व सहायता समूह के बनने का साल और महिना				M	M	Y	Y	
2.2	The SHG was formed under which scheme? यह स्व सहायता समूह किस योजना के तहत बना है?				NRLM-1; DPIIP-2; SGSY-3; Other govt scheme-4; NGO-5; others -9				
2.3	At present the SHG is under whose fold? यह स्व सहायता समूह किस योजना के तहत है?								
2.4	From when the SHG is under the present scheme/agency?				M	M	Y	Y	
2.5	Was the SHG defunct at any point of time?				Yes -1 No-2				
2.6	If yes when it was defunct				M	M	Y	Y	to M M Y Y
3. SHG Membership/ SHG के सदस्यों									
Social group		Number of members		category		Number of members			
		now	at start			now	at start		
i.Total/ कुल				vi. Male/ पुरुष					
ii.SC/ अनुसूचित जाति				vii.Female/ महिला					
iii.ST/अनुसूचित जनजाति				viii.Minority/अल्पसंख्यक					
iv OBC/अन्य				ix.PwD/विकलांग					
v. Others/ vU;				x. BPL					
XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	xi. APL	
4. Community Cadre Support in Strengthening of SHG/SHG के लिए सामुदायिक स्तर पर सहयोग									
4.1	Does the SHG has a book keeper				yes -1; No -2				
4.2	Number of Internal CRP/ आंतरिक सामुदायिक श्रोत व्यक्ति								
4.3	Active Women/ जागरूक महिला								
4.4	Others (Specify)/ अन्य लिखे								

5 Leadership/ नेतृत्व													
5.1		Name of the President (P)											
5.2		His mobile number											
5.3		Name of the Secretary (S)											
5.4		His mobile number											
5.5		Name of Tresasurer (T)											
5.6		His mobile number											
		Particulars /विवरण						P		S		T	
5.7		Qualification* ¹ योग्यता											
5.8		Age (in Yrs) / उम्र (वर्षों में)											
5.9		Gender(male-1;Female-2)				लिंग (पुरुष-1 महिला-2)							
5.10		Social Group **				सामाजिक समूह *							
5.11		BPL -1; APL-2											
5.12		Whehter Minority? Yes-1; No-2											
5.13		Is he/she a PwD?											
5.14		Years of Experience in Similar Role/ इस तरह की भुमिका में इनके अनुभव का वर्ष											
5.15		Is he a respondent yes 1; No-2											
* Education code: Illiterate-1, upto class 5 -2; class 6 to 8 - 3; class 9to 12 - 4; Non professional graduates- 5; Professional graduates - 6; Diploma holders-7; Post Graduates-8 **Social group code: Sc - 1; ST - 2;OBC - 3; Others - 9													
6 SHG Meeting / स्व सहायता समूह की बैठक													
6.1		How frequently does the SHG organize meeting for its members? स्व सहायता समूह अपने सदस्यों की बैठक कितने अंतराल पर करता है।						Weekly / साप्ताहिक -1; Bi-monthly / एक महीने के अंतर पर . 2य Monthly / मासिक - 3; As and when necessary/ जब जरूरी होता है .4					
6.2		In the last 6 months, how many group meetings were held? पिछले 6 महीने में कितनी बार समूह की बैठक हुई है?											
6.3		When was the most recent meeting held? सबसे नजदिक में बैठक कब हुई है?						This month- 1; 1-3 months before - 2; 4to 6 months before - 3; 7-12 monthsbefore - 4; monre than 12 months before -5 Not held at all -6					
6.4		In case code 5 above monoth & year of last meeting											
6.5		Number of memebbers attended the last meeting held											
		Social group		Number of members				category		Number of members			
				now		at start				now		at start	
		i.Total/ कुल						vi.Male/ पुरुष					
		ii.SC/ अनुसूचित जाति						vii.Female/ महिला					
		iii.ST/अनुसूचित जनजाति						viii.Minority/अल्पसंख्यक					
		iv OBC/अन्य						ix.PwD/विकलांग					
		v. Others/ vU;						x. BPL					
		XXX XXX XXX		xxx xxx xxx		xxx xxx		xi. APL					

6.6	Types of decisions taken in the meeting (Multiple coes applicable) Activities of SHG -1, fund collecdtion from members -2; Utilisation of funds -3; funding from banks -4; relationshi with other institutions-5 social issues -6 Others specify -9 give all applicable codes									
6.7	Do all the members share their views on the topics of discussion? क्या सभी सदस्य चर्चा के विषय पर अपना विचार रखते हैं?								Yes-1 No-2	
6.8	Is there any rule non attendance in the meetings? क्या जो सदस्य बैठक में भाग नहीं लेते हैं उनके संबंध में कोई नियम है?								Yes-1 No-2	
6.9	Do the members deposit their savings during the meetings? क्या सदस्य बैठक दौरान अपनी बचत को जमा करते हैं?								Yes-1 No-2	
7	FINANCIAL BASE and SUSTAINABILITY/ वित्तीय आधार और स्थिरता									
7.1	saving per member per month / प्रति सदस्य प्रति माह बचत Rs									
7.2	Money received in the last 12 months total and from various sources? (Thousand Rs.)?									
	i. TOTAL/ कुल									
	ii. Savings subscribed by Members/ सदस्यों की बचत (सदस्यता) से									
	iii. Revolving Fund (RF) Received रिवाल्विंग फण्ड से प्राप्त									
	iv. CIF Received / सामुदायिक निवेश 1 धन									
	v. Bank Loan Received / बैंक कर्ज से प्राप्त									
	vi. Vulnerability Relief Fund / जोखिम राहत कोष									
	vii. Other Loan Received / अन्य कर्ज से									
	viii. Loan Repayments received from members with interest / सदस्यों द्वारा ब्याज के साथ चुकाई गई कर्ज									
	ix. Any other receipts / अन्य श्रोत से प्राप्त									
7.3	So far, how many times (No. of doses) bank loan has been received by the SHG? अब तक कितनी बार (डोज की संख्या) स्व सहायता समूह को बैंक से कर्ज प्राप्त हुआ है?									
7.4	Money disbursed/ spent on various heads inlasgt 12 months ? (Thousand Rs.) पिछले 12 महिनो में विभिन्न मदों पर बाटा गया/ खर्च हुआ धन (रु हजार में)									
	i TOTAL / कुल									
	ii. Monthly savings by SHG to VO / ग्राम संस्था में स्व सहायता समूह द्वारा									
	iii. Loan disbursed to Members सदस्यों को दिया गया कर्ज									
	iv. CIF loan repaid to VO with intrest / ब्याज के साथ ग्राम संस्था को चुकाया गया सामुदायिक निवेश 1 धन									
	v. Bank Loan repaid with interest ब्याज के साथ बैंक को									
	vi. Other Loan repaid with interest ब्याज के साथ चुकाया गया अन्य कर्ज									
	vii. Expenditures / व्यय									
	viii. Any other payments / कोई अन्य भुगतान									
7.5	Money(Rs) deposited by the SHG during the last 12 months in पिछले 12 महिनो में विभिन्न खातों में जमा किया गया									
	i. Loan account/ ऋण खाता									
	ii. Savings account / बचत खाता									
	iii. Other account / अन्य खाता									

7.6 Loan by SHG for different category of activities in last 12 months. (In Thousand Rs.) पिछले 12 महिनो मे को विभिन्न श्रेणी के कार्यों के लिए दिया गया कर्ज									
Category/श्रेणी				Loan amount (Rs. 000)			annual interest% वार्षिक ब्याज दर		
Total/ कुल									
Income generation activities members Group/ सदस्यों के समूह का आय सृजन कार्यक्रम									
Income generation activities of Individual members /व्यक्तिगत सदस्य का आय सृजन									
Non income generation activities to members/ सदस्यों का गैर आय सृजन कार्यक्रम									
7.7 Has ever charged different rate of interest to different members for the same activity? क्या कभी एक ही कार्य के लिए विभिन्न ब्याज दर लिया है? Yes-1 No-2									
7.8 If two women apply for a loan at a time, who is likely to be preferred for a loan? अगर 2 महिला एक ही समय पर आवेदन देती है तो किसको कर्ज के लिए वरियता दिया जाता है? Needy -1; who is likely to repay -2; Priority as per social category -3 ;Prioritization as per WBR category/BPL-4 ;Member with a guarantor -5 Members with more profitable activity -6 any other (specify) -9 / जरूरतमंद 1 जो कर्ज चुका सके 2 सामाजिक समूह के आधार पर वरियता 3 WBR category/BPL के आधार पर वरियता 4 सदस्य जिसका गारन्टर हो 5 दस्य जिसका कार्य ज्यादा आय वाला हो 6 कोई अन्य लिखें 9									
7.9 Who decides the terms and conditions for giving loan to members or non members? सदस्यों और गैर सदस्यों को कर्ज देने का नियम एवं शर्त का निर्णय कौन लेता है? President-1; Vice president-2; Secretary-3; Treasurer-4; Majority of the members/ General body-5; Pre existing rule-6; Any other (specify)- 9 अध्यक्ष 1 उपाध्यक्ष 2 सचिव 3 कोषाध्यक्ष 4 सदस्यों का बहुमत 5 पहले से चला आ रहा नियम 6 कोई अन्य लिखें 9									
8 Members loan Repayment - सदस्यों द्वारा कर्ज लेना और वापसी									
8.1 Category/ श्रेणी		Number of		Amount (in Rs.)					
		Members	Loans	Loan			Out- standing		
i Total / कुल									
ii SC/ अनुसूचित जाति									
iii ST/ अनुसूचित जनजाति									
iv OBC/ अन्य पिछड़ी जाति									
v Others/ अन्य									
a Male/पुरुष									
b Female/महिला									
x WBR -C									
y WBR C-D									
8.2 Maximum amount of loan given to any member? (in Rs.) कसी भी सदस्य को दिये जाने वाली कर्ज की सबसे बड़ी रकम क्या है?									
8.3 Minimum amount of loan given to any member? (in Rs.) कसी भी सदस्य को दिये जाने वाली कर्ज की सबसे छोटी रकम क्या है?									
8.4 Percentage of loan given to income generation activity									
8.5 Percentage of loan given for consumption purposes									

8.6	What are the criteria for a member to be eligible to get loan from SHG? स्व सहायता समूह से कर्ज प्राप्ति के लिए सदस्य की योग्यता का क्या मापदंड है?									
8.7	Do the SHG members also take loan from money lenders? क्या स्व सहायता समूह सदस्य पैसा उधार देने वाले (महाजन) से भी कर्ज लेते हैं?							Yes -1 No-2		
8.8	If yes, the rate of interest/ annum charged by the money lenders? अगर हाँ तो, पैसा उधार देने वाले (महाजन) ब्याज की क्या दर लेते हैं?									
8.9	Currently, how many members have taken loan from money lenders? वर्तमान में कितने सदस्यों ने उधार देने वाले (महाजन) से कर्ज लिया है?									
8.10	How many of them have mortgaged asset(s) to get the loan? उनमें से कितने अपनी संपत्ति गिरवी रख कर कर्ज लिया है?									
8.11	What are the rules governing timely/ regular payment of the loan by SHG members? सदस्यों द्वारा नियमित और समय पर कर्ज चुकाने के लिए कौन सा नियम लागू होता है?									
8.12	Does the SHG fix a repayment schedule for the loan given? क्या स्व सहायता समूह कर्ज चुकाने के लिए कोई समय निर्धारित करता है?									
8.13	Number of members returning the loan timely निर्धारित समय के अनुसार कर्ज चुका रहे सदस्य									
	Total / कुल				Male/पुरुष				Female/महिला	
	SC अनुसूचित जाति				ST/ अनुसूचित जनजाति				OBC/ अन्य पिछड़ी जाति	
									Others/ अन्य	
8.14	What is the saving made by its members last week?(Rs.) पिछले सप्ताह इसके सदस्यों द्वारा कितना बचत किया गया था। (रु में)									
9 LENDING TO NON-MEMBERS/गैर सदस्यों को कर्ज देना										
9.1	Has the SHG given loan to non-members? क्या स्व सहायता समूह ने गैर सदस्यों को कर्ज दिया है?							Yes-1; No-2		
If Yes proceed further otherwise skip the rest of this block and proceed to block 10										
9.2	Loan to non Members - न्यतववेगे गैर सदस्यों को कर्ज ... उद्देश्य									
	Income generation activities-1; Meeting the social expenses -2; Meeting the health expenses -3; Payment of existing loans-4; Any other (Specify) -9. आय उत्पादन कार्य 1 सामाजिक खर्चों के लिए 2 स्वास्थ्य खर्चों के लिए 3 वर्तमान कर्ज चुकाने के लिए 4 कोई अन्य लिखें 9									
	More than one code applicable									
9.3	Non members given loan from the SHG स्व सहायता समूह द्वारा कितने गैर सदस्यों को कर्ज दिया गया है?									
i	Total / कुल				vi		Male/पुरुष			
ii	SC/ अनुसूचित जाति				viii		Female/महिला			
iii	ST/ अनुसूचित जनजाति				viii		Minority/अल्पसंख्यक			
iv	OBC/ अन्य पिछड़ी जाति				ix		PwD/विकलांग			
v	Others				xxxxx		BPL			
	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	xi	APL	
9.4	what are the pre conditions for extending loan to non members? अगर हाँ तो, गैर सदस्यों को कर्ज देने के लिए पूर्व निधारित शर्तें क्या हैं?									
	Loan against collateral as security -1; SHG member should take guarantee -2; Source of income/ -3; Related to office bearers -4; Any other (Specify) -9 जमानत के बदले में कर्ज 1 स्व सहायता समूह समूह के सदस्य गारंटी ले 2 आय का स्रोत 3 कार्यालय अधिकारी से संबंधित 4 कोई अन्य लिखें 9									
	More than one code applicable									

10	Record keeping and Maintenance of Accounts रिकार्ड रखने और खाते का रखरखाव									
10.1	Is Income and Expenditure maintained क्या आय एवं व्यय का हिसाब रखा जाता है?							Yes-1; No-2		
10.2	Maainatenace of Records रजिस्टर (पंजीक) का रखरखाव									
i	बैठक प्रस्ताव पुस्तक							उपलब्ध और देखा 1 उपलब्ध लेकिन नहीं देखा 2 उपलब्ध नहीं 3		
ii	उपस्थिति एवं बचत पुस्तक									
iii	नगद पुस्तक									
iv	साधारण खाता बही									
v	ऋण पुस्तक									
vi	सदस्य व्यक्तिगत पासबुक									
vii	मासिक प्रतिवेदन									
viii	कोई अन्य लिखे									
10.3	Who maintains the accounts of the SHG? समूह के खातों का रखरखाव कौन करता है? Members of the group-1; Member of another group-2; Relative of member of the group-3; Other Book keeper (non-member)-4; others-5; no one-6 Not required-7									
10.4	Has this person received any training for maintaining accounts? क्या यह व्यक्ति खाते के रखरखाव के लिए कोई प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है?							Yes-1; No-2		
10.5	Who provided the training? किसने प्रशिक्षण दिया है? Trained by Education-1; Master book keeper-2; Mission Staff -3; Any Other (Specify)-9 पढ़ा हुआ 1 मास्टर बुक कीपर 2 मिशन स्टाफ 3 कोई अन्य लिखें 9									
10.6	SHG's account with any bank समूह का बैंक में खाता				Savings a/c-1; Current a/c-2; Loan a/c-3; Savings & current-4; savings & loan-5; current & loan-6 saving, current & loan-7 No account -8 any other a/c -9					
10.7	Bank where most of the transactions done - जहाँ से सबसे ज्यादा लेन-देन होता है?									
11	GROUP ACTIVITIES/ समूह का कार्यक्रम									
11.1	Has the SHG selected any group activity? क्या कोई सामुहिक कार्यक्रम का चुनाव किया है?							Yes -1 No-2		
If NO skip the rest of this block and go to Block 12										
11.2	If yes, please mention the names of group activities. अगर हाँ तो, सामुहिक कार्यक्रम का नाम लिखें Collective Farming (including crops, vegetables, fruits, flowers-1; Collective Animal Husbandry (including cattle, goatery, poultry, piggery)-2; Collective Non Farm Activities (like textiles, handicrafts, petty business, fishing, etc)-3; Any Service Provided to Village/ or Project Amenity (such as PDS, Anganwadi, School, Community Meals, Training etc.)-4 Others (Specify)-9 सामुहिक खेती (फसल, सब्जी, फल, फूल) 1 सामुहिक पशुपालन (गाय गैस, बकरी, भुर्गी, सुअर) 2 सामुहिक गैर खेती कार्यक्रम (बुनाई, हस्तकर्म, छोटा व्यवसाय, मछली पालन, अन्य) 3 कोई सेवा जो गाँव को या परियोजना को दी जाती है (जैसे जनवितरण प्रणाली, आंगनवाड़ी, सामुदायिक योजना, प्रशिक्षण, अन्य) 4 अन्य लिखें 9									
11.3	Multiple codes are possible									
11.4	Has any selecte group activity been initiated? क्या चयनित सामुहिक कार्यक्रम की शुरुवात हो गई है?							Yes-1; No-2		
11.5	Members involved in group activities समूह के कार्यक्रम में शामिल सदस्य									
i	Total / कुल				vi		Male/पुरुष			
ii	SC/ अनुसूचित जाति				viii		Female/महिला			
iii	ST/ अनुसूचित जनजाति				viii		Minority/अल्पसंख्यक			
iv	OBC/अन्य पिछड़ी जाति				ix		PwD/विकलांग			
v	Others				xxxxx		BPL			
	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	xi	APL	

11.6	Whether these group activities are repaying SHG loan regularly? क्या सामुहिक कार्यक्रमों द्वारा कर्ज नियमित रूप से चुकाया जा रहा है?	Yes some-1; Ys all-2; No none-3	
12	INDIVIDUAL LEVEL ACTIVITIES/ व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर कार्यक्रम		
12.1	Has the SHG funded individual activities taken up by its members? क्या सदस्यों द्वारा व्यक्तिगत कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत की गई है?	Yes-1; No-2	
If NO skip the rest of this block and go to Block 12			
12.2	If yes, please mention the names of group activities. अगर हाँ तो, सामुहिक कार्यक्रम का नाम लिखें		
	Farming (including crops, vegetables, fruits, flowers-1; Animal Husbandry (including cattle, goater, poultry, piggery)-2; Non Farm Activities (like textiles, handicrafts, petty business, fishing, etc)-3; Any Service Provided to Village/ or Project Amenity (such as PDS, Anganwadi, School, Community Meals, Training etc.)-4 Others (Specify)-9 खेती (फसल, सब्जी, फल, फूल) 1 पशुपालन (गाय भैंस, बकरी, मुर्गी, सुअर) 2 सार्वजनिक कार्य (बुनाई, हस्तकर, छोटा व्यवसाय, मछली पालन, अन्य) 3 कोई सेवा जो गाँव को या परियोजना को दी जाती है (जैसे जनवितरण प्रणाली, आँगनवाड़ी, सामुदायिक भोजन, ग्रामिण शिक्षण, अन्य) 4 अन्य लिखें 9		
12.3	Multiple codes are possible		
12.4	If yes number of members funded		
i	Total / कुल		vi Male/पुरुष
ii	SC/ अनुसूचित जाति		viii Female/महिला
iii	ST/ अनुसूचित जनजाति		viii Minority/अल्पसंख्यक
iv	OBC/अन्य पिछड़ी जाति		ix PWD/विकलांग
v	Others		xxxxx BPL
	xxx xxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx		xi APL
12.5	How many members received funds started the activity for which they were funded? कितने सदस्य कर्ज प्राप्त कर दिया जिस के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान किया गया था ?		
12.6	Whether these group activities are repaying SHG loan regularly? क्या सामुहिक कार्यक्रमों द्वारा कर्ज नियमित रूप से चुकाया जा रहा है?	Yes some-1; Ys all-2; No none-3	
12.7	How many of these members are repaying the loan amount regularly/ as per payment plan? कितने सदस्य ऋण की योजना के अनुसार नियमित रूप से ऋण चुका रहे हैं?		
12.8	Funds provided for individual activities Rs.		
12.9	Amount received out of the above Rs		
12.10	What action is taken on defaulters? कर्ज का ऋण चुका नहीं कर पाता है तो क्या कार्यवाही होती है ? Interest waived till income increases -1; Interest accumulates-2; Savings and deposits are forfeited -3; Loan is written off in exceptions -4 Any other (Specify) -9		
13	RELATIONSHIP WITH FEDERATION & OTHER VILLAGE INSTITUTIONS संघ और अन्य ग्रामीण संस्थाओं से संबंध		
13.1	Is the SHG federated to any organisation? क्या समूह किसी अन्य संगठन से जुड़ा हुआ है?	Yes -1 No-2	
13.2	If yes, level at which the SHG is federated directly?	village-1; Block -2; District -3	
13.3	Does the group nominate a member to the Village Level Federation? क्या समूह ग्रामीण स्तर के संघ के लिए मनोनित करता है?	Yes -1 No-2	
13.4	Does SHG get opportunity to share their views at the Village Federation meetings? क्या समूह ग्रामीण संघ के बैठकों में अपना विचार रखने का अवसर प्राप्त करता है?		
13.5	If no what are the reasons? अगर नहीं होता है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?		

14 LINKAGE WITH OTHER AGENCIES / अन्य संस्थाओं के साथ संबंध									
14.1 Does SHG actively interact with the village level societies on a regular basis? क्या समूह ग्राम स्तर के संस्थाओं से नियमित रूप से सक्रिय रूप से मिलता है?						Yes -1 No-2			
14.2 Is SHG assisted by any external agency in conducting its activities? क्या समूह कार्यक्रमों के संचालन के लिए बाहरी संस्था द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त करता है?									
14.3 If yes, which is the agency? अगर हाँ तो, किस संस्था का?						NGO-1 Govt dept-2; Others(specify)-9			
14.4 In which areas does the external agency assist the SHG? समूह के किस क्षेत्र में बाहरी संस्था सहयोग करती है?						training to SHG members -1; Bank linkages-2; SHG gradation-3; Audit-4; Assessment of livelihood needs-5; Enabling SHG for community development -6; Others(specify) -9			
14.5 Is SHG satisfied with the assistance provided by the external agency? क्या समूह बाहरी संस्था के द्वारा दिये जाने वाले सहयोग से सतुष्ट है?						Yes -1 No-2			
15 DEMOCRATIC PROCESS, VISION & RECOGNITION/ प्रजातांत्रिक तरिका, दृष्टि और पहचान									
15.1 Are elections held to elect SHG office bearers? क्या कार्यालय अधिकारी के लिये समूह द्वारा चुनाव होता है?						Yes -1 No-2			
15.2 If yes, Tenure of elected governing body? चयनित कार्यालय का कार्यकाल						one year-1; Less than one year-2; flexible-3; others(specify)-9			
15.3 Has SHG decided what it wants take up in next 5 years? क्या समूह ने यह निर्णय ले लिया है कि अगले पाँच वर्षों क्या करेगा?						Yes -1 No-2			
15.4 If yes, what are they? अगर हाँ तो वे क्या है?									
15.5 Has SHG worked out money and time required for these work(s)? क्या इन कार्यों को करने के लिए धन और समय की निर्णय हुआ है?						Yes -1 No-2			
15.6 Has the SHG been graded? क्या स्व सहायता समूह का ग्रेडिंग हुआ है?						Yes -1 No-2			
15.7 If what is the grade? अगर हाँ तो क्या ग्रेड है?									
15.8 When was this grading done?(mmyy)" ग्रेडिंग कब हुआ था									
16 CAPACITY BUILDING/ क्षमता निर्माण									
16.1 Training organized in last 12 months for office bearers/ members of the SHG? पिछले 12 महिनो में कार्यालय अधिकारी और सदस्यों के लिए दिया गया किस पप्रति प्रशिक्षण Self Help Group Concept (Formation and management)-1; Gram Sangathan Concept (Formation and management)-2 SHG Book Keeping -3 Gram Sangathan Book Keeping -4 Gram Sangathan Committee Role and Responsibility -5; MCP/ MIP (Micro-credit/ micro-investment plan) -6 Financial Literacy/ -7; Bank Saving Credit Linkage - 8; Others(Specify)-9									
multiple codes are possible									
16.2 Where was the training organised? प्रशिक्षण का आयोजन कहाँ हुआ था?						Village-1 Block -2 District-3 State-4 all india-5			
16.3 In the last 12 months, how many such trainings have been organised? पिछले 12 महिनो में इस तरह के कितना प्रशिक्षण का आयोजन हुआ है?									
17 Social Initiatives / सामाजिक पहल									
17.1 Has SHG initiated any social activity? क्या स्व सहायता समूह ने किसी सामाजिक कार्यों के लिये पहल किया है?						Yes -1 No-2			
17.2 If yes , social initiative taken SHG									
Multiple codes possible									
PDS-1; Job under MGNREGA-2; Aanganwadi-3; Education/ School-4; Health/ PHC/ CHC-5; Sport6; others (Specify)-9									

17.3	Write specific information about two major social initiatives of the SHG: स्वं सहायता समूह के किन्ही दो समाजिक पहल के बारे मे लिखे		
18	Members Empowerment / सदस्यों का सशक्तिकरण		
18.1	Does SHG share information with its members related to any of these?		
i	Income generation schemes of Govt.	yes-1 NO-2	
ii	Social security schemes		
iii	Activities undertaken by them मुद्रा ङ्कज ढद;स ढक;Z		
iv	Any other (specify)		
18.2	Can all members of the SHG use the benefits of infrastructure/ facilities?		
i	PDS/ जनवितरण प्रणाली	yes-1 NO-2	
ii	School/ विद्यालय		
iii	Aanganwadi/ आंगनवाडी		
iv	PHC/ CHC/ Govt. Hospital		
v	Community Well/ hand pump		
18.3	Does your SHG help in the development of the village? क्या आपका स्वं सहायता समूह गाव के विकास मे सहायता करता है?		
18.4	How it has helped in the development of the village? यह किस तरह से गाव के विकास मे सहायता करता है?		

18.5	How does it plan to help in the development of the village in next 5 years? यह किस तरह से गाँव के विकास में अगले पाँच सालों तक सहायता करने के लिए योजना बनाया है?				
19	FIELD INFORMATION/ फिल्ड की सूचना				
	Position/ पद	Name/ नाम	Signature/ हस्ताक्षर	Date of Survey/ सर्वेक्षण का तारीख	
19.1	Interviewer/ सर्वेक्षणकर्ता				
19.2	Supervisor/ सुपरवाइजर				
19.3	DEO				



Comparative Study on Livelihood Models for SHGs in Bihar & Gujarat

for

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

through

Development Oriented Operations Research & Surveys

1.1	Name of the SHGH Member								
1.2	Name of the SHG								
1.3	village/town				1.4	Block			
1.5	District				1.6	State			
1.7	Gender	Male -1; Female-2			1.8	Age in yrs			
1.9	Religion	Hindu-1; Christian-2,Muslim-3, Others-9							
1.10.	Social group	SC-1; ST-2; OBC- 3 Others-9							
1.11	Marital Status	never married -1; currently married -2; widowed-3; separated-4							
1.12	Education	Illiterate – 1, Primary – 2, Middle – 3, High school-4 Higher Secondary - 5, Diploma - 6 Graduate-7 Above graduates-8							
1.13	Occupation	Agriculture -1, Dairy – 2, Artisans – 3, Business – 4, salaried employee-5, Labour – 6, unemployed -7, Other (name) - 9							
1.14	Economic Status	BPL-1	APL-2		1.15	Household av monthly income (in thousand Rs)			
2 Association with SHG									
2.1	How long have you been the member of SHG? (yrs)								
2.2	Have you at any time earlier left any SHG?								Yes-1; No- 2
2.3	If yes the reasons for leaving the SHG?								
2.4	What were doing (activity/occupation) before joining the SHG?								
2.5	What was your monthly income before joining the SHG?								
2.6	Purpose of your joining SHG		tick mark the applicable reasons and write the codes boxes below Avail credit at lower interest rate -1; Avail loans of easy re payment norms 2 ; Avail credit for Income generation activity -3; Avail Subsidized Loan-4; To Save for children's education-5; Save for Health expenses of household members -6; save for Life-cycle ceremonies -7; save for Fairs & Festivals -8 Acquire knowledge about government programs -x To discuss social issues like child labor, sanitation, water problems and the like - y others(specify)-9						
	Multiple codes allowed								
2.7	Were you regular in making subscription to SHG?								Yes-1; No- 2

3 Opinion on SHG												
3.1	Do you feel there is cooperation among the members?							Yes-1; No- 2				
3.2	Do you feel that SHG is functioning impartially?							Yes-1; No- 2				
3.4	Do you feel SHG is helpful in promoting livelihood?							Yes-1; No- 2				
3.5	Do you feel SHG is helpful in promoting savings?							Yes-1; No- 2				
3.6	Do you feel it is easier to get loans from SHG?							Yes-1; No- 2				
4 Effect of SHG												
4.1	Is there increase in opportunity to avail credit?							Yes-1; No- 2				
4.2	Is there increase in household member's access to formal institutions?							Yes-1; No- 2				
4.3	Is access to pro-poor programmes increased?							Yes-1; No- 2				
4.4	Is there a change in savings habit at the household level?							Yes-1; No- 2				
4.5	Is there Change in health status of the household members after							Yes-1; No- 2				
4.6	Is the Education Level of household members changed after going to							Yes-1; No- 2				
4.7	Is there a change in the dependency on money lenders after joining							Yes-1; No- 2				
4.8	Is there any Change in Employment to household members ?							Yes-1; No- 2				
4.9	Whether the awareness of programmes and institutions has increased							Yes-1; No- 2				
4.10.	Whether Participation in SHG resulted in positive change in the							Yes-1; No- 2				
4.11	Whether violence in the family has decreased due to SHG							Yes-1; No- 2				
4.12	Whether women feel more confident with SHG experience.							Yes-1; No- 2				
4.13	Whether the income has increased after joining the SHG ?							Yes-1; No- 2				
4.14	Have you acquired fresh assets after joining SHG?							Yes-1; No- 2				
4.15	Whether the socio economic status of the household has improved							Yes-1; No- 2				
5 Loan from SHG												
5.1	Have you taken a loan from SHG							Yes-1; No- 2				
If no skip the question 5.2 to 5.5 and go to 5.7												
5.2	Details of loan taken											
	Year	loans(in No.)	Amount (thousand Rs))				Purpose*	rate of interest		Amt outstanding (Thousand Rs)		
i	2016											
ii	2015											
iii	2014											
iv	2013											
v	before 2013											
*For income generating activity-1 for acquiring assets-2 for repair & maintenance of asseets-3 for hh funcitons-4; for education expenses-5 for heath expenses-6 for entertainment -7 for helping others -8; Others specify -9												
5.3	Please state what exactly you did with the loan taken in											
	2016											
	2015											
	2014											
	2013											
	Before 2013											

5.4	Have you been regular in repayment?					Yes-1; No- 2	
5.6	Did you get any difficulty in getting the loan					Yes-1; No- 2	
5.7	Have you borrowed from money lender before joining SHG					Yes-1; No- 2	
5.8	Have you borrowed money from money lender after joining SHG					Yes-1; No- 2	
6 Acquiring Assets							
6.1	Have you procured/ created the following particulars with partial/full support from the SHG?						
Livestock	i. Cows/Bufallow	Yes-1; No- 2		Vehicles	i.Cycles	Yes-1; No- 2	
	ii. Sheep/goat	Yes-1; No- 2			ii. Bikes	Yes-1; No- 2	
	iii Poultry	Yes-1; No- 2			iii. Cars	Yes-1; No- 2	
	iv. Other (Mention)	Yes-1; No- 2			iv. Other (Mention)	Yes-1; No- 2	
c. Recreation	i. Radio	Yes-1; No- 2		d. Household Articles	i. Vessels	Yes-1; No- 2	
	ii.TV	Yes-1; No- 2			ii. Furniture	Yes-1; No- 2	
	iii. Mobile	Yes-1; No- 2			iii.LPG	Yes-1; No- 2	
	iv.Others	Yes-1; No- 2			iv. Fridge	Yes-1; No- 2	
e. House	i. construction of new house	Yes-1; No- 2		g. Fixed Asset	i. Gold/silver	Yes-1; No- 2	
	ii. Repair maintenance of	Yes-1; No- 2			ii. Land	Yes-1; No- 2	
f. Toilet	i. Construction of new toilet	Yes-1; No- 2		h. Machiner	i. Tractor	Yes-1; No- 2	
	ii. Repair and maintenance of	Yes-1; No- 2			ii. Others	Yes-1; No- 2	
6.2	Have you purchased bullocks with financial support of SHG?					Yes-1; No- 2	
6.3	Has your bank savings increased after joining SHG?					Yes-1; No- 2	
6.4	Have you made substantial savings with SHG					Yes-1; No- 2	
7 Enterprise / Livelihood activity/income generation activity							
7.1	Have you ever started any income generation activity/enterprise after joining SHG					Yes-1; No- 2	
If no skip the rest of this section and go to section 8							
7.2	If yes describe the activity						
7.3	Source of funds for the enterprise.						
	source of fund	Amount (Rs.000)			intere st pa	no of instls.	Outstanding amount
i	Total investment						
ii	Loan from SHG						
iii	Loan from MFI						
iv	Loan from bank						
v	loan from money lenders						
vi	Loan from friends relatives						
vii	own fund						
7.4	Date of starting the enterprise						

7.5	Is the enterprise/ activity running now		Yes-1; No- 2	
7.6	If not reasons thereof			
7.7	Whether SHG assisted in procurement of loan from others than SHG		Yes-1; No-2; Notapplicable-3	
7.8	Whether SHG assisted in procurement of raw material			
7.9	Whether SHG assisted in Marketing the products			
7.10.	Any other assistance by SHG Describe			
7.11	Average monthly income from the enterprise /activity (Rs000)			
7.12	IN running the enterprise difficulties faced <u>due to / in</u>			
	Difficulties due to / in	Yes-1;No- 2	If yes	
			Nature of difficulty	solution if any found
i	Lack of entrepreneurship			
ii	Lack of entrepreneurship			
iii	Lack of entrepreneurship			
iv	Lack of entrepreneurship			
v	Lack of entrepreneurship			
vi	Lack of entrepreneurship			
vii	Lack of entrepreneurship			
viii	Lack of entrepreneurship			
ix	Lack of entrepreneurship			
x	Lack of entrepreneurship			
xi	Lack of entrepreneurship			
xii	Lack of entrepreneurship			
xiii	Lack of entrepreneurship			

7.13	Credit related information			
i	Whether credit is easily available?	yes -1;No-2		
ii	Whether you are getting credit in time?	yes -1;No-2		
iii	whether security is needed for the credit	yes -1;No-2		
iv	Time taken for processing	<one month-1; one month-2 two months -3 three months-4 four to six months -5 seven to 12 months -6 more than 1 yr -7		
v	Repayment	Regular -1 irregular -2		
8	Capacity Building /Training			
8.1	Have you received any training ?	Yes-1; No- 2		
	If no skip the rest of this section and go to section 9			
8.2	Details of training received			
	subject	from whom*	Period (Months)	whether useful**
i	The concept of Self Help Group			
ii	Training on Book Keeping			
iii	Leadership Training			
iv	Training on livelihood activities			
v	Training on auditing the SHGs			
vi	Awareness creation about Insurance Services			
vii	Training on how to grade the SHGs			
viii	Training on preparation of credit plans			
ix	Credit Linkage with banks			
xi	How to make linkages with existing government programs			
xii	Training on how to market the product of SHGs/ Micro entrepreneurs			
xiii	Others specify			
	*Government -1, NGO – 2, Federation -3, Community – 4, MFI – 5 No training-6 Others(specify) -9 **Highly useful-1 somewhat useful-2 not at all useful-3			
9	Assessment of activity that lead to my success or failure			
9.1	I planned well my activity	yes very well -1 some what well-12 No not well -3; not planned at all-4		
9.2	I received did not receive Timely financial support	yes always-1 yes sometimes-2 Never-3 Not applicable-4		
9.3	Assured raw material supply was there			
9.4	Assured market was available			
9.5	Used latest technology			
9.6	any other factors (specify)	helped a lot for sucees-1 some what helped-2 resulted in failure-3		
10	How you rate your units?	Excellent-1 very good -2 Good-3 average -4 Poor-5 failed 6		

11	List out the factors responsible for the success of the livelihood model/s that you know.				
12	If there had been any special practices by SHG that can be termed as best and can be adopted by others please specify				
13	Corrective measures if any taken by you in your SHG in the course of your operations and the improved results thereon				
14	Your recommendations and suggestions for improvement including policy changes if any needed				
15	FIELD INFORMATION/ फिल्ड की सूचना				
	Position/ पद	Name/ नाम	Signature/ हस्ताक्षर	Date of Operation	
15.1	Interviewer/ सर्वेक्षणकर्ता				
15.2	Supervisor/ सुपरवाइजर				
15.3	DEO				