

# **MAPPING OF SELF HELP GOUPS IN BIHAR**

**Study conducted by  
APMAS**

**December 2011**



**APMAS**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

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ACA	: Additional Central Assistance Project
AP	: Andhra Pradesh
APL	: Above Poverty Line
APMAS	: Mahila Abhivrudhi Society, Andhra Pradesh
ASSEFA	: Association for <i>Sarva Seva</i> Farms
BC	: Backward Classes
BLF	: Block Level Federation
BMS	: <i>Bihar Mahila Samakhya</i>
BPL	: Below Poverty Line
BRLPS	: Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society
BWDS	: Bihar Water Development Society
CBNA	: Capacity Building Needs Assessment
CBO	: Community Based Organization
CIF	: Community Investment Fund
DDC	: Deputy Development Commissioner
DDM	: District Development Manager
DFID	: Department for International Development
DoHFW	: Department for Health and Family Welfare
DRDA	: District Rural Development Agency
DSW	: Department of Social Welfare
DWCRA	: Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas
FGD	: Focus Group Discussion
GIZ	: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GoB	: Government of Bihar
Gol	: Government of India
GP	: Gram Panchayat
GVP	: Gram Vikas Parishad
HH	: Household
ICF	: Initial Capital Fund
IFAD	: International Fund for Agriculture Development
IGA	: Income Generation Activity
IKP	: <i>Indira Kranthi Patham</i>
IMY	: <i>Indira Mahila Yojana</i>
IRA	: Indian Rural Association
IRV	: Individual Rural Volunteers
LDM	: Lead District Bank Manager
LPG	: Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MAM	: <i>Mahila Adhikar Morcha</i>
MCID	: Micro Credit Intervention Department
MDGs	: Millennium Development Goals
MFI	: Microfinance Institution
MGNREGS	: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

Min	: Minorities
MNSY	: Mukhyamantri Nari Shakthi Yojana
MS	: Mahila Samakhya
MYRADA	: Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency
N	: Number
NA	: Not available
NABARD	: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NBFC	: Non-banking Financial Corporation
NGO	: Non-Government Organization
NPA	: Non Performing Assets
NRLM	: National Rural Livelihood Management
OAP	: Old Age Pension
OC	: Open Category
PACS	: Poorest Area Civil Society
PAR	: Portfolio at Risk
PDS	: Public Distribution System
PHED	: Public Health Engineering Department
PLF	: Primary Level Federation
RC	: Resource Centre
RCM	: Resource Centre Manager
RDD	: Rural Development Department
RF	: Revolving Fund
RMG	: Rythu Mithra Group/ SHGs with Farmers
RMK	: Rashtriya Mahila Kosh
RR	: Repayment Rate
SAPAP	: South Asian Poverty Alleviation Programme
SBI	: State Bank of India
SC	: Scheduled Caste
SERP	: Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty
SEWA	: Self Employed Women's Association
SGSY	: Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarojgar Yojana
SHG	: Self Help Group
SHG BLP	: SHG Bank Linkage Programme
SHGPI	: Self Help Group Promoting Institution
SLF	: Secondary Level Federation
SSD	: Swayam Sidha
ST	: Scheduled Tribe
SWL	: Swawalamban
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
VO	: Village Organization
WB	: World Bank
WDC	: Women Development Corporation

### 1 Objectives of the study

1.1 The Government of Bihar (GoB) has launched 'Sector Wide Approach to Strengthening Health' (SWASTH) programme. Department for International Development (DFID) provides Health Sector Budget Support to the GoB channeled through the Department for Health and Family Welfare (DoHFW); Social Welfare Department (SWD); and public Health Engineering Department (PHED). The goal of SWASTH programme is 'to improve the health and nutritional status of people in Bihar, particularly the poorest of the poor, and thereby accelerate the state's progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Its purpose is 'increased use of quality, essential health, nutrition, water and sanitation services especially by poorest people and excluded groups'.

1.2 The SWASTH- B-TAST, Bihar initiated a study with a broad objective i) to find out the current availability and status of SHGs in the state with a focus on the nine priority districts of SWASTH programme; and ii) in areas where WDC, BRLPS or Mahila Samakhya are not operational, assess potential of existing SHGs and SHPIs to be brought under WDC net. The specific objectives of the present study are as follows.

- a) Update information on SHGs in the State – using secondary data sources map the number, density and maturity of SHGs in all districts of the State.
- b) In the 9 SWASTH focal districts, (Araria, Banka, Jamui, Kishanganj, Madhubhanga, Madhubani, Purnia, Sheohar and Supaul) map all SHGs; map latent groups those not active for maximum one year and the major SHPIs; assess the comparative strengths of the SHPIs for promoting and nurturing women SHGs. For each type of SHPI and SHGs list out factors contributing to sustainability of the groups.
- c) Understand the mandate and processes within WDC for treatment and nurturing of SHGs so as the basis for assessing the adoptability of SHGs formed by different SHGPIs/ NGOs.
- d) In areas/ blocks where WDC, BRLPS or Mahila Samakhya are not present assess a sample of SHGs for maturity, stability and potential to be included in WDC net. In these areas also map SHGPIs / NGOs serving as SHGPIs; and assess their potential to collaborate with WDC for social issues.
- e) Map the SHGPIs/ NGOs that involved in PACS programme, and the status of SHGs formed under these – if not active then potential for revival.
- f) Based on the mapping prepare a roadmap for adoption of existing SHGs by WDC; estimate costs and explore possibility of NRLM funds being

tapped for the activity. Prepare a roadmap for WDC expansion in these areas using existing SHGs.

1.3 The study has covered 64 SHGs promoted by 16 SHGPIs/NGOs in 4 districts of the total 9 SWASTH programme districts. About four SHGs of different grades (good, moderate, poor and very poor) promoted by NGOs in those SWASTH districts where Women Development Corporation, Mahila Samakhya, Bihar Rural Livelihoods Society are absent and present in one/two blocks to know the ground realities about the quality of women self help groups. Further, the study team has interacted with all the SWASTH districts officials of RDD, BRLPS, WDC, MS and NABARD. The RDD, WDC, BRLPS, BMS, NABARD and NGOs are the major self help promoting agencies in the state. Fieldwork was carried out from 18<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2011 in all the nine SWASTH districts for data collection.

## **2 The Evolution of SHG Movement in Bihar**

2.1 Bihar is the 12<sup>th</sup> largest state in the country in terms of geographical size (94,163 sq Kms) with a population of 10.38 crores, and 1102 as population density. The female literacy is lower with 53.33% compared to total literacy rate of the state (68.2%). Majority of the households (58.16%) are BPL category. The percentage of BPL households are more in Kishanganj district with 80% and low in Banka district with 49.76%. Of the 72.02 lakh BPL households, 27.23% are in SWASTH programme districts. Out of 38 districts, 17 districts have more percentage of BPL households and 21 districts have less percentage of BPL households compared to the state scenario (58.16%). But out of 9 SWASTH programme districts, 7 districts have more percentage of BPL households when compared to the percentage of BPL households in the state.

2.2 Many governmental and non-government organizations were involved in the promotion of SHGs and federations in the state. As on April 2011, there are 2,63,946 SHGs formed by many SHPIs. The RDD (72%), NABARD (3.04%), PACS, BMS (2.15%), WDC (11%), BRLPS (11.41%), CBOs and NGOs are the key players in the promotion of SHGs and SHG federations in the State. Of all the districts in SHG promotion, Muzaffarpur (23291 SHGs) stood as first, followed by Madhubani (18653 SHGs). Tirhut division is occupied first place and Kosi division occupied the lowest place in the promotion of SHGs.

2.3 There are a lot of disparities between districts in SHG promotion in the state. The total no. of SHGs formed in a district varies from 1067 to 23291 SHGs with an average of 6946. Of all the 38 districts, Muzaffarpur has the highest no. of SHGs with 23291 followed by Madhubani (18563); Lakhisari district has the lowest with 1067 SHGs followed by Arwal (1166). Out of 38, 12 (31.6%) districts have between 5001 to 10000 SHGs; another 31.6% of districts have between 2501 to 5000 SHGs, 10 (26.3%) districts have > 10000 SHGs and the remaining 4 (10.5%) districts have < 2500 SHGs.).

2.4 Of the 2.64 lakh SHGs, 21.72% of SHGs are present in SWASTH programme districts. The highest no. of SHGs are in Madhubani with 18653 SHGs followed by Purnia (10479 SHGs), and the lowest in Madhepura with 2445 SHGs followed

by Sheohar (2673 SHGs) compared to other SWASTH programme districts. Further, about one-third of SHGs are present in Madhubani district only.

2.5 In Bihar, about 611 NGOs have been engaged in SHG promotion in collaboration with DRDA (261), WDC (86), NABARD (273), PACS (44) and RGVN (73). Some of the NGOs collaborated with more than one organization, and some engaged in more than one district.

2.6 The percentage of BPL households covered under SHGs is less than fifty percent of the total BPL households in Bihar (7302052 households). It is because of submissive role of DRDA, WDC, and BRLPS in SHG promotion in the state, formation of groups with APL categories or in other words, less focus on BPL households while forming the groups. There are different estimations on the potential for formation of SHGs in the State. The Bihar population growth is giving scope for a longer life of the SHG movement. The state recorded a decadal growth rate of 28.43 percent during 1991-2001.

2.7 In the workshop on Institution Development for Livelihoods, participants felt that there is a potential for forming 10 lakh SHGs in Bihar in next 10 years. NABARD estimates a possibility of forming 6.25 lakh SHGs in the coming 10 years. It is worthwhile to state that the changing environment is giving positive indications for the growth of SHG movement in the State

### **3 The Government and the SHG Movement**

#### **3.1 Rural Development Department**

3.1.1 The Central government of India started Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) program in April 1999, by restructuring IRDP and a number of allied programmes. The RDD, Govt. of Bihar with the support of DRDA, and collaboration with NGOs has formed 1.93 lakh of SHGs under SGSY programme until May 2011.

3.1.2 Out of 38, 17 districts have between 2501 and 5000 SHGs in a district, 9 districts have between 5001 and 10000 SHGs in a district, 8 districts have less than 2500 SHGs in a district and 4 districts have more than 10000 SHGs in a district. It shows that majority districts in Bihar have formed SHGs less than 5000 under SGSY programme. Further, it is found that there is a wide disparity in SHG promotion between districts in the state. Low percentage of women SHGs have taken up economic activities compared to other than women SHG such as RMGs, Youth Groups, CIGs etc.

3.1.3 The allocation of funds to SGSY programme has increased every year, but the available funds declined in the year 2008-09 than 2007-08, however, it is increased in the year 2010-11. The percentage of loan disbursed to sanction SHGs has decreased over years. There is an increasing trend in the performance of banks in achieving SGSY disbursements /targets over the years. However, the achievement has declined as low as 26.37% in 2010-11 in the sanctions/targets, compared to 60.29% in the year 2009-10. There is a wide gap between targets and the achievements in the years. It is because of promotion of less number of SHGs and the poor quality of SHGs.

3.1.4 Of the total 19.33 lakh SHGs, 22.45% of SHGs formed in 9 SWASTH districts, and 1.32 lakh groups are formed with women. Of the total Women SHGs, 23.29% are in SWASTH programme districts. Further, of the 14408 defunct SHGs, 16.63% of groups are in SWASTH programme districts. The district officials -DDC, PD-DRDA, DDM-NABARD, LDM have reported the reasons for defunct SHGs as i) once SHGs (90%) got SGSY loan, those would become dormant/defunct; ii) no continuous handholding support from the NGOs /promoters; iii) less amount of capacity building inputs from the promoters; iv) NGOs' vested interest on profits than on the quality of SHGs; v) natural disaster like floods and migration; vi) too much delay in credit linkage with bank and vii) as there is no other benefits (other than revolving fund and SGSY subsidy loan) many groups become defunct after availing it from the DRDA.

3.1.5 Of the total SHGs, 57.79% of SHGs passed grade-1 and 33.93% of SHGs passed grade-2. Of the total SHGs that have passed grade-1, 22.04% of groups are in SWASTH programme districts. Of the 9 SWASTH districts, Madhubani has the highest percentage of SHGs passed grade-1 and the Sheohar has the lowest percentage of SHGs with 0.96%. Of the total SHGs passed grade-2, 19.72% of groups are in SWASTH programme districts. There is no much difference in the percentage of SHGs passed grade-1 and Grade-2 in SWASTH programme districts.

3.1.6 Of the 1.8 lakh SHGs passed grade-1 and grade-2, 73.64% of SHGs have taken up some economic activity, in which 42.85% are SHGs passed grade-1 and 30.79% are SHGs passed Grade-2. Of the SHGs passed grade-1 and taken up economic activities, 28.93% of SHGs are in SWASTH programme districts. Of the SHGs passed grade-2 and taken up economic activities, 21.89% of SHGs are in SWASTH programme districts. It shows that the percentage of SHGs taken up economic activity is more of SHG Passed Grade-1 compared to SHGs passed grade-2

### **3.2 Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS)**

3.2.1 The government of Bihar has initiated a project on rural livelihood promotion with support from the World Bank through Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS), also called 'Jeevika', in the year 2006. Its aim is to improve rural livelihood options and works towards social and economic empowerment of the rural poor and women. The project is targeted to promote 40,000 SHGs and 4,000 SHG federations at village/cluster/area level over a period of five years. The project design is based on the strategy of building a multi-tiered, self sustaining, model of community based institutions who self manage their own development processes.

3.2.2 The BRLPS is working in 43 out of 122 blocks of 8 districts in Bihar. It has formed 31,593 SHGs covering 414666 members in 2049 villages. Majority SHGs are 1-2 year old (57.82%) followed by less than one year (22.11%) and more than two year old (20.07%). About 4% of SHG members dropped out from the SHGs. About 34.9% of the SHGs opened an account for savings in banks were credit linked. Further, an amount of Rs. 7735.95 lakh was disbursed to 15,915

SHGs under community investment fund programme. About 10,909 SHGs were formed covering 1.46 lakh members in 16 blocks of 4 SWASTH districts where physical mapping was conducted. Majority SHGs (60.05%) are one to two year old. About 4.39% of members dropped from groups. The SHGs in SWASTH districts have a cumulative savings of Rs. 667.08 lakhs. Of the SHGs having bank account, 42.33% of SHGs borrowed a bank loan of Rs. 344.38 lakhs with an average loan repayment rate of 59.84% which is more compared to all BRLP districts (58.29%).

### **3.3 Women Development Corporation (WDC)**

3.3.1 Women Development Corporation (WDC), Bihar is a registered Organization under Societies Registration Act, 1860. The vision of WDC is 'improvement in the quality of lives of poor and disadvantaged women and adolescents in the state of Bihar'. The project has adopted the self-help group (SHG) as the appropriate people's institution, which provides poor women with the space and support necessary to take effective steps towards greater control of their lives in private and in society. The WDC has promoted SHGs through the implementation of important state and central projects that are implemented by WDC are Swashakti, Swayam Sidha, Swawalamban, Mukhyamathri Nari Shakti Yojana, Deep and Urban slum project.

3.3.2 The WDC has formed 43020 SHGs with poor rural women in 185 blocks of 28 districts under various programmes (Swashakti, Swawalamban Swayamsidda, Deep and Mukhya Mantri Nari Shakti Yojana) with the support of IFAD, World Bank and Govt. of India.

3.3.3 About 86 NGOs have collaborated with WDC to form and strengthen SHGs and their federations. Further, it also shows that the WDC has formed 3055 SHGs in which majority SHGs were promoted under MNSY programme (1500) followed by Swayamsidda (1100 SHGs), Deep (255 SHGs) and Swawalamban (200 SHGs).

### **3.4 Bihar Mahila Samakya**

3.4.1 Bihar Mahila Samakya (BMS), a central Government project, is one of the earliest projects that started forming and nurturing women self-help groups in the state. Starting its work with four districts initially in the year 1992. The main objective of Mahila Samakya is to empower women through Education.

3.4.2 As on March 2011, BMS has formed 8059 Mahila Samoohs covering 1.66 lakh members in 1085 Gram Panchayats of 72 blocks in 13 districts of Bihar. Of the total Mahila Samoohs, 70.34% (5,669) are Thrift & Credit Samoohs (TCS) formed with a total of 90510 women members with an average of 16. There are 2100 Mahila Samoohs and 851 Credit & Thrift Samoohs covering 40,282 and 11040 women members respectively in SWASTH programme districts.

3.4.3 It has promoted 9 Block level Federations. Of the 9 Block level Federations, 7 are registered under the Societies Act. Further, out of 9 federations, one federation was promoted in Supal district one of nine SWASTH

programme districts. All these federations are mostly in social intermediation as it is the major focus and philosophy of the promoters.

### **3.5 Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)**

3.5.1 Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (National Credit Fund for Women) is an independent registered society that was established by Central Ministry of Women and Child Development in the year 1993. RMK designed very innovative schemes and products for the benefit of poor women. It provides support to NGOs with 5 years of experience in running micro credit programmes in the form of bulk lending to the extent of 5 crores.

3.5.2 RMK extended support to 15,426 women through 1,543 SHGs in the State, and disbursed an amount of Rs. 325.83 out of the sanctioned 397.25 lakhs

### **3.6 Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY)**

3.6.1 The first SHG based women's empowerment programme of Ministry of WCD, Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY) was launched in 1995-96. It aimed at organizing women at grass root level to facilitate their participation in decision making and their empowerment.

### **3.7 Poorest Area Civil Society (PACS)**

3.7.1 The PACS was encouraged to work more in the areas where Government programmes were not successful. In Bihar, PACS is running in 2940 villages of 117 blocks across 29 districts with the support of 41 grass root Civil Society Organizations, some of them with smaller network partners.

3.7.2 The PACS till date has been able to form over 4500 women based SHGs with over 62 thousand members and total savings more than one crore Rupees. This acts as a strong base for implementing any poverty alleviation programme in Bihar.

## **4 NABARD and Other Financial Institutions**

4.1 There are 4549 bank branches of public (57.94%), private, foreign, regional rural banks (33.78 %) and cooperative banks (6.28%). Majority of the banks are located in rural areas (60.39%), followed by semi urban (21.50%) and urban (18.11%). State Bank of India is the Convener of the State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC). The Punjab National Bank covered 31.58% of the districts followed by 26.32% covered by Central Bank of India, 18.42% covered by State Bank of India, 10.53% by UCO bank, 5.26% each by Union Bank of India and Bank of Baroda. The Canara bank covered only one district Sheikhpura in the state.

4.2 According to NABARD there are 2.04 lakh SHGs credit linked to banks as on March 2011. Since 2005, the number of SHGs credit linked to bank has increased up to 2009-10 but, it has been decreased in the year 2011. Similar trends are found in linkage amount to new groups and average amount per SHG.



4.3 NABARD's contribution to SHG movement in Bihar is noteworthy. As on March 2010, about 257 projects, an amount of Rs. 425.15 lakh were sanctioned to NGOs to form 17,946 SHGs across the districts. All the 43 completed or closed projects formed 3529 SHGs out of which 3381 SHGs opened SB account in banks; out of this 3381 SHGs, 2773 were bank linked. In 9 SWASTH programme districts, there are 29 ongoing projects intended for the promotion of 1685 SHGs. Of the total grant amount sanctioned Rs. 42.78 lakh, Rs. 10.02 lakh was released. Of the total 897 SHGs formed, 738 SHGs opened savings bank account, in which 435 SHGs are credit linked.

4.4 Of the total SHGs which have opened SB accounts in Banks during 2009-2011, 2.03 percent of SHGs are in Bihar. However, the percentage of amount in SB accounts is only 1.38 percent. Regarding no. of SHGs linked in Bihar 2.29 per cent of SHGs were linked with commercial banks, 2.65 percent with Regional rural banks and no linkages with the cooperative banks.

4.5 The NABARD has encouraged various SHPIs to promote SHGs by providing grant assistance to NGOs (257), Farmer Clubs (FCs), RRBs (7) and IRVs (8); and released a grant amount of Rs. 149.27 lakhs (NGOs-91.98%, FCs-3.83%, IRVS-3.73% and RRBs- 0.44%). Further, of the 14,549 SHGs promoted, 50.72 SHGs were credit linked. Most of the RRBs have promoted less than 50% of the SHGs to be promoted and bank linked less no. of SHGs. During individual interactions, the district officials - DDC, PD-DRDA, DDM, LDM reported variety of reasons for poor SHG credit linkages regarding the poor quality of SHGs, awareness levels, bankers' attitudes, role of promoting agencies, involvement of politicians etc.

4.6 According to Sa-Dhan, there are 33 microfinance institutions presented in Bihar. The 20 MFIs, headquarter based within Bihar, have a loan portfolio of Rs. 1257.9 lakhs covering 91,228 clients. About 13 MFIs, headquarter based in outside Bihar and having operations in Bihar, have a loan portfolio of Rs. 868804 lakh covering 11,727,983. Totally, the MFIs have a loan portfolio of Rs. 870062 lakhs covering 11819211 clients.

## **5 Quality & Sustainability of Self Help Groups**

### **5.1. Quality of SHGs**

5.1.1 Majority of the sample SHGs formed with 10 to 11 members, and the average age of sample SHGs is 5.79 years. Majority SHGs (69.2%) are homogenous in social category. Majority SHG members belong to backward and schedule caste categories, illiterate, married, and primarily depend on labour and agriculture and agri-allied activities.

5.1.2 About 24.61% of groups reported 43 drop-outs. Only two SHGs were admitted five new members. The SHG members have reported the reasons for withdrawing of membership as migration, life-cycle ceremonies, group norms and lending norms, access to credit and household members' willingness.

5.1.3 Majority SHGs have the practice of monthly savings (78.5%). The total savings of an SHG varies from no savings /zero to more than Rs. 90,000 with an

average of Rs. 21092. About 82% of SHGs have fewer savings than projected. About 26.2% of SHGs have disbursed total savings of Rs. 3.97 lakh with an average of Rs. 23388.

5.1.4 Majority SHGs have the norm of monthly meetings (61.5%) followed by no fixed meeting schedule (29.2%). About one-third of groups did not conduct even a single meeting during the period; the members' attendance in meetings varies from 4 to 13 members with an average of 9 members. The SHG meeting agenda shows that the groups broadly discussed on three aspects- i) financial, ii) non-financial and iii) social. About 30% of SHGs not even engaged with financial aspects as many sample SHGs are dormant.

5.1.5 About 88% of SHGs have maintained books of accounts. Of the sample SHGs, 35% of SHGs' books are maintained by unpaid non-members. Majority SHGs depended on non-members as there is a high illiteracy among SHG members.

5.1.6 The SHGs have mobilized funds in the form of grants and loans from external agencies such District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) and banks. Of the total external funds of Rs. 58.88 lakh, 61.48% is from DRDA in the form of revolving funds and subsidy on project finance; and the remaining (38.5%) is from banks in the form of loans.

5.1.7 Of the total 130 loans, majority loans borrowed for production (43.8%) followed by social needs (40.0), asset creation (11.5%) and consumption needs (4.6%). However, many members borrowed loans for health (29.2%), for both petty as well as seasonal business (20.8%) and agriculture inputs (10%). Of the total loan amount of Rs. 6.21 lakh, major portion has borrowed for production (58.9%), followed by social needs (25.5%), asset creation (14.1%) and consumption (1.5%). There is a diversification of a portion or total loan to 1-3 other purposes than the loan intended. The percentage of members used loans for consumption, social needs and asset creation is more compared with the percentage of members borrowed loans for production. The portion of loan amounts intended for production and social need were diverted/ used for consumption and asset creation.

5.1.8 No group selects representatives/ leaders based on a single criterion. About 29.8% of the members were elected as leaders to their groups. Only 7.7% of SHGs have changed their leaders 1 to 4 times. Of the 11 contestants in PRI elections, 7 won in the elections. In the process of formation of SHGs and in extending handholding support, the SHPIs have provided a bouquet of services to groups. Many SHGs availed multiple services from the SHPIs. Many SHGs received low amount of inputs on non-financial and livelihood services from the promoters.

## **5.2 Dynamics at various levels**

5.2.1 Out of 65 sample SHGs, 5 (7.69%) have engaged in the promotion of five new SHGs one each; one SHG has revived one dormant SHG by resolving the issues of the group. About the changes at group level, majority SHGs reported

increased and significant change with regard to credit to members (83.1%), group corpus (84.6%), external credit sources (55.4%) and respect in the bank (58.4%); however, many groups reported no change in case of external credit sources (36.9%), group's respect at the bank (30.8%), cooperation among members (36.9%) and quarrels within the group (41.5%).

5.2.2 About the changes at household level, majority SHGs reported increased and significant change with regard to habit of savings (86.1%), availability of credit (84.6%); however, many SHGs reported no change with regard to expenditure on food (70.8%), health status (52.3%), water & toilet facilities (86.2%), educational levels (56.9%) and employment to household members (58.5%). But majority SHGs have reported decreased dependency on money lenders (83%).

5.2.3 Now, to attend SHG meetings, the support from household members to SHG women is cooperative (70.8%) than indifferent (26.2%) and putting hurdles (3.1%) compared to at the beginning of SHGs. In repaying the loan installments, the support of household members is similar to that of attending SHG meetings. Majority of the SHGs have reported equal role followed by major/decide solely in making decisions related to purchase and/ or sale of assets, family savings, children education and costing of own vote.

5.2.4 Regarding the changes at individual level, majority women in most of the SHGs have reported mixed changes as i) learn to sign (87.7%), ii) can speak with visitors confidently (92.3%), iii) participation in gram sabhas (30.8%), iv) attending group meetings & bank (81.5%), v) work burden on women (43.1%), vi) taking up non-traditional & non domestic activities (18.5%). About 35.4 % of SHGs were invited to participate in the national festivals, and 15.4% of SHGs to gram sabhas. It indicates that the association between SHGs and PRIs has been established. The data on the role of SHGs in addressing village issues (13.8%) and social issues (6.2%) is negligible.

### **5.3 SHGs' Participation in Social Activities & Development Programmes**

5.3.1 About one-third of SHGs engaged in a total of 43 social activities. Many SHGs involved in one activity (10/22 SHGs) followed by two, four and three. Further, about 41 SHGs assisted their members in accessing various developmental programmes. About 4 out of 65 SHGs were involved in health related activities. About 21 out of 65 SHGs were involved in school activities. About 7 SHGs were involved in a) organizing poor women marriages in the village (5), b) campaign against dowry (1) and c) closing the activity of preparing country liquor (1). Ten out of 65 Sample groups took lead in improving community infrastructure. About 41 SHGs were engaged in assisting government official and SHG members while implementing the programmes such as pulse polio (15), family planning (2), ICDS activities (8), MGNREGS (5), PDS/Ration cards (31), old age pensions (13) IAY-housing programme (1).

5.3.2 The SHG members have reported many problems and issues related to savings, meetings, attendance, SHG bank linkage, leadership, livelihoods, trainings and the promoters/NGOs. The expectations of SHGs mainly include

quality trainings on SHG concept and skill building trainings, credit linkage with banks especially subsidy loans and handholding support from the promoters.

## **6 SHG Federations**

6.1 The major promoters of SHG federations can be broadly classified in two categories-Government and NGOs. There are about 1.64 lakh SHG federations in the country. Most of the federations are in Southern (50.08%) and Eastern (41.45%) regions and are primary level federations (96.60%). Of all the four states in the eastern region, Bihar has the lowest no. of SHG federations (APMAS 2010).

6.2 As on March 2011, there are 2292 SHG federations in 26 out of 38 districts of Bihar, in which 2283 (99.6%) are primary federations and 9 (0.4%) are secondary federations promoted by BRLPS (91.58%), WDC (5.89%), BWDSSK (1.57%), MS (0.39%), Nidan (0.31%) and Nirdesh (0.26%). Of the 9 SWASTH programme districts, there are 695 SHG federations in 5 districts namely Purnia (330), Madhubani (291), Supaul (43), Madhepura (30) and Sheohar (1). Most SHG federations are promoted by BRLPS (691-99.4%) followed by WDC (3) and Mahila Samakhya (1).

6.3 Federations could be classified according to (a) geographical coverage, (b) functions, (c) legal status, (d) structure and mode of functioning, (e) source of funds, and (f) size. There are different models of Federations in Bihar. There are 2 tier, 3 tier and 4 tier models of Federations. 2 tier federations can be seen in some NGOs. WDC and BRLPS are promoting 3 tier models. Some organizations like 'Ramani' adopted 4 tier models. Mahila Samakhya has not followed any uniform model.

6.4 There are different issues and challenges in SHG federations relating to i) share capital, ii) legal status & geographical coverage, iii) members' awareness on federation bye-laws, iv) leaders' election, v) nature and scope of various services providing to member clients, vi) promotion of new SHGs, vii) operational issues and viii) viability and sustainability of SHGs.

## **7 Non-Government Organizations**

### **7.1 Profile of NGOs**

7.1.1 The NGOs have been played a critical role in the formation & strengthening of SHGs and SHG federations in collaboration with RDD, WDC, PACS, and NABARD. The legal status of NGOs shows that 14 out of 16 organizations were registered under Society Act and the other two under Trust Act. Majority NGOs confined to small no. of villages, blocks and districts in the state.

7.1.2 The vision and mission statements of NGOs shows that they are mainly working on empowerment of vulnerable sections such as women, children, scheduled castes and tribes, persons with disability by improving their health, education and economic statuses. Besides SHG promotion, many organizations engaged in multiple core areas and activities.

7.1.3 The sample NGOs have a total of 363 staff members, in which 63.91% are male and 36.09% are female. Out of 16, 13 NGOs have possessed training halls. Majority NGOs collaborated with i) RDD (62.5%) followed by ii) WDC (25%), iii) NABARD (25%), BMS (6.3%), PACS (18.8%) and other NGOs (37.5%). Further, 6 NGOs have membership in NGO networks at district level.

## **7.2 NGOs -Engagement in SHG Promotion**

7.2.1 The NGOs have been engaged in SHG promotion varies between one to twenty years. The sample NGOs were formed 6201 SHGs covering 62959 members with an average of 10 members per group. Out of 16, 3 NGOs namely a) Human Services Centre, b) Indian Rural Association and c) Mukti Niketan were promoted 3 primary level federations (PLF) one each. As per the NGOs, 29.9% are 'A' grade, 17.3% are 'B' grade, 43% are 'C' grade and 9.8% are defunct groups. About 15.11% of SHGs got credit linkage of Rs. 8.15 crores from banks including 5.09% of repeat linkages. The groups have a loan outstanding of Rs. 2.46 cores as on Sept 2011.

7.2.2 The NGOs have provided three kinds of services to SHGs namely i) financial, ii) non-financial and iii) social issues. Majority NGOs have provided non-financial services such as trainings (87.5%), monitoring support (75%) and livelihood promotion (68.8%) than social (31.3%) and financial (12.5%) services as most of the NGOs collaborated with the DRDA, WDC, NABARD and PACS to form and strengthen SHGs and their federations and to promote livelihoods rather than addressing social issues and providing credit. The NGOs have reported the reasons for disparities in SHG promotion at block, district and regional levels as i) presence or absence of promoters, ii) banking and infrastructure facilities, iii) cultural factors, economic & environmental factors, and iv) attitude of the politicians.

7.2.3 The NGOs have reported the strategies that are followed while implementing social agenda as i) organization of awareness campaigns, ii) training at village level, iii) collaborations with other NGOs working on social issues, iv) social aspects as one of the agenda points of PRI meetings and trainings, v) inviting Govt. officials and elected representatives to social mobilization meetings, vi) promotion of SHG federations and vii) regular SHG meetings with social agenda.

7.2.4 The NGO also reported the issues in the implementation of social agenda as i) secondary in many meetings' agenda, ii) grants and subsidies only for IGA but not social aspects, iii) customs and traditions relating to women, iv) it is a long time programme, v) member focus more on family than issues at community level.

## **7.3 NGOs - SWOT analysis**

7.3.1 The NGOs have reported about their strengths as i) working experience and good relations with communities at village level, ii) long years of experience in the implementation of various development programmes in collaboration with government. i) High dependency on government, ii) low

financial resources, iii) low reputation on NGOs, iv) staff attrition, v) weak organizational internal systems, iv) low capacities in promotion of livelihoods are reported as NGO weaknesses. They also reported the opportunities as i) wide range of opportunities to work with government and multiple donors, ii) no competition in remote areas. i) Competition from big NGOs, ii) naxalism, iii) no and untimely support from government, iv) threat from community leaders, v) politicians, vi) money lenders and vii) corruption are reported as threats to NGOs.

7.3.2 All the NGOs expressed their willingness to work with WDC as i) they have long years of experience in the development sector, ii) experience in the promotion of women self help groups, prior working experience with WDC, iii) commitment towards community development, iv) social agenda is one of the core working areas of some of the NGOs and v) physical presence of NGOs in SWASTH programme districts

### 1.1 Background of the study

The Government of Bihar (GoB) has launched 'Sector Wide Approach to Strengthening Health (SWASTH) programme. Department for International Development (DFID) provides Health Sector Budget support to the GoB channeled through the Department for Health and Family Welfare (DoHFW), Social Welfare Department (SWD), and Public Health Engineering Department (PHED). The SWASTH's goal is 'to improve the health and nutritional status of people in Bihar, particularly the poorest of the poor, and thereby accelerate the State's progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Its purpose is 'increased use of quality, essential health, nutrition, water and sanitation services especially by poorest people and excluded groups. As a strategy for reducing inequity in the State, SWASTH will target 9 focal districts which are highly underserved and have been identified through a vulnerability composite index. However, SWASTH programme is covering the entire state.

There are about 3 lakhs SHGs in the State of Bihar as a result of the maiden efforts of Rural Development Department (RDD) of Govt. of Bihar, Women Development Corporation (WDC), Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and many Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). NABARD has played a critical role in promotion of SHGs by extending financial support to form and strengthening of SHGs, credit linkage, and in building the capacities of NGOs. The WDC has formed about 30,000 SHGs in 22 out of 38 districts of Bihar. The WDC is supported by the Govt. of Bihar and Central Government of India to empower the women in financial and social issues. It is registered under Indian Societies Act, 1860. Central and State Governments initiated four programmes Viz., Swawalamban, Swayam Sidha, Swashakti and Mukhya Mantri Nari Shakshthi Yojana (MNSY). The BRLP, a World Bank funded project has promoted more than 30000 SHGs in 9 districts of Bihar. The Rural Development Department of Govt. of Bihar has promoted 1.91 lakh SHGs across the State under SGSY programme. As on July 2011, Mahila Samakhya has formed nearly 5700 SHGs in 12 districts. Many NGOs were involved in SHG promotion under PACS programme initiated through Development Alternatives in 32 districts of Bihar with the funding support of DFID (DFID, 2006).

According to NABARD, there are 1.41 lakh SHGs having savings account in the banks with a savings of Rs. 8539.57 lakh as on 31 March 2010. During the year 2009-10, about 24309 SHGs were credit linked, and disbursed a loan of Rs. 22576.85 lakh with an average loan of Rs. 92874 per SHG. Of the total SHGs,

58.38 percent of SHGs have a loan outstanding of Rs. 55777.3 lakh. The data also shows that the non-performing assets (NPA) in Bihar, as percentage to loan outstanding against SHGs, is high with 5.27 compared to the Eastern region (3.21) and national data (2.94) (NABARD, 2010)

According to a study conducted by APMAS on "Situational Analysis of Self Help Movement in Bihar" with the objectives i) to understand the present scenario of SHGs in the State; ii) to understand the strengths and weakness of the SHPIs, iii) to assess the capacity building need of at each level and evolve a strategy for strengthening SHG movement in Bihar. (APMAS, 2008)

Since 2000, about 257 NGOs have been engaged in the promotion of SHGs (11174), bank linked (9760) and credit linked (5813) with the financial assistance of NABARD of Rs. 137.312 lakh. Of the total 257 NGOs, 43 organizations have completed/closed the projects. The data shows that of the total SHGs, about 13 percent of SHGs don't have SB account in banks, and 48 percent of SHGs don't have any credit linkage (NABARD 2010). Even after two decades of SHG bank linkage programme, nearly one half of SHGs promoted by NGOs are not credit linked to bank. It is because of poor quality of SHGs, low awareness on SHG-Bank linkage programme, attitude of bankers, SHPIs especially NGOs' programmatic and adhoc approach in promotion and strengthening of SHGs etc. .

Of the 38 districts in Bihar, 16 districts have less than 2500 SHGs; another 14 districts have between 2,500 and 5000 SHGs and the remaining 8 districts have more than 5000 SHGs (see Map-13). It shows that the SHG movement in majority districts (78.37%) is weak because of multiple reasons. There are many issues in SHGs and quality concerns in SHPIs. They include i) weak foundation and poor quality of SHGs, ii) services limited to savings and loans and poor in social agenda, iii) more subsidy tendency, iv) dependency on SHPIs, v) poor vision and mission of SHPIs, vi) constrained role and space because of project orientation or target approach, vi) limited skilled human resources, vii) limited availability of promotional funds and viii) abrupt discontinuity of Government programmes. Most of the SHGs promoted under SGSY became dormant or defunct, and even some SHGs disintegrated and formed as new groups. Because of target and programme based approach due to lack of handholding support majority SHGs became defunct. In this context, SWASTH-B-TAST, Bihar initiated a study with a broad objectives i) to find out the current availability and status of SHGs in the State with a focus on the nine priority districts of SWASTH programme; and ii) in areas where WDC, BRLPS or Mahila Samakhya are not operational, assess potential of existing SHGs and SHPIs to be brought under WDC net. The specific objectives of the present study are as follows.



## 1.2 Objectives of the Study

- a) Update information on SHGs in the State – using secondary data sources map the number, density and maturity of SHGs in all districts of the State.
- b) In the 9 SWASTH focal districts<sup>1</sup>, map all SHGs; map latent groups those not active for maximum one year and the major SHPIs; assess the comparative strengths of the SHPIs for promoting and nurturing women SHGs. For each type of SHPI and SHGs list out factors contributing to sustainability of the groups.
- c) Understand the mandate and processes within WDC for treatment and nurturing of SHGs so as the basis for assessing the adoptability of SHGs formed by different SHGPIs/ NGOs.
- d) In areas/ blocks where WDC, BRLPS or Mahila Samakhya are not present assess a sample of SHGs for maturity, stability and potential to be included in WDC net. In these areas also map SHGPIs / NGOs serving as SHGPIs; and assess their potential to collaborate with WDC for social issues.
- e) Map the SHPIs/ NGOs that supported PACS programme and status of SHGs formed under these – if not active then potential for revival.
- f) Based on the mapping prepare a roadmap for adoption of existing SHGs by WDC; estimate costs and explore possibility of NRLM funds being tapped for the activity. Prepare a roadmap for WDC expansion in these areas using existing SHGs.

## 1.3 Methodology

### 1.3.1 Sampling

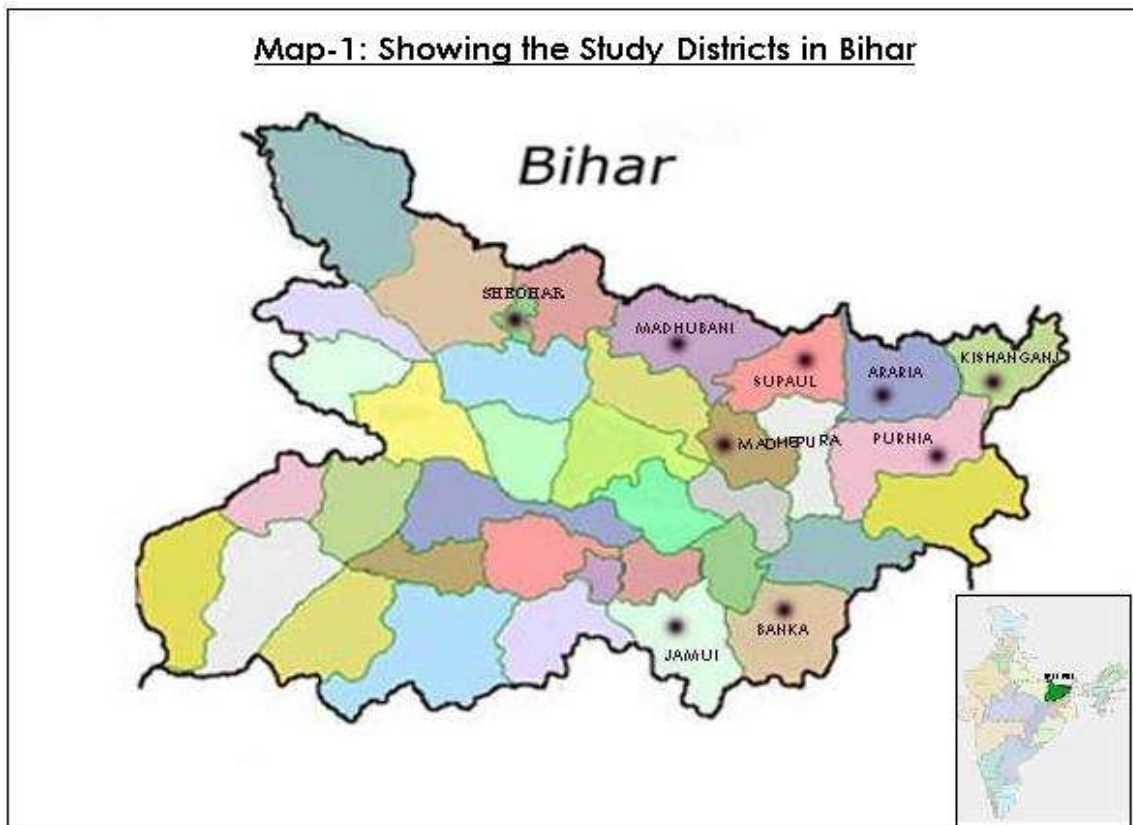
The universe of the present study is the SHGs and the SHPIs in the State of Bihar with a focus on the nine priority districts of SWASTH programme (See Map-1). However, in areas/ blocks where WDC, BRLPS or Mahila Samakhya are not present fieldwork has been carried out for data collection on sample basis to assess SHGs' maturity, stability and potential to be included in WDC net. Of all the major SHPIs in the State, RDD has promoted 43022 SHGs in the 9 priority SWASTH programme districts under Swarnjayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) programme; BRLPS has promoted 10489 SHGs in four districts; WDC has formed 1800 SHGs in four districts; Mahila Samakhya has promoted 851 SHGs in five districts and NABARD has formed 1168 SHGs in four districts in collaboration with about 30 NGOs (See Appendix-4). Of the 9 priority districts of SWASTH programme, there is no presence of BRLPS and WDC in Araria, Kishanganj and Sheohar districts; however, NABARD and Mahila Samakhya have formed very less number of SHGs in these districts. Hence, the present study proposed Araria, Banka, Kishanganj and Sheohar districts to assess quality and sustainability of SHGs and map the SHPIs/NGOs serving as SHGPIs. Further,

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<sup>1</sup> Madhepura, Supaul, Araria, Sheohar, Madhubani, Kishanganj, Purnia, Jamui and Banka

though there is a presence of WDC, MS and NABARD in Jamui and Banka districts, proposed Banka as another sample district, as these two districts are located in a different region, and to know the ground realities.

Based on the presence of number of SHPIs/NGOs in a district, location of the operation area, number of SHGs and federations promoted, PACS programme partnership, collaborations with other major SHG promoters such as WDC, RDD and NABARD, 4 SHPIs/NGOs were selected in a district. Based on quality (good, moderate, poor and defunct), 4 SHGs were selected in a SHGPI/NGO. While selecting SHGs care was taken that the groups should be more than 4/5 year old and located in different habitations. Totally the study has covered 64



SHGs promoted by 16 SHGPIs/NGOs in 4 districts of the total 9 SWASTH programme districts.

Besides, if the federations are in the sample districts, one or two federations were consulted. Further, the study team has interacted with all the SWASTH districts officials of RDD (9) BRLPS (4), WDC (4), MS (5) and NABARD (9) to collect both qualitative as well as quantitative information based on their presence in the district. At State level, the study team had interacted with the institutional heads of the major promoters such as WDC, BRLPS, MS, RDD and NABARD. The following table gives the details of number of sample units covered at different levels.

Table-1.1: Sampling Units

Sampling Units	State Level	SWASTH Programme Districts			Grand Total
		Major Players present*	Major Players not present**	Total	
1. State Level					
• RDD	1	-	-	-	1
• NABARD	1	-	-	-	1
• BRLPS	1	-	-	-	1
• WDC	1	-	-	-	1
• MS	1	-	-	-	1
2. Districts	-	6	3	9	9
3. SHPIs/NGOs	-	4	12	16	16
4. SHGs	-	16	48	64	64
5. Federations	-	-	2	2	2
6. Dist. Officials					
• RDD/DRDA	-	6	3	9	9
• DDM/LDM	-	6	3	9	9
• BRLPS	-	4	0	4	4
• WDC	-	3	1	4	4
• MS	-	3	2	5	5

\* 1) Banka, 2) Jamui, 3) Madhepura, 4) Madhubani, 5) Purnia and 6) Supaul

\*\* 1) Araria, 2) Kishanganj and 3) Sheohar

### 1.3.2 Data collection tools

Both quantitative and qualitative data were gathered from primary as well as secondary sources from various stakeholders such as SHGs, RDD, WDC, MS, Federations, NGOs, banks and state and district level officials of SHPIs etc. The RDD, WDC, BRLPS, Mahila Samakhya, NABARD and NGOs are the major self help promoting agencies in the State. The secondary data on number of SHGs, density, maturity/ grading, credit linkage, promotion of income generation activities, various activities for the strengthening and future plans & strategies were collected from websites, programme/ project proposals, annual reports, progress reports etc. The data relating to expansion strategies, issues and challenges relating to the sector was collected from the institutional heads of major players at State and district level, especially in nine priority SWASTH programme districts, through individual interactions.

In the districts where the WDC, BRLPS or Mahila Samakhya are not present, data was collected from SHGs, SHG federations, SHPIs/NGOs on sample basis through an interview schedule covering the outreach, quality & sustainability issues and future plans (Appendix-8). Few case studies were also collected relating to the involvement of SHGs in various social activities. The following table gives the details of sources, nature and method of data collection tools which were used.

Table-1.2: Sampling Units, Tools and Variables Covered

Data Source / Sampling Unit	Data Collection Tools	Subject Covered/Issues taken up
1. SHGs	Interview Schedule (Format-1: Self Help Groups; Format-5: Case studies)	Group composition, membership, basic elements, access to credit and various welfare and development programmes, latest loan utilization patterns, involvement in social activities, role in the implementation of welfare and development programmes, problems and challenges, various kinds of services from promoters and federations if any, changes at community, household and individual levels.
2. Federations	Interview Schedule (Format-3: SHG Federations)	Legal status of federations; operational area and membership; governance, meetings, committees and leadership; quality/grading of SHGs and federations if any; details of services provide and receive, financial details; issues, problems at various levels and future plans
3. SHPIs/NGOs	Interview Schedule (Format-2: Self Help Promoting Agencies)	Vision and mission, legal status; resources- human, financial and infrastructure details of SHG and federations promoted; quality/grading of SHGs and federations if any, collaborations, details of support providing to SHGs and SHGs federations, organizational strengths and weakness in taking up social agenda in collaboration with WDC.
4. NABARD/ Lead Bank	Interview Schedule (Format-4: NABARD / lead Bank)	SHGs access to banks and credit linkages, reasons for regional disparities, quality and sustainable issues and future strategies.

### 1.3.3 Orientation to the study team

A two day orientation programme on 16<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> September 2011 was planned and organized to get a common understanding among the study team members of both APMAS and B-TAST. The training programme was mainly focused on the study objectives, sampling design, data collection tools and techniques, sources of data, data ensuring, translating collected data into the

prescribed formats and incorporating comments on the schedules for data entry and further analysis to draw meaningful inferences.

#### **1.3.4 Fieldwork**

Fieldwork was carried out for data collection from 18<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2011 in all the nine SWASTH districts. The draft data collection tools developed were piloted and finalized. The feedback of B-TAST on the draft tools was incorporated while finalizing the tools. Before going to field, the study team communicated the purpose of visit and the required data by letter and emails to the DRDA, NABARD, WDC, BRLPS, MS and sample NGO heads at district level.

#### **1.4 Data Analysis**

Data entry formats both in 'Excel' as well as in 'Statistical Package for Social Sciences' (SPSS) programmes were prepared. First the data was entered in Excel and then converted to SPSS programme for analysis. The filled in interview schedules were edited and coded before entered into computers. Simple statistical tools like average, ratios and percentages were applied to make comparisons and to draw meaningful inferences. The data was analyzed in terms of promoters, districts/regions, bank linkage programme to understand the diversity in procedures, issues and impact at various levels.

#### **1.5 Report Structure**

The report is broadly divided into four sections -i) introduction, ii) evolution and growth of SHG movement in Bihar, iii) quality of SHGs, federations and SHPI/NGOs and iv) the way forward preceded by an executive summary. Chapter-1 relates to the objectives and design of the study. Chapter-2 describes the evolution and growth of SHG movement in Bihar. The role of Government in and banks and other financial institutions are discussed in chapter 3 and 4. Chapter-5 analyzed the Quality, issues and sustainability of SHGs promoted by NGOs. The status of SHG federations, various models and issues related to federations are discussed in Chapter-6. The role of NGOs and their strengths and weakness in the promotion of SHGs are discussed in Chapter-7, and the last chapter discussed about the way forward.



## Chapter-2

# Evolution of SHG Movement in Bihar

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A brief profile of Bihar is described at the beginning of the chapter. It is largely focused on the growth of SHG movement, presence of number of self help promoting institutions (SHPIs) in the State, spread of SHGs and SHG federations and presence of SHPI/NGOs in SWASTH programme districts.

### I Profile of Bihar

#### 2.1 Bihar State at a Glance

Bihar is the 12<sup>th</sup> largest State in the country in terms of geographical size (94,163 sq kms). It is situated in the eastern part of the north Indian political geographical zone. The State has abundant natural resources, perennial rivers, fertile lands and a long glorious history. In spite of all these conditions, the State remained one of the poorest states in the country since independence. A World Bank report, 'Bihar –Towards a Development Strategy (2005)', rightly pointed out that the State's performance lags seriously behind national trends...if Bihar does not enter the mainstream of national economic growth and prosperity, its performance will continue to widen significantly'. If we go

Table-2.1: Profile of Bihar

1. Area in Sq. Kms.	:	94,163
2. Number of divisions	:	9
3. Number of districts	:	38
4. Numberof CD blocks	:	534
5. Number of Panchayats	:	8,471
6. Number of revenue villages	:	44,874
7. Population	:	103,804,637
8. Female	:	49,619,290
9. Male	:	54,185,347
10. Population density per Sq Km.	:	1102
11. Growth of population (2001 – 2011)	:	25.1 per cent
12. Sex Ratio	:	916
13. Literacy Rate (%)	:	63.82
14. Female Literacy Rate (%)	:	53.33
15. Households	:	1,37,44,130
16. Agricultural workers	:	11,00,424
17. Household industry workers	:	52,62,817
18. Languages spoken: Hindi, Urdu, Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Maithili		
19. Religions: Hindus, Jains, Muslims and Christians		

Source: [www.gov.bih.nic.in](http://www.gov.bih.nic.in)

into the details of Bihar's backwardness, the statistical figures (Poverty Estimates for 2004-05, Press Information Bureau, Gol, 2007) show that 42% of the State's rural population is below poverty line, accounting for about almost one-fifth of the country's rural poor. It has the lowest per capita income in the country with only Rs. 5,772 against national average of Rs. 22,946. The measures taken for the population control in the State yielded poor results. Bihar recorded a decennial population growth rate of 25.1 percent during 2001-2011. If we further characterize poverty in terms of deprivation of basic human needs – food, shelter, safe drinking water, sanitation, health services, education, and amenities - the state is much poorer. The selected parameters about the Bihar state profile is given in table 2-1.

The most populous district in the State is Patna (5,772,804) and the least populous district is Sheikhpura (634,927). The district with highest decadal growth is Madhepura (30.65%) and the district with lowest decadal growth is Gopalganj (18.83%). The most densely populated district is Sheohar (1,882) and the least densely populated district is Kaimur (Bhabua) (488). The district having highest sex-ratio is Gopalganj (1,015) and lowest sex-ratio is Munger and Bhagalpur (879). The district having highest literacy rate is Rohtas (75.59) and the district having lowest literacy rate is Purnia (52.49). The average population of a district is 2,731,701.

Table-2.2: BPL & APL Households (HH) in SWASTH Programme Districts of Bihar

S. No	Name of the District	No. of Households	Percentage of BPL HHs	Percentage of APL HHs
A	SWASTH Districts			
1	Araria	404026	63.25	36.75
2	Banka	225227	49.76	50.24
3	Jamui	228944	59.56	40.44
4	Kishanganj	291826	80.48	19.52
5	Madhepura	291332	63.60	36.40
6	Madhubani	770944	66.56	33.44
7	Purnia	428106	61.07	38.93
8	Sheohar	94193	64.45	35.55
9	Supaul	343656	67.25	32.75
	Sub -total	3078254	64.66	35.34
B	Other Districts	9476856	56.05	43.95
	Total	125,55,110	58.16	41.84

The data in table 2.2 shows that majority of the households (58.16%) are below poverty line (BPL). The percentage of BPL households are more in Kishanganj district with 80% and low in Banka district with 49.76%. Out of the 72.02% of BPL households, 27.23% are in SWASTH programme districts. Out of 38 districts, 17 districts (Araria, East Champaran, Jamui, Kaimur, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Madhubani, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Purnia, Sahara, Sheohar,



Sitamarti, Supaul, Vaishali and West Chaparan) have more percentage of BPL households and 21 districts (Arwal, Aurangabad, Banka, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, Gaya, Gopalganj, Jehanabad, Kotihar, Lakhisarai, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Rohtas, Samstipur, Saran, and Siwan) have less percentage of BPL households compared to the State percentage of BPL households (58.16%) (see Appendix-1). But out of 9 SWASTH programme districts, 7 districts have more percentage of BPL households compared to the percentage of BPL household at State level. Out of the 9 SWASTH programme districts, the highest percentage of BPL households are in Kisanjanz with 80.48% and the lowest are in Banka with 49.76% compared to other SWASTH programme districts.

## **2.2 Growth of SHG Movement in Bihar**

The Self Help Group (SHGs) movement becomes a sustainable path for poverty reduction through the empowerment of women. It was started in India before 1980s by the NGOs in few areas. However, the SHG movement was recognized by the Government and extended to all the States in the country by launching of the DWCRA (Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas) in the year 1983. Based on the perceived results from the SHGs, the SHG movement becomes a massive campaign for livelihoods promotion particular in poor and middle class families. Based on the available information regarding SHG movement in Bihar State, the movement was started in year 1980 by the NGOs.

The Non-Government organizations 'Holy Cross Sisters' and 'ADITHI' took initiatives to form SHGs in Bihar. They started forming groups with the very backward tribe community 'Birhor' (A hunter-gather tribe belongs to the Mundari group of tribes and are concentrated in the Central Eastern India). Then another organization 'ADITHI' also worked with the community and recognized that the SHGs are best means for socio-economic empowerment of women. The ADITHI promoted about 2000 SHGs during 2000-03 with the specific community or activity like Sharecroppers, Fisherwomen, Craftswomen, etc. In addition to the formation of SHGs, the ADITHI was provided nurturing support for NGOs in the State which are functioning independently at present. Some of the NGOs are involved actively in the SHG movement in the names of NIDAN, NIRDESH and SAKHI. The ADITHI gave more focus on the role of advocacy and could influence the Government's initiatives like Swashakthi project in the State. The *Swa-Shakti* project, which started in the year 1988, aimed at development and empowerment of women (economical), particularly those engaged in "on farm" activities in rural areas, through the formation of dynamic Self Help Groups (SHGs). The country recognised the services of ADITHI in the area of women empowerment and the chief functionary of the organization, Ms. Viji Srinivasa got honoured with several awards and rewards for her pioneering work in rural development, and women empowerment.

The Gram Vikas Parishad (GVP) is another pioneer of the SHG movement in Bihar and supported a net of 11 NGOs in the State with the aim of self help promotion. The DFID supported for extension of SHG movement in the State in the name of PACS programme through PRADAN which is one of the organization which is working for the poor. The Miles stones of SHG movement in Bihar state are given in table 2.3:

Table-2.3: Milestones in the Evolution of SHG Movement in Bihar

Year	Details
1980s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Holy Cross Sister' and 'Adithi' NGOs started initiatives for promotion of SHGs.</li> </ul>
1989	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Human Resources started Mahila Samakya Project in the State with the aim of SHGs become the role of social Intermediation.</li> </ul>
1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bihar Women Development Corporation(WDC) was established; started acting as a nodal agency for women development programmes in the State;</li> </ul>
1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RBI organized a meeting in Patna on micro-credit, Banks started giving loans to SHGs</li> <li>• RBI formed a committee to look into the possibility of SHG-bank Linkage.</li> <li>• Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) started an innovative mechanism for reaching credit to poor women.</li> </ul>
1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swashakthi pilot project was initiated with joint assistance of IFAD and World Bank by WDC</li> </ul>
1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SGSY programme started functioning through DRDAs in Bihar</li> </ul>
1988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DFID PACS Programme was initiated through Development Initiatives</li> </ul>
2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swayamsiddha Project, WDC as promoter, was launched as a follow-up project of Swashakti.</li> <li>• NABARD started its SHG promotional Activities in Bihar</li> <li>• Mahila Samakhya started forming Federations.</li> </ul>
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WDC started SHG Federation activities</li> </ul>
2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swayamsidha completed its project period</li> <li>• BRLPS (Jeevika) Programme started to improve rural livelihood options and work towards social and economic empowerment of the rural poor and women</li> <li>• NABARD initiated a steering committee to give a direction for SHG-Bank Linkage Programme.</li> </ul>
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WDC started Mukhya Mantri Nari Shakti Yojana (MNSY)</li> </ul>
2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NABARD identified Bihar as one of the state where the SHG bank linkage programme is poor</li> </ul>
2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ending of SGSY programme; Initiation of NRLM programme</li> </ul>

### 2.3 SHPIs involved in the promotion of SHGs and federations

The Government departments, Government support organizations, Commercial Banks (CB), Regional Rural Banks (RRB), NGOs, Farmer Clubs, Individual Rural Volunteers and other CBOs were involved in the promotion of SHGs and federations in the Bihar State. Table 2.4 shows the category wise no, of SHPIs involved in the promotion of SHGs and federations in Bihar.

Table-2.4: Category-wise SHG Promoters in Bihar

S. No.	SHPI Type	Number of SHPIs
1.	Government supported Organizations	: 5 (DRDAs, WDC, BRLPS, BMS, RMK)
2.1	Commercial Banks –Public	: 16
2.2	Commercial Banks-Private	: 1
3.	Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)	: 7 (March 2010)
4.	NGOs-SHPIs	: 611
5.	Farmer Clubs (FCs)	: Not available
6.	Individual Rural Volunteers (IRVs)	: 8
7.	Other CBOs	: Not available

### 2.4 Status of SHGs and their Federations

The quantity of SHGs has been increasing alarmingly in the State by efforts of several organizations both from Government and non-government sides. The NABARD, SGSY, PACS programme, BMS, WDC, BRLP, CBOs and NGOs are the key players in the formation of SHGs and their federations in the state. Based on the available data, there are 2,63,946 SHGs facilitated by various key players as on April, 2011 with the growth of 7.52% compared to 2,45,467 SHGs in 2008 in the State.

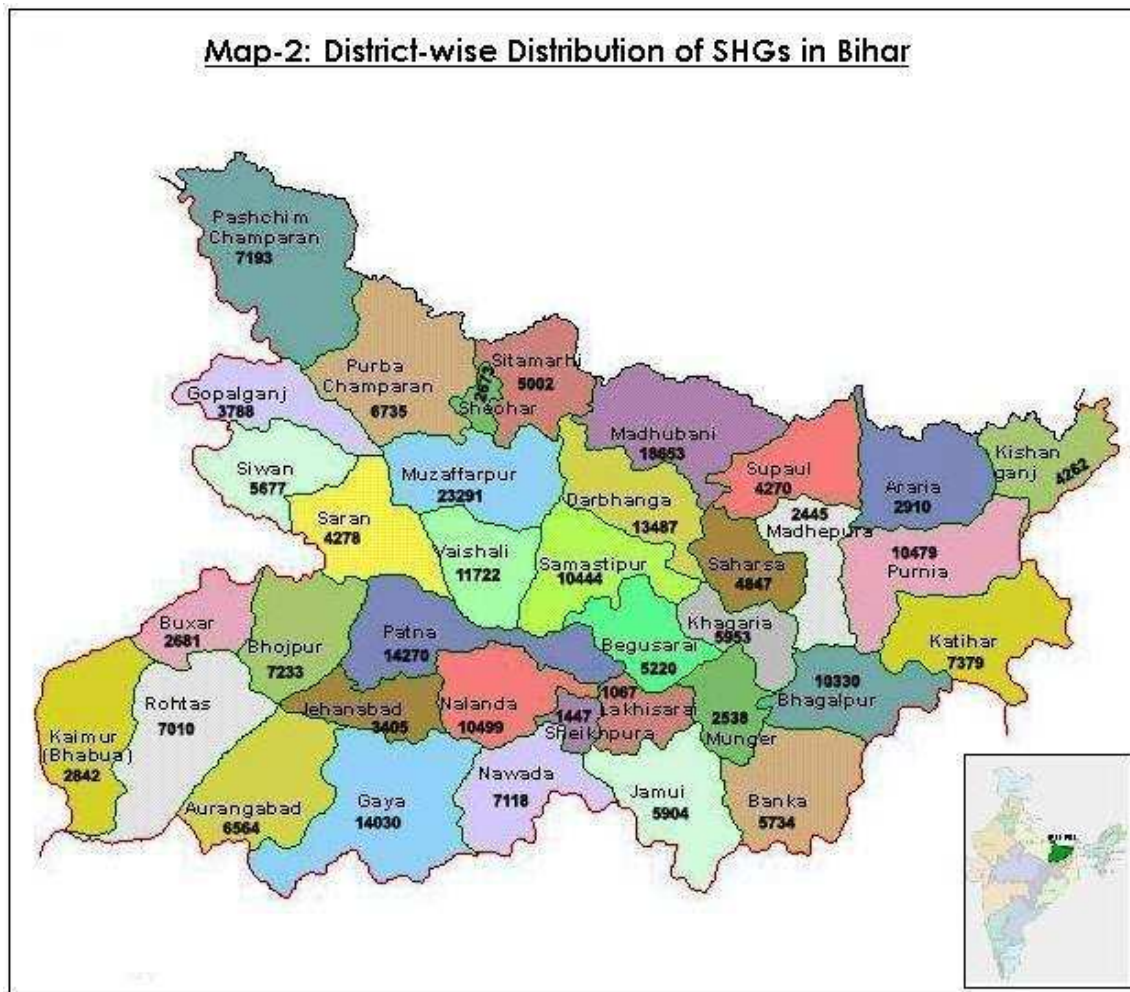
Table-2.5: Status of SHGs in Bihar

S.No.	Promoters	Total in 2008	Total in 2011	% of SHGs
1	RDD	-	191077	72.39
2	NABARD	92008	8026	3.04
3	SGSY	131913	-	-
4	PACS	4500	-	-
5	MS-Bihar	3789	5669	2.15
6	WDC	10825	29045	11.00
7	BRLPS	2432	30129	11.41
8	NGOs	NA	-	-
	CBOs	NA	-	-
	Total	245467	263946	100.00

From the table 2.5, it is clear that the RDD has promoted the highest percentage of SHGs in the State of Bihar. Out of the total, 191077 SHGs

constituting 72% were promoted by the RDD, followed by BRLP 30,129 SHGs constituting 11.41% followed by WDC (11%). The NABARD has promoted 8026 SHGs constituting 3.04% and rest 5669 SHGs constituting 2.15% were promoted by Bihar Mahila Samakhya. The RDD has been proving their role in the implementation of various poverty reduction programs through the SHG movement in the State.

The map-2 shows that Muzaffarpur district stood first in the promotion SHGs in the state. There are 23,291 SHGs constituting 8.82 percent formed in the district. According to DDC it is because of large number of NGOs based in the district that have been engaged in the promotion of SHGs. Madhubani District is in the 2<sup>nd</sup> place in quantity of SHGs and promoted 18,653 SHGs which constitutes 7.07% in the state, followed by the Patna district promoted 14270 SHGs constituting 5.41 percent of the district total SHGs. The Lakhisarai district is the one occupying last 38<sup>th</sup> place in the state and promoted 1067 SHGs constituting only 0.40% in the State.



The data in table 2.6 shows that the Tirhut division is occupied first place in the promotion of SHGs in the state, though there are 5 districts in the division than Patna and Munger divisions where the no. of districts in the divisions are 6 each. However, the average no. of SHGs were promoted is highest in the Durbanga division. The Kosi division is the promoter of lowest no. of SHGs where the average number of per district is 3854 which are higher than Munger division. The Munger division occupied 6<sup>th</sup> place in the promotion of no. of SHGs in the state. Out of 9 divisions in the state, Tirhut, Durbanga, Patna and Bagalpur divisions are above the state average in promotion of SHGs per district; where as the other five divisions namely Magadh, Purnia, Munger, Saran and Kosi are lower the state average in promotion of SHGs per district.

Table-2.6: Division-wise Details of SHGs in Bihar as on March 2011

Rank in the state	Name of the division	No. of districts	Total no. of SHGs	% of total SHGs	Average no. of SHGs per district
1	Tirhut	5	51614	19.55	10323
2	Durbanga	4	47586	18.03	11897
3	Patna	6	44535	16.87	7423
4	Magadh	5	32283	12.23	6457
5	Purnia	4	25030	9.48	6258
6	Munger	6	22129	8.38	3688
7	Bhagalpur	2	16064	6.09	8032
8	Saran	3	13143	4.98	4381
9	Kosi	3	11562	4.38	3854
	Total	38	263946	100.00	6946

Data in table 2.6 shows that there are a lot of disparities in the promotion of SHGs between districts in the state. The total no. of SHGs formed in a district varies from 1067 to 23291 with an average of 6946 SHGs. Of all the 38 districts in the state, Muzaffarpur has the highest no. of SHGs with 23291 followed by Madhubani district (18563), and the Lakhisari has lowest with 1067 SHGs followed by Arwal district (1166). Of all the districts in Bihar, 12 (31.6%) districts have between 5001 to 10000 SHGs; another 31.6% of districts have between 2501 to 5000 SHGs, 10 (26.3%) districts have more than 10000 SHGs and the remaining 4 (10.5%) districts have less than 2500 SHGs (see table-2.7).

The spread of SHGs shows that most of the SHGs are concentrated in the districts where the major cities like Muzaffarpur, Madhubani, Patna, Gaya, Nalanda, Bhagalpur, Samastipur, Dharbhanga, and Vaishali are located in the state. Most of the highly SHG concentrated districts are the neighbouring districts of Patna, which is a state capital.

Table-2.7: District-wise Density of SHGs in Bihar

S.No.	No. of SHGs	Name of the Districts
1	High (More than 10000)	1. Muzaffarpur, 2. Madhubani, 3. Patna, 4. Gaya, 5. Darbhanga, 6. Vaishali, 7. Nalanda, 8. Purnia, 9. Samastipur, 10. Bhagalpur
2	Moderate (5001-10000)	1. Katihar, 2. Bhojpur, 3. West Champaram, 4. Nawada, 5. Rothas, 6. East Champaram, 7. Aurangabad, 8. Khagaria, 9. Jamui, 10. Banka, 11. Siwan, 12. Begusarai
3	Poor (2501-5000)	1. Sitamarthi, 2. Saharsa, 3. Saran, 4. Supaul, 5. Kishanganj, 6. Jehanabad, 7. Gopalganj, 8. Araria, 9. Kaimur, 10. Baxur, 11. Sheohar, 12. Munger
4	Very poor (Less than 2500)	1. Madhepura, 2. Sheikhpur, 3. Arwal, 4. Lakhisarai.

## 2.5 SHGs in SWASTH programme districts

The data in table-2-8 shows that of the 2.64 lakh SHGs in the state, 21.72% of SHGs are present in SWASTH programme districts in Bihar and the remaining 78.28% of SHGs are present in 29 non-SWASTH programme districts. Of the 9 SWASTH districts, the highest no. of SHGs are in Madhubani with 18653 SHGs followed by Purnia (10479 SHGs), and the lowest in Madhepura with 2445 SHGs followed by Sheohar (2673 SHGs) compared to other SWASTH programme districts. Further, about one-third of SHGs are present in Madhubani district only. During discussions, the district officials have reported the reasons for low or high promotion of SHGs depends on i) presence of NGOs in a district, ii) size,

Table-2.8: Distribution of SHGs in SWASTH Programme Districts

S.No.	Name of the district	No. of SHGs	% of SHGs
A	SWASTH programme districts		
1	Madhubani	18653	7.07
2	Purnia	10479	3.97
3	Jamui	5904	2.24
4	Banka	5734	2.17
5	Supaul	4270	1.62
6	Kishanganj	4262	1.61
7	Araria	2910	1.10
8	Sheohar	2673	1.01
9	Madhepura	2445	0.93
	Sub-total	57330	21.72
B	Non-SWASTH districts	206616	78.28
	Total	263946	100.00



iii) location, iv) socio-economic background especially migration history, v) various development interventions implemented in a district, etc.

## 2.6 NGOs in SHG Promotion

### 2.6.1 Spread of NGOs in Bihar

In Bihar, about 611 NGOs have been engaged in the promotion of SHGs in collaboration with DRDA, WDC, NABARD and PACS (see Appendix-5). Some of the NGOs collaborated with more than one organization, and some engaged in more than one district. Out of the 611 NGOs, about 261 NGOs collaborated with DRDA to form, strengthening and credit linkage with banks under SGSY programme. About 273 agencies engaged with NABARD to form SHGs across the districts in the State. About 86 NGOs collaborated with WDC to form and strengthening of SHGs and their federations under Swashakti, Swawalamban, Swayamsiddha, Mukhya Manthri Nari Shakthi Yojana, Deep and Urban projects. About 44 NGOs promoted SHGs under PACS programme. About 73 NGOs involved in SHG promotion in collaboration with RGVN.



## 2.6.2 Number of NGOs in SWASTH program Districts

There are about 308 NGO-SHPs in the SWASTH programme districts. Of the total NGOs, about 118 present only in Madhubani district followed by Supaul (53), Jamui (47), Sheohar (21), Banka (20), Araria (17), Purnia (14), Kishangunj (11) and Madhepura (7). It shows that there is a wide disparity in the presence of NGO-SHPs between the SWASTH programme districts. The district-wise presence of NGO-SHPs is as follows:

### Araria

1. Aandi Gramthan Kalyan Sansthan
2. Patliputra Vikas Parishad
3. Ahasani Welfare Society
4. Rastriya Sadbahana Sewa & Kalyan Vikas Sansthan Bharat
5. Divya Dishti Bharat
6. Sade India Society
7. Jagaruti Jan Kalyan Samiti
8. Safkat educational & Welfare Society
9. Jan Kalyan Bharati
10. Salah
11. Jan Kalyan Vikas Samiti
12. Samgra Vikas Parishad
13. Janaklal Samaj Kalyan Sansthan
14. Shivam Samajik & Sekshni Sansthan
15. Lok Pragati Sewa Sansthan
16. Simchal Samaj Sewa Sansthan
17. Maharsi Mahila Samaj Sewa Trust

### Banka

1. Anega Naya Savera
2. NEEDS
3. Asha Seva Nikaitan
4. Nehru Yuva Club
5. Bindu Mahila Silai
6. Nehru Yuva Kendra
7. DISHA (Gramin Vikas Manch)
8. Nirmal Mahila Vikas Kendra
9. Gram Sathi
10. Rupam Pragati
11. Gramin Vikas Manch
12. Mukti Nikentan
13. Jeevan Jyoti
14. Sarvajanik Jagat
15. Jyoti Kalyan Kendra
16. Sarvajanik Sarvodaya Banka
17. Mahadalit Swayam swai Santhan
18. Sevajagat
19. Mahila Silai Bunai Kendra
20. Sewa Bhart Sewapuri

### Jamui

1. Adiwasi Vikas Kendra
2. Lok Prema
3. Association for Sarva Seva Farms
4. Lok Vikash Kendra
5. Bharatiya Manav Vikas Sansthan
6. Mahila Gram Kalyan & Vikas Samiti
7. Bhartiya Jeevan Sanchay Social Prosperity and Charitable Society
8. Mahila Vikas Ashram
9. Dalit Jagaran Seva Kendra
10. Nav Vikas Ganga
11. Dalit Mukti Vikas Samiti
12. Para Mount Gobal Welfare Society
13. Dalit Vikas Bindu
14. Parijat
15. Dr.B.R. Amedkar Dalit Vikas Samiti Pera Matihana
16. Parivar Vikash
17. Gandhi Golden Trust
18. Parivar Vikash Kendra
19. Gaurav Gram Samiti
20. Parvathiya Adiwasi Vikas Ashram
21. Gayankunj Vikas Samiti
22. Ram Dhulari Mahila Bal Vikas



23. Gram Lok Nav Nirman Samiti
25. Gramodaya
27. Humanity and Social Foundation
29. Jan Pragati Sansthan
31. Jan Prena
33. Jan Samanya Vikas Samiti
35. Jan Shikhan Kendra
37. Jan Vikas Samiti
39. Jana Shaya
41. Jayshri Laxmi Mahila Vikas Kendra
43. Khadi Gram-udhoy Vikas Sansthan
45. Koshi Viklang Vridh Kalyan Samiti
47. Lok Nav Nirman Samiti

#### **Kishangunj**

1. Bal Mahila Kalyan
3. Bhavana Pragati
5. Mayur Bihar Seva Santhan
7. Milli Education & Welfare Society
9. Nirman Chakra
11. Nurdan Santhan

#### **Madhepura**

1. Antyodaya Vikas santhan
3. Birsa Ambedkar Educational Trust
5. Jan Vikas Samiti
7. Madepura Jilla kendra Dudh Om Sahakari Santhan

#### **Madhubani**

1. Abla Sewa Santhan
3. Adarsh Mahila Mandal
5. Adharsheela Vikas Sansthan
7. Ambedkar Alpasankhya Mahila Club
9. Archana Health Santhan
11. Ayachi Foundation
13. Baba Shahab Ambedkar Samaj kalyan Avan Soudh Santha
15. Bजारंग Yuva Santhan
17. Banda Devi Mahila Vikas Santhan
19. Bapu bal Vikash Mahila Kalyan Society

#### **Sansthan**

24. Ramawati Prashikshan Kendra
26. Rastya Sampurn Patna Gram - Konan
28. Sabhawana
30. Samarg Seva
32. Sanjeevani
34. Sarda
36. Sarva Kalyan Sansadhan
38. Sarva Sewa Sahyog Samiti
40. Sukradas Seva Sansthan
42. Suruchi Kala Kendra
44. Vikash Jyoti
46. Yogdan

2. Purnea Zilla Samagra Vikas Parishad
4. Salah Santhan
6. Sampoon Kranti Seva Santha
8. Shikshit Swani yojana Uthan Kalyan Society
10. Social Welfare Infronet Organisation

2. Mahadev Yuva Parishad
4. Samajik Karyakarta
6. Samudaik Harijan Kalyan Vikash Santhan

2. Mahaisapur Jyoti Mahila Vikas Santhan
4. Mahakavi Nagarjun Trust
6. Mahila Mandal Vikas Yojana
8. Mahila Vikas Ashram
10. Mahila Silai Bunai Kendra
12. Mahila Silk Kala Kendra
14. Mahila Shakti Bachat Evam Sakh Swablambi Sahyog Samiti Ltd.
16. Manav Chetna Santhan
18. Mithila Gramin Samaj Vikas avan Kalyan Parishad
20. Mithila Kala Vikas Samiti

21. Bhahishair Silai - Katai Gramin Mahila Shishu Vikash Samiti
23. Bharat Vikas Sewa Santhan
25. Bharatiya Vikas Parishad
27. Bharatiya Samaj Seva Santhan
29. Bihar Hasth Kargha Samaj kalyan Avan Sodh Santhan
31. Bihar Sewa Samiti
33. Bihuhar P.F. Mahila Vikash Swalambi Sarkari Samiti
35. Binodaya sankalp
37. Bishai Ladugram Jagruti Mahila Vikash Samiti
39. Chaumukhi Vikas Sewa Santhan
41. Dalit Gramin Vikas Parishad
43. Dhanilal Shyam Sewa Santhan
45. Divya Vikas Kiran
47. Gautam Buddha Vikas Sewa Santhan
49. Ghogardiha Prakhand Swarajaya Vikas Sangh
51. Grahlakhmi Vikash Kendra
53. Gram Deep
55. Gram Jyoti
57. Gram Nirman Parishad
59. Gram Vikas Parishad
61. Gram Vikash Foundation
63. Gramin Nav Nirman Prayas
65. Gramin Sewa
67. Gramin Vikash avam Uthan Samiti
69. Gramin Vikash Santhan
71. Grash Welfare Society
73. Gyanodaya Vikas Santhan
75. Institute for Professional Management
77. Jainagar khadi Gram Udhog Vikas Sangh
79. Jan Sewa Bharati
81. Jan Vikas Swayam Sewa Santhan
83. Janaki Lok kalyan Samiti
85. Janhit Path
87. Jyoti Sri Sewa Samiti
22. Mithila Lok Chitrakala Gramin Mahila Shihu Vikas Samiti
24. Mithila Mahila Vikas Santhan
26. Mithila Manav Vikas Avan Kalyan Santhan
28. Mithila Seva Ashram
30. Mithila Sewa Samiti
32. Mithila Vikas Ashram
34. Mithilachal Vikas Santhan
36. Mithla Sewa Samiti
38. N.I.R Child Care Post
40. Nav Asha
42. Nav jagaran Yuva Manch
44. Nav Pragati Samaj
46. Navchetna Sewa Santhan
48. Nirmal Nikunch
50. Panch Foundation
52. Phuhari Vikas Santhan
54. Popular Counsellar Institute
56. Prakhand Harijan Sudhar Sangh
58. Prakhand Sarwodaya Vikas Santhan
60. Richalai Lahairiya Gunj
62. Sahid Prem Swar Yuva Mandal
64. Sahyog Foudation
66. Samaj Kalyan Samiti
68. Samajik Nay Dharam Nirapakshata Lok Manch
70. Samajik Sewa Santhan
72. Samgrah Raja Salhansh Vikas Manch
74. Sariswapahi Mahila Vikas Santhan
76. Sarvo Prayash Santhan
78. Sarvo Rahul Adhayan Saha Vikas Santhan
80. Sarvo Vikash Vidhi
82. Sarvodaya Sarvai Bhavantu Sukhina Satham
84. Shikshit Berozgar Navyuvak Sangh Samiti
86. Shilpika
88. Shiv Girija Vikas Santhan

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 89. Kali Jagdamba Baleshwar Sewa Santhan         | 90. Shiv Lok Sewa Santhan                     |
| 91. Kanti Sri Sewa Samiti                        | 92. Shree Kusumlal Ram Seva Santhan           |
| 93. Kapuri thakur Gram Vikas Santhan             | 94. Shri Jyoti Jan Kalyan Santhan             |
| 95. Khosi Bhuthi Jan Vikas Santhan               | 96. Srujan Bihar                              |
| 97. Kisan Vikas Yojana                           | 98. Srujan Sanvad Taighar                     |
| 99. Kosi Kamal Welfare Society                   | 100. Sudhra Sewa Santhan                      |
| 101. Kosi Setra Jan Kalyan Parishad              | 102. Swadhin Mahila Swadhim                   |
| 103. Kriti Samajik Saisanik Club                 | 104. Ujalla Sewa Samiti                       |
| 105. Lakshmi Jagdamba Sewa Santha                | 106. Ujval Mahila Vikash Samiti               |
| 107. Lalmani Memorial Sansthan                   | 108. Uttam Vikas Santhan                      |
| 109. Lok Hachal Samaj Sewa Sangh                 | 110. Uttar Bihar Janhit Sewa Ashram           |
| 111. Lok Vikas Santhan                           | 112. Vidhyapith Samajik Shikha Vikash Santhan |
| 113. M.R. Mahila Kalyan Avam Samaj Vikash Samiti | 114. Vikas Chakra                             |
| 115. Ma  | 116. Yama Kala Parishad                       |
| 117. Madhubani Sewa Ashram                       | 118. Yuva Kantri Sangram                      |

#### **Purnia**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Arunodaya Sewa                                     | 2. Mushkan Samaj Kalyan Santhan                 |
| 3. Bihar Mahila Kalyan Parishad                       | 4. Navnirman Samaj Vikas Sansthan               |
| 5. Creative Education and Social Welfare Organisation | 6. Premshila Smriti Jan Kalyan sansthan, Purnea |
| 7. Deepalya Mansik Sawstha & Viklang Purwas Sansthan  | 8. S.M.C Educational Sansthan                   |
| 9. Harijan Adiwasi Sishan Parisihan Kalyan Sansthan   | 10. Shanti Manav Kalyan Santhan                 |
| 11. Jai Ambe Sawalambi Sahkari Limit                  | 12. Suleman Samaj Kalyan Sansthan               |
| 13. Kalyan Samajik Jagriti Sansthan                   | 14. Yuvashakti Vikas Evam Kalyan Sansthan       |

#### **Sheohar**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Adarsh Samaj Kalyan Parishad             | 2. Jevan Jyoti Sewa Santhan                     |
| 3. Adhunik Adarsh Anmole Santhan            | 4. Kalyan Nidhi                                 |
| 5. Bihar Counsellor Welfare                 | 6. Kartavya Seva Santhan                        |
| 7. Dalit Gramin Vikas Parishad              | 8. Kasturba Hemlata Mahila Samaj Kalyan Santhan |
| 9. Deen Evam Mahila Vikas Kendra            | 10. Nav Pragatishil Mahila Samaj Kalyan Santhan |
| 11. DN and Mahia Vikash Kendra              | 12. Swazagruti                                  |
| 13. Gayatri Educational and Welfare Society | 14. Talash                                      |
| 15. Global                                  | 16. Trihut Samagra Vikas Parishad               |
| 17. Grameen Jan Kayan Prarishad             | 18. Vandana Social Welfare Society              |
| 19. Gyan Lok Ashram                         | 20. Vasundhara Nirman Santhan                   |
| 21. Jeevan Deep Ashram                      |   |

## Supaul

1. Achala
3. Adarsh Prema Samiti
5. Adhunik Adharsh Anmol Sewa Santhan
7. All India Center For Urdan and Rural Development
9. Amrendra Shikshan Santhan
11. Anusuchi Jati Jan Jati Kalyan Samiti
13. Bharatiya Yuva Sewa Santhan
15. Bikram Grameen Kalyan Shuch Santhan
17. Chetna Vikash Parishad
19. Deep Social Development Society
21. Dukha Sewa Santhan
23. Durga Devi Gramodaya Vikas Santhan
25. Foundation For Human Development
27. Gautam Buddha Saithik thatha Samaj Sewa Santhan
29. Gram Bharti
31. Gram Punarnirman Kendra
33. Gramin Samaj kalyan Santhan
35. Gramyassheel
37. Janata Swath Sewa Santhan
39. Janvikash Samiti
41. Jay Bhavani Durga Uttpadak Swavalambi Sahakari Samiti
43. Jay Nagayswari Viklang Kalyan Samiti
45. Jyotipur
47. Kashi Jan Chetna Jaguruti Santhan
49. Kastruba Hemlata Mahila Samajik Kalyan Santhan
51. M. Mansha Kalyan Samiti
53. Mahila Chetna Vikas Mandal
2. Mandan Bharati Jagriti Samaj
4. Mithila Mahila Kalyan Samiti
6. National Institute Of Vellur Deveopment and International Studies
8. Nav Bharat Jagruti Foundation
10. Naval Kishore Bharati Kalyan Samiti
12. Nidan
14. Pragati Adarsh Sewa Kendra
16. Prayash Patna
18. Purva Foundation Patna
20. Rahul Mahila Sewa Santhan
22. Sahid Bhagat Singh
24. Salaha
26. Samta Gramin Vikash
28. Sankalp Welfare Society
30. Santi Nikaitan Vidhya Mandir
32. Sathya Vishwa
34. Savera Gangajal
36. Sewa Sankalp
38. Simachal Development Society
40. Sulochana Gramin Vikas Santhan
42. Sumitra Nari Lok Prashikshan Santhan
44. Supal Jila Mahila Vikash Swavalambi Sahakari Samiti
46. Supal Manav Sewa Kharali Purniawash
48. Surabhi Suman
50. Swami Samarthak Society
52. Vatika

## 2.7 Scope for SHG Movement in Bihar

In the past Governments' focus was on political empowerment of certain sections of the community could not help much for the poverty alleviation and the overall development of the State. The present Government's attempt to take several development initiatives along with administrative and policy reforms opened doors for various developmental agencies and also the investors to enter the State. The Ministry of Rural Development is also making

efforts to achieve universal propagation of self help groups by covering at least one member of all rural BPL household by the end of 11th Five Year Plan. This growing interest in the SHG movement is opening new scopes for various SHPIs to gain momentum.

If we assume that the average size of SHGs is 12, the total number. of SHGs in the State is 263946 and all SHG members belong to BPL category, then the total number of household covered under SHGs is 31,67,352 (43.38%). The percentage of BPL households covered under SHGs is less than fifty percent of the total BPL households in Bihar (73.02 lakh households). Even this coverage was also because of proactive role of DRDA, WDC, and BRLPS in SHG promotion in collaboration with NGOs. The Bihar population growth is also giving scope for a longer life of the SHG movement. The State recorded a decadal growth rate of 28.43 percent during 1991-2001. According to GOI population projections, Bihar population increases to 12.13 crores by 2011 and 13.23 crores by 2016. Another important point which is giving the scope for a longer sustainability of the SHG movement is the productive age group of the people. Almost 58 per cent of present Bihar Population is below 25 years of age, which is the highest rate in India.

Table- 2.9: Vision for Microfinance in Bihar - Projections for 2013

S.No.	Indicators	2008	2013
1	Population estimate – (as on 1 April)* (in millions)	92.9	100.7
2	Number of Poor Households (in millions)	7.7	8.05#
3	Total Number of SHGs linked to banks	92,008	280,786**
4	Total no. of microfinance clients (in millions)	1.43	5.00
	a) Through the SHG bank linkage (in millions)	1.19	3.7
	b) MFIs in millions	2.36	1.2 ***
5	Number of SHPIs	250	350
6	No. of MFIs	20	35
7	Total estimated credit flow during the year (Rs. in millions)	2,128	15,000
	a) SHG bank linkage (Rs. in millions)	1,128	7,000
	b) MFIs (Rs. in millions)	1,000	8,000
8	Poor HHs covered by Microfinance (in %)	18.82	62

\* : All India Census data 2001

\*\* : Assuming 25% annual growth in SHG bank linkages.

\*\*\* : Approx. 6000 per client.

# : Poverty ratio for Bihar at 42.6%, assuming 40% in 2013

Source : Presentation of Access Development Services in MF India Summit 2008

The table 2.9 gives some projections on the conditions in Bihar that were presented by ACCESS during the Microfinance Summit, 2008 held at New Delhi. There are different estimations on the potential for formation of SHGs in the State. In the workshop on Institution Development for Livelihoods, participants felt that there is a potential for forming 10 lakh SHGs in Bihar in next

10 years. NABARD estimates a possibility of forming 6.25 lakh SHGs in the coming 10 years and set a target of linking 50,000 SHGs during the current year (2008-09). The number of organizations involved in SHG promotion is increasing in a very rapid pace. This not only includes existing NGOs in the State, but also newer NGOs with lot of experience in SHG promotion are entering the State. Finally, it is worthwhile to state that the changing environment is giving positive indications for the growth of SHG movement in the State.

In conclusion, Bihar is one of the poorest states in the country. The poverty levels are more in SWASTH programme districts compared to the State poverty scenario. The Government of Bihar, NGOs and banks are the SHGPIs in the State. There are regional and divisional disparities in the promotion of SHGs and SHG federations in the State including SWASTH programme districts owing to various socio economic and political factors and the role of promoting institutions. One of the significant features of SHG movement in Bihar is many NGOs collaborated with Government of Bihar, especially the Department of Rural Development and Women Development Corporation, and NABARD who are the major stakeholders in SHG promotion in the State. Though significant number of SHGs formed with BPL households, there is more scope for forming new SHGs and Federations, their strengthening, and livelihoods promotion of the SHG members.

## The Government and the SHG Movement

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### Background

The contributions of the Dept. of Rural Development (RD), Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS), Women Development Corporation (WDC), Bihar Mahila Samakhya (BMS), Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY), Poorest Area Civil Society (PACS) through various central and State programmes to the SHG movement in Bihar is largely discussed in this chapter. Further, it also talks about each agencies approaches and strategies followed in SHG formation, strengthening, and financial support to take up income generations activities with reference to SWASTH programme districts. It is helpful

### I Rural Development Department

#### 3.1 Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) Programme

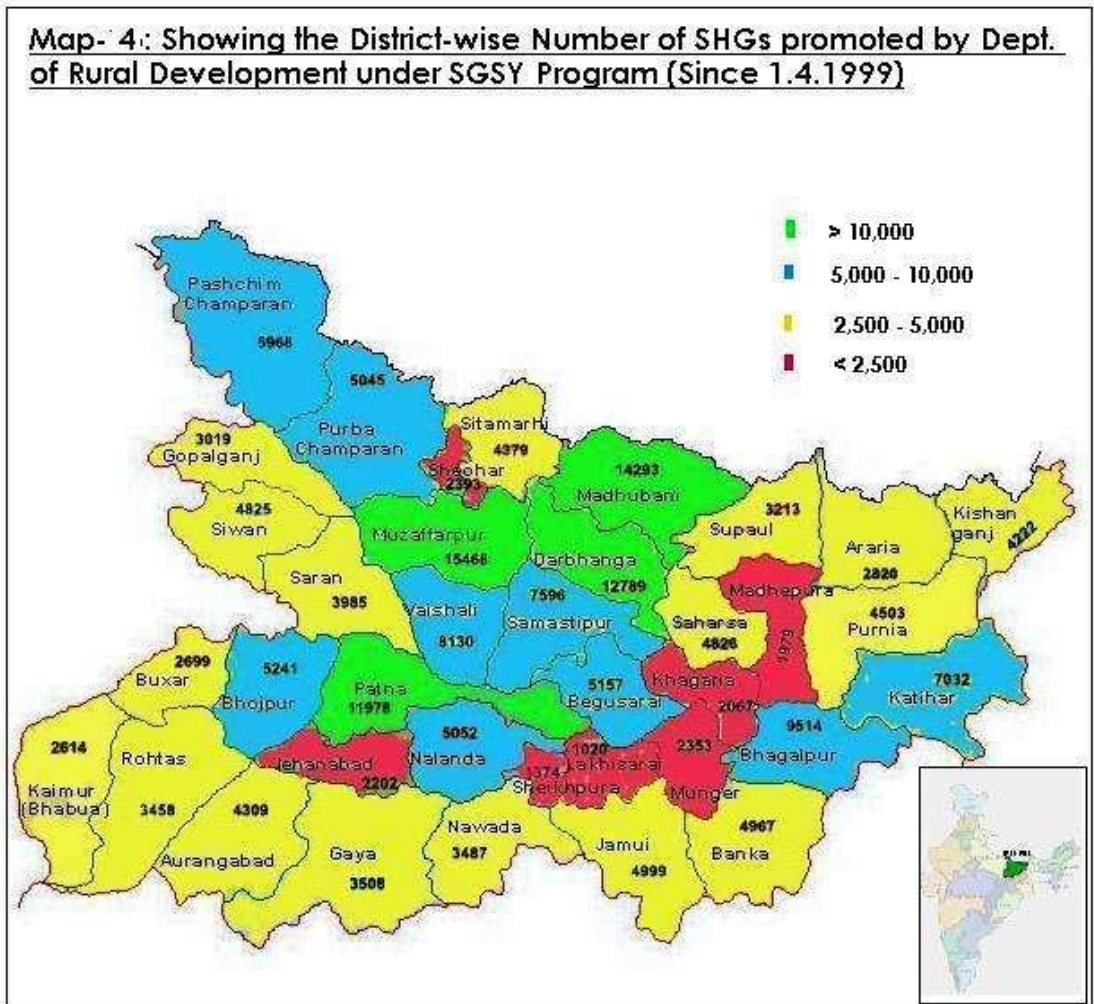
The central Government of India started Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) program in April 1999, by restructuring IRDP (Integrated Rural Development Programme), and a number of allied programmes such as TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment), DWCRA (Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas), SITRA (Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans), GKY (Ganga Kalyan Yojana) and MWS (Million Wells Schemes) for effective alleviation of poverty through providing self employment to the poor in the country. It is the comprehensive self employment program including all aspects such as organizing the poor in the form of Self Help Groups, training, loans, technology, basic infrastructure and marketing.

The objective of this program is to provide sustainable income to the rural poor and establish a large number of micro-enterprises in rural areas, based upon the potential of the rural poor. It is envisaged that every family assisted under SGSY will be brought above the poverty-line with in a period of three years. The SGSY is the biggest poverty alleviation programme in the State of Bihar. In the massive scale, the State government, the Department of Rural Development and the banks are involved in the programme.

#### 3.2 Number of SHGs Promoted

The Rural Development Department, Government of Bihar with the support of District Rural Development Agencies and partnering with NGOs has formed 1.93 lakh of SHGs under SGSY programme since its inception to as on May 2011. Out of the total SHGs, 1.32 lakh SHGs (68.44%) are formed with women members. The map-4 shows that of the 38 districts, 17 districts (Kaimur, Buxar, Araria, Gopalgunj, Supaul, Rohtas, Nawada, Gaya, Saran, Kishanganj,

Aurangabad, Sitamarthi, Purnia, Siwan, Sahara, Banka and Jamui) have formed SHGs between 2501 and 5000 in a district; 9 districts (East Champaran, Nalanda, Begusarai, Bhojpur, West Champaran, Katihar, Samastipur, Vaishali and Bhagalpur) were formed SHGs between 5001 and 10000 in a district; 8 districts (Arwal, Lakhisari, Shekhapura, Madhepura, Khagaria, Jehnabad, Munger and Sheohar) were formed SHGs less than 2500 in a district; and 4 districts (Patna, Darbhanga, Madhubani and Muzaffarpur) were formed SHGs more than 10000 in a district. It shows that majority districts in Bihar have formed SHGs less than 5000 under SGSY programme. It is found that there is a wide disparity in the promotion of SHGs between districts in the State. The data shows that of the total 19, 3287 SGSY groups, 11.33% of SHGs have taken up some economic or income generation activity; but of the 1.32 lakh women SHGs, whose share is 68.44% of the total SGSY groups, 5.4% of groups have taken up s economic activities. It shows that less percentage of women SHGs have taken up economic activities compared to other than women groups.





### 3.3 Financial Achievement under SGSY

The financial coverage of SGSY in the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2010-11 is presented in table 3.1. The allocation of funds increased every year, but the available funds declined in the year 2008-09 than 2007-08, however, it is increased in the year 2010-11 to Rs. 32,959.75 lakhs from Rs.18994.62 in the year 2008-09. There is 48% of utilization of funds to total funds available in the year 2007-08, but it is only 9.94% in the year 2008-09. Per family investment is almost same in the year 2007-08 (Rs.25101) and 2008-09 (Rs.25786). The percentage of loan disbursed to sanction SHGs has been decreased over years. The data shows that in the year 2007-08 it is 88.6%; where as it has decreased to 61.85% in the year 2008-09 and then to 45.85% in 2010-11.

Table-3.1: Financial Achievement Under SGSY

Particulars	2007-08	2008-09 (Up to Jun)	2010-2011 (Up to May)
1. Total Allocation for the year (Rs. in lakhs)	28484.23	33674.05	12159.41
2. Total Funds Available (Rs. in lakhs)	31490.85	18994.62	32959.75
3. Utilization of Funds (Rs. in lakhs)	15114.73	1888.68	NA
4. % of Utilization to Total Funds Available	48	9.94	NA
5. Credit target for the Year (Rs. in lakhs)	46998.97	49077.62	NA
6. Credit disbursed to SHGs (Rs. in lakhs)	12341.43	1394.86	728.990
7. Subsidy disbursed to SHGs (Rs. in lakhs)	8362.92	929.87	501.750
8. % of Investment SHGs	83	83.38	NA
9. Per Family Investment in general (In Rs.)	25101	25786	NA
10. Subsidy Credit Ratio	1.56	1.82	NA
11. Number of Loan Applications Submitted	11955	8278	4460
12. Number of Loan Applications Sanctioned	8125	1785	1121
13. Number of Loan Applications for which Money disbursed	7199	1104	514
14. % of Loan disbursed to Sanctioned	88.6	61.85	45.85

### 3.4 Performance of Banks under SGSY Programme

The performance of banks in the State of Bihar under the implementation of SGSY is presented in table-3.2. It is observed that there is an increasing trend in the achievement of disbursements/targets; 34.67% in 2008-09, 58.51% in 2009-10 and 96.99% in 2010-11. However, the achievement has declined as low as 26.37% in 2010-11 in the sanctions/targets, compared to 60.29% in the year 2009-10. The Government is giving more importance to the SGSY and is increasing every year the number of targeted beneficiaries. But poor households have not shown their interest towards the SGSY, so only 10,878 applied in the year 2010-11 than 1,39,403 applications in the year 2009-10. There is slightly decline of the physical achievement in the year 2010-11, compared to the year 2009-10. Further, it is also found that there is a wide gap

between targets and the achievements in the years. It is because of promotion of less no. of SHGs and the poor quality of SHGs. As the RDD promoted SHGs under SGSY programme, the present analysis is limited to it than on other rural development activities.

Table-3.2: Performance of Banks Under SGSY Programme in Bihar (Amt in Lakhs)

Particulars	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt
1. Target	1,96,260	490.70	228360	570.85	278264	656.25
2. Proposals Received	75,015	-	139403	-	10878	-
3. Proposal Sanctioned	69,027	183.40	138392	344.14	10551	34.61
4. Proposal Disbursed	68,156	170.16	138017	334.00	-	-
5. Achievement in % (Sanction/Target)	37.37	-	60.29	-	26.37	-
6. Achievement in % (Disbursement/Target)	34.67	-	58.51	-	96.99	-
7. Proposal Returned/Rejected	4,991	-	302	-	327	-
8. Proposal Pending for Disbursement	997	-	709	-	-	-

### 3.5 SGSY in SWASTH Programme Districts

#### 3.5.1 Number of SHGs formed

Rural Development Department, Gol, Bihar through the support of DRDA have facilitated in promoting SHGs in the State. Total number of SHGs promoted number of women SHGs promoted and number of defunct SHGs is presented in table-3.3. Of the total SHGs in the State, 22.45 per cent of SHGs exists in 9 SWASTH districts and remaining 77.55 per cent exit in 29 districts. The district average of SHGs is 5086 which constitute of 2.63 per cent of the total SHGs. All the SWASTH districts, Madhubani district have promoted 14,239 SHGs constituting 7.39 per cent which is more than the district average compared to other districts.

Out of the total Women SHGs, 23.29% are in SWASTH programme districts. The district average of women SHG is 3481. From the SWASTH districts only three districts named as Banka (3702 SHGs), Jamui (4936 SHGs) and Madhubani (9907 SHGs) have promoted SHGs more than the district average. Further, of the 14408 defunct SHGs, 16.63% of groups are in SWASTH programme districts. The district average of the defunct SHGs is 379. It is found that from the SWASTH districts two districts namely Jamui (729 SHGs) and Kishanganj (871 SHGs) are above the district average. The data shows that of the SWASTH programme districts, Madhubani district has more number of SHGs (14293), Women SHGs

(9907) and number of SHGs that have defunct since inception is nil in compare to other districts.

Table-3.3: District-Wise No. of SHGs, Women SHGs and Defunct SHGs in Bihar

S. No	Name of the Districts	SHGs		Women SHGs		Defunct SHGs	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A.	SWASTH Districts						
1	Araria	2820	1.46	2710	2.05	38	0.26
2	Banka	4967	2.57	3702	2.80	151	1.05
3	Jamui	4999	2.59	4936	3.73	729	5.06
4	Kishanganj	4222	2.18	1823	1.38	871	6.05
5	Madhepura	1979	1.02	1355	1.02	38	0.26
6	Madhubani	14293	7.39	9907	7.49	0	0.00
7	Purnia	4503	2.33	2316	1.75	334	2.32
8	Sheohar	2393	1.24	1735	1.31	142	0.99
9	Supaul	3213	1.66	2330	1.76	93	0.65
	Sub-total	43389	22.45	30814	23.29	2396	16.63
B.	Other	149,898	77.55	101479	76.71	12,012	83.37
	Total	193287	100.00	132293	100.00	14,408	100.00

During individual interviews, the district officials such as DDC, PD-DRDA, DDM-NABARD, LDMs have reported the reasons for defunct SHGs as: i) about 90% of the SHGs once got SGSY loans became dormant; ii) no continuous handholding support from the NGOs /promoters; iii) less amount of capacity building inputs from the promoters; iv) NGOs' vested interest on profits than on the quality of SHGs; v) natural disaster like floods and migration; vi) too much delay credit linkage with bank and vii) already benefitted with revolving fund and or SGSY subsidy loans.

Further they also reported the reasons for majority SHGs formed under SGSY programme became defunct as i) APL members dominance in SHG decisions making; ii) delay in sanctioning and misuse of grants and subsidy portion of loan; iii) poor human resources of DRDA in terms of numbers and quality; iv) groups formed to avail revolving fund and loan subsidies; v) manipulations of NGOs regarding NGO promotion- number, quality ; vi) no monitoring from donor agencies/DRDA; vii) SHG promotion only on paper not at ground level; viii) very less capacity building inputs from the promoters; ix) too much delay in getting revolving and subsidy loans; and x) loans to ineligible groups due to political interference

### 3.5.2 Grading of SHGs

SHGs that exist above six months are graded as Grade I for the subsidiary loans and the groups that have demonstrated the potential of viable those groups is graded as Grade 2 for the project finance. This group receives the assistance of economic activity from bank with the support of DRDA after the grading of

groups as per the stipulated norms under SGSY guideline. Total number of SHG received the assistance of Grade I and II is presented in table 3.4.

Of the total SHGs in the State, it is found that 57.79% of SHGs, promoted by RDD and their partner NGOs, passed Grade-1, 33.93% of SHGs as Grade -2. Of the total SHGs passed grade-1, 22.04% of groups are in SWASTH programme districts and 77.96% are in other/ non-SWASTH programme districts. Of the 9 SWASTH programme districts, Madhubani district has the highest percentage of SHGs passed grade-1, and the Sheohar has the lowest percentage of SHGs with 0.96%. Of the total SHGs passed grade-2, 19.72% of groups are in SWASTH programme districts and the remaining 80.28% are in other districts. There is no much difference between the percentage of SHGs passed grade I and 2 in SWASTH and non-SWASTH programme districts

Table-3.4: District-Wise Number of SHGs Passed Grade 1 and 2

S. No	Name of the District	Passed Grade-1		Passed Grade-2	
		SHGs	%	SHGs	%
A.	SWASTH Districts				
1	Araria	2080	73.76	890	31.56
2	Banka	2727	54.90	715	14.40
3	Jamui	3820	76.42	1614	32.29
4	Kishanganj	1325	31.38	799	18.92
5	Madhepura	1534	77.51	833	42.09
6	Madhubani	6492	45.42	4422	30.94
7	Purnia	3485	77.39	1808	40.15
8	Sheohar	1077	45.01	657	27.46
9	Supaul	2075	64.58	1195	37.19
	Sub-total	24615	56.73	12933	29.81
B.	Non-SWASTH	87,090	58.10	52,658	35.13
C.	State (A+B)	111705	57.79	65,591	33.93

The data in table 3.4 also shows that there is no much difference in the percentage of SHGs passed grade-1 between SWASTH (56.73%), Non-SWASTH districts and the state figures (57.79%); but the percentage of SHGs passed grade-1 is the lowest in Kishanganj (31.38%) followed by Sheohar (45.01%), and the highest is in Madhepura (77.51%) followed by Purnia (77.39%) compared to other SWASTH programme districts. Similarly, the highest percentage of SHGs passed grade-2 again in Madhepura (42.09%) followed by Purnia, and the lowest is in Banka (14.40%) followed by Kishanganj (18.92%) compared to other SWASTH programme districts.

### 3.5.3 SHGs involved in Economic Activities

As the SHGs receive the loans, they utilize them in promoting economic activities. With the support of DRDA, groups promote the micro enterprise/ economic activities for proper infrastructure which is required for production,

quality testing, storage, design development, value addition, and diversification of products or marketing. To initialize all the activities properly by the SHG, loans are given by the financial institutions comprising commercial banks, cooperative banks and regional rural banks.

Table-3.5: District Wise Number of SHGs Taken up Economic Activity

S. No	Name of the District	Grade-1		Grade-2	
		SHGs	%	SHGs	%
A.	SWASTH Districts				
1	Araria	781	37.55	780	87.64
2	Banka	2141	78.51	490	68.53
3	Jamui	3743	97.98	1372	85.01
4	Kishanganj	1325	100.00	770	96.37
5	Madhepura	1534	100.00	673	80.79
6	Madhubani	6401	98.60	4422	100.00
7	Purnia	3109	89.21	1758	97.23
8	Sheohar	946	87.84	657	100.00
9	Supaul	1994	96.10	1028	86.03
	Sub-total	21974	89.27	11950	92.40
B.	Non-SWASTH Districts	53,991	61.99	42,639	80.97
C.	State (A+B)	75965	68.01	54,589	83.23

The data in table 3.5 shows that the percentage of SHGs passed grade-1 and taken up IGA is more of SWASTH districts compared to non-SWASTH districts (61.99%) and the State scenario (68.01%). Despite, there is a wide difference between SWASTH programme districts. All the SHGs passed grade-1 in Kishanganj and Madhepura districts have taken up income generation activities but the least percentage of SHGs have taken up income generation activities in Araria district. The percentage of SHGs passed grade-2 have taken up income generation activities is more than 80 percent in all SWASTH programme districts, except Bank (68.53%). The percentage of SHGs passed grade-2 have taken up income generation activities is more in SWASTH, non SWASTH districts and State compared to the percentage of SHGs passed grade-1. See annex-1 for district-wise details of total SHGs, women SHGs, number of defunct SHGs, SHGs passed grade 1 and 2 and income generation activities taken up by the SHGs passed grade-1 and 2.

### 3.6 Defunct SHGs

#### 3.6.1 Salient features of defunct SHGs

- a) *Savings account in bank:* Some SHGs have SB accounts but not operation. During interactions, the bank branch managers have reported that there are about 30 to 40 percent dormant accounts in bank branch. Some SHGs became defunct even without opening an SB account due to bankers attitude - no faith on SHGs, insufficient

information, inability in producing the documents requested by banks etc.

- b) *Savings*: There is no savings from the members to group
- c) *Meetings*: There are no group meetings more than one to three years.
- d) *Book keeping*: In case of defunct groups there is no maintenance of books and up-dation of it.
- e) *Credit activities*: There is no lending to member from group funds
- f) *Repayment of loan installments*: There is no repayment of loan installments to banks. As most of the loans sanctioned under SGSY programme, many SHGs became defunct. In case of SGSY credit linkages, banks disbursed mostly loan component but not subsidy amount. Consequentially, most of the groups stopped repayment of loan installments to bank.
- g) *Monitoring and handholding support*: Many NGOs after completion of the programme or MOU with DRDA have withdrawn from the filed. There is no monitoring and handholding support from the promoters. As a result, majority SHGs became defunct. In other words, there is no linkage between SHGs, DRDA and NGOs.
- h) *Absence/less human resources*: The DRDA has no required human and financial resources to handle such a massive programme.
- i) During interactions, the NGO heads have reported that many SHGs existing on paper but not formed at ground/ field level. Hence, there is more number of fake groups.

### **3.6.2 Number of Defunct Groups**

The data in table-3.6 shows that the percentage of defunct SHGs is low in SWASTH programme districts (5.52%) and high in non-SWASTH programme districts (8.01%) compared to State scenario (7.45%). Nevertheless, the percentage of defunct SHGs is too more in some of the SWASTH programme districts like Kishanganj (20.63%) Jamui (14.58%) compared to State scenario.

Table-3.6: Number of Defunct SHGs in SWASTH Programme Districts

S. No	Name of the District	Total SHGs	Defunct SHGs	
			Number	percentage
A.	Swath Districts			
1	Araria	2820	38	1.35
2	Banka	4967	151	3.04
3	Jamui	4999	729	14.58
4	Kishanganj	4222	871	20.63
5	Madhepura	1979	38	1.92
6	Madhubani	14293	NA	NA
7	Purnea	4503	334	7.42
8	Sheohar	2393	142	5.93
9	Supaul	3213	93	2.89
	Sub-total	43389	2396	5.52
B.	Other	149,898	12,012	8.01
C.	State (A+B)	193287	14,408	7.45

Source: DRDA

During interactions, the NGO heads and the district level officials of DRDA have reported that of the SHGs formed under SGSY programme by DRDA and or by its NGO partners, about 20% are functioning and the other 80% are defunct. The WDC personnel have said that there are 10 to 15 percent of defunct groups. But the BRLPS and MS have said that there less than 5% of defunct groups promoted by them. The data in table-3.7 also shows that the percentage of defunct SHGs vary from promoter to promoter.

Table-3.7: Promoter-wise Percentage of Defunct SHGs

S. No.	Promoter	Defunct SHGs
1	DRDA	More than 80 percent
2	WDC	About 10-15 percent
3	BRLPS	Less than 5 percent
4	MS	Less than 5 percent
5	PACS	More than 80 percent

### 3.6.3 Reasons for SHG de-functioning

During interactions, the district officials of DRDA, BRLPS, WDC, MS, NGO heads have reported multiple reasons for de-functioning of SHGs. They are:

- *Floods and rehabilitation:* During rainy season due to flood many households moved away from the original habitats for about two to three months. Even after returning from rehabilitation places, the women are busy and interested on household and farm activities than SHG

activities. Due to long break, instead of reviving many SHGs have become defunct.

- *Lack of follow-up from the promoters:* During flood season, as the promoters, especially DRDA and NGOs are busy with flood relief activities there is no monitoring and handholding support during the period.
- *Migration:* During non- agricultural seasons many households migrated for work to Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat states. This led to de-functioning of SHGs over a period.
- *Delay in getting external grants and funds:* As there is an inordinate delay in getting revolving fund and subsidy many SHGs became dormant.
- *Political influence & disparities in sanctioning revolving fund and subsidy loans:* Many NGOs have been owned by the politicians on relative's name. They influence the district officials while NGOs collaborating for SHG promotion, grading of SHGs and sanctioning of revolving fund and subsidy loans to SHGs. Consequentially, many deserved groups became dormant because of distress caused by delay in accessing and getting external benefits and/ or assistance.
- *Programmatic approach:* Many SHGs formed under SGSY programme through DRDA partnership with NGOs. After the completion of the programme, the promoting agencies withdrawn from the community irrespective of quality of SHGs. Most SHGs that are poor in functioning, delay in getting external funds and absence of handholding support many SHGs became defunct.

## **II Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS)**

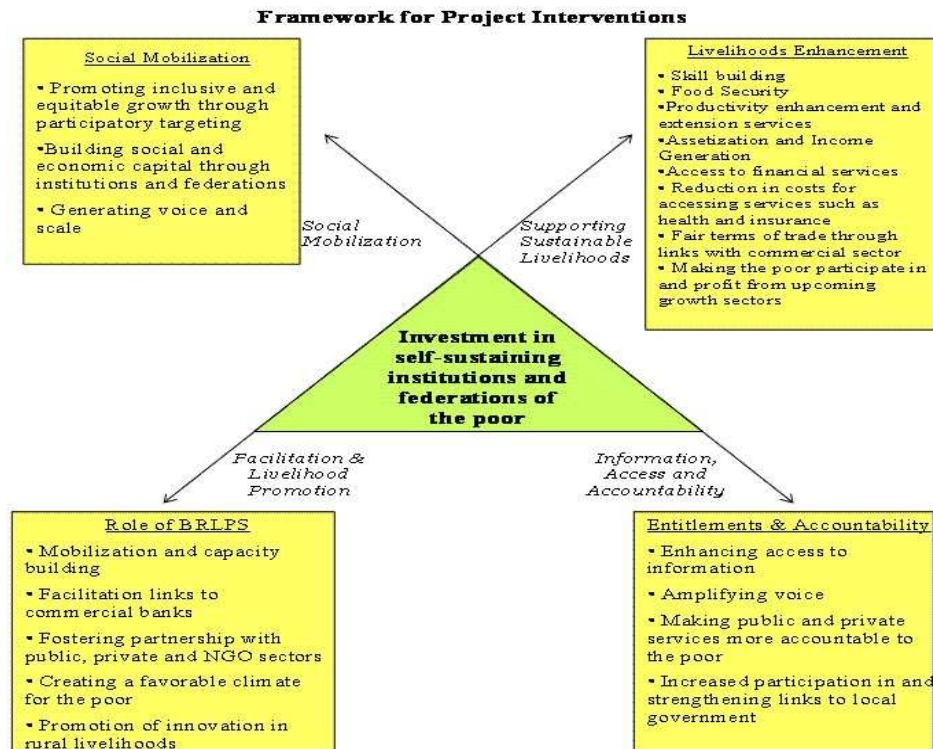
The Government of Bihar has initiated a project on rural livelihood promotion with support from the World Bank. This initiative was implemented through a Society registered with Government of Bihar by the name of Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS), also called 'Jeevika', in the year 2006. 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. The BRLP intervenes with the community through four themes or programmes: institution and capacity building, social development, microfinance and livelihood. The project is targeted to promote 40,000 SHGs and 4,000 SHG federations at village/cluster/area level over a period of five years.

The core strategy of the BRLP programme is to build vibrant and bankable women's community institutions in the form of self help groups (SHGs), who through member savings, internal loaning and regular repayment become self sustaining organizations. The groups formed would be based on self savings and revolving fund and not on a single dose of community investment fund (CIF) funds for association given as a subsidy. The primary level SHGs would



next be federated at the village, by forming village organizations (VOs), then at a cluster level, to become membership based, social service providers, business entities and valued clients of the formal banking system. Such community organizations would also partner a variety of organizations for provided back end services for different market institutions such as correspondents for banks and insurance companies, procurement franchises for private sector corporations and delivery mechanisms for a variety of Government programmes. See fig-1.

Fig-1: Framework for BRLPS Project Interventions



Source: [www.brllp.org](http://www.brllp.org)

The project design is based on the strategy of building a multi-tiered, self sustaining, model of community based institutions who self manage their own development processes. The project strategy is therefore phased in a manner of first horizontally building up a very large number of primary level women based SHG groups with the rural poor, through a saturation policy in the six chosen districts. Because of the extreme poverty levels in Bihar, the project will first capitalize these SHGs, through investing part of the CIF, to supplement the self savings of these groups. The groups will also be linked to the commercial banks for low cost loans.

In the next phase, these primary level SHGs will be federated at the village level to form the second tier of the community organization the VOs. The VOs will receive investments from the project, for further on lending to the SHGs and members, through a second dose of the community investment fund to be

used for assetisation, food security purchases, and retiring of high cost debts. A large part of this capital inflow is likely to be for meeting immediate consumption needs, particularly health and food purchase, given the extreme level of poverty in rural Bihar. This will ensure that assetisation and future cash inflows are not wasted on just repaying high cost debts to money lenders in the future.

In the third phase, the VOs will be federated to form higher level community organizations at the cluster and block levels. These apex community level federations will be responsible for enhancing livelihood activities in a comprehensive manner acting as microfinance institutions for lower level VOs, and economic institutions that take up specific income generating activities based on the assets created at the family level, such as animal husbandry, micro-agriculture etc. For the sustainability of lower level institutions as both sustainable economic and social entities such aggregation is essential.

To ensure that assetisation of the poor is put to productive use and does not just lead to them procuring an asset or cash that is captured by the elite thereby not leading to income streams increasing, a set of service providers will be positioned in the project, through partnerships, who provide forward linkages to markets for products and services on which the poor have a very high outflow today.

The above sequential and interlinked project design, phased over the project period, will create a social and economic ecosystem controlled by the poor and leading to their own sustainable development. The BRLPS is working in 43 out of 122 blocks of 8 districts in Bihar (Bodh Gaya, Dobhi, Sherghati, Khizirsarai, Amas, Atri, Barachatti, Gurua, Manpur, Tankuppa and Wazirganj blocks in Gaya district; Hamaut, Rajgir, Samera, Biharsharif, Nagamausa, Rahui and Noorsarai blocks in Nalanda district; Alauli, Khagaria and Chautham blocks in Khagaria district; Bochaha, Minapur, Musahari, Dholi, Kurhani, Sakra and Saraiya blocks in Muzaffur district; Rajnagar, Benipatti, Khajauli, Jainagar, Jhanjharpur, Lakhnaur and Pandaul blocks in Madhubani district; Kumarkhand block in Madhepura district; Banmankhi, Dhamdaha, B.kothi, Amour, Bhawanipur, Baisi, and Rupauli in Purnia district; and Chhatapur block in Supaul district). For district details see map-5.

The data in table 3.8 shows that the BRLPS has formed 31,593 SHGs covering 414666 members in 2049 villages. Majority of the SHGs (57.82%) are 1-2 year old followed by less than one year (22.11%) and more than two years (20.07%). About 4% of SHG members dropped out from the SHGs. The SHGs have mobilized an amount of cumulative savings of Rs. 1950.42 lakh. About 29.38% of SHGs more than 3 months old have opened SB account, and cash at bank of Rs. 136.32 lakh with an average of Rs. 14,785 per SHG. About 34.9% of the SHGs opened SB accounts in banks were credit linked to banks. Further, an amount of Rs. 7735.95 lakh disbursed to 15,915 SHGs under community investment fund programme. The table 3.6 gives the details of the progress of BRLPS as on March 2010 ([www.brlp.org](http://www.brlp.org))

Table-3.8: Progress of BRLPS in Bihar

Particulars	SWASTH	Total
1. Number of revenue villages entered	494	2049
2. Number of blocks	16	43
3. Number of districts	4	8
4. Number of SHG formed	10909	31593
5. Number of heterogeneous groups	3018	11001
6. Number of homogenous SHGs (social & economic)	7891	20592
7. Total no. of members dropped out	6411	16616
8. Number of SHG members	145775	414666
9.1 Age category of SHG < 6 months old	697	2294
9.2 Age category of SHG 6 to 12 months old	1686	4692
9.3 Age category of SHG 1 to 1.5 year old	3794	10936
9.4 Age category of SHG 1.5 to 2 years old	2757	7330
9.5 Age category of SHG 2 to 3 years old	1382	4692
9.6 Age category of SHG > 3 years old	593	1649
10 Amount of cumulative savings ( in lakhs)	667.08	1950.43
11 Cash at bank (In lakhs)	213.62	1363.19
12 Number of SHGs having bank account	2790	9220
13 Number of SHGs > 3 months old not having SB A/c	8049	22161
14 Number of total groups credit linked with banks	1181	3218
15 Amount loaned by banks to SHGs (In lakhs)	344.38	897.68
16 Loan repayment rate to banks (in %)	59.84	58.29

Source: [www.brllp.org](http://www.brllp.org)

**Map-5 : Presence of BRLPS in Bihar**



About 10,909 SHGs were formed covering 1.46 lakh members in 16 blocks of 4 SWASTH districts. Of the total SHGs in 4 SWASTH programme districts, 7891 SHGs are homogenous and the remaining are heterogeneous (27.66%). Majority of SHGs (60.05%) are one to two year old. Of the total 16616 SHG members dropped, 38.58% of members dropped from SWASTH programme districts. Of the total SHG members in SWASTH programme districts, 4.39% of members dropped from groups. The SHGs in SWASTH districts have a cumulative savings of Rs. 667.08 lakhs. Of the 2790 SHGs having savings bank account in SWASTH programme districts have cash at bank of Rs. 213.62 lakhs. Of the SHGs having bank account, 42.33% of SHGs borrowed a bank loan of Rs. 344.38 lakhs with an average loan repayment rate of 59.84% which is more compared to all BRLP districts (58.29%).

### **III Women Development Corporation**

Women Development Corporation (WDC), Bihar is a registered Organization under Societies Registration Act, 1860. It is working in close conjunction with Department of Social Welfare, Government of Bihar and is the nodal agency for implementing women development programmes of the State. The WDC, Bihar is working in close partnership with Community Based Organizations, Administration and NGOs and main streaming the social, cultural and economic empowerment process for the women and girls of Bihar.

The vision of WDC is 'improvement in the quality of lives of poor and disadvantaged women and adolescents in the State of Bihar' with the objectives i) capacity Building through training programmes; ii) promote literacy among women; iii) undertake research and documentation activities; iv) organized and nurture Self Help Groups; v) promote federations which can do financial intermediation and meet the capital needs of SHGs for undertaking livelihood activities; vi) promote entrepreneurship among women; vii) provide margin money support to women; viii) undertake marketing and production related activities; ix) to empower and build women's institutions like SHGs/VO/BLO which ensures that the process of empowerment is self sustaining; and x) to provide support mechanisms for bringing women into the mainstream.

The project has adopted the self-help group (SHG) as the appropriate people's institution, which provides poor women with the space and support necessary to take effective steps towards greater control of their lives in private and in society. The essence of an SHG is that it lays the foundation for self-reliance through building up an institution, which has the capacity to continue the development and empowerment processes for women in the future. Self-help promotion attempts to raise the choice level of the poor by building up an institutional framework that is in tune with their capacities of self-administration and better geared towards serving their needs. Until now this potential of the rural poor of helping themselves has been underestimated and therefore under explored. Efforts were not made in stimulating the capacity of the rural poor to help them.

Savings and credit is put forwards as an important entry point for the activities of SHGs as it requires the active participation and commitment of all members. It provides them will and opportunity to exercise control and participate in decision making. It also satisfies short term needs for crisis credit (for consumption and emergency purposes), leaving later to the provision of credit for productive purposes, and removes them from exploitation at the hands of the moneylenders. The self-help group is seen as a dynamic institution, which builds on the resources and management skills of its members and their increasing confidence to become involved in issues based programmes.

The WDC has promoted SHGs through the implementation of important State and Central projects that are implemented by WDC are Swashakti, Swayam Sidha, Swawalamban, Mukhyamathri Nari Shakti Yojana, Deep and Urban slum project. A brief description of the programme is given below.

a) Swashakti Programme: it is intended to i) increase self-esteem and autonomy of women, ii) ability to articulate needs, make demands and enforce rights both as an individual and in groups; iii) Increased access to and control over economic and social resources and the political process; iv) Improved quality of life; v) Participation in planning and decision-making processes at family and community levels; vi) Increased capacity of partner organizations and adoption of improved financial and managerial practices

by them for dealing with socially meaningful projects; and vii) An International model in social development with the seven precepts – pro-poor, sustainable livelihoods, transparent, environment friendly, no discrimination, participatory and involving men. For details see table 3.9.

b) Swayamsidha Programme: It is envisaged to recast Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY) into an integrated programme for women's empowerment, renamed Swayamsidha (IWEP), and to expand it from the existing 238 blocks to 650 blocks by the end of the IX Plan (31-3-2002). The objectives of the programme are: i) establishment of self-reliant women's Self-Helps Groups (SHGs); ii) creation of confidence and awareness among members of SHG's regarding women's status, health, nutrition, education, sanitation and hygiene, legal rights, economic upliftment and other social, economic and political issues; iii) strengthening and institutionalizing the saving habit in rural women and their control over economic resources; iv) Improving access to women to micro credit; v) involvement of women in local level planning; and vi) convergence of Service of DWCD and other Departments. For details see table 3.9.

c) Swawalamban Programme: The Swawalamban Project is Additional Central Assistance Project a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (ACA) which aims to capacity building of rural women through the medium of self help groups besides strengthening its various stakeholder such as bankers, WDC, Government line departments and the NGOs. The broad objective of the project is to empower women socially and economically so as to make them capable of ensuring direct assess and control over resources. For details see table 3.9

The process of SHG formation and development would be divided in to 3 separate phases as i) phase-I: identification and formation of SHGs in 6 months, ii) phase-2: groups stabilization from 7 to 18 months and iii) phase-3: self- reliance from 19 to 36 months. This phase includes group management, income generation activities, participation in community and Government activities, and formation of cluster and block federations.

The Women Development Corporation lays emphasis on the participation of women in the planning process, and the promotion of self-help groups and their clusters/ village organizations and Federations. Initial Capitalization Fund (ICF) is designed to transfer financial and technical resources directly to SHGs through their self managed Federations on demand driven basis by a participatory Micro Planning Process. Presently the following activities are being run: production of low cost sanitary napkins and its marketing, intervention in dairy and agriculture centre and community based retail enterprises. With regard to social empowerment, the WDC has initiated the programme like i) establishment of women help lines throughout the State, ii) short stay homes for women and girls, iii) working women hostels, iv) awareness campaigns, v) social rehabilitation programmes, vi) crèche, vii) protection homes etc. The following gives the details of various programmes being

implemented, number of SHGs promoted, status and other details of the programmes.

The data in table 3.9 shows that the WDC has formed 43020 SHGs with poor rural women in 185 blocks of 28 districts under various programmes (Swashakti, Swawalamban Swayamsidda, Deep and Mukhya Mantri Nari Shakti Yojana) with the support of IFAD, World Bank and Government of India- as on October 2011. About 86 NGOs have been collaborated with WDC to form and for strengthening of SHGs and their federations. Further, it also shows that the WDC has formed 3055 SHGs in which majority SHGs were promoted under MNSY programme (1500) followed by Swayamsidda (1100 SHGs), Deep (255 SHGs) and Swawalamban (200 SHGs).

Table-3.9: Programme Wise Number of SHGs Promoted by WDC in Bihar

Particulars	Name of the Programme				
	SS	SWL	SSD	Deep	MNSY
A. Bihar					
1. Project period	1998-2001	2004-	2004-08		
2. Supported by	IFAD, WB	Gol	Gol	Gol	Gol
3. Number of districts	1	10	18	21	26
4. Number of blocks	6	21	63	54	143
5. Number of SHGs	450	2000	6300	2070	32200
6. Target group	Poor women	Poor women	Poor Women	Poor SC Women	Poor Women
7. Nature of project	Pilot project		Follow up project of Swashakti /IMY	Credit cum subsidy	Follow up of Swawalamban
8. Project status	Ended	Ended	Ended	Going on	Going on
9. No. of NGOs	About 86 NGOs collaborated with WDC for promotion and strengthening of SHGs and their federations in the state of Bihar.				
10.No. of Federations					
B. SWASTH Programme Districts					
1. Banka- 3 blocks	--	--	300	--	--
2. Jamui-3 blocks	--	--	300	--	--
3. Madhubani	--	--	200	85	300
4. Purnia	--	200	200	85	1200
5. Supaul	--	--	100	85	--

Source: Women Development Corporation, Patna

#### IV Bihar Mahila Samakya (BMS)

Bihar Mahila Samakya Society, a central Government project, is one of the earliest projects that started forming and nurturing women self-help groups in the State. Starting its work with four districts initially in the year 1992, it now expanded its work to 13 districts in which 5 are SWASTH programme districts, namely Banka, Jamui Kishanganj, Sheohar and Supaul. The main objective of Mahila Samakya is to empower women through Education. Though its main focus is on social intermediation, specifically the gender equity issues, considering the need for economic empowerment it also encouraged the formation of thrift and credit groups. The following table gives the details of BMS relating to SHGs and the federations.

Table-3.10: Details of SHGs & Federations Promoted by Mahila Samakya

Particulars	Districts		Total
	SWASTH	Other	
1. Block Covered	21	51	72
2. Panchayat Covered	335	750	1,085
3. Village Covered	1,723	3,978	5,701
4. Number Mahila Samoohs	2,100	5,959	8,059
5. Number of women in Mahila Samoohs	40,282	126,281	166,563
6. Number of Thrift & Credit Samoohs (TCS)	851	4,818	5,669
7. No. of women in TCSs	11,040	79,470	90,510
8. Total savings of women (Rs. in crores)	1.0	5.22	6.23
9. No. of TCSs bank linked (SHG-BL)	6	345	351
10. No. of TCSs got SGSY credit linkage	238	698	936
11. No. of federations promoted	1	8	9

Source: Mahila Samakya, Patna

As on March 2011, Mahila Samakya has formed 8059 Mahila Samoohs covering 1.66 lakh members in 1085 Gram Panchayats of 72 blocks in 13 districts of Bihar. Of the total Mahila Samoohs, 5,669 are Thrift and Credit Samoohs (TCS) covered by 90510 women members with an average of 16. However, there are 2100 Mahila Samoohs and 851 Credit and Thrift Samoohs covering 40,282 and 11040 women members respectively in SWASTH programme districts. All the TCSs have a cumulative savings of Rs. 6.25 crores with an average of Rs. 10983 per group and Rs. 688 per member. Of the total savings, Rs. 1 crore is of total savings of TCS of SWASTH programme Districts. The data shows that small percentage of TCSs got SGSY (16.5%) and NABARD (6.19%) credit linkages. In SWASTH programme district very small number of TCSs credit linked to NABARD (6 out of 851) and under SGSY (238 out of 851).

Mahila Samakya felt the need of higher level apex bodies in the form of federations for the sustainability of SHGs in early 2000's itself. So far, it has



promoted 9 Block level Federations. Of the 9 Block level Federations, 7 are registered under the Societies Act. Further, one blocks level federation out of 9, promoted in Supaul, one of nine SWASTH programme districts. All these federations are mostly in social intermediation.

#### **V Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)**

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (National Credit Fund for Women) is an independent registered society that was established by Central Ministry of Women and Child Development in the year 1993. RMK was an innovative mechanism for providing credit to poor women, to fill the gap between what the banking sector offers and what the poor need. RMK facilitates micro-credit support to the poor women for income generation, production, skill development and housing activities in order to make them economically independent. It mainly channelized its support through NGOs, Women Development Corporations, Cooperative Societies, SHGs formed under different projects like Swayamsidha or Swa-Shakti etc. RMK encourages formation of SHGs for promotion of thrift and credit leading to income generation activities.

RMK designed very innovative schemes and products for the benefit of poor women. It provides support to NGOs with 5 years of experience in running micro credit programmes in the form of bulk lending to the extent of 5 crores. Even Federations with good track record are also made eligible. RMK is providing different schemes for the benefit of SHGs and SHG members. These are the 'Working Capital Term Loan Scheme' and 'Family Loan Scheme'. While the first one is designed to encourage livelihood activities, the second one covers all the expenses of a family - medical, marriage, education, purchase of food grain & food stuff in bulk, Ration, Clothing, Funeral/Birth and also Festival and other religious expenses. However, aggregate finance for all purposes should not exceed seven times of savings of the beneficiary or Rs.10,000/- per year, whichever is lower. The beneficiary should save at least 15% of the amount taken as loan which would be considered as margin money. The interest charging under different schemes is 5-8% on reducing balance. RMK is offering many other schemes as well. ([www.wdc.org](http://www.wdc.org))

According to available data, up to June 2006, RMK extended support to 15,426 women through 1,543 SHGs in the State, and disbursed an amount of Rs. 325.83 out of the sanctioned 397.25 lakhs. RMK during 2002-03 itself financed 61 NGOs. NIDAN was the major partner NGO in Bihar. According to a report by NIDAN, it has received Rs. 118 lakhs from RMK during 2000-04. Reasons are not known, but RMK hasn't released any funds to any organization in Bihar during the year 2008. The reports of RMK say that it has blacklisted many agencies due to bad performance.

#### **VI Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY)**

The first SHG based women's empowerment programme of Ministry of WCD, Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY) was launched in 1995-96. It aimed at organizing women at grass root level to facilitate their participation in decision making and their empowerment. The programme thought of not only SHGs but also

clusters and Block Federations. However, the scheme was not a success because it had no structured training programmes and there was no provision for monitoring, administrative expenses etc. Data related to this programme were not available.

## **VII Poorest Area Civil Society (PACS) Programme**

The PACS Programme stems from the overall aim of the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) to reduce global poverty and promote sustainable development. In particular DFID is committed to achieving the UN Millennium Development Goal of halving the number of people living in extreme poverty in the world by 2015. In India, DFID is working in partnership with the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh on a variety of programmes. The PACS Programme was conceptualized to help the very large number of poor people living in other regions of the country. To achieve maximum long-term impact over a large area in an effective and manageable way, the PACS Programme focuses on strengthening the awareness and capabilities of poor people, so that they can demand and exercise their rights - political, economic, social and human - to improve their own lives. In other words, the programme focuses on the demand side, rather than on supply side activities such as building infrastructure.

The PACS Programme has been designed to determine and implement the most effective strategies to empower the poor and build the capacities of local communities. It supports an integrated approach to key development concerns which includes i) local self-governance, ii) women empowerment, iii) social cohesion, iv) policy advocacy and v) self help.

The PACS Programme seeks to promote the creation of clusters and networks of CSOs so that concerted effort can be made on these and other inter-related and pressing issues such as i) Denial of land rights; Problems of the disabled; Rights of children; Integrated development of specific regions such as Bundelkhand; Creation of sustainable livelihoods on a large scale.

Partners work to meet programme objectives by i) Creating awareness among the poor about their constitutional and legal rights; ii) Providing training and information in management or technology skills; iii) Organizing exposure visits; iv) Encouraging and supporting microfinance groups; v) Facilitating the development of new livelihood opportunities; vi) Establishing links to Government institutions and programmes; vii) Developing their own and other organizations involved with issues of the poor; and viii) Undertaking issue-based advocacy.

PACS was encouraged to work more in the areas where Government programmes were not successful. In Bihar, PACS is running in 2940 villages of 117 blocks across 29 districts with the support of 41 grass root Civil Society Organizations, some of them with smaller network partners. These villages are spread over the flood prone region of Kosi-Bhagmati belt to the drought prone region of Gaya-Nawada and other poorest districts of the State. The list of

PACS districts in Bihar includes Araria, Aurangabad, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Darbhanga, Gaya, Gopalganj, Jehanabad, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Madhubhani, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawada, West Champaran, East Champaran, Purnia, Saharsa, Samastipur, Saran, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Vaishali. The PACS till date has been able to form over 4500 women based SHGs with over 62 thousand members and total savings more than one crore Rupees. This acts as a strong base for implementing any poverty alleviation programme in Bihar. Some of the groups were partnered with NABARD as well.

Apex bodies of SHGs, called Mahila Adhikar Morcha (MAM), were also formed but not very successful in functioning and the bank-linkages were very slow. Overall, it was felt by NGOs that the IGP approach was not working and an actual livelihood analysis was missing. However, PACS was successful in political empowerment.

## **VIII Dual membership and Adoptability of SHGs formed by different SHPIs**

### **1 Dual membership**

The phenomenon of 'dual membership', members enrolling with more than one SHG, is not found in the sample study area /districts. During interactions, the NGO heads have reported that there is no dual membership; but some of the organizations have shown the SHGs formed in one programme as SHGs formed newly to the other donor agencies. The district officials of BRLPS have reported that they formed groups with the women members irrespective of members' enrolled as SHG members in the past.

There are no instances of adoption of SHGs as it is promoted by some other SHG-SHPI. However, in case of NGOs collaboration with RDD, WDC, NABARD, PACS programme for forming SHGs, However, many SHGs formed by NGOs handed over to the RDD, WDC, and NABARD as part of their collaboration with them. But there are no instances of adaptation of SHGs promoted by RDD, WDC, and NABARD and adopted by one of the other. But there are instances that an NGO formed SHGs under PACS programme. Over a period, the same NGO has collaborated with RDD or WDC. The groups formed under PACS programme shown as new groups to RDD or WDC.

### **2 Adoptability of SHGs promoted by other SHPIs**

The RDD has promoted large number of programmes under SGSY programme in collaboration with NGOs across the district in the State. Similarly, the WDC also formed large number of SHGs in majority districts of the State. NABARD as well in collaboration with NGOs have encouraged SHG promotion in the state in a big way. Most of the NGOs collaborated with RDD, WDC, and NABARD on a programme basis for a fixed period with specific targets. The NGOs handed over the SHGs formed and left the field after the programme is over. Many

SHGs became dormant because of i) absence of NGOs, ii) absence of alternative institutional set up to extend handholding support to SHGs iii) inadequate human resources of DRDA to strengthen and monitor SHGs and iv) poor capacity building inputs from SHPIs.. Hence, the continuation of SHGs and revival of defunct SHGs formed under SGSY programme is a biggest challenge. The status of SHGs formed under PACS programme is so as to SHG formed under SGSY programme.

Where as in case of SHGs promoted by WDC in collaboration with NGOs there are community based organizations / Federations at cluster and block levels as alternative institutions to NGOs to provide various kinds of services to SHGs. Hence, existence of SHGs is not an issue, but the quality and the kind of services provided by these institutions is the issue. So as is found in case of NABARD, MS and BRLS.

To sum up, the Rural Development Department of Bihar has promoted major chunk of SHGs by its own resources as well as in collaboration with NGOs under SGSY programme more than a decade in the State. However, regional and district disparities in the SHG movement owing to various socio, economic, cultural, political conditions of the regions, absence or presence of SHPI etc. There is an increase of fund allocation to the SGSY programme over the years, but the loan amount disbursed to sanction SHGs has decreased over years. There is an increasing trend in the performance of banks in achieving SGSY disbursements/targets over years. The quality of SHGs (the percentage of SHGs existing, passed grade 1 and 2, and taken up income generation activities) is not that gorgeous as the number of SHGs promoted by RDD.

The BRLPS aims to improve rural livelihood options and works towards social and economic empowerment of the rural poor women by promoting large number of self managed community based organizations such as SHGs and their federations. From the past two years, it has formed large number of SHGs and their federations in its operational area, limited to eight out of 38 districts in the State. The presence of BRLPS in SWASTH programme districts is minimal. The quality of SHGs is good in terms of number of SHG members dropped, defunct groups and credit linkage with banks and membership in apex community based organizations. The BRLPS has not collaborated in a big way with NGOs like RDD, WDC and NABARD.

The WDC is another major SHPI in the State with the vision 'improvement in the quality of lives of poor and disadvantaged women and adolescents. It has promoted considerable number of women SHGs and their federations under various Central and State programmes meant for women development in collaborations with NGOs in majority of the districts in the state.

The BMS is another agency which is forming and nurturing women SHGs in the state to empower women with education. It also one of the SHG federation promotion agency in the State, mostly focused on social intermediation. RMK is

another agency which supports NGOs in running microfinance programmes in the form of bulk lending to support SHG women. In Bihar, a good number of NGOs/ network of NGOs, promoted a good number of SHGs in majority of the districts where the governments programmes were not successful. As most the NGOs involved in PACS programme withdrawn after the completion of the programme, there is no support to the SHGs that are good in quality and keen to continue.



## NABARD and Other Financial Institutions

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### Background

The present chapter primarily discusses the banking facilities in the State, lead districts in the State, CD ratio and finances to self help groups in general and the role of NABARD in particular. While discussing role of NABARD, it is largely talked about partnerships with NGOs, SHG bank linkage programme in Bihar in comparison with the national scenario, types of agencies engaged in SHG promotion, and the role of regional rural banks. Besides, it also discussed about the presence of microfinance institutions located within and outside Bihar, and the loan portfolios.

### I Banks in Bihar

#### 4.1 Status of Banks in the State

There are 4549 bank branches of public, private, foreign, regional rural and cooperative banks. The data in 4.1 shows that out of the total, majority of the bank branches are located in rural areas (60.39%), followed by semi urban (21.50%) and urban (18.11%). It also reveals that the public sector banks are playing an important role in providing credit support. Out of the total, 57.94 per cent are the public sector banks, followed by Regional rural banks (33.78 %) and Cooperative banks (6.28). The private sector banks (1.9 %) and foreign banks (0.04%) are providing nominal credit support in the State. Out of the total, a significant percentage of banks (60.38 %) were located in rural areas where the magnitude of poverty is more. All the foreign and private sector banks are located in semi-urban and urban areas but not in rural areas.

Table-4.1: Type and no. of Bank Branches in Bihar

S. No.	Category of Bank	Type			Total
		Rural	Semi urban	Urban	
1	Public sector banks	1319	683	634	2636
2	Private sector banks	-	25	63	88
3	Foreign banks	-	-	2	2
4	Regional rural banks	1291	183	63	1537
5	Cooperative banks	137	87	62	286
	Total	2747	978	824	4549

Source: [www.slbc.bih.nic.in](http://www.slbc.bih.nic.in)

## 4.2 Lead Districts in the State

The Lead district activity has been implementing by the banks in all the State to coordinate all the financial activities in the State. The Bihar State comprises 38 districts. State Bank of India is the Convener of The State Level Bankers' Committee. The lead bank responsibility of 38 districts has been allotted amongst the 7 public sector banks in the state. The bank wise allocated districts are presented in table 4.2.

Table-4.2: Bank-wise Districts Allocated Under Lead Districts Strategy in Bihar

S. No.	Name of the Bank	No. of Districts	Name of the Districts	% of Districts Covered
1	State Bank of India	7	Supaul, Saharsa, Madhepura, Purnea, Araria, Kishanganj, Jamui.	18.42
2	Central Bank of India	10	Gopalganj, Saran, Vaishali, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, East Champaran, West Champaran, Madhubani, Siwan, Katihar.	26.32
3	Punjab National Bank	12	Patna, Bhojpur, Buxar, Rohtas, Kaimur (Bhabhua), Aurangabad, Gaya, Jehanabad, Arwal, Nalanda, Nawada, Lahisarai.	31.58
4	UCO Bank	4	Munger, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Banka.	10.53
5	Union Bank of India	2	Khagaria, Samastipur.	5.26
6	Bank of Baroda	2	Sitamarhi Sheohar.	5.26
7	Canara Bank	1	Sheikhpura.	2.63
	Total	38		100.00

It is clear that the Punjab National Bank is playing key role in the lead bank strategy in the State. The Punjab National Bank covered 31.58 per cent of the districts followed by 26.32 percent covered by Central Bank of India, 18.42 percent by State Bank of India, 10.53 per cent by UCO bank, 5.26 per cent each by Union Bank of India and Bank of Baroda. The Canara bank covered only one district sheikhpura in the State.

## 4.3 Deposit/Advances/CD-Ratio

The CD ratio is playing an important role in the liquidity position of the banks. If the CD ratio is low, the banks are unable to advance loans to the public based on the need. The details of deposits from the public collected by the banks, advances given to the public from banks and the CD ratio are



presented in table 4.3. The CD ratio fluctuating between 29.86 to 34.36 during 2004-05 and 2010-11. However, the CD ratio reported highest 34.36 in the year 2006-07. It is evident that during 2007-08 and 2008-09, the growth rate of deposits is 21.69 per cent where as the growth rate of advances given by the banks are 14.57 per cent. The growth rates of deposits declined during 2009-10 and 2010-11. However, the growth rate of advances increased during 2009-10 and declined during 2010-11.

Table-4.3: Year wise CD ratio in Bihar from 2004-05 to 2011 (Rs in crores)

S. No.	Year	Deposits	Advances	CD Ratio
1	2004-05	-	-	29.86
2	2005-06	-	-	32.10
3	2006-07	-	-	34.36
4	2007-08	68,243.71	22,077.23	32.35
5	2008-09	83,047.56	25,293.56	30.46
6	2009-10	98,588.28	31,678.55	32.13
7	2010-11	1,13,909.10	38,723.19	33.99

Source: Economic Survey 2010-11, Finance Department, Govt. of Bihar

#### 4.4 Finance to Self Help Groups (SHGs)

The banks are playing pivotal role in providing livelihoods to the BPL families through extending the financial support in the state. The access to timely and adequate credit and other financial services by the vulnerable and weaker sections of the society at the affordable cost is essential for the overall economic development of the society.

Table -4.4: Credit Linkage status of SHGs in Bihar

Year	Linkage of new Groups during the Year	Cumulative Number of SHGs Credit Linked	Linkage Amount of New Groups (Rs. In crores)	Average Amount per SHG (in Rs.)
2000-04	8,085	16,246	51.82	NA
2004-05	11,769	28,015	37.42	NA
2005-06	18,206	46,221	31.20	17,137
2006-07	26,517	72,738	82.54	31,127
2007-08	49,738	122,476	240.99	48,452
2008-09	25,696	148,172	211.44	82,285
2009-10	30,241	178,413	295.05	97,566
2010-11	26,055	204,468	198.13	76,043

According to NABARD, the data in table 4.4 shows that there are 2.04 lakh SHGs credit linked to banks in the State as on March 2011. Since 2005, the no.

of credit linked to bank has been increased up to 2009-10 but in the year 2011, it has been decreased. Similar trends are found in linkage amount to new groups and average amount per SHGs. There is a significant increase in the average volume loan per SHGs over the years. There are progressive trends both in physical and financial achievements from 2005-06 to 2007-08. In the year 2008-09, the no. of groups and amount of linkages declined, then improved in the year 2009-10 and slowed down in the year 2010-11. It is observed that there is direct relationship of number of groups and quantum of loans. Interestingly the average amount benefited by the SHGs has increased from the year 2005-06 to 2009-10. But the average declined from Rs.97,566 in the year 2009-10 to Rs.76,043 in the year 2010-11. The table 4.4 reveals that there is alarming progress observed in the accessing of credit linkages by the SHGs from the last 7 years. The progressive trends observed both in physical and financial figures.

The region-wise analysis of SHG-Bank linkage indicates that there are better initiatives taken up for the huge success in the Southern region. The following are the main reasons attributable to the success in the Southern region.

- Attitude of rural people - the strong inclination of the poor to form SHGs for collective welfare, besides their better education level.
- Availability of good quality Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) are engaged in numerous developmental works and are running on professional lines. Besides, there are many RRBs, small size MFIs-NGOs and mutual benefit trusts which are engaged in Micro Credit works.
- Conducive regulatory framework and Government support.
- Government runs promotional programmes.
- Emphasis on channelising Government assistance through SHGs.

## **II National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)**

### **4.5 NABARD and NGO partners in SHG Promotion**

If we see the SHG movement of Bihar, NABARD's contribution is noteworthy. The data in table-4.5 shows that as on March 2010, about 257 projects, an amount of Rs. 425.15 lakh were sanctioned to NGOs to form 17,946 SHGs across the districts. Of the total 257 projects, 43 were completed. All the 43 projects completed or closed have formed 3529 in which 3381 SHGs have SB account in banks, and out of this 2773 were bank linked.

According to NABARD, there are 214 ongoing projects targeted to form 14675 SHGs. Of the total 14675 SHGs to be formed and credit linked, 7645 SHGs were formed in which 6379 were opened their savings account in banks; of the total SHG SB accounts, 3040 SHGs were credit linked. Of the total amount of grant sanctioned Rs. 376.25 lakh, Rs. 97.07 lakh were released. In all the SWASTH

programme districts, there 29 ongoing NABARD projects intended for the promotion of 1685 SHGs. Of the total amount of grant sanctioned Rs. 42.78 lakh, total grant of Rs. 10.02 lakh was released. Of the total 897 SHGs formed, 738 SHGs opened their savings bank account in which 435 SHGs were credit linked. The data shows that there is a much a gap at all levels such as between the numbers of SHGs to be promoted and formed, between no. of SHGs formed and opened a savings bank account and no. of SHGs opened SB account and credit linked.

Table-4.5: Status of NABARD Projects as on March 2010

Particulars	Total Projects	Projects Completed	Ongoing Projects	Study Districts
1. Total Number of projects	257	43	214	29
2. Number of SHGs to be promoted and credit linked	17946	3271	14675	1685
3. Amount of grant sanctioned Rs. in lakhs	425.15	48.9	376.25	42.78
4. Amount of grant released Rs. in lakhs	137.31	40.24	97.07	10.02
5. Number of SHGs promoted	11174)	3529	7645	897
6. Number of SHGs with SB accounts	9760	3381	6379	738
7. Number of SHGs credit linked	5813	2773	3040	435

Source: NABARD- Status of Microfinance in India 2009-10

#### 4.6 Comparative Analysis of Bank Linkages

An attempt is made to know the comparative analysis of bank linkages in India and in Bihar State. Table-4.6 shows in the physical and financial achievement pertaining to SHG bank linkage programme in India and Bihar State.

Out of the total SHGs which opened their SB accounts in Banks during 2009-2011, 2.03 percent of SHGs are in Bihar State. However, the percentage of amount in SB accounts is only 1.38 percent. Regarding no. of SHGs linked in Bihar 2.29 per cent of SHGs linked with commercial banks, 2.65 Percent with Regional rural banks and no linkages with the cooperative banks. In the area of disbursement of bank loans, the Bihar State got benefited for 62.75 per cent of SHGs and 76.39 per cent of amount in Bihar state. In terms of physical achievement of SHGs 1.43 per cent SHGs accessed loans in commercial banks, 2.75 per cent SHGs in Regional Rural Banks. In the case of financial achievement 1.17 of amount was accessed by SHGs in commercial banks and 3.35 per cent from Regional Rural banks and no linkages in Cooperative banks.

Table-4.6: Overall Progress of SHG Bank Linkages in India and Bihar State

S. No.	Particulars	India		Bihar		% of SHGs in Bihar State	% of amount in Bihar state
		No. of SHGs	Amount in Lakhs	No. of SHGs	Amount in Lakhs		
1	<i>Savings Accounts of SHGs with Banks during the year 2009-2010</i>	6953250	619870.89	140824	8539.57	2.03	1.38
2	Commercial Banks	4052915	367389.24	92616	6147.32	2.29	1.67
3	Regional Rural Banks	1820870	129937.40	48208	2392.25	2.65	1.84
4	Cooperative Banks	1079465	122544.16	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	<i>Bank Loans disbursed during the year 2009-2010</i>	1586822	1445330.36	995718	1104053.97	62.75	76.39
6	Commercial Banks	977521	978018.55	13948	11398.25	1.43	1.17
7	Regional Rural Banks	376797	333320.06	10361	11178.60	2.75	3.35
8	Cooperative Banks	232504	133991.75	0	0.00	0.00	
	Total	17080144	4130402.41	1301675	1143709.96	7.62	27.69

Source: NABARD- Status of Microfinance in India 2009-10

#### 4.7 NABARD Promoted SHPIs in Bihar State

The NABARD has been encouraged various SHPIs to promote SHGs by providing grant assistance to NGOs (257), Farmer Clubs (FCs), RRBs (7) and IRVs (8). The data in table-4.7 shows that of the total grant released of Rs. 149.27 lakhs, major portion was released to NGOs (91.98%) followed by FCs (3.83%), IRVS (3.73%) and RRBs 0.44%). Likewise, of the total 14549 SHGs promoted, majority were promoted by NGOs (76.8%) followed by FCs (12.1%), IRVs (6.9%) and RRBs (4.18%). Similar trend is found in the case of number of SHGs credit linked to bank. Of the total SHGs promoted, about one half of the SHGs (50.71%) were credit linked. However, of all the SHPIs, more number of SHGs promoted by NGOs were credit linked (52.02%) followed by IRVs (50.7%), RRBs (49.26%) and FCs (42.93%). It shows that of all the SHPIs, NGOs have played a vital role in the promotion of SHGs as well as in credit linkages.

Table -4.7: NABARD Promoted SHPIs in Bihar

Number of SHPIs Promoted and Promotional Costs per SHG				Cumulative Progress under the Grant assistance for Promotion and Linkage of SHGs (2010)	
S. No	SHPI	Number of SHPIs	Grant Released (Rs. Lakh)	SHGs Promoted	SHGs Credit Linked
1	NGOs	257	137.31	11174	5813
2	FCs	NA	5.72	1761	756
3	RRBs	7	0.66	609	300
4	IRVs	8	5.58	1005	510
Total			149.27	14549	7379

Source: NABARD- Status of Microfinance in India 2009-10

Table-4.8: SHG Bank linkage Grant Support to Regional Rural Banks ( Amount in Lakhs)

Region / State-wise Name of RRB	Year of Sanction	Districts covered	No. of SHGs to be Promoted	Amount of Grant Sanctioned	Amount of Grant Released	No. of SHG Promoted	No. of SHG Credit Linked
1. Uttar Bihar KGB (erstwhile Madhubani KGB)	2000	Madhubani	300	1.55	0.53	152	102
2. Uttar Bihar KGB (erstwhile Saran KGB)	2002	Saran	130	1.32	NA	65	2
3. Uttar Bihar KGB (erstwhile Champaran KGB)	2002	East & West Champaran	500	4.8	NA	30	30
4. Madhya Bihar GB (erstwhile Magadh GB)	2000	Gaya	300	1.55	NA	74	16
5. Madhya Bihar GB (erstwhile Bhojpur Rohtas GB)	2002	Bhojpur, Rohtas, Buxar & Kaimur	150	1.5	NA	288	150
6. Bihar KGB (erstwhile Bhagalpur Banka GB)	2002	Bhagalpur and Banka	300	2.7	0.13	NA	NA
7. Bihar KGB (erstwhile Munger KGB)	2004	Munger, Khagaria, Jamui, Sheikhpura and Lakhisarai	270	2.7	NA	NA	NA

The data in table- 4.8 shows the district-wise coverage of regional rural banks, amount of grant sanctioned and released to number of SHGs to be promoted, promoted and SHGs credit linked. There are seven RRBs in Bihar namely erstwhile i) Madhubani KGB, ii) Saran KGB, iii) Champaran KGB, iv) Magadh KGB, v) Bhojpur KGB, vi) Bhagalpur-Banka KGB, and viii) Munger KGB. During 2000-04, NABARD has sanctioned Rs. 16.12 lakh to seven RRBs to promote 1950 SHGs in 16 districts (Madhubani, Saran, East and West Champaran, Gaya, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Buxar, Kaimur, Bhagalpur, Banka, Munger Kharia, Jamui, Sheikhpura and Lakhisarai) of Bihar. The performance of Bhojpur-Rohtas Grameen Bank in SHG promotion and credit linkage are far better than all other RRBs. The data shows that most of the RRBs have promoted less than 50% of the SHGs to be promoted and bank linked less number of SHGs. However, Madhya Bihar Grameen Bank or the erstwhile Bhojpur-Rohtas Grameen Bank has promoted SHGs (288) more than targets (150) and 52.08% of the promoted SHGs were credit linked as on March 2010.

#### **4.8 Voices of Stakeholders on SHG Bank Linkage Programme**

During individual interactions, the district officials – DDC, PD-DRDA, DDM, LDM were reported the following criteria to be followed in the select or rejection of a SHG for credit linkage with banks and subsidy loan.

##### *a) Selection*

- Grading of SHG by DRDA
- Purpose of the project finance
- Cumulative savings in SHG savings account as on the date of loan sanctioning
- Quality of SHGs- regularity of savings, meetings, up-dation of books
- Priority to the SHGs that have received RF and its utilization and repayment

##### *b) Rejection*

- Poor book keeping, irregular savings and meetings
- Unfilled applications
- No proper documentation
- Poor understanding of bankers on SHG concept and bank linkage

##### *c) Volume of Loan*

- Grading of SHG by DRDA
- Group corpus
- Repayment track record of previous loan
- Recommendations of DRDA
- Loan size -1<sup>st</sup> linkage Rs. 25000, subsequent linkages up to Rs. 2.5 lakh.

##### *d) Loan recovery mechanism is adopted by banks*

- Back end subsidy policy
- Only subsidy portion will be released, and the loan portion made as fixed deposit on SHG name.
- Share the list of default SHGs with DRDA for recovery

e) *Reasons for less number of SHG-bank linkages*

- Poor support from the NGO and DRDA to banks
- Norms of the NGO and Banks
- Poor quality of SHGs
- No or less support from the promoters in loan recovery
- Low understanding among bankers on SHG-BL programme
- Lack of faith or negative attitude on SHGs among the bankers

Problem related to the SHG linkages: The problems reported by the district officials were categorized into different headings such as banks, groups, promoters, community and politicians. They are as follows:

a) *Banks*

- Irregular field visit of the bank manager
- Increase of non-performing assets (NPA)
- Attitude of the banker- no faith on SHGs, more interest towards subsidy loans, poor understanding on SHG-BL programme
- Banker do not visit/participate in any SHG meetings
- Bankers are overloaded with their daily works; limited number of staff as off unable to provide support to SHG

b) *Self Help Groups*

- Lack of awareness of the bank procedure
- Lack of trainings
- Poor book keeping- no up-dation and other financial details
- SHGs are interested on subsidy loans but not on SHG-BL programme

c) *Promoters*

- Application is not submitted on time to the Bank
- Engage in other activities
- Lack of awareness about various program
- Promoters work as a middleman/agent

d) *Community*

- APL family dominate BPL
- Lack of acceptance to accept various developmental program
- Exploitation of the community from the NGO

e) *Politicians*

- Recommend subsidy loans to ineligible or poor quality groups
- Bribes and misuse of funds

During individual interviews, the districts officials were suggested some measures for the sustainability of SHG bank linkage programme, capacity building of NGOs, strategies for the implementation of social agenda by the SHGs, and future plans for the next three years.

a) *Measures for the improvement of SHG bank linkage programme:*

- Strictly implement the NRLM guidelines regarding SHGs

- Grading of SHGs periodically
- Qualified and professional staff for SHG promotion
- Encourage financial intermediation of SHG federations
- Capacity building on financial literacy of members
- Orientation to bankers on SHG bank linkage programme
- SHG-Bank linkage targets to bankers

*b) Capacity building planned for the NGOs:*

- Organizational motivation inputs to CEO
- Organize basic orientation program on SHG/JLG at field level staff
- Trainings on book keeping and auditing to field level NGO staff.

*c) Strategy adopted for implementing Social agenda through SHGs:*

- There is no mandatory to input social agenda
- Weightage to social agenda while grading SHGs for credit linkage with banks

*d) Future plans for the next 3 years relating to SHG-BL*

- Develop plan in concern and guidance with the DRDA
- Sensitization programmes to bankers on SHG concepts

### III Microfinance Institutions (MFIs)

According to Sa-Dhan, there are 33 microfinance institutions presented in Bihar. The data in table-4.9 shows that of the 33 MFIs, 20 based in Bihar and the remaining MFIs are based at outside Bihar, but having operations in some of the districts in the State of Bihar (for MFIs list see Appendix-7). The MFIs based in Bihar mostly have their operations in 1 to 4 districts, but CPSL and Nidan have their operations in 12 and 9 districts respectively. All these 20 MFIs have a loan portfolio of Rs. 1257.9 lakhs covering 91,228 clients.

Table-4.9: Details of Microfinance Institutions' Operations in Bihar

Particulars	MFIs based within Bihar	MFIs based in Out side Bihar
1. Number of MFIs	20	13
2. Number of clients	91,228	11727983
3. Loan portfolio (Rs. in lakhs)	1258	868805

About 13 MFIs, based outside Bihar, and having operations in Bihar, have a loan portfolio of Rs. 868804 lakh covering 11,727,983. Totally, 33 MFIs have a loan portfolio of Rs. 870062 lakhs covering 11819211 clients. Of all the MFIs based within or outside Bihar, Asmitha Microfin Ltd, Bandhan, Share Microfin Ltd. and SKS microfinance Pvt. Ltd have large number of clients with loan portfolio compared with all other MFIs in the State.

In conclusion, there are a good number of public, private, regional rural and cooperative banks have provided financial services to the SHGs in the State.



NABARD has played a critical role in the growth of SHG movement in Bihar by extending grant assistance for promoting SHGs in collaboration with many NGOs, Farmer Clubs, RRBs and IRVS; capacity building of various SHPIs including microfinance institutions, and facilitating SHG credit linkages with banks for livelihood promotion. Even so the implementation of SHG-bank linkage programme is poor due to multiplicity of reasons concerned to SHGs, NGOs, banks and Government.



## Quality of Self Help Groups

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### Background

The present section of the report focuses on the quality of SHGs promoted by non-governmental organizations in the 9 SWASTH programme districts of Bihar. It mainly discusses the composition of SHGs which includes membership enrolment, withdrawal and reasons for it, the core elements of SHGs, fund mobilization, lending and loan utilizations, the role of SHGs in addressing various social issues and dynamics at various levels.

### I. Quality of Self Help Groups

#### 5.1 Purpose of forming into SHGs

During discussion with SHGs, the members mentioned the reasons for forming/joining a group as i) to promote savings, ii) to get loans on low interest rate, iii) to improve the existing household economic activity, iv) to get employment by starting an income generation activity, v) to learn about the society, vi) to access or avail various pro-poor programmes, grants and subsidies, vii) to be free from money lenders and viii) to come out of poverty. It shows that the women joined groups with different mottos and wide range of expectations.

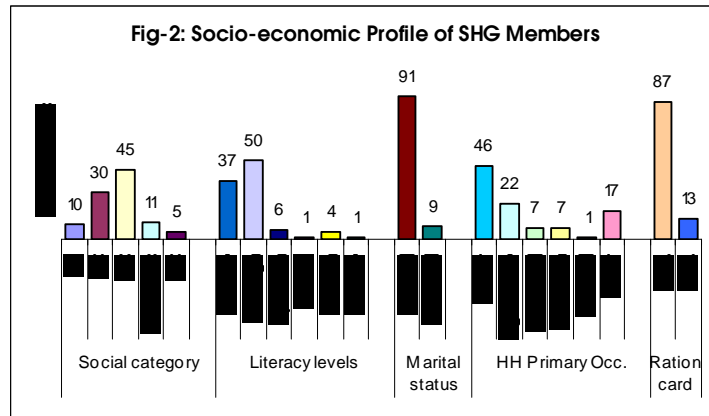
The 65 sample SHGs were promoted by 16 NGOs in collaboration with DRDA under SGSY programme. Most of the groups formed by the NGOs and handed over it to the DRDA. During discussions the members reported about the criteria for the selection of members as i) women belong to same locality, street, neighborhood, caste/ sub-caste, economic activity, ii) respects group norms, iii) good character- friendly, not quarrelsome, patience, help others etc.

#### 5.2 Profile of SHGs and Members

The group size varies from six to fifteen members with an average of 11 members. However, many SHGs are formed with 10 members (47.7%) followed by 11 (24.6%) and 12 (16.9%) members. The age of the sample SHGs varies from 4 to 12 years with an average of 5.79 years. Of the total SHGs, 58.5% of SHGs are 4-5 years old and the remaining SHGs are between 6 and 12 years old. The data shows that majority SHGs (69.2%) formed with similar social category. However, about 31% of groups formed with more than one social category. It means majority SHGs are homogenous in terms of social category.

The data in fig-2 shows that of the total 703 members of 65 sample SHGs, majority members are Backward Category (BC) (44.5%) and Scheduled Castes (SCs) (29.6%) followed by, Minorities (10.8%), Scheduled Tribes (STs) (9.7%) and

Open Categories (OCs) (5.3%). About 90% of SHG members are married and the remaining is widowed (8.8%), unmarried and separated (0.6%). About 90% of the members are illiterates; however, 38% of the members can put their signatures. Of the total literates (12.9%), 6.8% of members graduated more than 5<sup>th</sup> standard. It shows that the literacy levels of SHG members are very low. The data on primary occupation of the SHG member households shows that 46% depended on labour, 22.7% on agriculture and the remaining on agri-allied and non-farm activities. All the members of the sample SHGs have possessed ration card either the BPL (86.6%) or the APL (13.4%). Only 6 out of 703 SHG members have been represented to Gram Panchayat. No member represented in any community based organizations, other than SHGs, existing at village level.



### 5.3 Membership- Enrollment and withdrawal

The number of members in a SHG depends on multiple factors like ethnic composition and size of the habitation, programme, location, etc. The data on members in a group shows that the total members at present is less (703) when compared to the members at the time of formation of SHGs (740). About 24.61% of groups reported 43 drop-outs. However, two SHGs were admitted 5 new members into their groups.

During focus group discussion, the SHG members reported variety of socio-economic reasons for membership with drawl as i) migration, ii) marriage, iii) old age and or death, iv) group norms such as attendance to regular meetings, regular savings, monthly loan installments, etc, v) membership in multiple SHGs, vi) provided small loans instead of large loans, vii) no credit linkage with bank for a long period, viii) husband is unwilling. ix) dominance of two/three members in a group, x) quarrels between member due to delay in getting subsidy loans etc. The other important reason for less rate of dropout is many sample SHGs are defunct groups. During interactions, the district officials have reported the reasons for membership withdrawal and the de-functioning of SHGs same as mentioned above besides floods of the Koshi and not reviving the groups after floods.

### 5.4 Savings Mobilization

The sample SHGs has the practice of compulsory savings, and all the members save equally; there are no voluntary savings. Majority SHGs have the practice of monthly savings (78.5%) followed by not regular (15.4%), weekly (4.6%) and

bullet payment (1.5) or save at a time once or twice in a year even though they have the norm of monthly savings.

The average amount of savings of a member per month at present is more with Rs. 55.08 compared with at the time of formation of groups of Rs. 45.08. About 24.61% of SHGs have increased monthly savings of Rs. 20-70 with an average of Rs. 40.62. During discussions with SHGs, the members have reported the reasons for it as i) to get large volume of bank loan, ii) to promote individual savings, iii) promoters advised increase of savings, iv) increase in members' household income. Besides, the groups also reported the reasons for not increasing monthly savings as i) large loan installments and ii) multiple loans from SHGs and outside SHGs.

The total savings of an SHG varies from no savings /zero to more than Rs. 90,000 with an average of Rs. 21092. Of the sample SHGs, 64.7% of SHGs have a total savings of less than Rs. 20,000. No sample SHG has reported fixed deposits. However, 33.8% of groups have reported recurrent deposits of Rs. 1.85 lakh with an average of Rs. 8425. If we assume that the group size is 11, age is 5.79 years and monthly savings is Rs. 50, the total savings of an SHG should be Rs. 38214. But the data show that the average total savings of an SHG is Rs. 21,092. It means, about 82% of SHGs have fewer saving than the projected. It is because of irregular savings, not functioning, returning or refunding of member savings by the groups etc. Further, the sample SHGs has represented a good number of defunct groups.

During discussions, the SHG members have stated the reasons for irregular attendance as i) monthly savings used for health expenses, ii) low earnings mostly to meet food expenses, iii) absence or irregular meetings and iv) financial transactions mostly outside the meeting and improper accounting. During the field visit the study team has observed that the books are not up to date with all the details; mostly groups have possessed minutes book and bank pass books, in some cases individual pass books and loan ledger. Books are not accessible to all group members, even to the research team.

Though most SHGs have promoted savings because of varied reasons, about 26.2% of SHGs have disbursed total savings of Rs. 3.97 lakh with an average of Rs. 23388, 1 to 2 times to their members over a period. During discussions with SHGs, the members have disclosed the reasons for it as i) availability of external credit/SGSY loan, ii) delay in getting bank linkage, iii) to repay loan installments, iv) only equal distribution, there is no internal lending with the savings mobilized from the members. The qualitative findings are not sufficient to supplement the quantitative findings.

## **5.5 Meetings**

The periodicity of meetings, members' attendance and meeting agenda has influences on the all round functioning of SHGs. The data shows that majority SHGs have the norm of monthly meetings (61.5%) followed by no fixed meeting schedule (29.2%). However, few SHGs have the norm of weekly (6.2%)

and fortnightly (3.1%) meetings. The sample SHGs conducted on an average 4.37 meetings during the last six months. About one-third of groups did not conduct even a single meeting during the period; however, two-third of SHGs have conducted 2 to 6 meetings. The members' attendance in meetings varies from 4 to 13 members with an average of 9 members. Of the 43 SHGs, 65.1% of SHGs, the members' attendance is 8-10 members followed by 4-7 members (20.9%) and 11-13 members (14%). During interaction with SHGs, the members reported multiple reasons for poor attendance those includes i) group leaders domination, ii) no/ irregular meetings, iii) loan defaulting, iv) there is no interest among members, v) seasonal migration, vi) unexpected reasons, vii) work pressure during peak agriculture seasons and during festive occasions.

The data in table-5.1 on SHG meeting agendas shows that the groups broadly discussed on three aspects- i) financial, ii) non-financial and iii) social. The financial aspects include a) collection of savings (70.8%), b) collection of loan installments (73.8%), c) loan disbursement (60%), d) SHG-Bank linkage (26.2%) and e) defaulting and repayment (1.5%). It reveals that about 30% of SHGs not even engaged with financial aspects as many sample SHGs are dormant. The non-financial aspects include a) training programme (20%), b) livelihood activities (13.8%), c) leadership change (16.9%), d) skill based trainings (3.1%), e) development programmes (3.1%), f) books of accounts (10.8%), MGNREGS (4.6%). It could be because of less amount of inputs from the promoters.

Table-5.1: Meeting Agenda of SHG During the Last Six Months (% of SHGs)

S. No	Agenda points	Districts				Total
		Araria	Banka	Kishanganj	Seohar	
1	Collection of savings	50.0	87.5	62.5	82.4	70.8
2	Collection of loan	75.0	81.3	50.0	88.2	73.8
3	Loan disbursement	50.0	81.3	43.8	64.7	60.0
4	SHG bank linkage	25.0	28.6	12.5	41.2	27.0
5	Training programme	6.3	43.8	18.8	11.8	20.0
6	Livelihood activities	31.3	6.3	12.5	5.9	13.8
7	Leadership	12.5	31.3	18.8	5.9	16.9
8	Defaulting/repayment	6.3	--	--	--	1.5
9	Development Programmes	--	--	12.5	--	3.1
10	Women rights	--	31.3	18.8	11.8	15.4
11	Information to federations	--	25.0	--	--	6.2
12	Books of accounts	12.5	12.5	18.8	--	10.8
13	Skill based trainings	6.3	--	18.8	--	6.2
14	Health	6.3	6.3	25.0	--	9.2
15	MGNREGS	--	12.5	6.3	--	4.6
16	Education	--	12.5	6.3	5.9	6.2

The social agenda includes a) women rights (15.4%), b) health (9.2%) and c) education (6.2%). No sample SHG has included sanitation, water, nutrition, exposure visits, attending public meetings, social audit, defaulting, etc. One of the reasons for more focus on financial aspects and less attention on non-financial and social aspects could be as discussed earlier, most SHG members formed into groups i) to get large volume loan on low interest to take up income generation activity and ii) to access various welfare and development programmes of the Government. Besides, most NGOs formed groups on a target mode than process approach.

During discussions, the SHGs members reported the reasons for no social agenda in group meetings as i) no awareness and/or lack of knowledge on social aspects, ii) there is no time and interest to take social issues as most of the SHGs formed to get subsidy loan and credit linkage from banks iii) irregular meetings, iv) there no support from villagers, v) most of the members are interested on loans, vi) there is no inputs from promoters; most of the NGOs collaborated with RDD and WDC to form SHGs and to strengthen SHGs to get linkage to take up income generation activities rather than to address the social and community issues; and vii) male dominance in the village- in many SHGs the on behalf of the SHG members their household male members taking decisions and running the groups to get subsidy loan.

## **5.6 Book Keeping and Accounting**

About 88% of SHGs have maintained books of accounts. Of the sample SHGs, 35% of SHGs' books are maintained by unpaid non-members which includes one of the member's household members - son, daughter, husband, brother etc; 32.3% of SHGs by literate members in their group, 12.3% of SHGs by SHPI staff, 7.7% by the book keepers paid by the groups and 9.2% by others- other group members, teacher, educated youth in the village. It shows that majority SHGs depended on non-members as there is a high illiteracy among SHG members (12.9%). Except one SHG, all sample SHGs keep books at leaders' house; and the books are not up to date.

During the field visit the study team has observed that the books are not up to date with all the details; mostly groups have possessed minutes book and bank pass books, in some cases individual pass books and loan ledger. Books are not accessible to all group members, even to the research team. Interaction with members reveals the reasons for poor book - keeping as i) no training and handholding support on book keeping from the promoters, ii) illiteracy among the group members, iii) dependency on other members, iv) no group member interested to take up the responsibility of book keeping, v) unwilling to engage paid book-keeper and vi) community members are willing to support once or twice but not all the time as it is a non-profitable job.

## 5.7 Access to External Funds - Grants and Loans

The SHGs have mobilized funds in the form of grants and loans from external agencies such District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) and banks. Of the total external funds of Rs. 58.88 lakh, 61.48% is from DRDA in the form of revolving funds and subsidy on project finance; and the remaining (38.5%) is from banks in the form of loans. As far as grants are concerned, 70.76% of sample SHGs have received cumulatively a total of Rs. 36.20 lakh with an average of Rs. 78,695. About 70.76% of sample SHGs have received a revolving fund of Rs. 13.52 lakh with an average of Rs. 29391; and 35.38% of SHGs have received a total subsidy of Rs. 22.68 lakh with an of Rs. 98,608 from DRDA.

## 5.8 Lending Norms

Lending norms includes loan term, number of installments, rate of interest, mode of repayment, collateral, fines and penalties and recovery mechanisms. Need based lending is common. However, equal distribution was found in case of loans borrowed from Government under subsidy programme. Lending is only to own SHG member but not others. There are two types of loans; short term and long term. The loan volume varies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 25,000. The repayment period varies from one month to one year depends on the amount and purpose of loan. The rate of interest is between Rs. 1 and 4 per month. However, Rs. 2 per month is common.

Weekly installments are common; few groups have the norm of monthly and quarterly installments. There are different practices in the mode of repayment- i) principle and interest regularly repay, ii) interest pay regularly and principle at the end, iii) both principle and interest at the end, iv) no fixed installment amount, v) fixed installment amount. No SHG is taking collateral from the members. And all the SHGs do not have the norm of collecting fines and penalties in case of delayed repayment except two SHGs. They collect fine Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 from members in case of delayed repayment of loan installments. For more details see table 5.2

Table-5.2: Details of Lending Norms of SHGs

Lending Norms	Particulars
• Loan period	6 to 60 months depends on loan purpose and size. In case of loan from SHG funds the loan term is between 6-12 months; where in case of SGSY loans it is between 3-5 years.
• Installment frequency	Installment frequency varies from weekly, monthly, quarterly and half yearly depends on household income flows and loan type and size.

*Continued...*



Lending Norms	Particulars
• Rate of interest	Varies from group to group - Re.1 to Rs. 2 pm
• Mode of repayment	Repayment models: i) principle and interest regularly; ii) Interest regularly and principle at the end; iii) principle & interest at the end; iv) fixed installment amount, and v) no fixed amount.
• Surety/collateral	No collateral like mortgaging of land, gold and any other property ; loan > Rs. 5000 promissory note on court stamp paper from HH members
• Fines & penalties	Majority SHGs don't have the norm of fines and penalties; About 35% of SHGs have the norm of fines and penalties of Rs. 2 to 5.

### 5.9 Loan Amount & Utilization

The study team collected information of latest loans borrowed by two members from each sample SHG at random to understand the purpose of loans and its utilization patterns. The sample SHG members borrowed a total loan of Rs. 621,350 with an average of Rs. 4780. Of the total 130 loans, majority loans borrowed for production (43.8%) followed by social needs (40.0), asset creation (11.5%) and consumption needs (4.6%). However, many members borrowed loans for health (29.2%), for both petty as well as seasonal business (20.8%) and agriculture inputs (10%) see table 5.3.

Of the total loan amount of Rs. 6.21 lakh, major portion has borrowed for production (58.9%), followed by social needs (25.5%), asset creation (14.1%) and consumption (1.5%). The average loan volume also varies on purpose. The average volume of loan for production is high with Rs. 6417 and low for consumption with Rs. 1583 compared to social needs (Rs. 3050) and asset creation (Rs. 5,833). Of the loan amount for production, major portion has borrowed for business (29.9%), followed by purchase of cattle (19.2%) and agriculture inputs (8.5%). Of the total loan amount for social needs, major portion has borrowed for health (15.3%) followed by children's marriage (8.1%) and education (2.1%). Of the total loan amount for asset creation, major portion of loan has borrowed for purchase of land (9%) followed by housing (5.1%). The amount for consumption has borrowed mostly for the purchase of food material.

The data in table-5.3 on loan utilization shows that there is a diversification of a portion or totally loan to 1-3 other purposes than the loan intended. Of the total 130 loans, majority loans used for one purpose (79.2%) followed by two (13.8%), three (4.6%) and four (2.3%). The percentage of loans and the amount

of loan actually used for consumption is more (12.3% of loans and 15.4% of loan amount) compared to the percentage of loans and the amount borrowed.

Table-5.3: Purpose-Wise Amount of Loan and Its Utilization

Purpose	Purpose				Utilization			
	Members		Loan		Used		Amount spent	
	Loans	%	Amount	%	Loans	%	Amount	%
A. Consumption	6	4.6	9500	1.5	22	16.9	33750	5.4
1. Consumption	6	4.6	9500	1.5	18	13.8	29550	4.8
2. HH Gadgets					4	3.1	4200	0.7
B. Production	57	43.8	365750	58.9	50	38.5	294450	47.4
3. Agriculture inputs	13	10.0	53000	8.5	16	12.3	58000	9.3
4. Petty business	13	10.0	73200	11.8	17	13.1	90450	14.6
5. Seasonal business	14	10.8	112750	18.1	5	3.8	28000	4.5
6. Purchase of cattle	11	8.5	119000	19.2	12	9.2	118000	19.0
7. Other livestock	6	4.6	7800	1.3				
C. Social needs	52	40	158600	25.5	60	46.15	137900	22.2
8. Education	5	3.8	13000	2.1	10	7.7	16600	2.7
9. Health	38	29.2	95050	15.3	43	33.1	89700	14.4
10. Marriage	9	6.9	50550	8.1	4	3.1	16600	2.7
11. To repay old loans					3	2.3	15000	2.4
D. Asset creation	15	11.5	87500	14.1	16	12.3	31200	5.0
12. Housing	12	9.2	31500	5.1	16	12.3	31200	5.0
13. Land purchase	3	2.3	56000	9.0				
E. Others					21	16.2	124050	20.0
Total	130	100	621350		169		621350	100.0

The data in table 5.3 shows that the percentage of members used loans for consumption, social needs and asset creation is more compared with the percentage of members borrowed loans. However, the percentage of increase is more in case of consumption (12.3%) followed by social needs (6.2%) and asset creation (0.8%). However, in case of loans for production purpose, more percentage of members borrowed loans, but comparatively less percentage of members used for loan intended. The percentages of loan borrowed for consumption, asset creation and other are less compared with the percentage of loan used for it. However, it is more in case of production and social needs. It means the portion of loan amounts intended for production and social need were diverted/used for consumption and asset creation.

During discussions, the SHGs members reported the reasons for loan diversification or used for multiple purposes as i) emergency needs like medical and death expenses, ii) unexpected shortage of funds, iii) to repay private loans borrowed at high interest rate, iv) to minimize risk by investing on multiple activities, v) multiple needs and Vi) group lending norms- large loans

only for production purposes and viii) no monitoring by the SHG/lending agency on loan utilization.

### **Case Study-1: A Wise Enterprize**

*Lakshmi SHG is a 6 years old Group located in Chowkria basthi, gram panchayath of Madhan pur in Araria district. The Group consists of 10 members living in the same community and neighborhood and is promoted by the NGO called Grameen Baleebam Manav Vikash Samsthan.*

*Two members of the group are literate and the remaining members are illiterate. Initially the group was saving Rs 50 as monthly savings and later increased to Rs 200 per month. In regardless of irregular meetings, every member is maintaining their savings. This SHG received their first bank loan of Rs 25,000 and distributed equally among them. Later, as a part of Second loan, the SHG received Rs 2, 50,000 as loan, out of which Rs 110000 is a subsidy for them in repayments.*

*The SHG started poultry business with the second availed loan. All the Group members participated in running the business effectively. Two active members played a crucial role in selling the chickens in the open market. The Group as of now is still running in profits and able to operate the business successfully. The SHG is not only selling chickens but also goats, pigeons and sheep in the market. Due to subsidy, the group repaid only 25% of the loan and became defunct. The group's intention was that the loan be invested in the poultry business and from the profits they could repay their loan. Later, they adversely said that "will anybody hang us if the loan is not paid"?*

### **Case Study-2: Members Stronghold...**

*Nirala, a Self Help Group is formed in Singhia Kulamani village of Kishanganj Block. This village is about ten kilometers from the Kishanganj District. Majority of the population is Muslim. As it is near the district, the literacy rate is average and people are able to access basic facilities for their daily use.*

*In 2006, Mr. Amit a Social volunteer of the village resolved to form this group independently. He motivated women to form a group to save a limited amount of money; Rs.50/-per month. Members decided if a group will be formed then the members would be from one hamlet. Lead officer was invited to orient the group about the Self Help Group.*

*Group members decided to organize monthly meetings and they observed monthly savings. As the days went by, the group became more strengthened and members became more active. In 2008, Government / Bank Officer visited the group and interacted with the group members. The Officer analyzed the group and graded the Group to Grade I. The Group received the revolving fund and was distributed among the group members. Majority of the members utilized this grant to purchase goats. Many of them also utilized the loan for multiple purposes like medicine, business, education, etc. Group members successfully repaid the loan and received a subsidiary of Rs.10,000/-.*

*Today, each member saves Rs.300/-every month. With the increase in saving the household income has been increased. Members can access good quality of health services, support their children to further education, but there is no change in the water and toilet facilities. Though the women members are able to save money, they are still struggling to access sanitation program from the Government. Group members participated in the trainings organized by the government. They promoted one additional women group in their own village which is running successfully.*

*Since last year, the group is running without the support of the team leader as she has not repaid the loan amount. Group members collectively decided to run the group in the absence of team leader.*

### **5.10 Leadership**

Each group selects three from its members, who are called president, secretary and treasurer to lead the group. Groups have formulated roles, responsibilities and guidelines to select office bearers and to fix a term for them. No group selects their representatives based on a single criterion. They consider multiple criteria such as consent of majority members, educational qualifications, communication skills and knowledge on group systems and procedures prescribed. The data shows that the educational qualifications/can sign (95.4%) and good communication skills (90.8%) play a major role while selecting leaders, followed by good character (69.2%), and influence in the village (10.8%).

Of the total 703 SHG members, 29.8% of the members were elected as group leaders. Though the sample SHGs are between 4 and 12 years old, only 7.7% of SHGs have changed their leaders 1 to 4 times. During interactions with the groups, the members have reported the reasons for not changing the leaders as i) lack of knowledge on leadership rotation, ii) illiteracy and poor communication skills, iii) most of the members are not interested to become leaders as it requires lot of time to attend bank, meetings etc, iv) migration, v) group became dormant immediately after getting revolving fund and or subsidy loan or project finance.

The data shows that 11 out of 703 SHG members contested to the positions Ward Members or Sarpanch for in their Gram Panchayats. Of the 11 contestants, 7 won in the elections. During discussions, the members have reported that the SHGs were never involved in the selection and campaigning for a candidate in any elections. Further, the women also reported this minimal representation because of reservation by the women rather than active role and interest of women.

### **5.11 Services from SHPIs**

In the process of formation of SHGs and in extending handholding support, the SHPIs have provided a bouquet of services to groups. The study team has collected information on the kind of services availed by the groups, and

categorized them as financial, non-financial and livelihood services. The financial services includes promotion of savings, providing credit services, facilitation of SHG bank linkage and insurance services with the providers. The non-financial services include i) auditing of SHGs, ii) appointment of book-keepers and their honorarium, iii) Trainings on a) SHG concepts, b) social issues, c) skill building trainings on livelihoods, and d) awareness on Government programmes.

Table-5.4: Services of SHPIs to SHGs (% of SHGs)

S. No.	Particulars of Agenda	Districts				Total
		Araria	Banka	Kishanganj	Sheohar	
1	Promotion of savings	81.3	100.0	81.3	100.0	90.8
2	Credit	25.0	81.3	37.5	70.6	53.8
3	Bank Linkage facilitated	100.0	37.5	75.0	76.5	72.3
4	Insurance facilitated	--	--	25.0	11.8	9.2
5	SHG auditing	6.3	12.5	25.0	--	10.8
6	Book keeper honorarium	25.0	50.0	50.0	11.8	33.8
7	Training on SHG concepts	68.8	87.5	68.8	64.7	72.3
8	Training on livelihoods	31.3	12.5	37.5	11.8	23.1
9	Training on social issues	6.3		31.3		9.2
10	Training on Government programs	6.3	6.3	18.8		7.7
11	Marketing	18.8		18.8		9.2
12	Revolving Fund	37.5	6.3	12.5	29.4	21.5
13	Linkage with Government Department	--	--	12.5	--	3.1

The data in table 5.4 shows that many SHGs availed multiple services from the SHPIs. Most SHGs promoted savings (91%) and availed credit services (53.8%). About 72% of SHGs have taken the help of SHPIs in approaching banks for credit linkage and insurance services (9%). About 72% of the SHGs received trainings on SHGs concepts. Some SHGs have received trainings on livelihoods; few SHGs (%) have received inputs on social issues, various welfare and development programmes. It shows that most of the promoters have provided inputs on the financial services especially, savings and credit/ revolving fund/ subsidy loans. Many SHGs received less amount of non-financial and livelihood services from their promoters. It could be because of SHPIs understanding with Rural Development Department and NABARD at district level.

### **Case Study-3: Training that Transformed**

*Banka is the one of the backward district with a large number of the tribal population. The literacy rate of the district is too low. Due to shortage of rains agriculture is adversely affected the high migration of both men and women to other states /*

*districts as a result of high unemployment and lack of livelihood opportunities in the district. The status of women in the district is not good; men spend their daily income on consuming alcohol rather than utilizing the same for their family.*

*A Lead officer, Bankers and promoters took initiative to promote SHG in every block. The District Magistrate provided Public Distribution Shop licenses to 18 self help groups and has provided shop to seven to eight group members under SGSY to open their own business. This benefit is provided to those groups who have been graded as grade I. DRDA officer organized a training program to strengthen the capability of the promoter staff, field officer and SHG members. Different vocational training is organized to build the skill of the group members.*

*With initial support and concern, some development is now observed through the district is backward. Today many of the group members are independent and have the capacity to earn a living. Each member earn Rs.2000/-per month. Few group members are involved in support services such as preparing food for the girls of Kasturba Gandhi School, and the Primary Health Center – patients. Other few active members have taken initiative to create awareness on Family Planning among the community people.*

## **II Dynamics at Various Levels**

### **5.12 SHGs- Role in Formation and Revival of Groups**

One of the positive implications of SHGs is community itself form groups because of demonstrated effects of various kinds of services that the community members accessing being SHG members. Some times the existing or matured SHGs take the role of SHG formation by encouraging other women not in SHGs. Sometimes they revive the dormant groups. In both the cases, the SHGs perform the role of SHPI. The data shows that 5 out of 65 SHGs have formed 5 SHGs one each, one SHG has revived one dormant SHG by resolving the issues at group level. The reasons for insignificant role of SHGs in SHG promotion and revival could be i) members form into groups with limited purpose and ii) access to quality and quantity of services provided by the promoters and other agencies.

### **5.13 Dynamics at SHG Level**

To understand the changes at SHG level compared to at the time of formation of the group, the study team collected information on a) credit to members, b) group corpus, c) external credit sources, d) cooperation and quarrels among members, e) respect at the bank by using five point scale i) significantly increased, ii) increased iii) decreased, iv) significantly decreased and v) no change.

The data in table 5.5 shows that most of the members (83.1%) have opinioned that the credit to members has increased. However, as there is no lending with internal funds and external funds, about 14% of SHGs reported that there is no change in credit to members. Majority SHGs reported that the corpus of SHGs

have increased (84.6%) as most of the have started savings, got revolving fund, subsidy from the Government and interest on loans from the members. Little more than half of the sample SHGs has reported that there is an 'increase' in external credit sources followed by 'no change' (36.9%) because of i) no encouragement for SHG- bank linkage programme from the bankers and ii) too delay or not subsidy loan/ project finance even to more than 4/5 year old groups.

Table-5.5: Opinion of SHGs on the Changes at Various Levels

Particulars	Significantly increased	Increased	No change	Decreased	Significantly decreased	Total
1. Credit members	20.0	63.1	13.8	1.5	1.5	100.0
2. Group corpus	20.0	64.6	9.2	4.6	1.5	100.0
3. External credit sources	7.7	47.7	36.9	7.7	--	100.0
4. Groups respect in bank	9.2	49.2	30.8	6.2	4.6	100.0
5. Cooperation among members	9.2	43.1	36.9	7.7	3.1	100.0
6. Quarrels within the group	6.2	23.1	41.5	23.1	6.2	100.0
7. Habit of savings	33.8	52.3	6.2	6.2	1.5	100.0
8. Availability of credit	16.9	67.7	9.2	4.6	1.5	100.0
9. Expenditure on food	10.8	13.8	70.8	4.6	--	100.0
10. Health status	15.4	29.2	52.3	1.5	1.5	100.0
11. Water and Toilet facilities	7.7	6.2	86.2	--	--	100.0
12. Educational levels	21.5	20.0	56.9	1.5	--	100.0
13. Dependency on money lenders	--	--	16.9	49.2	33.8	100.0
14. Employment to HH members	18.5	23.1	58.5	--	--	100.0

The data on cooperation among group members and quarrels between members shows that majority SHGs (52.3%) said that cooperation between members has increased followed by no change (36.9%). On the other hand, about 29% of SHGs opinioned the quarrels within the groups are increased. Again it could be because of access and equity to group funds and external funds. Majority SHGs also felt that the groups' respect in bank has increased (58.4%) as the groups are using financial services of banks.

#### 5.14 Changes at Household Level

Regarding the changes at household level the study team has collected the opinion of SHG women on the habit of savings, availability of credit, expenditure on food, health status, water and toilet facilities, educational levels of the household members, dependency on money lenders and employment to household members.

The data in table 5.5 shows that majority women in most SHGs expressed that habit of savings has increased (52.3%) followed by significantly increased at household level; however, few SHGs felt that the habit of savings has decreased and no change. Further, 85% of the SHGs felt that credit opportunities has increased (67.7%) followed by significantly increase (17%). However, about one-tenth of SHGs have opinioned that there is no change. It is very interesting that most of the SHGs have reported that the dependency on money lenders has been tremendously decreased (83%). This could be because of internal lending of savings mobilized from members, external funds such as revolving funds and subsidy loans. About employment generation to household members, majority SHGs reported 'no change'. However, 23.1% and 18.5% of SHGs reported 'increase' and 'significant increase' respectively.

Regarding expenditure on food, most SHGs said that there is no change on food expenses; however, about one-fourth have reported increase on food expenses. Regarding health status, majority SHGs has reported no change; even though, a good number of SHGs have reported about the increase in health status (44.6%). It is because the members used loans for meeting health expenses. About improvement of water and toilet facilities, few SHGs have reported increase (13.9%); most of the people reported no change. About educational levels of the household members majority SHGs have reported no change; however, 41.5% SHGs have reported increase of educational levels of household members. The changes at household level indicates that the amount of positive change is more in case of financial aspects such as habit of savings, credit opportunities, decreased dependency on money lenders, employment opportunities compared to expenditure on food, health status, educational levels, and water and toilet facilities.

#### **Case Study-4: A Sign of Financial Prudence**

*Dha Village is located in Jhingakata Panchayat where the rate of literacy level is low and it's a remote area which lacks access to basic facilities. A Self Help group name Lakshmi was formed in 2006 with the support and guidance of Swampoom Kranti Sewa Samsthan, an NGO in Bahadurganj block of Kishanganj district.*

*Ms Saradevi came across the organization staff while they were holding a meeting at community level. She tried to understand what the organization staff wanted to share. She felt quite interested and found that it is the easy way to save money and get money during emergencies. She shared this with her community women members and motivated them to start saving in a collective manner. She also explained to them how this could help them during their own need.*

*During the initial stage, members saved Rs.50/- and continued to save money every month. They organized monthly meeting and did saving. They developed norms for the effective functioning of the group. In this group all members belong from SC community and have common livelihood occupation – prepare Bamboo Basket and Jute carpet which adheres their daily needs.*



As days moved, income of the group increased as the demand in the market for Bamboo baskets and Jute carpets. In their regular monthly meeting one day, one member shared her thought that as they were earning little as compared to earlier they could save an additional amount of money which could be add thrift amount. All members discussed among themselves and resolved to save additional income. In 2007, the members increased the saving structure to Rs.100/-per month from Rs.50/-.

In 2007, the group was ranked and was graded as grade I after the visit of government officials. The group was rewarded /sanctioned the amount of Rs.25000/-. This fund was distributed equally among the members. Each member received this grant to increase their business (to produce more bamboo basket and jute carpet). Within the specified time of repayment of the loan, the group members were able to repay the loan and received Rs.10000/- as subsidiary.

In 2008, group was selected for project finance for second spell. Today, group members earn more than Rs. 6000 per month and save Rs.300/- per month. The family members living style has been changed with the increase of income. They have been able to afford adequate nutritious diet for their children, provide good education and clear their debts and withdraw their mortgaged assets from the moneylenders.

Since its inception, until now in 2011, this group has been functioning successfully and has enabled its members to be self- reliant and lead a better, dignified life in society. In order to scale up the business and protect the traditional artisan skills they requested organization of more vocational training skill on the bamboo product, adopt innovation in their product. They also required awareness on other factors to improve their accessibility and increase the market area.

### 5.15 Changes at Individual Level

Concerning to attend SHG meetings, now, the support of household members to SHG women is cooperative (70.8%) than indifferent (26.2%) and putting hurdles (3.1%) compared to at the beginning of the group. In repaying the loan installments, the support of household members is similar to that of attending SHG meetings (see table 5.6).

Table-5.6: Opinion on Household Member's Cooperation to SHG Members

Particulars	Coopera tive	Indifferent	Put hurdles	Total
1. To attend SHG meetings	87.7	3.1	9.2	100.0
2. To repay loan installment	70.8	26.2	3.1	100.0

The data in table 5.7 on decision making on the purchase/sale of assets, family savings, children education/ marriage and costing of own vote, majority of the SHGs have reported equal role followed by major/decide solely; very few SHGs have reported minor role. However, in case of casting their own vote majorities SHGs have reported decide solely (58.5%) followed by equal role (27.7%).

Table-5.7: Opinion of SHG Members on the Role in Household Decisions

Particulars	Decide solely	Major	Equal	Minor	Total
1. Purchase/sale of assets	4.6	--	92.3	3.1	100.0
2. Family savings	7.7	--	89.2	3.1	100.0
3. Children's education/ marriage	4.6	1.5	90.8	3.1	100.0
4. Costing of own vote	58.5	9.2	27.7	4.6	100.0

The data on changes in political aspects such as contest to political office, selection as governing member to CBOs, campaigning for a candidate in elections, campaign against injustice shows that the percentage of SHGs reported change is low compared to at the beginning of the group. Regarding the changes at individual level, majority women in most of the SHGs have reported mixed changes as i) learn to sign (87.7%), ii) can speak with visitors confidently (92.3%), iii) participation in *Gram Sabhas* (30.8%), iv) attending group meetings and bank (81.5%), v) work burden on women (43.1%), vi) taking up non-traditional & non domestic activities (18.5%),

### 5.16 Changes at Community Level

To know the nature of linkages between SHGs and the community and Panchayat Raj Institutions, the study team has collected information on participation of SHGs in the national festivals, *Gram Sabha*, addressing community issues, social issues and the attitude of men on SHGs. About 35.4 % of SHGs were invited to participate in the national festivals, and 15.4% of SHGs invited to *Gram Sabhas* conducted by the Gram Panchayats. It indicates that the association between SHGs and PRIs has been established. The data on the role of SHGs in addressing village issues (13.8%) and social issues (6.2%) is negligible. It could be because as most women mostly formed into groups to avail financial benefits than addressing social agenda –community needs and social issues, induced on groups over a period by the promoters. About 33.8% of sample SHGs reported that the attitude of men on SHGs has changed. Less percentage of change could be because of male dominance in the society and not yet reached or realized the benefits of SHGs. About one-fourth of SHGs have reported about the reduction of interest rates by the money lenders as to keep their patron-client relationship in tact.

### III SHGs' Participation in Social Activities and Development Programmes

As discussed at the beginning of the chapter, though majority women joined groups to avail financial services, some SHGs were involved in social activities. Of the 65 sample SHGs, about one-third was engaged in a total of 43 social activities. Many SHGs involved in one activity (10/22 SHGs) followed by two, four and three. Further, of the 65 sample SHGs about 41 SHGs assisted their members in accessing various developmental programmes such as campaigning on child labour, sharing of information on pulse polio programme, family planning, running a mid-day meal, ICDS activities,

MGNREGS-helped in getting job cards, collection PDS, getting old age pension, getting house under Indira Awas Yojana.

*Social Activities:* The social activities that the SHGs were taken up, broadly categorized as i) health, ii) social capital building and education, iii) social activities and iv) community infrastructure. The data in table-5.8 shows that 4 out of 65 sample SHGs were involved in health related activities such as cleaning of drainages, (2) cleaning of roads (1) and awareness campaign or counseling on tuberculosis (1). About 21 out of 65 sample SHGs were involved in school activities pertaining to a) running a mid-day meal programme (11), b) irregular attendance of a teacher (5), c) enrolling children in schools including especially girl-child and drop-outs (4), and d) support to school management in organizing national festivals (1). About 7 SHGs were involved in a) organizing poor women marriages in the village (5), b) campaign against dowry (1) and c) closing the activity of preparing country liquor (1). Ten out of 65 Sample groups took lead in improving community infrastructure such as a) roads (4); b) getting water pipe connections (3), c) hand pump/bore repairs (2) and d) marketing milk produce (1).

#### **Case Study-5: Protecting an Adolescent Girl**

*Ujjala group consists of 14 members whose team leader is Ms. Asha Devi. This group is located in Pakkmalna village of Mirzapur Panchayat of Pothiya Block. This block is about 80km from Kishanganj district and this village is scattered and remote. Group members are very active and keen to take action for the Village development (Social and cultural).*

*One day a marriage ceremony was going on in one hamlet of the village. As the groom arrived in the village the message passed from one person to another about the marriage which was considered as child marriage because girl was below 18 years of age. This message came across Ms. Asha Devi the group leader of Ujjala Group. At the very moment she communicated the message to other group members and requested their support. Along with other group members Mrs. Asha Devi communicated the message to the eminent personality of the village and the promoters (Mahila Samakya). At that very moment, a meeting was organized and a discussion was held to stop the marriage and save the girl.*

*All the members went to the girl's house without wasting time to stop the marriage. Unfortunately, the marriage was over and she was moving to her in-law's house. Despite the fact that the group was unable to stop the marriage, they arranged to meet with the girl's and boy's parents. They requested the girl to be allowed to stay at her home as she was too young to carry out the house hold work and take care of herself because she was in her adolescent age.*

*An ASHA worker created awareness to the girl's parent that the girl is not yet matured (physically) as her reproductive organs are not yet developed properly. She is too young and immature to take her own decision and on behalf of the other family members. The effort of the group and other members helped to convince girl's parents to accept the circumstances and in turn the girl's parents promised to send*

*their daughter once she was able to take her own responsibility and is more than 18 years of age. Though it was a small initiative taken by the group, it was very fruitful and effective which helped to create awareness on "Girl Child Marriage" among the community people.*

#### **Case study-6: Fighting against Dowry**

*Shanthy is a SHG located in Jalpai dangi, of Anurgath pothiya gram panchayath in Kishanganj district. The Group consists of 11 members all from Muslim community and same neighborhood. This group is promoted by Mahila Samakhya. This group is totally focusing on social issues rather than dealing with thrift and credit.*

*2 member's relatives / family members fell in love and wanted to marry each other. The two impregnated each other. Parents of the groom protested the marriage and refused. After making several consultations within the family, they agreed to marriage with a dowry of Rs 40,000. SHG members became involved in dealing with the dowry case and severely discussed about the damage which was already done to the lady. At last, with the conviction and appeal from the SHG members, the parents were agreed to carry out the marriage with a dowry of Rs 18,000.*

*With the involvement of SHG, the wedding was over and everything looked fine for the first two months. But later, the Groom's parents refused to take the bride in their home. Then again SHG members got involved and sent the wife to the husband's house. Due to the fact that the husband was unable to provide for his wife, who was 8 months pregnant the parents of the lady had to send Rs 2000 for hospitalization expenses. The lady delivered a boy child in her own house. Till now, her husband has not seen the boy child and refused to take them to their home. Now, SHG members warned the husband and allotted some time to revert back, if not, the members informed that they will approach court for justice with taking cooperation from the other SHG members of their village.*

*Development Activities:* Besides, the SHGs helped both own and other SHG members at various levels to access various social security and economic development programmes. About 41 SHGs were engaged in assisting Government official and SHG members while implementing the programmes such as pulse polio (15), family planning (2), ICDS activities (8), MGNREGS (5), PDS/Ration cards (31), old age pensions (13) IAY-housing programme (1).

*Who motivated SHGs to involve in various development programmes/ activities?* The SHGs have been motivated by many people to involve or participate or take up social issues, development programmes. Those include i) the staff of promoting agencies/head of the NGOs, ii) the development professionals or Para-workers at community/village level such as Gram Mithra, ICDS teacher/worker, ANM, ASHA workers, iii) people's representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions such as Surpanch and Ward Members, iv) experienced and literate women members within SHG, and v) school teachers.

Table-5.8: Details of SHGs' Participation in Social &amp; Development Activities

Name of the Social Activity	No. of SHGs	Out come/ Deliverables
<i>A. Health</i>		
1. Drainage	2	Good drainages; 50 HHs benefited
2. Roads - cleaning	1	Cleanliness; 100 HHs benefited
3. Tuberculosis (TB)	1	Awareness on TB; 3 persons benefited
<i>B. Social capital and Education</i>		
1. Midday meal	11	About 1000 HHs in 11 habitations benefited
2. Teacher	5	Teacher attending regularly
3. Enrollment	4	About 30 children joined school
4. National festivals	1	Relations between SHGs and Gram Panchayats
<i>C. Social activities and issues</i>		
1. Marriage	5	Helped 2 SHG women children's marriage
2. Health/ diseases	6	50 HH benefited with immunization
3. Anti-arrack movement	1	Stopped distillation; About 10 HH benefited
4. Dowry	1	Awareness on dowry systems
5. Child labour campaign	1	Awareness on child labour to villagers
<i>D. Community infrastructure</i>		
1. Roads	4	Work not yet completed
2. Drinking water	3	Pipe line to households
3. Hand pump repair	2	Now being used by about 100 HHs
4. Milk Cooperative dairy	1	Getting higher price
<i>E. Development programmes</i>		
1. Pulse polio	15	About 15 children immunized
2. Family Planning	2	2 HH benefited
3. ICDS activities	8	About 190 children enrolled in ICDS centre
4. MGNREGS	5	About 170 members obtained Job cards
5. PDS maintenance	31	About 300 HHs got Ration cards
6. Old age pensions	13	About 11 women getting OAP every month
7. Housing-IAY	1	Sanctioned a house

*Role of SHGs:* The SHGs played role in addressing various social needs of own SHG and other community members. Those needs include i) Cleaning of roads and drainages in the locality, ii) information sharing on various welfare and development programmes pulse polio, ration cards, MGNREGS job cards, etc., iii) implementation of programme like midday meal, iv) informal monitoring of ICDS center, school teachers' attendance and implementation of mid-day meal programme in schools, v) community mobilization as enrolling the girl child and drop-out in schools, women and children for pulse polio programme, vi) providing handholding support in filling, submitting and in meeting concern officials for sanctions vii) participation in awareness campaigns organized by

promoters on various social issues. Mostly, the SHGs engaged in these activities independently rather than in cooperation with other SHGs in the village.

*Out comes:* The SHGs reported the out comes of SHGs engaged in social and development activities as i) clean and neat surroundings, ii) teachers attending schools regularly, iii) comparatively better quality food and enrollment in schools and ICDS centers, iv) poor accessed to various welfare and development programmes implemented by the Government and v) awareness on various programmes.

#### **IV Voices of SHG Members**

##### **5.17 Problems and Issues**

During group discussions, the SHG members have reported many problems and issues related to savings, meetings, attendance, SHG bank linkage, leadership, livelihoods and are summarized as below:

- Lending
  1. No lending from internal funds
  2. No fixed norms relating to repayment
  3. less funds for internal lending
- Leadership
  4. No leadership rotation
  5. Members not coming forward to take up leadership
  6. Decision making lies with leaders, no democratic form of decision making.
- Bank linkage
  7. Ceiling on withdrawal of savings from SHG SB account
  8. Banks release either loan or subsidy portion only
- Trainings
  9. One or two trainings on SHG concept
  10. Less or no support from the promoters
  11. No trainings on livelihoods/skill building
- Savings
  12. No savings and meetings/became dormant
  13. Savings outside the meeting
  14. Distribution of savings
- Meetings
  15. Irregular meetings
  16. Low attendance of members
  17. Financial transactions outside the meeting
  18. Discussions limited to savings and credit activities
- Book keeping
  19. Not maintaining the prescribed books
  20. No book-keepers either paid or unpaid
- SHPIs
  21. Withdrawn from the area; not in their reach
  22. DRDA staff not attending SHGs to extend handholding support

### **5.18 Factors Contributed for Better Performance**

During discussions, the SHGs reported the following as reasons for better performance:

- i) Regular savings and internal lending
- ii) Utilization of loans for production or for the intended purpose
- iii) Good cooperation between group members in saving, meeting, repaying loans, decision making, etc.

Besides, the members reported following factors are responsible for poor performance of SHGs:

- i) No meetings and savings from the past one to one and half years
- ii) No lending from internal groups
- iii) Poor book keeping
- iv) Members' unwilling to become leaders and absence of leadership rotation
- v) No norms setting and practice
- vi) No or few trainings on SHG concepts to members
- vii) Many groups becoming defunct due to delay in getting revolving fund and project finance.

### **5.19 Groups' Expectations from Promoters**

During discussion, the SHG members shared the following expectations from the promoters:

- i) Quality trainings on SHG concepts
- ii) Repeat loans from DRDA especially subsidy loans
- iii) Skill building trainings related to livelihoods
- iv) Financial/credit services from promoters
- v) Handholding support for a longer period
- vi) Facilitation of direct bank linkages
- vii) Support in insurance services

To sum up, the SHGs promoted by the DRDA and NGOs under SGSY programme are mostly homogenous in terms of social and economic categories mainly depend on labour and agriculture and allied activities. Many SHGs have reported drop-out of members and multiplicity of reasons for it. Monthly savings and meetings are common. There are fewer amounts of member's savings than projected amount owing to irregular savings. Book keeping and accounting is poor. SHGs' meeting mostly confined to financial aspects rarely non-financial and social aspects; a good number of SHGs have not even financial agenda because of irregular meetings and dormant SHGs.

No external fund mobilization for on lending, other than subsidy loans from DRDA, from banks, federations and MFIs. The SHG members borrowed loans for

production/income generation followed by social needs, asset creation and consumption purposes. Total amount of loan or a portion of it, has diverted to some other purpose (s) other than loan intended. Leadership rotation is rare. Many SHGs received low amount of inputs on non-financial, social and livelihood services from the promoters.

The SHGs role in forming new groups and revival of dormant groups is negligible. The SHG members have perceived significant changes at individual, SHG, household and village levels. The SHGs involvement in addressing various issues at village level, women issues, social issues and implementation of various pro-poor programmes implemented by Govt. of Bihar is minimal. There are ample problems related to SHG functioning, SHG bank credit linkages, livelihoods and the implementation of 'social agenda' at SHG level besides the revival of dormant groups, which is the most difficult and important issue.



## **Background**

The term 'Federation' has been defined in various ways by different organizations. Federation is "an association of autonomous bodies uniting for common perceived benefits" (FWWB, 1998). A Cluster Level Federation is a network of several SHGs and a structure or body evolved by SHGs themselves consisting of representatives from all member SHGs, with a motive of supporting member-SHG's to attain the goals of economic and social empowerment of women members and their capacity building (TNCDW, 1999). Federation is a network, association, and coalition of primary organizations to collectively achieve what they cannot do alone (Sa-Dhan, 2003). Federation is an association of primary organizations. Primary organizations may federate to realize economies of scale or to gain strength as an interest group (Ajay Nair, 2005). A SHG Federation is a democratic body formed with certain number of SHGs functioning in a specific geographical area with the objective of uniting such SHGs for common cause and for achieving these causes which an individual SHG would not be able to do. In short, the SHG Federation has to be necessarily of SHGs, by SHGs and for SHGs (APMAS, 2005).

### **I SHG Federations and their Promoters**

#### **6.1 Major Promoters of SHG Federations**

The major promoters of SHG federations can be broadly classified in two categories: Government and NGOs. Government promotes through four ways: Government Departments, Poverty Reduction Programs, Special Government Projects, and Municipalities and other Government agencies. Government departments include i) Panchayat Raj and Rural Development, ii) Women and Child Development, iii) Women Development Corporation and Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women. Poverty Reduction Programs include i) Kudumbashree, ii) Indira Kranti Patham, and iii) Vazhundhu Katuvom, iv) MAVIM and v) Mission Shakti. Special Government projects are District Poverty Initiative Project and Rural Livelihood Project. Major NGOs that promote federations include MYRADA, PRADAN, DHAN Foundation, Outreach, SEWA, VVD, PEDO, IBTADA, ASSEFA, CYSD, PANI, NEEDS, MAVIM, Chalana network, and CARE-NGO partners (APMAS, 2007).

#### **6.2 SHG Federations in India**

Even though the federating process is still in an incipient stage, the overall number has been impressive. Rapid expansion started in the late 1990s, particularly in South India as a result of interventions by the DRDAs through some large externally funded Government projects such as Swashakti and

Swayamsiddha. NABARD, which has promoted the SHG banking movement in India, has continued to push bank linkages of SHGs, but to-date has not played a prominent role in the development and refinancing of federations.

In the year 2007, APMAS has made an attempt to collect information on the number of SHG federations promoted by various SHPIs from all the States in the country through telephone contacts and exploration of websites. Once again APMAS had updated the information on SHG federations in the year 2010. There are about 1.64 lakh SHG federations in the country. Of the total federations, most of the federations are in Southern (50.08%) and Eastern (41.45%) regions followed by western (5.05%), central (3.07%), northern (0.22%) and North-Eastern regions (0.12%). Most of the federations are primary level federations (96.60%) followed by secondary (3.34%) and tertiary (0.06%) level federations in the country (APMAS, 2010).

Table-6.1 : Region-wise SHG Federations in India

S. No.	Region	Number of Federations			
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
1	Northern	320	39	0	359
2	North Eastern	186	16	1	203
3	Eastern	65116	2696	72	67875
4	Central	4781	238	2	5021
5	Western	8269	6	0	8275
6	Southern	79502	2470	25	81997
7	Union Territories	1	0	0	1
		158175	5465	100	163739

Source: SHG Federations in India, APMAS, 2010

Of the total 76875 SHG federations in the Eastern region, little more than three-fourths are in West Bengal, followed by Orissa (13.1%), Jharkhand (9.42%) and Bihar (1.82%). Of all the four States in the Eastern region, Bihar has the lowest number of SHG federations. Of the total federations in the region, most of the federations are primary (95.92%) followed by secondary (3.97%) and tertiary (0.11%) federations. Of the total 1235 SHG federations in Bihar, 1228 are primary level federations and the remaining are secondary level federations (APMAS, 2010)

### 6.3 SHG Federations in Bihar

As on March 2011, there are 2292 SHG federations in Bihar, in which 2283 (99.6%) are primary federations and 9 (0.4%) are secondary federations promoted by BRLPS (91.58%), WDC (5.89%), BWDSSK (1.57%), MS (0.39%), Nidan (0.31%) and Nirdesh (0.26%). Following table gives the details of promoter-wise federations at various levels in the state of Bihar.

Table-6.2: Promoter-wise SHG Federations in Bihar

Name of the Organization	Number of Federations		
	Primary	Secondary	Total
1. BRLPS	2095	4	2099
2. Women Development Corporation	130	5	135
3. Mahila Samakhya	9	--	9
4. BWDSSK	36	--	36
5. Nidan	7	--	7
6. Nirdesh	6	--	6
Total	2283	9	2292

Sources: Annual Reports of BRLPS, WDC, MS, BWDSSK, Nidan and Nirdesh

Table- 6.3: District and Promoter-wise Number of SHG Federations in Bihar

S. No. District	Name of the Promoter						Total
	BRLPS	WDC	MS	BWDSSK	Nidan	Nirdesh	
1. Arwal	--	1	--	--	--	--	1
2. Aurangabad	--	37	--	2	--	--	39
3. Bhagalpur	--	2	--	--	--	--	2
4. Bhojpur	--	4	1	--	--	--	5
5. Dharbhanga	--	4	1	--	--	--	5
6. East Champaran	--	2	--	--	--	--	2
7. Gaya	511	7	1	5	--	--	524
8. Jahnabad	--	3	--	1	--	--	4
9. Kaimur	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
10. Khagaria	223	2	--	--	--	--	225
11. Munger	--	--	--	2	--	--	2
12. Muzaffarpur	368	1	1	--	--	--	376
13. Nalanda	306	3	--	5	--	--	314
14. Nawada	--	6	--	4	--	--	10
15. Patna	--	2	--	17	1	--	20
16. Rohtas	--	43	1	--	--	--	44
17. Samastipur	--	6	--	--	3	--	9
18. Sitamarhi	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
19. Siwan	--	1	--	--	--	--	1
20. Vaishali	--	8	--	--	3	--	11
21. W. Champaran	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
22. Madhepura*	30	--	--	--	--	--	30
23. Madhubani*	291	--	--	--	--	--	291
24. Purnia*	327	3	--	--	--	--	330
25. Sheohar*	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
26. Supaul*	43	--	--	--	--	--	43
Total	2099	135	9	36	7	6	2292

Note: Districts with \* mark are SWASTH programme districts.

Sources: Annual Reports of BRLPS, WDC, MS, BWDSSK, Nidan and Nirdesh

The data in table 6.3 shows that 2292 SHG federations existed in 26 out of 38 districts in Bihar. However, no federation is formed by any SHG promoter in 12 districts namely Araria, Banka, Begusari, Buxar, Gopalgunj, Jamui, Kathihar, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Saharsa, Saran and Shekhpura. Of the 26 districts, 6 districts have SHG federations between 225 and 524, 7 districts between 10 and 50 and the other 13 districts have between 1 and 9 SHG federations. The data also shows that more no. of SHG federations are formed in the districts. More no. of SHG federations are formed in Gaya (524), Muzaffarpur (376), Purnia (330), Nalanda (314), Madhubani (291), Khagaria (225) districts where in the BRLPS is present. Further, WDC also formed a good number of SHG federations in Rothas (43) and Aurangabad (37). Among the NGOs, BWDSK has formed more number of SHG federations in Patna (17).

Of the 9 SWASTH programme districts, there are 695 SHG federations in 5 districts namely Purnia (330), Madhubani (291), Supaul (43), Madhepura (30) and Sheohar (1). Most of the SHG federations are promoted by BRLPS (691-99.4%) followed by WDC (3) and Mahila Samakhya (1).

#### **6.4 NABARD's Approach on SHG Federations**

The expansion of SHGs has been the result of promotional efforts by NABARD, in cooperation with large numbers of self-help promoting institutions (SHPIs). NABARD has facilitated direct access of SHGs to banks. It was not obvious to observers that over the long haul SHGs would not be sustainable as informal financial intermediaries, nor could NGOs or GOs be relied on as permanent back-up organizations. For lack of an alternative sustainable model, this made federations, owned and governed by SHGs, an almost natural solution. Until 2007 NABARD's MCID ignored the problem, refusing to include SHG federations among its mandated innovations. As Girija Srinivasan and Ajay Tankha (2010: 199) put it, "NABARD does not view the financial intermediation role of federations favorably and is willing to accept the same only as an unavoidable necessity where it could be done with profitability and sustainability." Of course financial intermediation by federations is not the only alternative; the other one being their role as a support organization; besides capacity building, supervision and other services, this may include the facilitation of access of SHGs to bank loans, leaving NABARD's model intact. To date NABARD still does not have a declared policy on federations, either as support organizations or as financial intermediaries. There is a potential role for SHG federations as bridging agencies to the SHGs to meet the loan fund gap in the period that they have an active loan from the bank.

NABARD has been swift in its response to SHG initiatives of NGOs in India during the early 1980s and to APRACA/GIZ regional initiatives of SHG banking during the mid-1980s; yet it has been slow in its response to various federation formation activities, which started in the early 1990s. Among the earliest initiatives was UNDP's *South Asia Poverty Alleviation Project* (SAPAP) in 1994 in Andhra Pradesh, up scaled during the 2000s by SERP of the Government of AP in its Velugu/IKP project (Seibel, 2011).

## II Structure of Federations in Bihar

In general sense the need for the promotion of SHG federations emerged out of the need to ensure structural advancement and sustainability of the SHGs. The federations are expected to perform the roles that SHGs are not able to perform as informal groups and help them in meeting their future needs. In Bihar, like anywhere in the country, federations evolved locally and they vary from each other. The main reasons might be that they are promoted with different objectives and with different promoter's philosophies. Resources availability, primary stakeholders' interest, absorption capacity and willingness, local geographical, cultural and socio-economic conditions also might have impacted.

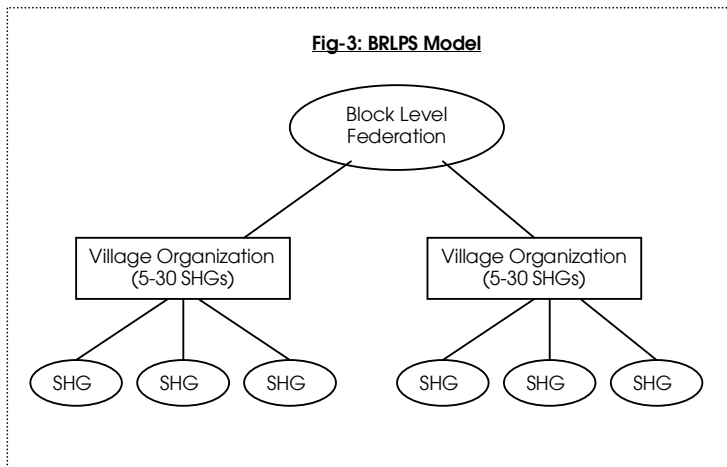
### Models of SHG Federations in Bihar

The models of SHG federations in Bihar could be classified according to (a) geographical coverage, (b) their functions, (c) legal status, (d) structure and mode of functioning, (e) source of funds, and (f) size. There are different models of Federations in Bihar. There are 2 tier, 3 tier and 4 tier models of Federations. 2 tier federations can be seen in some NGOs. WDC and BRLPS are promoting 3 tier models. Some organizations like 'Ramani' adopted 4 tier model. Mahila Samakya has not followed any uniform model. It has adopted different models in all its operational districts. However, 3 tier models are most common models observed in the State (APMAS, 2009).

#### 6.5.1 BRLPS-Model

The BRLPS adopted the 3 tier model. Tier-1- SHGs at grass root level, Tier-II – Village Organizations at Gram Panchyat level and tier – III –Federation at block level.

a) Self Help Groups: The main objective of the group is that the poor can come out from the poverty by enhancing their livelihoods through accessing of multiple credit sources. The SHG is a group formed with a group of poor family members to achieve long run objective. The size of membership in a SHG ranged between 10 and 15 members. While most of the members belonged to POP households, some were drawn from the poor households. All the group formations were facilitated through a process – oriented mobilization approach. The SHGs were generally homogeneous with a few



exceptions of mixed groups. Most of the SHG members were either landless labour or marginal farmers with small pieces of land. The minimum age for the member to join in the group is more than 18 years. The member must belong to same street or same village. However, majority of the groups were formed with the same community persons.

The SHG members elect two members as leaders in a group and opens SB account in the nearest bank. The selection of leaders based on education, age, active participation, ability to take the group along, articulation of group needs and being acceptable to all. The agreed period for change of leadership varied from one year to two years.

b) Village Organization: The federations at village and block levels were formed on need based. At village level, the VOs were formed to solve the village level social issues and accessing financial support from the banks. The VO forms with 5 to 30 SHGs. In the case of large Gram Panchayat where more number of SHGs is prevailing, more VOs are possible.

There are three components in the village organization – the General Body (GB) , Executive Committee (EC) and Office Bearers (OB). The general body consists of all the individual members who paid entry fee and membership fee. In the executive committee, one leader will represent from each SHG. From the EC, three active and educated members will elect as Office bearers. The VO EC meets twice in a month with fixed date and time. The general body meets once in a year or based on need. All the VOs were registered under APMACS Act 1995 and prepared own bylaws.

c) Block Level Federation: BLF is the federation of VOs. The BLF consists of general body, Executive committee and Office bearers. All the office bearers of the VOs in the block are the members of the general body. One president from the VO is treated as Executive committee at the Block Level Federation. The five active and educated members elect as Office bearers. Preference will be given to the SCs, STs in the selection of office bearers. All the Block Level Federations registered under APMACS Act 1995.

d) Services from the federations: The SHG members are availing multiple services from the SHGs and their federations. The comparative analysis of SHGs, VOs and BLFs is presented in table 6.4.

Table-6.4: Structure and Functioning of SHG, VO and BLF

Content	Self Help Group	VO	BLF
Concept	SHG is the group of homogenous members which formed with the long run objective - come out from the poverty	Village organization is the bridge between SHGs and various Government and non governmental organizations	BLF is an institution which promotes technical support to VOs and SHGs. It also maintain the coordination role and provides financial support to the VOs

*Continued....*

Content	Self Help Group	VO	BLF
Size	10 to 20 members	5 to 30 SHGs	All the VOs in the block
Members	The women whose age is more than 18 years with good health and mental condition	The members in the SHGs	All the VOs registered under MACS Act
Membership Eligibility	The member is willing to save and follow the norms of SHGs	The members of SHGs, which attending regular SHG meetings, regular savings, internal lending and repayments, regular book keeping, auditing,	All the VOs registered under Cooperative Act
Membership Dis-qualifications	The persons who are members in other SHGs, employees and political leaders	The members are not members in SHGs, the persons punished by the courts. The persons who are the members in this type of other organizations	The lock out institutions, the institutions punished by the courts. The members of this type of institutions.
Own funds	Individual savings, service fee	Entry fee, membership fee, service fee, share capital, savings from member SHGs	Entry fee, membership fee, service fee, share capital, savings from member VOs
Services	Individual savings, loans, various services from VO (livelihood activities, social activities	SHG Savings, loans, H and N Centers, bulk procurements centers, bank linkages etc.	VO Savings, loans, trainings,
General body	All the members in the SHG	All the member SHGs	All the Office bears of VOs
Executive Committee	Not applicable	The first leaders of all the member SHGs	All the presidents of VOs
Leadership	Two leaders	3 officer bearers – (President, Secretary, Treasurer)	5 officer bearers – (President, Vice President, Secretary, Joint secretary, Treasurer)
Elections – EC	Not applicable	3 years - 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> of members withdrawn and elected every year	3 years - 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> of members withdrawn and elected every year
Elections – OB	Once in 2 years	One year. However, 2 <sup>nd</sup> year same member will eligible to elect but not 3 <sup>rd</sup> year. (or as per bylaw)	One year. However, 2 <sup>nd</sup> year same member will eligible to elect but not 3 <sup>rd</sup> year. (or as per bylaw)
Registrations	Not necessary	Primary cooperative – APMACS Act 1995	Federation – registered under APMACS Act 1995
Legal heirs – external audit	Not Applicable	Yearly once internal & external audit, elections, general body , returns to DCO	Yearly once internal & external audit, elections, general body , returns to DCO
Internal audit	Yearly once	Yearly twice	Yearly twice

## 6.5.2 Women Development Corporation Model

### a) Cluster Associations

In Bihar, Cluster Associations are unregistered, mostly informal primary level federated bodies. Clusters are formed to facilitate the social intermediation agenda within the villages. They are also expected to be involved in new group formation, financing from Banks, Panchayats and other financial institutions and identification and utilization of local resources and functionaries. Over all, one of the main tasks of a federation is to see the quality aspects of member SHGs. However, such focus was completely absent. General things like health, education, social issues are discussed more. Another issue is that the cluster meetings are generally facilitated by NGO staff, obviously the agenda being theirs. For example, in many clusters promoted by WDC, the focus is more on UNICEF funded project called 'Behaviour Change and Communication' (BCC) concepts.

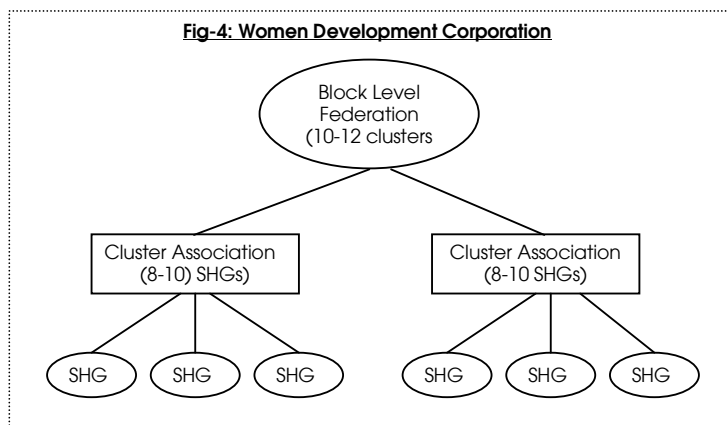
Each SHG is represented by 3 members - 2 leaders and one other member on rotation basis - in the Cluster Association. However, they are not very strict about people attending the meeting. Other members also attend meetings if they feel like. All the representatives of SHGs together elect one among them as President. The representatives have presented little understanding of their role in the cluster.

The Cluster Coordinator (CC), who takes a major role in facilitating SHGs in the cluster, also supports the NGO facilitator. The CC is generally a senior SHG member, selected by the SHPI to facilitate the SHG strengthening. She is paid Rs. 500 to 550 for her services. In the

WDC areas, WDC is providing for the payment. Except good communication skills and some literacy skills, no other criteria are followed to select them. Since there is no proper monitoring system and they are assigned the responsibilities of MFI activities like loan recovery and bookkeeping in many areas, they are unable to give effective services ([www.wdc.org](http://www.wdc.org))

### b) Block Level Federations

In the context of Bihar, block level federations are generally secondary level registered bodies. Leaving some exceptions, most of the federations are top down and emerged as an agenda point of NGOs under different programmes. Many federations are either recently registered or in the process of registration. For registrations also, different forms are adopted. For example, all Mahila Samakya promoted federations are registered under the Societies





Act. ASSEFA promoted federations are NBFCs. However, the form of registration generally adopted is the Bihar Self-supporting Cooperative Societies Act. So a federation is often referred as a cooperative here.

Block federations are collecting a share capital of Rs.100 along with a membership fee of Rs. 10 from each of the SHG members directly. Neither CLAs nor SHGs are paying share capital in the Block federations. This is the biggest structural constraint observed in the federations promoted by WDC.

*Board:* In WDC promoted federations, the board generally comprises of 13 members - 10 representatives from SHGs who are literate, one nominated representative each from WDC and NGO, and the CEO. One from among the 10 SHG representatives is elected as President. It was observed that some of the board members are even working as Cluster Coordinators. The fig-4 explains how the representation in the federation is organised.

The President, who gets an honorarium of Rs.2000 to 3000 per month from the federation, takes an active role along with the CEO of the federation. Other Board members get only travel charges. During interactions, very few of the Board members could tell about the key processes in the formation of the federation and their role in the federation. The status of nominated members from WDC and NGO was ambiguous.

*Functions of Block Level Federations:* The following list shows the generally expected functions of a Block federation.

- Strengthening existing clusters and formation of new clusters if needed.
- Taking up issues and concerns related to women and initiate action.
- Monitoring SHGs functioning
- Liaisoning and developing linkages for clusters
- Identification, mapping and proper utilization of community resources
- Organizing and conducting trainings for clusters
- Establishing the networking and proper management of clusters
- Ensuring proper maintenance of books of accounts of clusters

*Human Resource Management:* The promoting agency is taking full responsibility of recruiting staff and also doing payment so that it can easily 'monitor' the activities of the federations. For example, WDC has assigned the responsibility of recruiting CEOs in all the federations to BASIX. Right from deciding the criteria for selections to recruitments, BASIX handles the whole process. There is no involvement of the federations at any level. The CEO is paid Rs. 4,500 per month from WDC funds through BASIX in its support area.

*The role and responsibilities of a CEO:* As per WDC, the following are the roles and responsibilities of the CEOs of federations : i) provide information about BOD meetings to board members; ii) implement the decisions taken in Board meetings; iii) be accountable to the federation for day to day affairs and send timely progress reports to promoters; iv) ensure smooth administration of federation activities and maintain internal discipline; v) update all financial

records and present income and expenditure of the federation before the BOD; vi) arrange AGMs every year, present audit and activity progress in the meeting; vi) identify capacity building/training needs of the members and arrange trainings; vii) liaison with government and NGOs. However, the CEOs did not present knowledge of all these roles.

Besides a CEO, Block federations also have one Accountant and Cluster Coordinators for every cluster. The accountant is paid Rs. 3,000 per month. As mentioned before cluster coordinators are getting Rs.500-550 per month. WDC is giving funds to SHPIs for appointing one Block Coordinator and 2 field workers for each block to support the federation. This means the case load of SHGs in WDC promoted areas is not so heavy. However, the issue here is that cluster coordinators, even though they are paid, are not made responsible to the cluster federation or block federation. There is no performance review of Cluster Coordinators at Block level. So many times the president of the SHG federation is overburdened with the responsibility of filling too many reports and standing by for the non-performing cluster coordinators. Another issue is the denomination of 'CEO' itself. It leaves the wrong impression that she is appointed to oversee the functioning of the Board members (APMAS, 2009).

### **III Issues and Challenges**

Like for NGOs, federations are also working in a project mode. A target driven approach and the sudden withdrawal of programmes may affect the federations. There are several issues related to the institutional design and operational procedures, which need to be properly addressed.

*a) Share capital:* Primary among them is the share capital collection criteria itself. Instead of asking SHGs to pay the share capital and membership fee for their members, the block federation is collecting the amount from the SHG members directly.

*b) Legal status and geographical coverage:* Though the old Cooperative Act is revised in 1995 by taking into consideration the needs and demands of present SHG federations, the ideological differences still remain to continue. There is no visionary clarity on the geographical and physical coverage of federations. The links are missing at every level.

*c) Members low awareness on federation bye-laws:* Bye laws prepared for the federations are uniform and the members are unaware of what is written in the bye laws.

*d) Election of leaders:* The process adopted for leadership, though it is called elections, is in a way a selection of leaders by promoters and technical agencies. There is no true democratic representation through leaders. The illiterate women, though they may have qualities that a leader needs, are not left with scope for taking a leadership role. Though some federations have been registered for more than a year, the representatives are not familiar with their roles and responsibilities.

e) *Nature and scope of services*: Since these federations are still in the evolution phase, the services provided by them are not very significant. SHG members expect federations to ensure adequate loan and other financial services and also livelihood support.

f) *No clear plans for promotion of new SHGs*: The federations don't have clear plan for the promotion of new SHGs. Much work needs to be done for the federations to become self-managed organizations. There is a need to study the best practices in the area and evolve a policy by learning from them.

g) *Issues in the functions of federations*: During interactions, the federation members have reported the following issues regarding the functioning of CBOs as:

- Government being treated the CBOs as program implementing agencies
- The project staff pre-occupied with the implementation of the government programs.
- No regular monitoring of the CBO activities by the project staff
- In sufficient staff in some of the blocks
- Insufficient capacities of project staff for implementation of the project activities and provide support to the CBOs.
- Though there are regular meetings, at CBOs, no results observed in their functional status.
- As per statutory audit reports there are regular losses in the VOs and no action regarding reducing the losses. So the VOs are unable to pay back the share capital and savings of the SHGs.
- The project adopted the strategy of CRP system to strengthen the CBOs, but it became event managed approach, it required sustainable approach.

h) *Viability and sustainability of federations*: Viability and sustainability of federations have been a widely discussed topic. Early studies, including APMAS (2003) mostly arrived at negative results. Ajay Nair (2005), a general manager at NABARD, while not reflecting its general view, concluded in a federation study that the main issue was no longer whether SHG federations can become financially sustainable, but rather how long it would take and how much it would cost. In its 2007 status report in eight states on federations with financial functions APMAS summarized the challenges federations are facing:

- Government grants tend to lower repayment rates;
- donor-funded loans lack a long-term vision;
- capacities of board members are inadequate and frequently combined with a promoter dependency syndrome;
- there are weaknesses in bookkeeping, fund management, internal controls and legal compliance;
- Inadequate self-reliance and self-governance.

In conclusion, the Government and the NGOs are the major promoters of SHG federations in India. About one half of the federations are in Southern India, and Bihar has the lowest number of SHGs federations in all the four states in the Eastern region. Most of the federations are at primary /village level, and are promoted by BRLPS and WDC. Few NGOs have promoted small number of primary level federations. However, the NGOs collaborated with WDC for promoting SHGs were also involved in SHG federation promotion and strengthening. There are different issues and challenges in SHG federations relating to share capital, legal status members' awareness, leaders' election, types of services to member clients etc.

## Chapter-7

# Non-Governmental Organizations

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### Background

As we discussed in the earlier chapter, the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been played a critical role in the formation and strengthening of SHGs and their federations in collaboration with the other promoters such as Department of Rural Development, Women Development Corporation, PACS programme and NABARD for various state and central sponsored programmes such as Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Swarnarajgar Gram Swaraj Yojana (SGSY), Mukhya Manthri Nari Yojana, Swayam Shakthi, and Swayam Sidda. The present chapter primarily deals the profile of NGO-SHPIs, engagement in SHG promotion, strategies and issues in the implementation of social agenda through SHGs, SWOT analysis of NGOs and their willingness to work with WDC in future.

### I Profile of Non-Government Organizations

#### 7.1 Legal Status and Operational Area

The legal status of sample NGOs shows that 14 out of 16 organizations were registered under Indian Societies Registration Act, 1860 and the other two were registered under Indian Trust Act, 1882. The sample NGOs have been worked in a total of 2002 villages with a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 654 villages with an average of 125. However, 10 out of 16 NGOs have been working in less than 70 villages; and the other 6 NGOs working in more than 100 villages each. Of the 16 NGOs, 12 organizations have been working between 1 and 5 blocks and the other 4 NGOs working between 7 to 19 blocks. Most sample NGOs is working in one district (75%) followed by two (12.5%) and above (12.5%). The sample NGOs are working in Bihar, except Indian Rural Association (IRA), which is present in both Bihar and Jharkhand. The operational areas of NGOs shows that majority organizations confined to small number of villages, blocks and districts in the state of Bihar. The above discussion clearly reveals that many NGOs working at block and district level.

#### 7.2 Core Areas of Work

The vision and mission statements or the objectives of sample NGOs shows that they are mainly working on empowerment of vulnerable section of the society especially women, children, scheduled castes and tribes, persons with disability by improving their health, education and economic status.

Majority NGOs are engaged in multiple activities. Besides, SHG promotion many organizations engaged with more than one/two activities. The data in table-7.1 shows that all the 16 NGOs engaged in SHG formation and strengthening. Many NGOs facilitated SHG-bank linkages (68.8%), provided trainings on SHG concepts (25%), Many NGOs worked on livelihood promotion

(50%), health (43.8%), education (18.8%), social issues (25%) and in the creation of awareness and implementation of Government. programmes (43.8%); few NGOs engaged in microfinance (6.3%), evaluations (6.3%) and legal issues (6.3%).

Table-7.1: Core Working Areas of Sample NGOs

Core Areas of Work		NGOs	%
a. SHG concepts	1. SHG promotion	16	100.0
	2. Bank Linkage	11	68.8
	3. Trainings	4	25.0
b. Livelihoods	4. Livelihood promotion	8	50.0
	5. Agriculture Development	3	18.8
	6. Watershed Development Program	2	12.5
	7. Microfinance	1	6.3
c. Social aspects	8. Health	7	43.8
	9. Education	3	18.8
	10. Social issues	4	25.0
	11. Legal	1	6.3
	12. Evaluation	1	6.3
d. Development Programmes	13. Government programmes	7	43.8

### 7.3 Detail of Staff and Infrastructure

The study team primarily collected the information relating to number of staff, infrastructure to provide trainings and working collaborations with other agencies working in development sector. The sample NGOs have a total of 363 staff members, in which 63.91% are male and the other 36.09% are female. During discussions, the NGO heads reported that 2-3 staff members were trained on SHG concepts especially on the formation and book keeping, social mobilization, skill building income generation activities to promote rural livelihoods etc.

Regarding infrastructure, 13 out of 16 NGOs have small to medium size halls to impart trainings; 9 out of 16 organizations have training equipment and 8 organizations having small library with 150 to 200 books pertaining to various development programmes, social mobilization, SHGs, poverty reduction etc.

The sample NGOs have had collaborations with various organizations in the past. Many organizations collaborated with one (43.8%) and two (37.5%) organizations followed by three (12.5%) and four (6.3%). Majority NGOs collaborated with i) Department of Rural Development (62.5%) followed by ii) Women Development Corporation (25%), iii) National bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (25%), Mahila Samakhya (6.3%), Poorest Area Civil Society programme(PACS) Organizations (18.8%) and other NGOs (37.5%). Further, 6 NGOs have membership in NGO networks at district level.

## II Engagement in SHG Promotion

### 7.4 Years of experience in forming SHGs

Number of years that the sample NGOs have been engaged in SHG promotion varies between one to twenty years. Of the 16 sample NGOs, 8 NGOs have 2-5 years of experience, 5 NGOs have 5-10 years of experience and 3 NGOs have more than 10 years of experience.

Table-7.2: Details of Sample NGOs Operational Area and SHGs formed

Name of the Organization	Operations Area				SHGs	
	Number of Villages	Number of Blocks	Number of districts	Number of States	SHGs Formed	Members covered
1. MCS	50	7	1	1	300	3200
2. HSC	654	9	2	1	3200	32000
3. RSO	25	2	1	1	125	1500
4. GBMVS	100	5	1	1	635	6035
5. SBS	158	4	2	1	400	4850
6. NYC	265	5	1	1	465	5580
7. IRA	163	19	12	2	231	2915
8. MNB	69	2	1	1	114	1501
9. SKSS	32	2	1	1	225	1950
10. MS	30	4	1	1	75	820
11. SWOR	60	10	10	1	250	1708
12. DRDA	15	1	1	1	60	450
13. SRFSS	6	1	1	1	15	190
14. DEMVK	5	2	1	1	80	800
15. VUSS	15	2	1	1	15	165
16. NCFWS	5	1	1	1	11	115

The data in table-7.2 shows that the samples NGOs have formed a total of 6201 SHGs covered with 62959 members with an average of 10 members per group. Of the 16 sample NGOs, 10 organizations were formed more than 100 each and the remaining agencies have formed less than 100 each. It is because many organizations are working in few villages and blocks from the past 4-5 years.

### 7.5 Promotion of Federations

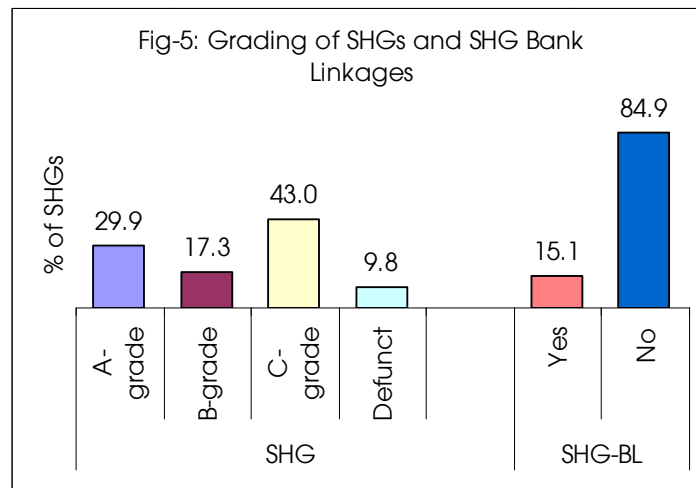
Of the 16 sample NGOs, 3 NGOs namely a) Human Services Centre, b) Indian Rural Association and c) Mukti Niketan were promoted 3 primary level federations (PLF) one each. About 1664 members were covered by these three federations. All the SHGs formed into federations at Village/cluster level. The federations are two tiers in structure. However, all the three federations are informal and in very nascent stage. During interactions with the SHGs the study team made an attempt to assess the awareness levels of SHGs about their

federations. No SHG has reported that they have formed into a federations at village/cluster, block level. Even the promoters also don't have clear understanding about the structure and functions of federations that they are going to promote.

## 7.6 Grading of SHGs

According to the information provided by the NGOs, of the total 6201 SHGs, 29.9% are 'A' grade, 17.3% are 'B' grade, 43% are 'C' grade and 9.8% are defunct groups (see Fig below). It shows that majority of the SHGs are poor in quality.

During interactions, the NGO staff reported the reasons for becoming dormant or defunct and irregular functioning as 1) most SHGs are not bank linked and inordinate delay in getting bank linkage, 2) problems in opening the bank account, 3) banking located at far away places, 4) low awareness on SHG concept and its benefits due to illiteracy, 5) less cooperation and coordination among the group members, 6) no internal lending, 7) no regular savings and meetings, 8) no support from government, 9) No continuous support from the promoters and 11) Involvement of men and political leaders in group affairs



## 7.7 Number of SHGs Credit linked

In the process of SHG formation and strengthening, 11 out of 16 sample NGOs have facilitated SHG credit linkages with banks. Of the total 6201 SHGs formed, about 15.11% of SHGs got credit linkage of Rs. 8.15 crores from banks including 5.09% of repeat linkages (Fig-5). The groups have a loan outstanding of Rs. 2.46 cores as on Sept 2011. It shows that small percentage of SHGs is credit linkages with financial agencies. During discussions, the NGO staff reported the reasons for poor SHG banks linkages as under:

- Role of SHGs
  - Poor quality of SHGs – irregular meetings and savings, poor book keeping, no lending with internal funds
  - SHGs members are much interested on SGSY loans but not on direct SHG-BL programme
- DRDA and NGOs
  - DRDA has been delaying in grading of SHGs



- NGOs not paying much more attention on SHG bank linkage
- Many SHGs became defunct because of delay in getting revolving fund, project finance, and no handholding support from the promoters
- Role of banks
  - More corruption at bank level in case of SGSY loans
  - Banks don't have faith on SHGs especially in case of repayment of loans without collateral
  - Bankers not interested on direct SHG-BL programme
  - Banks have low understanding on SHG-Bank linkage programme
- Politicians
  - Involvement of politicians in sanctioning SGSY loans and corruption

### 7.8 Nature of support provided to SHGs and SHG federations

The NGOs have been provided three kinds of services to SHGs namely i) financial, ii) non-financial and iii) social issues. The data shows that majority NGOs have been providing non-financial services such as trainings (87.5%), monitoring (75%) and livelihood promotion (68.8%) than social (31.3%) and financial (12.5%) services.

Table-7.3: Details of Trainings Organized by the NGOs

Nature of Trainings	Number. of NGOs	Number of Trainings	No. of Participants
1. SHG and Federation	16	307	9138
2. Book keeping	10	217	8909
3. Financial management	6	161	4160
4. Auditing	3	52	1460
5. livelihoods	12	224	6610
6. MGNREGS	1	3	250
7. Health	5	51	1245
8. Nutrition	5	43	2851
9. Sanitation	6	47	3535
10. Family planning	5	40	2112
11. Education	6	106	4165
12. Women rights	7	66	2247
13. Gender discrimination	3	21	1590
14. Child labour	2	16	265
15. Atrocities on women	3	51	1415

The NGOs conducted trainings on i) SHG and federation concepts such as basic elements of SHGs, book keeping, financial management and auditing; health and hygiene includes health, sanitation, nutrition and family planning; livelihoods which includes income generation activities and MGNREGS; education; and gender issues such as women rights, gender discrimination, child labour and atrocities on women. The data in table 7.3 shows that most of

the sample NGOs provided a good number of trainings (between 150 to > 300) on SHG concepts particularly, the basic elements of SHGs and book keeping followed by livelihood or income generation activities to between 4000 and 9200 SHG members on each training. Some NGOs were provided less number of trainings and to less number of SHG women on social aspects compared to SHG concept and livelihoods. Most of the sample NGOs conducted trainings with their own human resources rather than with the support of other agencies.

## **7.9 Problems relating to SHGs**

The sample NGOs reported the problems related to group savings, meetings, book keeping, internal lending, bank linkage, group norms, and extent of support from household members to SHG members are as follows.

- Small amount of group funds for internal lending: Majority of the groups not in a position to mobilize funds for lending other than small amount of savings. And these savings are not enough to cater credit needs of the SHG members. Further, though the NGOs collaborated with funding agencies to take up the responsibility credit linkage of SHGs with banks, most of the NGOs failed in it. As a result majority SHGs are unable to access credit from formal financial institutions.
- Irregular group meetings and poor member attendance in meetings : The promoters have reported the reasons for poor member attendance as i) no interest among members, ii) seasonal migration, iii) work pressure during peak agriculture seasons and during festive occasions, iv) no lending, v) lactating mothers, group leaders domination, meeting time not convenient, iv) absence of promoters/book keeper etc.
- Poor understanding among the group members- quarrels, no democratic form of decision making, leadership rotation etc.
- No norms at group level: Many SHGs don't have norms relating to savings, meetings, lending, decision making, membership etc. This is because of poor capacity building inputs of SHPIs and no follow up or handholding support from the SHPIs/NGOs
- Limited to financial agenda- As most the members formed into SHGs to access credit and subsidy loan from DRDA, and even the promoters also mobilize community with the same message to form the groups, most of the groups limited to financial activities such as collection of savings, disbursement of loans, collection of loan installments etc;
- Unwilling to attend trainings outside the village:
- Poor booking because of illiteracy and absence of book keepers more dependency on promoters;
- Inordinate delay in getting revolving fund, project finance and direct credit linkage with banks.
- Very poor repayment of loans borrowed from banks

- Male dominance - Involvement of household male members in group affairs, especially in decision making
- There is no enough support from the household members especially husband

Further, the NGO staff reported the following areas needs to be improved:

- Maintenance of books by engaging paid or unpaid book keepers
- Regular meetings and financial transactions within the meeting
- Mobilization of funds from internal and external sources for on lending to members; inculcation of the habit of repaying the loans
- Providing skill building training and taking up of income generation activities like handloom weaving, papad making, agarbathi making, candle making etc.
- substantial amount of training on SHG concepts – core features of SHGs and functioning, book keeping, meeting, leadership, federations, visioning etc.

### **7.10 Reasons for Disparities in SHG promotion**

During interactions, the NGO staff reported variety of reasons for disparities at block, district and regional levels. They are categorized as under:

- Presence or absence of promoters
  - Absence of self help promoting institutions in some of the areas
  - Target approach than process approach of NGOs
- Banking facility
  - Non-availability banking facilities in a vicinity
  - Poor cooperation of bankers in credit linkage of SHGs with banks
- Infrastructure facilities
  - Poor roads, communication and other basic amenities
  - Hard core naxalism area- many SHPIs are not interested to work in those areas.
- Cultural factors
  - Illiteracy and low awareness among the people
  - Male dominance
  - Customs and traditions relating to women
  - Local dialects and communication problems in social mobilization
- Economic and environmental factors
  - Migration
  - Flood affected areas
  - Majority households belongs to below poverty category
- Politicians
  - Politicians are not interested to form self help groups in those areas
  - Local leaders are against the SHG movement

- Poor implementation of Govt. programmes channeled through SHGs and regional disparities due to i) regular floods, ii) credit access, iii) geographical connectivity iv) awareness about the welfare and development programmes, v) vested interest of political parties who are in power, vi) presence of project/programme implementing agencies, vii) low /absence of human resources to monitor the project by the DRDA, viii) visioning and attitude of district officials, ix) programme oriented approaches

### **III Social Agenda and the NGOs**

#### **7.11 Strategies for the Implementation of Social Agenda**

The term social agenda includes the issues and problems irrespective of gender, age, caste, social category, creed, religion at different levels such as individual, household, group, institution, organization community, society and so on. The sample NGOs reported the following strategies that they have been followed in the implementation of social agenda:

- *Awareness campaigns:* organized awareness campaigns through cultural programmes such as street plays, puppet plays, video films, songs, processions etc, on child marriages, child labour, dowry, domestic violence etc.
- *Training at village level:* conducted trainings and orientation programmes on social issues such as family planning, health, child labour, girl child education, dowry, violence against women, AIDS etc. at village level.
- *Collaborations with other NGOs working on social issues:* The sample NGOs while organizing awareness campaigns at village level, exposure visits to SHG members and individuals working on social issues, collaborated with other NGOs agencies that are working on social agenda.
- *Social agenda in Gram Panchayat meetings:* The sample NGOs pushed the social agenda in PRI meetings for better implementations through the SHG members, who were elected as members to Gram Panchayats.
- *Social agenda as one of the aspects in trainings:* Deliberate inclusion of social agenda in all training programmes targeted for community representatives and workers at village level.
- *No focus on social agenda:* As most of the NGOs have been engaged in SHG promotion, whose primary focus is on employment generation through income generation activities, most NGOs are working for reaching targets, rather/but less on social aspects.
- *Inviting Government officials and elected representatives to social mobilization meetings* to address the community members on social aspects or issues.

- *Promotion of SHGs federations* is one of the means to address social issues at community level more effectively
- *Regular SHGs meetings with social agenda*: Regular meetings and discussion on social aspects as one of the mandatory agenda point of SHG and federation meetings.

### **7.12 Problems in the implementation of Social Agenda**

The SHPI heads reported many problems in the implementation of social agenda. They are as follows:

- Social agenda is secondary or the tertiary objective of SHGs but not the primary agenda i.e. access to credit on low interest rates and access to various government programmes.
- The major promoters like DRDA provide funds and subsidies for income generation activities but not for social issues.
- Due to local customs women are unable to attend meetings, and spend more time at meetings due to work pressure
- Implementation of social agenda takes long time; as most of the organizations engaged in SHG promotion are focused on targeted approach and programmatic approach, by the time they are supposed to focus on social agenda they are withdrawing from the area.
- Due to irregular meetings and poor member attendance, mostly members meet to discuss financial transactions rather than non-financial and social aspects.
- Local leaders are not interested on social issues; men discourage women by putting hurdles such as not to attend meeting, involvement of men in group meetings and decision making, not allowing them to attend trainings outside the village and so on.
- Women focus mostly on welfare of their family members than on social issues at individual or community level.
- Further, the NGO staff reported the issues of SHGs in the implementation of social agenda at SHGs level as:
  - Low awareness/ conscious levels of members on social issues
  - Formed into groups to avail various government programmes
  - High illiteracy of SHG members
  - Less cohesiveness among the members
  - Migration and poor functioning of SHGs
  - No and untimely SHG bank credit linkages
  - No support from the community and household members

Regarding the socio economic and political aspects, these changes happened at individual, group, household and community levels, as reported by the NGO staff:

- Social
  - Increase in self confidence levels- coming out of house, attending banks & government offices, interacting with visitors freely
  - Able to speak or communicate or face outsiders
  - Many women learnt signatures
  - Sending girl children to schools
  - Incidence of child marriages is decreased
  - Visioning towards children higher education
- Economic
  - Some SHGs started discussions on other than financial aspects
  - Accessing credit on low interest and increased credit worthiness
  - Promotion of savings by realizing its importance
  - Mobilizing finances to meet household credit needs
  - Few households taken up income generation activities
- Political
  - Contested in PRI elections for the post of President and Ward Members
  - Moving towards participation and taking decision at household level
  - Many members are accessed to govt. programmes easily and freely
  - Showing interest in the implementation of govt. programmes like running PDS, Mid-day meal programme etc.

#### IV SWOT of NGOs

##### 7.13 SWOT Analysis

During discussions, the NGOs staff reported the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of NGOs. The following matrix gives the details.

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Command on local language and culture</li> <li>- Commitment towards SHG Federation formation</li> <li>- Working with poor and marginal households</li> <li>- Experienced and committed staff</li> <li>- Rich field experience</li> <li>- Infrastructure at community level</li> <li>- Experience in the implementation of government programmes</li> <li>- Long association with local community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High dependence on Government programmes</li> <li>- Low and inexperienced human resources or staff</li> <li>- Poor financial resources and continuous financial crunch</li> <li>- More staff attrition rate</li> <li>- Negative opinion on NGOs</li> <li>- No /don't have experience in SHG federation promotion</li> <li>- Small NGOs are unable to compete with large NGOs</li> <li>- Poor systems at organizational level</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good reputation at community level</li> <li>- Good rapport with community leaders</li> <li>- Focus on social aspects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unable to continue after the completion of the programme</li> <li>- Bankers are not supportive to NGOs</li> <li>- Unable to provide financial and other services</li> <li>- Less inputs on the promotion of livelihood activities to SHG members</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wide range of opportunities to work with government</li> <li>- Opportunity to work with multiple donors</li> <li>- No competition or no other NGO is working in poorer areas</li> <li>- Implementation of government programmes through SHGs provides ample working opportunities to NGOs</li> </ul>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Competition from big NGOs</li> <li>- Naxalism in some of the districts</li> <li>- No and untimely support in the implementation of govt. schemes and programmes</li> <li>- Threats from community leaders, politicians, money lenders etc</li> <li>- Corruption at various levels and quality of work</li> </ul>

#### 7.14 Willingness to work with Women Development Corporation

Of the sample NGOs, except 2, all the 14 organizations expressed willingness to collaborate with Women Development Corporation of Bihar to work and to implement social agenda through SHGs. During discussion, the heads of the organizations reported the following as strengths to work with WDC.

- Long years of experience in the development sector
- Experience in the promotion of women and their self help groups
- Prior working experience with Women Development Corporation
- Commitment towards community development
- Social agenda is one of the core working areas of some of the NGOs
- Physical presence of NGOs in SWASTH programme districts

In a nutshell, The NGOs have significantly contributed to the SHG movement of Bihar by implementing various Central and State government programmes in collaboration with RDD, WDC, PACS and NABARD. Empowerment of vulnerable sections is the main motto of many NGOs. The experience of NGOs in the promotion of SHGs and Federations varies from one to the other. Some NGOs have been promoting federations. The sample NGOs have mostly provided financial services than social, livelihood and non financial services. However, the NGO have been followed various strategies to implement social agenda by the SHGs. The SWOT analysis reveals that the NGOs have their own advantages, disadvantages, opportunities and threats. All the NGOs have expressed their willingness to work with WDC as they have association in the past while implementing various programmes of Women Development Corporation of Bihar.





### 8.1 Findings

Bihar is one of the poorest states in the country. The poverty levels are higher in SWASTH programme districts compared to the State poverty scenario. The Government of Bihar, NGOs and banks are the SHPIs in the State. There are regional and divisional disparities in the promotion of SHGs and SHG federations in the State including SWASTH programme districts owing to various socio economic and political factors and the role of promoting institutions. One of the significant features of SHG movement in Bihar is many NGOs collaborated with Government of Bihar, especially the Department of Rural Development and Women Development Corporation, and NABARD who are the major stakeholders in SHG promotion in the State. Though significant number of SHGs formed with BPL households, there is more scope for forming new SHGs (at least another 700,000 SHGs) and Federations, their strengthening, and livelihoods promotion of the SHG members.

The Rural Development Department of Bihar has promoted major chunk of SHGs by its own resources as well as in collaboration with NGOs under SGSY programme for more than a decade in the State. However, regional and district disparities in the SHG movement owing to socio, economic, cultural, political conditions of the regions, absence or presence of SHPI etc. There is an increase of fund allocation to the SGSY programme over the years, but the loan amount disbursed to qualified SHGs has decreased. There is an increasing trend in the performance of banks in achieving SGSY disbursements/targets over years. The quality of SHGs (the percentage of SHGs existing, passed grade 1 and 2, and taken up income generation activities) is not that significant as compared to the number of SHGs promoted by RDD.

The BRLPS aims to improve rural livelihood options and works towards social and economic empowerment of the rural poor women by promoting large number of self managed community based organizations such as SHGs and their federations. From the past four years, it has formed large number of SHGs and their federations in its operational area, limited to eight out of 38 districts in the State. The presence of BRLPS in SWASTH programme districts is minimal. The quality of SHGs is good in terms of number of SHG members dropped out, defunct groups and credit linkage with banks and membership in apex community based organizations. The BRLPS has not collaborated in a big way with NGOs like RDD, WDC and NABARD.

The WDC is another major SHPI in the State with the vision 'improvement in the quality of lives of poor and disadvantaged women and adolescents. It has promoted considerable number of women SHGs and their federations under various Central and State programmes meant for women development in collaborations with NGOs in majority of the districts in the state.

The BMS is another agency which is forming and nurturing women SHGs in the state to empower women with education. It is also one of the SHG federation promoting agencies in the State, mostly focused on social intermediation. RMK is another agency which supports NGOs in running microfinance programmes in the form of bulk lending to support SHG members. In Bihar, a good number of NGOs/ network of NGOs, promoted a good number of SHGs in majority of the districts where the governments programmes were not successful under PACS programme. As most the NGOs involved in PACS programme withdrawn after the completion of the programme, there is no support to the SHGs that are good in quality and keen to continue further.

There are a number of public, private, regional rural and cooperative banks which have provided financial services to the SHGs in the State. NABARD has played a critical role in the growth of SHG movement in Bihar by extending grant assistance for promoting SHGs in collaboration with many NGOs, Farmer Clubs, RRBs and IRVS; capacity building of various SHPIs including microfinance institutions, and facilitating SHG credit linkages with banks for livelihood promotion. Even so the implementation of SHG-bank linkage programme is poor due to multiplicity of reasons concerning SHGs, NGOs, banks and Government, the most important reason being the quality of the SHGs not being good and lack of proactive role on the part of the State Government.

The SHGs promoted by the DRDA and NGOs under SGSY programme are mostly homogenous in terms of social and economic categories mainly depend on labour and agriculture and allied activities. Many SHGs have reported drop-out of members and multiplicity of reasons for it. Monthly savings and meetings are common. There are fewer amounts of member's savings than projected amount owing to irregular savings. Book keeping and accounting is poor. SHGs' meeting mostly confined to financial aspects rarely non-financial and social aspects; a good number of SHGs have not even financial agenda because of irregular meetings and dormant SHGs.

No external fund mobilization for on lending, other than subsidy loans from DRDA, from banks, federations and MFIs. The SHG members borrowed loans for production/income generation followed by social needs, asset creation and consumption purposes. Total amount of loan or a portion of it, has diverted to some other purpose (s) other than loan intended. Leadership rotation is rare. Many SHGs received low amount of inputs on non-financial, social and livelihood services from the promoters.

The SHGs role in forming new groups and revival of dormant groups is negligible. The SHG members have perceived significant changes at individual, SHG, household and village levels. The SHGs involvement in addressing various issues at village level, women issues, social issues and implementation of various pro-poor programmes implemented by Govt. of Bihar is minimal. There are a number of problems related to SHG functioning, SHG bank linkages, livelihoods and the implementation of 'social agenda' at

SHG level besides the revival of dormant groups, which is the most difficult and important issue.

The Government and the NGOs are the major promoters of SHG federations in India. About two-thirds of the federations are in Southern India, and Bihar has the lowest number of SHGs federations in all the four states in the Eastern region. Most of the federations are at primary /village level, and are promoted by BRLPS and WDC. Few NGOs have promoted small number of primary level federations. However, the NGOs collaborated with WDC for promoting SHGs were also involved in SHG federation promotion and strengthening. There are different issues and challenges in SHG federations relating to governance, share capital, legal status, legal compliance, management of their affairs, members' awareness, leaders' election & types of services to member clients.

The NGOs have significantly contributed to the SHG movement of Bihar by implementing various Central and State government programmes in collaboration with RDD, WDC, PACS and NABARD. Empowerment of vulnerable sections is the main motto of many NGOs. The experience of NGOs in the promotion of SHGs and Federations varies from one to the other. Some NGOs have been promoting federations. The sample NGOs have mostly provided financial services than social, livelihood and non financial services. However, the NGOs have been followed various strategies to implement social agenda by the SHGs. The SWOT analysis reveals that the NGOs have their own advantages, disadvantages, opportunities and threats. All the NGOs have expressed their willingness to work with WDC as they have association in the past while implementing various programmes of Women Development Corporation of Bihar.

## **8.2 The Road Map**

Based on the study findings and the discussions APMAS team had with diverse stakeholders in Bihar, there are three broad strategies that could be adopted to engage the women SHGs and SHG federations in promoting nutrition, health and water & sanitation in the 9 selected districts under SWASTH:

### **Strategy-1: Work with existing SHGs & SHG federations:**

There are a number of SHGs and SHG federations existing in these 9 districts promoted by different organizations. While the quality of these groups is highly variable, they could be used as a platform for promoting awareness about nutrition & health among the communities and for identifying change agents that could work on specific project interventions. Key steps to operationalize this strategy include:

- Orientation workshops with SHPIs on SWASTH & its approach to address some of the important aspects of nutrition & health.
- Sign MoU with major SHPIs (WDC, BRLPS, APMAS, etc).
- Weak SHGs to be strengthened & SHG federations promoted.
- Orientation & training of SHPI staff on nutrition & health

- Develop specific training modules & communication material
- Community level awareness campaign on nutrition & health.
- Identification of "swasth sakhi" from among the SHG members.
- Training of Swasth Sakhis & monitoring of these by SHG federations. Their honorarium can also be paid thru SHG federations at village / block level.

**Strategy-2: Work with BRLPS and WDC to ensure that nutrition, health and water & sanitation become an integral part of the SHGs & SHG federations to be promoted during 2012-16:**

Under NRLM, the universal coverage of all the poor families under the SHGs and SHG federations is a key strategy. NRLM will improve the quality of the existing SHGs and SHG federations and promote new groups in various blocks and district in a phased manner. Working in collaboration with WDC and BRLPS, SWASTH can ensure the training modules and programs incorporate the key elements of nutrition & health. The resources available under the program can be used to augment the funds already available under NRLM and other such sources for social mobilization, community organization and promoting livelihoods of the poor. Funds under NRLM are also allocated for health & nutrition related aspects.

- Sign MoU with BRLPS (SRLM) and WDC for mainstreaming nutrition & health into the promotion of SHGs & SHG federations & capacity building
- Staff involved in the promotion of SHGs & SHG federations are trained & oriented to how to ensure nutrition & health as a core agenda of the SHGs
- SHG federations at village and block level can be provided with a fund for addressing issues related to nutrition & health, including water & sanitation
- NRLM has significant funds for social mobilization, community organization and for supporting community based nutrition & health interventions. SWASTH program can augment the funds.
- Swasth Sakhis to be identified trained and mentored.
- Provider awards for best performing SHG federations on nutrition & health.

**Strategy 3: Building on the foundations of the SHG institutions, both existing and newly formed, SWASTH could possibly form village level institutions specifically for nutrition & health**

This strategy is being suggested as SHGs and SHG federations are generally pre-occupied with savings, credit and livelihoods agenda. As a result they may not be able to spare time for specific interventions related to nutrition & health. While SHGs and SHG federations would be very good forums for

information dissemination and for selecting community health workers, special groups formed for the purpose of nutrition & health might be most suited. However, these must function under the guidance and supervision of the SHG federations in that geographic area.

- Sign MoU with SHPIs that are keen to be involved in promoting institutions for nutrition & health building on the strength of the SHG movement.
- Develop a Handbook or manual on promotion of community groups around nutrition & health from among the members of the SHGs.
- Training of staff on these aspects
- From the existing SHGs, identify suitable persons to perform the role of Swasth Sakhi.
- Facilitate a strong linkage between the SHG institutions and the new groups formed around nutrition & health. The SHG federations can monitor and oversee the nutrition & health groups.

### **8.2.2 Estimate costs and explore possibility of NRLM funds being tapped for the activity**

Under NRLM, Rs.10,000 is available per SHG to meet the costs of group formation, training, exposure and support for a period of 5 years. In addition to this, for each SHG member there is a provision of Rs.7,500 towards training, skill building and enterprise development. These are flexible funds and can be used for the purposes of promoting good health & nutrition. For the poor to enhance their livelihoods, good health & nutrition are fundamental. NRLM also has significant funds to provide as "seed" capital for SHG federations, which is primarily meant for promoting livelihoods. However, as the seed capital is targeted towards the poorest of the poor, investments into health & nutrition will add great value to improve the quality of life of these households. NRLM being a mission oriented towards improve livelihoods outcomes, SWASTH would be a natural technical partner for NRLM to ensure focussed attention to issues related to nutrition & health and facilitate SHG institutions to focus on those aspects to ensure synergies and to maximise the impacts.

SWASTH can use its funds to leverage significant funds from the NRLM. There is also considerable scope to leverage funds from the BMGF funded health program and from the NRHM. SWASTH need to effectively implement a BCC strategy to ensure that the improve incomes & enhance livelihoods result in improve quality of life.

### **8.2.3 Roadmap for WDC expansion in these areas using existing SHGs**

Over the past several years, WDC has played a pivotal role in promoting institutions of the poor, particular women SHGs. They also have a broader agenda of women empowerment and poverty reduction. For the implementation of NRLM in the State of Bihar, BRLPS is the nodal agency. Discussions are underway for WDC to sign MoU with BRLPS to undertake the

NRLM work in select districts and blocks. Also, on issues related to women's rights & entitlements and nutrition, health and water & sanitation, WDC could potentially be the agency to focus on. WDC can follow the three-pronged detailed above. In addition to WDC & BRLPS becoming partners of SWASTH, there are a number of good NGOs in Bihar who have done considerable work on nutrition and health and would be very useful partners of SWASTH both for delivering nutrition & health interventions through the SHG system and for exploring other innovative methods of promoting community based nutrition & health. SWASTH would immensely benefit from partnering with NGOs. In fact, for each of the 9 districts, there can be one NGO partner on awareness building and for piloting & innovations.

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- [www.rd.bhr.nic.in](http://www.rd.bhr.nic.in)



### Appendix-1: List of Persons Contacted

#### State Level

- Mr. Mukesh, State Project Manager, BRLPS, Patna
- Ms. Irina Sinha, State Project Manager, Women Development Corporation, Patna
- Ms. Director, Mahila Samakhya, Patna

#### District level

##### District Rural Development Agency

- District Development Commissioner, Araria District, Bihar
- Mr. Prabhu Ram, District Development Commissioner, Banka District, Bihar
- District Development Commissioner, Jamui District, Bihar
- District Development Commissioner, Kishanganj District, Bihar
- District Development Commissioner, Madhubani District, Bihar
- District Development Commissioner, Madhepura District, Bihar
- District Development Commissioner, Purnia District, Bihar
- District Development Commissioner, Sheohar District, Bihar
- District Development Commissioner, Supaul District, Bihar

#### Banks

- Sri Sunil Kumar Jha, DDM of NABARD, Araria District, Bihar
- Sri Nabin Kumar Roy, DDM of NABARD, Banka District, Bihar
- Sri S. Shekhar, DDM of NABARD, Jamui District, Bihar
- Mr. S. k. Mishra, DDM of NABARD, Kishanganj District, Bihar
- Sri A Kerketta, DDM of NABARD, Madhubani District, Bihar
- Sri Sunil Kumar Jha, DDM of NABARD, Purnia District, Bihar
- Mr. Ashish Tirkey, DDM of NABARD, Sheohar District, Bihar
- Mr. S.S.Kundu, DDM of NABARD, Supaul District, Bihar
- Lead Bank District Manager, Araria District, Bihar
- Mr. Mukteshwar, Lead Bank District Manager, Banka District, Bihar
- Lead Bank District Manager, Jamui District, Bihar
- Lead Bank District Manager, Kishanganj District, Bihar
- Lead Bank District Manager, Madhubani District, Bihar
- Lead Bank District Manager, Madhepura District, Bihar
- Lead Bank District Manager, Purnia District, Bihar
- Lead Bank District Manager, Sheohar District, Bihar
- Lead Bank District Manager, Supaul District, Bihar

### **Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society**

- Mr. Varun, District Project Manager, Madhubani District, Bihar
- Mr. Nikhil, District Project Manager, Madhepura District, Bihar
- Mr. Dewand Tiwar, District Project Manager, Purnia District, Bihar
- Mr. Nikhil, District Project Manager, Supaul District, Bihar

### **Women Development Corporation**

- Mr. Rajiv, District Project Manager, Araria District, Bihar
- Mr. Sanjay, District Project Manager, Banka District, Bihar
- Mr. Dharmendra, District Project Manager, Jamui District, Bihar
- Mr. Rajiv, District Project Manager, Kishanganj District, Bihar
- Mr. Manoj, District Project Manager, Madhubani District, Bihar
- Mr. Gosh Haider Ali Khan, District Project Manager, Madhepura District, Bihar
- Mr. Rajiv, District Project Manager, Purnia District, Bihar
- Mr. Manoj, District Project Manager, Sheohar District, Bihar
- Mr. Gosh Haider Ali Khan, District Project Manager, Supaul District, Bihar

### **Mahila Samakhya**

- Ms. Rita Kumari, District Project Coordinator, Banka District, Bihar
- Ms. Sangeeta, District Project Coordinator, Jamui District, Bihar
- Ms. Meera Kumari, District Project Coordinator, Kishanganj District, Bihar
- Ms. Sangeeta, District Project Coordinator, Sheohar District, Bihar
- Ms. Kundan Kumari, District Project Coordinator, Supaul District, Bihar

### **NGOs**

Mr. Prabhat K. Chobai, Indian Rural Association, Banka District, Bihar  
Mr. Satyendra, Nehru Yuva Club, Banka District, Bihar  
Mr. Sudhir K. Singh, Sewa Bharti Sewapuri, Banka District, Bihar  
MR. Mohan Pandey, Muktiniketan, Banka District, Bihar  
Mr. Manoj, Sampoon Kanti Seva Santhan, Kishanganj District, Bihar  
Mr. Ashok, Sarvajanti Vikash Kendra, Kishanganj District, Bihar  
Mr. Pramod, Lead Officer, DRDA, Kishanganj District, Bihar  
Mr. Manthu Bhagat, MANSI Trust, Araria District, Bihar  
Mr. Durganand Das, Grameen Vikas Samiti, Araria District, Bihar  
Mr. Rahman, Rahman Society Organization, Araria District, Bihar  
Mr. Sandeep, Gram Vikas Manch, Shehor District, Bihar  
Mr. R.K.Sinha, Rural Development of India, Shehor District, Bihar

## Appendix-2: District Wise Percentage of BPL and APL Households in Bihar

S. No	Name of the district	No. of Households	Percentage of BPL HHs	Percentage of APL HHs
1	Araria	404026	63.25	36.75
2	Arwal	85486	58.00	42.00
3	Aurangabad	273328	47.86	52.14
4	Banka	225227	49.76	50.24
5	Begusarai	338258	50.44	49.56
6	Bhagalpur	304010	56.07	43.93
7	Bhojpur	299784	50.06	49.94
8	Buxar	175772	48.55	51.45
9	Darbhanga	453760	54.59	45.41
10	East Champaran	722398	65.22	34.78
11	Gaya	448648	56.10	43.90
12	Gopalganj	282389	50.58	49.42
13	Jamui	228944	59.56	40.44
14	Jehanabad	99466	47.85	52.15
15	Kaimur	267439	63.62	36.38
16	Katihar	358267	54.74	45.26
17	Khagaria	218045	61.00	39.00
18	Kishanganj	291826	80.48	19.52
19	Lakhisarai	80155	44.41	55.59
20	Madhepura	291332	63.60	36.40
21	Madhubani	770944	66.56	33.44
22	Munger	144228	60.04	39.96
23	Muzaffarpur	634698	62.93	37.07
24	Nalanda	345444	56.74	43.26
25	Nawada	204432	48.47	51.53
26	Patna	416508	50.98	49.02
27	Purnia	428106	61.07	38.93
28	Rohtas	311205	48.63	51.37
29	Saharsa	228447	59.94	40.06
30	Samastipur	483738	51.83	48.17
31	Saran	396363	51.42	48.58
32	Sheikhpura	64662	50.19	49.81
33	Sheohar	94193	64.45	35.55
34	Sitamarhi	499981	61.84	38.16
35	Siwan	317415	43.08	56.92
36	Supaul	343656	67.25	32.75
37	Vaishali	513383	61.94	38.06
38	West Champaran	509147	64.07	35.93
	Total	12555110	58.16	41.84

### Appendix-3: District-wise Distribution of Self Help Groups in Bihar

Rank of district in the state	District	Total No. of SHGs	% of SHGs to total
1	Muzaffarpur	23291	8.82
2	Madhubani	18653	7.07
3	Patna	14270	5.41
4	Gaya	14030	5.32
5	Darbhanga	13487	5.11
6	Vaishali	11722	4.44
7	Nalanda	10499	3.98
8	Purnia	10479	3.97
9	Samastipur	10444	3.96
10	Bhagalpur	10330	3.91
11	Katihar	7379	2.80
12	Bhojpur	7233	2.74
13	W. Champaran	7193	2.73
14	Nawada	7118	2.70
15	Rohtas	7010	2.66
16	E. Champaran	6735	2.55
17	Aurangabad	6564	2.49
18	Khagaria	5953	2.26
19	Jamui	5904	2.24
20	Banka	5734	2.17
21	Siwan	5677	2.15
22	Begusarai	5220	1.98
23	Sitamarhi	5002	1.90
24	Saharsa	4847	1.84
25	Saran	4278	1.62
26	Supaul	4270	1.62
27	Kishanganj	4262	1.61
28	Jehanabad	3405	1.29
29	Gopalganj	3188	1.21
30	Araria	2910	1.10
31	Kaimur	2842	1.08
32	Buxer	2681	1.02
33	Sheohar	2673	1.01
34	Munger	2538	0.96
35	Madhepura	2445	0.93
36	Sheikhpura	1447	0.55
37	Arwal	1166	0.44
38	Lakhisarai	1067	0.40
	Total	263946	100.00

#### Appendix-4: District-wise and Promoter-wise Number of SHGs in Bihar

S.No.	District	RDD	BRLPS	WDC	MS	NABARD	Total
1	Araria	2,817	--	--	--	93	2,910
2	Arwal	801	--	365	--	--	1,166
3	Aurangabad	4,116	--	2398	--	50	6,564
4	Banka	4,967	--	287	79	401	5,734
5	Begusarai	5,120	--	--	--	100	5,220
6	Bhagalpur	9,496	--	100	--	734	10,330
7	Bhojpur	5,040	--	1927	163	103	7,233
8	Buxer	2,681	--	--	--	--	2,681
9	Darbhanga	12,415	--	711	361	--	13,487
10	E. Champaran	4,957	--	998	--	780	6,735
11	Gaya	3,488	6,515	2644	831	552	14,030
12	Gopalganj	2,994	--	--	--	194	3,188
13	Jamui	4,979	--	277	172	476	5,904
14	Jehanabad	2,159	--	1196	--	50	3,405
15	Kaimur	2,566	--	--	247	29	2,842
16	Katihar	7,032	--	347	--	--	7,379
17	Khagaria	2,050	2,861	920	--	122	5,953
18	Kishanganj	4,188	--	--	74	--	4,262
19	Lakhisarai	1,020	--	--	--	47	1,067
20	Madhepura	1,969	376	--	--	100	2,445
21	Madhubani	14,208	4,347	--	--	98	18,653
22	Munger	2,308	--	200	--	30	2,538
23	Muzaffarpur	15,443	5,967	369	1462	50	23,291
24	Nalanda	4,972	4,297	1002	--	228	10,499
25	Nawada	3,403	--	2941	--	774	7,118
26	Patna	11,803	--	1045	--	1422	14,270
27	Purnia	4,439	4,923	1117	--	--	10,479
28	Rohtas	3,374	--	3171	465	--	7,010
29	Saharsa	4,791	--	--	--	56	4,847
30	Samastipur	7,534	--	2427	--	483	10,444
31	Saran	3,985	--	--	--	293	4,278
32	Sheikhpura	1,347	--	100	--	--	1,447
33	Sheohar	2,282	--	--	391	--	2,673
34	Sitamarhi	4,315	--	--	629	58	5,002
35	Siwan	4,793	--	695	--	189	5,677
36	Supaul	3,173	843	119	135	--	4,270
37	Vaishali	8,125	--	3388	--	209	11,722
38	W. Champaran	5,927	--	301	660	305	7,193
	Total	191,077	30,129	29045	5,669	8,026	263,946

**Appendix-5: NGOs' Collaborations/Partnerships with DRDA, NABARD, WDC, PACS and RGVN**

S. No.	Name of the Non-Governmental Organization	Collaboration				
		DRDA	NABARD	WDC	PACS	RGVN
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Anandi Gramthan Kalyan Sansthan	Yes	--	--	--	--
2	Aapka Sahara	--	Yes	--	--	--
3	ABHAVS	--	Yes	--	--	--
4	Abhiyan	--	--	--	Yes	--
5	Abla Sewa Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
6	Academy for Root Development	--	Yes	--	--	--
7	Achala	Yes	--	--	--	--
8	Action Aid India	--	--	--	Yes	--
9	Adarsh Mahila Mandal	Yes	--	--	--	--
10	Adarsh Prema Samiti	Yes	--	--	--	--
11	Adarsh Samaj Kalyan Parishad	Yes	--	--	--	--
12	Adarsha Jan Kalyan Nidhi	--	Yes	Yes	--	--
13	Adarsha Khadi Gramoday Seva Samthan	--	--	--	--	Yes
15	Adharsheela Vikas Sansthan	Yes	--	--	--	--
16	Adhunik Adarsh Anmole Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
17	Adhunik Adharsh Anmol Sewa Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
18	Adiwasi Vikas Kendra	Yes	--	--	--	--
19	Ahasani Welfare Society	Yes	--	--	--	--
14	Akansha Foundeation	--	Yes	--	--	--
20	Akhil Bharatiya Harijan Adivasi Vikas Sangh	--	Yes	--	--	--
21	Akhil Bharatiya Jan Kalyan Parishad	--	Yes	--	--	--
22	Akhil Bhartiya Jan Kalyan Samiti	--	Yes	--	--	--
23	Akhil Grameena Yuva Vikas Samithi	--	Yes	--	--	--
24	All India Center For Urdan and Rural Development	Yes	--	--	--	--
25	Ambedkar Alpasankhya Mahila Club	Yes	--	--	--	--
26	Amrendra Shikshan Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
27	Anega Naya Savera	Yes	--	--	--	--
28	Angika Mahila Vikas	--	Yes	--	--	--
29	Answa	--	--	Yes	--	--
30	Antyoday Vikas santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
31	Antyodaya Lok Karyakram	--	Yes	--	--	--
32	Anusuchi Jati Jan Jati Kalyan Samiti	Yes	--	--	--	--
33	APNAPAN	--	--	Yes	--	--
34	Archana Health Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
35	Arpan Gramin Vikas Samiti	--	Yes	--	Yes	Yes
36	Arunodaya Sewa	Yes	Yes	--	--	--
38	Asha kiran	--	--	--	--	Yes
37	Asha Seva Nikaitan	Yes	--	--	--	--
41	Ashish Gramothan Kalyan Sansthan	--	Yes	--	--	--
39	ASSEFA	--	Yes	--	--	--
42	Association for Sarva Seva Farms	--	Yes	--	--	--
40	Astha seva kendra	--	--	--	--	Yes
43	Avidya Vimukti Sansthan	--	Yes	Yes	--	--
44	Ayachi Foundation	Yes	--	--	--	--
45	Ayodhya Lal Kala Niketan	--	Yes	--	--	--
46	Azad India Foundation	--	Yes	--	--	--

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
47	B. Chand Foundation	--	Yes		--	--
48	Baba Shahab Ambedkar Samaj kalyan Avan Soudh Santha	Yes	--	--	--	--
55	Bahujan Hitay Amarjyothi	--	Yes	--	--	--
49	Bairojgaar Sangh	--	--	Yes	--	--
50	Bajarang Yuva Santhan	Yes	Yes	--	--	--
51	Bal Mahila Kalyan	--	Yes	--	--	--
52	Ban Vikas Bharti	--	Yes	--	--	--
53	Banda Devi Mahila Vikas Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
54	Bapu bal Vikash Mahila Kalyan Society	Yes	--	--	--	--
56	BATIKA	--	--	--	--	Yes
57	Berozgar Sang	--	Yes	Yes	--	--
58	Better World service	--	Yes	--	--	--
59	Bhabha Institute of Social Services	--	Yes	--	--	Yes
60	Bhahishair Silai - Katai Gramin Mahila Shishu Vikash Samiti	Yes	--	--	--	--
61	Bharat Vikas Sewa Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
62	Bharatiya Vikas Parishad	Yes	--	--	--	--
68	bharatiya grameen vikas samithi	--	Yes	--	--	--
63	Bharatiya Manav Vikas Sansthan	--	Yes	--	--	--
64	Bharatiya Samaj Seva Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
65	Bharatiya Viklang Sangh	--	--	--	Yes	--
66	Bharatiya Yuva Sewa Santhan	Yes	--	--		--
67	Bhartiya Jeevan Sanchay Social Prosperity and Charitable Society	Yes	--	--	--	--
69	Bhavana Pragati	Yes	--	--	--	--
70	Bhojpur sampurn Saksharta Abhiyan	--	Yes	--	--	--
71	Bihar Counsellor Welfare	Yes		--	--	--
72	Bihar Dalit Vikas Samiti	--	Yes	--	Yes	--
77	Bihar domestic worker welfare trust	--	Yes	Yes	--	--
73	Bihar Hasth Kargha Samaj kalyan Avan Sodh Santhan	Yes		--	--	--
74	Bihar Mahila Kalyan Parishad	Yes		--	--	--
75	Bihar Sewa Samiti	--	Yes	--	Yes	--
78	Bihar sewa Samthan	--	Yes	--	Yes	--
76	Bihar Water Development Society	--	Yes	--	--	--
79	Bihuhar P.F. Mahila Vikash Swalambi Sarkari Samiti	Yes	--	--	--	--
80	Bikram Grameen Kalyan Shuch Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
81	Bindu Mahila Silai	Yes	--	--	--	--
82	Binoba Arogya Awam Lok Shikshan Kendra	--	--	--	Yes	--
83	Binodaya sankalp	Yes	--	--	--	--
84	Birsa Ambedkar Educational Trust	--	Yes	--	--	--
85	Bishai Ladugram Jagruti Mahila Vikash Samiti	Yes	--	--	--	--
88	Bloom india sewa Samstha	--	Yes	--	--	--
86	BOARD	--	--	Yes	--	Yes
89	bonoba Arogya Evam lok sikshana kendra	--	--	--	Yes	--
90	BREAD	--	--	--	--	Yes
87	Brotherhood Trust	--	Yes	--	--	--
91	BWDS	--	--	Yes	--	--
92	CENCORED	--	Yes	Yes	--	--
93	Center direct	--	Yes	Yes	--	--
94	Center for Development Orientation training	--	--	--	--	Yes

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
95	Centre for Promotion of Sustainable Livelihood	--	Yes	--	--	Yes
96	Champa Aranya Khadi Gramodyog Sansthan	--	Yes	--	--	--
97	Champaran Sharnarathi Vikas samithi	--	Yes	--	--	--
98	Champaran Vikas samthan	--	Yes	--	--	--
99	Charavak Socio Economic Development Trust	--	Yes	--	--	--
100	Chaumukhi Vikas Sewa Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
101	Chetna Vikash Parishad	Yes	--	--	--	--
102	Chetna, Ranchi	--	Yes	--	--	--
103	Chotanagpur Craft Dev Society	--	Yes	--	--	--
104	Comprehensive Health and Rural Development Society (CHARDS)	--	Yes	--	--	--
105	Creation Welfare Society	--	Yes	--	--	Yes
106	Creative Education and Socia Welfare Organisation	Yes	Yes	--	--	--
107	Dalit Gramin Vikas Parishad	Yes	--	--	--	--
108	Dalit Jagaran Seva Kendra	Yes	--	--	--	--
109	Dalit Mukti Vikas Samiti	Yes	--	--	--	--
110	Dalit Sewa Sansthan	--	Yes	--	--	--
111	Dalit Vikas Abhiyan samithi	--	--	--	--	Yes
112	Dalit Vikas Bindu	Yes	--	--	--	--
113	Darpan Sarovdaya Vikas Sansthan - Project 1		Yes	--	--	Yes
114	Deen Evam Mahila Vikas Kendra		Yes	--	--	--
116	DEEP		Yes	--	--	--
115	Deep Social Development Society	Yes		--	--	--
117	Deepalaya			Yes	--	--
118	Deepalya Mansik Sawstha & Viklang Purwas Sansthan	Yes	Yes	Yes	--	--
119	Democratic Peoples Organisation	--	Yes	--	--	--
120	Deshkal Society	--	--	--	Yes	--
121	Dhanilal Shyam Sewa Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
122	Direct	--	--	Yes	--	--
123	Disha Grameen Vikas Manch	--	Yes	--	--	--
124	Disha Vihar	--	Yes	--	--	--
125	Divya Dishti Bharat	Yes		--	--	--
127	Divya Sialai prashiksthan Kendra	--	Yes	--	--	--
126	Divya Vikas Kiran	Yes	--	--	--	--
128	Diyarajan Jagaran Samithi	--	Yes	--	--	--
129	DN and Mahia Vikash Kendra	Yes	--	--	--	--
130	DORD	--	Yes	Yes	--	--
131	Dr.B.R. Amedkar Dalit Vikas Samiti Pera Matihana	Yes	--	--	--	--
132	Dukha Sewa Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
133	Durga Devi Gramodaya Vikas Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
134	Ekta parishad, Bihar/ Pragati Gramin Vikas Samiti	--	--	--	Yes	--
135	Fakirana Sister's Society	--	--	--	Yes	--
136	Foundation for Human Development	Yes	Yes	--	--	--
137	Gandhi Golden Trust	--	Yes	--	--	--
138	Gaurav Gram Samiti	Yes		--	--	--
139	Gaurav Jan Kalyan samthan	--	--	--	--	Yes
140	Gautam Buddha Saithik thatha Samaj Sewa Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
141	Gautam Buddha Vikas Sewa Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
142	Gayankunj Vikas Samiti	Yes	--	--	--	--
143	Gayatri Educational and Welfare Society	Yes	--	--	--	--



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
144	Geeta Mahila Utthan Samiti,	--	--	Yes	--	--
145	Ghogardiha Prakhand Swarajaya Vikas Sangh	--	--		Yes	
146	Global	Yes	--	--	--	--
147	GMUS	--	--	Yes	--	--
148	Gopalganj Zila Khadi Gramodyog Sangh	--	Yes	--	--	--
149	Grahlakmi Vikash Kendra	Yes	--	--	--	--
150	Gram Bharti	--	--	--	Yes	
151	Gram Deep	Yes	Yes	--	--	--
152	Gram didi	--	Yes	--	--	--
153	Gram Jyoti	Yes	--	--	--	--
154	Gram Lok Nav Niram Samiti	Yes	--	--	--	--
155	Gram Nirman Mandal	--	Yes	Yes	Yes	--
156	Gram Nirman Parishad	Yes	--	--	--	--
157	Gram Punarnirman Kendra	--	Yes	--	--	--
158	Gram Sathi	--	Yes	--	--	--
160	Gram Sawrajya Samiti	--	--	Yes	--	Yes
161	Gram sri khadi mahila samithi	--	--	--	--	Yes
162	Gram swarajya samthan	--	--	--	--	Yes
163	Gram Vikas Parishad	--	--	--	Yes	--
164	Gram Vikash Foundation	Yes		--	--	--
165	Grameen Jan KaLyan Prarishad	Yes	Yes	--	--	Yes
159	Grameen seva	--	--	--	Yes	--
166	Gramin Evam Nagar Parishad	--	--	Yes	--	--
167	Gramin Ewam Nagar Vikas Parishad	--	Yes	Yes	Yes	--
168	Gramin Nav Nirman Prayas	Yes	--	--	--	--
169	Gramin Samaj kalyan Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
170	Gramin Sewa	--	--	--	Yes	--
171	Gramin Utthan evam Samaj Sewa Sansthan	--	Yes	--	--	--
172	Gramin Vikas Manch	--	Yes	--	--	Yes
173	Gramin Vikas Samiti	Yes	Yes	--	--	
174	Gramin Vikas Vahini	--	Yes	--	--	Yes
175	Gramin Vikash avam Uthan Samiti	Yes	--	--	--	--
176	Gramodaya	Yes	--	--	--	--
177	Gramodhar Swayam Sahayta Samooh Vikas Manch	--	Yes	--	--	--
178	Gramyassheel	--	Yes	--	--	--
179	Grash Welfare Society	Yes	--	--	--	--
180	Gulab Sevashram	--	Yes	--	--	--
181	Gyan Lok Ashram	Yes	--	--	--	--
182	Gyan Roshni	--	Yes	--	--	--
184	Gyan sevabharathi samsthan	--	Yes	--	--	Yes
183	Gyanodaya Vikas Santhan	Yes		--	--	
186	harijan Adiwasi Mahila kalyan samithi	--	Yes	--	--	Yes
185	Harijan Adiwasi Sishan Parisihan Kalyan Sansthan	Yes	--	--	--	
187	harijan Utthan Samithi	--	--		--	Yes
189	human service center	--	Yes	Yes	--	--
188	Humanity and Social Foundation	Yes	Yes	--	--	--
190	IDEA	--	Yes	--	--	Yes
191	IDF	--	Yes	Yes	--	
192	IIFCO Foundation	--	Yes	--	--	--
193	Indian Rural Association	--	Yes	--	--	--

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
194	Institute for Dev. Ed. And Action	--	Yes	--	--	--
195	Institute for Professional Management	--	Yes	--	--	--
196	Institute for Professional Management	--	Yes	--	--	--
197	Institute of Khadi, Agriculture and Rural Development (KARD)	--	Yes	--	--	Yes
198	Integrated Development Foundation	--	--	--	Yes	--
199	Jagaruti Jan Kalyan Samiti	Yes	--	--	--	--
200	Jai Ambe Sawalambi Sahkari Limit	Yes	--	--	--	--
201	Jainagar khadi Gram Udhog Vikas Sangh	Yes	--	--	--	--
202	JaiPrabha Gram Vikas Mandal	--	--	Yes	Yes	--
203	Jaiprabha samaj kalyan samsthan	--	--	--	--	Yes
204	Jan Jagaran Evam Punarvash Sansthan	--	Yes	Yes	--	Yes
205	Jan Jagaran Sansthan	--	Yes	--	--	--
206	Jan Kalyan Bharati	Yes	--	--	--	--
207	Jan Kalyan Vikas Samiti	Yes	--	--	--	--
210	Jan Kalyan Vikas Sansthan	--	Yes	--	--	--
208	jan kalyan vikash kendra	--	Yes	--	--	--
209	Jan nirman	--	--	--	--	Yes
211	Jan Pragati Sansthan	Yes	--	--	--	--
212	Jan Prena	Yes	--	--	--	--
214	jan sakthi sewa samithi	--	Yes	--	--	--
213	Jan Samanya Vikas Samiti	Yes	--	--	--	--
215	Jan Sewa Bharati	Yes	--	--	--	--
216	Jan Shikhan Kendra	Yes	--	--	--	--
217	Jan Vikas Kendra	--	--	Yes	--	--
218	Jan Vikas Samiti	Yes	Yes	--	--	Yes
219	Jan Vikas Swayam Sewa Sansthan	Yes	--	--	--	--
220	Janaki Lok kalyan Samiti	Yes	--	--	--	--
221	Janaklai Samaj Kalyan Sansthan	Yes	--	--	--	--
222	Janasakthi Seva Samithi	--	Yes	Yes	--	--
223	JanaShaya	Yes	--	--	--	--
224	Janata Swath Sewa Sansthan	Yes	--	--	--	--
225	Janhit Path	Yes	--	--	--	--
226	Janpat Grameen Sewa Sansthan	--	Yes	--	--	--
227	Janseva International Social & Welfare Organisation	--	Yes	--	--	--
228	Janvikash Samiti	Yes	--	--	--	--
229	Jay Bhavani Durga Utpadak Swavalambi Sahakari Samiti	Yes	--	--	--	--
230	Jay Maa Ambey Mahila Vikas Sansthan	--	--	Yes	--	--
231	Jay Nagayswari Viklang Kalyan Samiti	Yes	--	--	--	--
232	Jay Prabha Gram Mandal	--	--	Yes	--	--
233	jayaprabha samaj kalyan samsthan	--	--	--	--	Yes
234	Jayshri Laxmi Mahila Vikas Kendra	Yes	--	--	--	--
235	Jeevan Deep Ashram	Yes	--	--	--	--
236	Jeevan Jyoti kalakendra	Yes	Yes	--	--	Yes
237	Jevan Jyoti Sewa Sansthan	Yes	--	--	--	--
238	Jyothipur	Yes	--	--	--	--
239	Jyoti Kalyan Kendra	--	--	Yes	--	--
240	Jyoti Krishak Vikas Sansthan	--	Yes	--	--	--
241	Jyoti Sewa Samiti	Yes	--	--	--	--
242	Jyoti Sri Sewa Samiti	Yes	--	--	--	--

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
243	Kali Jagdamba Baleshwar Sewa Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
244	Kalyan Nidhi	Yes	--	--	--	--
245	Kalyan Samajik Jagriti Sansthan	--	Yes	--	--	--
246	Kamakshi Mahila Manch	--	Yes	--	--	--
247	Kanchan Sewa Ashram	--	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
248	Kanti Shree Sewa Samitii	Yes	Yes	--	--	--
249	Kapuri thakur Gram Vikas Sansthan	Yes	--	--	--	--
250	Karpuri Jan Kalyan Ewam Sewa Sansthan	--	Yes			Yes
251	Kartavya Seva Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
252	Kashi Jan Chetna Jaguruti Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
253	Kastruba Hemlata Mahila Samajik Kalyan Santhan	Yes	--	Yes	--	--
254	Khadi Gram-udhoy Vikas Sansthan	Yes	--	--	--	--
255	Khosi Bhuthi Jan Vikas Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
256	Kisan Bharti	--	Yes	--	--	--
257	Kisan Vikas Yojana	Yes		--	--	--
258	Kishore Kala Kunj		Yes	--	--	--
259	Koshi Kamla Welfare Society	Yes	Yes	--	--	--
260	Koshi Viklang Vridh Kalyan Samiti	--	--	Yes	--	--
261	Kosi Setra Jan Kalyan Parishad	Yes				
262	Krishak Vikas Samiti		Yes			
263	Krishi vikas samthan					Yes
264	Kriti Samajik Saisanik Club	Yes				
265	Lakshmi Jagdamba Sewa Santha	Yes				
266	Lalmani Memorial Sansthan		Yes			
267	Life Care Society		Yes			
268	Lohiyajai Jayaprakash kadhi gramoday manav vikas samsthan					Yes
269	Lok Chetna Vikas Kendra		Yes	Yes		
270	Lok Hachal Samaj Sewa Sangh	Yes				
271	Lok hitesh					Yes
275	Lok hithakari sewa samthan					Yes
272	Lok Nav Nirman Samiti	Yes				
273	Lok Prabhat		Yes	Yes		Yes
274	Lok Pragati Sewa Sansthan	Yes				
276	Lok Prena	Yes				
277	Lok Vikas Santhan	Yes				
278	Lok Vikash Kendra	Yes	Yes			
279	Lucky Yuva Mahila Sangh, Bhagalpur		Yes			
280	M. Mansha Kalyan Samiti	Yes				
281	M.R. Mahila Kalyan Avam Samaj Vikash Samiti	Yes				
282	Ma	Yes				
283	Maa Keshri Gramin Vikas Manch		Yes			
284	Madepura Jilla kendra Dudh Om Sahakari Santhan	Yes				
285	Madhubani Sewa Ashram	Yes				
286	Magadh Vikas Bharti		Yes			
287	Mahadalit Swayam swai Santhan	Yes				
288	Mahadev Yuva Parishad	Yes				
289	Mahaisapur Jyoti Mahila Vikas Santhan	Yes				
290	Mahakabi Nagarjun Trust	Yes				
291	Maharsi Mahi Samaj Sewa Trust	Yes				

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
292	Mahila Adhikar		Yes			Yes
293	Mahila Bal Jyoti Kendra				Yes	
294	Mahila Chetna Vikas Mandal	Yes				
295	Mahila Gram Kalyan & Vikas Samiti	Yes				
296	Mahila Gramshree			Yes		
297	Mahila Jagran Pariwar		Yes			Yes
298	Mahila jagrithi kendra		Yes			Yes
299	Mahila Mandal Vikas Yojana	Yes				
300	Mahila Sewak Samaj		Yes		Yes	
301	Mahila Shakti Bachat Evam Sakh Swablambi Sahyog Samiti Ltd.		Yes			
302	Mahila Silai Bunai Kendra	Yes				
303	Mahila Silai Bunai Kendra Samiti		Yes			Yes
304	Mahila Silai Prashikshan Sah Utpadan Kandra		Yes			
305	Mahila Silk Kala Kendra	Yes				
306	Mahila Sishu Kalyan Sansthan			Yes		
307	Mahila Udyog Kendra		Yes			
308	Mahila Vikas Ashram	Yes				
309	Mahila Vikas Evam Jan Jagriti Manch		Yes			
310	Mahila Vikas Kendra		Yes			
311	Mahila Vikas Samiti		Yes	Yes	Yes	
312	Manav Chetna Santhan	Yes				
313	Manav Gramin Vikas Sansthan		Yes			
314	Manav Vikas Kendra				Yes	
315	Mandan Bharati Jagriti Samaj		Yes	Yes	Yes	
316	Mani Bal Vidyalaya		Yes			
317	MANSI		Yes			Yes
318	Manthan		Yes	Yes		
321	Mass Care international					Yes
319	Mata Kriti Vikash Kandra		Yes			Yes
322	Matadeen Mahila manch		Yes			Yes
320	Mayur Bihar Seva Santhan	Yes				
323	MCK			Yes		
324	MEDEO			Yes		
325	Milli Education & Welfare Society		Yes			
326	Mithila Gramin Samaj Vikas avan Kalyan Parishad	Yes				
327	Mithila Kala Vikas Samiti	Yes				
328	Mithila Lok Chitrakala Gramin Mahila Shihu Vikas Samiti	Yes				
329	Mithila Mahila Kalyan Samiti	Yes	Yes			Yes
330	Mithila Mahila Vikas Santhan	Yes				
331	Mithila Manav Vikas Avan Kalyan Santhan	Yes				
332	Mithila Seva Ashram	Yes				
333	Mithila Sewa Samiti	Yes	Yes			
334	Mithila Vikas Ashram	Yes				
335	Mithilachal Vikas Santhan	Yes				
336	MITRASHRAY		Yes			
337	Mobile Theatre		Yes			
338	Mukti Nikentan		Yes		Yes	
339	Mushkan Samaj Kalyan Santhan	Yes				
340	MUSKAN		Yes	Yes		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
341	N.I.R Child Care Post	Yes				
342	Narayani Seva Sansthan		Yes			
347	Nari Jirnodhar chetna samtham		Yes			
343	Nari Kalyan Sansthan		Yes	Yes		
344	Nari Shishu Jagruti Kendra		Yes			
345	Nari Uthan Kendra			Yes		
346	Nari Vikas Manch		Yes			
348	National center for Advocacy studies				Yes	
349	National center for promotion of emplyment for disabled people				Yes	
350	National Institute Of Vellur Deveopment and International Studies	Yes				
351	Naugachla Jan Vikas Lok Karyakaram		Yes			
352	Nav Asha	Yes				
353	Nav Bharat Jagruti Foundation	Yes				
354	Nav Bharati Kala Manch		Yes			
355	Nav Bihar Samaj Kalyan Pratishthan Kendra		Yes		Yes	
356	Nav Chetna Vikas		Yes			
357	Nav Chetna Vikas Kendra			Yes		
358	Nav jagaran Yuva Manch	Yes				
359	Nav Jagriti		Yes		Yes	Yes
360	Nav Jeevan Pustakalaya Sah Gramin Vikas Samiti		Yes			
361	Nav Nirman Samaj Vikas	Yes				
368	Nav nirman samithi vikas samsthan		Yes			
362	Nav Pragati Samaj	Yes				
363	Nav Pragatishil Mahila Samaj Kalyan Santhan	Yes				
364	Nav Vikas Ganga	Yes	Yes			
365	Naval Kishore Bharati Kalyan Samiti	Yes				
366	Navchetna Sewa Santhan	Yes				
367	Navnirman Samaj Vikas Sansthan		Yes			
369	Nayi dharti		Yes			
370	NEEDs		Yes			
371	NEEV		Yes			
372	Neha Grameen Mahila Samithi			Yes		
373	Neha Gramin Vikas Samiti		Yes			
374	Nehru Yuva Club	Yes				
375	Nehru Yuva Kendra			Yes		
376	Nidan		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
377	Nirdesh		Yes	Yes		Yes
379	nirmal Grameen vikas evem kalyan samstham		Yes			Yes
378	Nirmal Mahila Vikas Kendra	Yes	Yes			Yes
380	Nirmal Nikunch	Yes				
381	Nirman Chakra	Yes				
382	Nisha Mahila Vikas Sansthan		Yes			
383	Nurdan Santhan	Yes				
384	Organisation for Socio Economic and Rural Development (OSERO)		Yes		Yes	Yes
385	Organisation for Socio-Economic & Rural Development				Yes	
386	Panah Ashram		Yes			
387	Panch Foundation	Yes				
388	Pandit sri ramsarma sewa samsthan		Yes			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
389	Para Mount Gobal Welfare Society	Yes				
390	PARD		Yes			
391	Parijat	Yes				
392	Parivar Vikas Kendra				Yes	
393	Parivar Vikash	Yes		Yes		Yes
394	Parivartan Mokimpur		Yes	Yes		
395	Parvathiya Adiwasi Vikas Ashram	Yes	Yes			
396	Patilputra Vidyapeeth		Yes			
397	Patliputra Vikas Parishad	Yes				
398	Patna Notre Dame Sisters Society		Yes			
399	Peoples Action for Dvelopment			Yes		
400	People's Association for Research and Development (PARD)		Yes			
401	Phuhari Vikas Sansthan	Yes				
402	Popular Counsellar Institute	Yes				
403	Prabala Samaj Seva Sansthan, Deoghar		Yes			
405	Prabhat bhavan		Yes	Yes		
404	Prabhat Kiran Sansthan		Yes			Yes
406	Pragati Adarsh Sewa Kendra	Yes				
407	Prajapathi mishra siksha evam vikas samstham		Yes			
408	Prakhand Harijan Sudhar Sangh		Yes			
409	Prakhand Sarwodaya Vikas Sansthan	Yes				
412	PRAYAS		Yes			
410	Prayas Juveile and Centre Society		Yes			
411	Prayash Patna	Yes				
413	PRAYASRAT		Yes			
414	Prem Youth Foundation Trust		Yes			
415	Premshila Smritit Jan Kalyan sansthan, Purnea		Yes			
416	Priyanka Swarojgar Prashikshan Sansthan		Yes			
417	Pryasrat Santha			Yes		
418	Purnea Zilla Samagra Vikas Parishad		Yes			
419	Purva Foundation Patna	Yes				
420	R.M.T. Sarvodaya		Yes			
421	Radhagopal jan Kalyan Sewa Sansthan		Yes			
422	Radhika Sewa kendra		Yes			
423	Rahul Mahila Sewa Sansthan	Yes				
424	Ram Dhulari Mahila Bal Vikas Sansthan	Yes	Yes			
425	Ram Dulari Gramin Samajik Sewa Sansthan		Yes			
426	RAMANI		Yes			
427	Ramawati Prashikshan Kendra		Yes		Yes	
428	Ramgouri Sewa Sansthan		Yes			
429	RAMNI			Yes		
430	Rashtriya Jan Kalyan Samiti		Yes			
431	RDMO		Yes			
432	RMT Sarvodaya vikalang vikash samsthan		Yes			
433	Rastriya Sadbahana Sewa & Kalyan Vikas Sansthan Bharat	Yes				
434	Rastya Sampurn Patna Gram – Konan	Yes				
435	Reshma Gramin Vikash Sangh		Yes			Yes
436	Resource Development and Management Organisaion		Yes			
437	Richalai Lahairiya Gunj	Yes				

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
438	Ritika Kala Evam Prashikshan Kendra		Yes			
439	Rozi Roti Sewa Santhan		Yes			
440	Rupam Pragati			Yes		
441	Rupam Pragati Samaj Samiti		Yes			
442	Rural development of india		Yes			
443	S.M.C Educational Sansthan	Yes				
444	Sabhawana	Yes				
445	Sacred Heart Action for People Empowerment		Yes			
446	Sacred Heart Sister's Society		Yes			
447	Sade India Society	Yes				
448	Safkat educational & Welfare Society	Yes				
449	Sahbhagi Mahila Ashram		Yes			
450	Sahid Bhagat Singh	Yes				
451	Sahid Prem Swar Yuva Mandal	Yes				
452	Sahitya Kala Manch		Yes	Yes		
453	Sahitya Kala Manch, Khagria			Yes		
454	Sahyog Foudation		Yes			
455	Sarda			Yes		
456	Sakhi			Yes		Yes
457	Sakshi Mahila Swarozgar Evam Bal Utthan Sewa Sansthan		Yes			
458	SAKHIREE		Yes			
459	Sakti Ree Mahila Vikas Sansthan		Yes			
460	Salah	Yes				
461	Saija vikah					Yes
462	Salah Santhan	Yes				
463	Samadhan			Yes		
464	Samadhan Kendra		Yes			Yes
465	Samagr Jan Akansha Seva Sansthan		Yes			
466	Samagra Seva Kendra II		Yes	Yes		
467	Samagra Vikas Samiti		Yes			
468	Samaj Kalyan Samiti	Yes				
469	Samajik Karyakarta	Yes				
470	Samajik Nay Dharam Nirapakshata Lok Manch	Yes				
471	Samajik Sewa Santhan	Yes				
472	Samajik Vikas Sansthan		Yes			Yes
473	Samajik vikas santhan trust					Yes
474	Samanvay Tirth				Yes	
475	Samasthajan kalyan parishad					Yes
476	Sansthan samagra sewa kendra			Yes		
477	Samarg Seva	Yes				
478	Samgra Vikas Parishad	Yes				
479	Samgrah Raja Salhansh Vikas Manch	Yes				
480	Sampoorn Kranti Seva Santha	Yes				
481	Sampurna Vikas Samiti			Yes		
482	Samta Gramin Vikas	Yes	Yes			
483	Samasthipur KGB Book writers		Yes			Yes
484	Samathipur KGB IRV		Yes			
485	Samudaik Harijan Kalyan Vikash Santhan	Yes				
486	Sangeeta Handicraft & Yuva Samiti		Yes			
487	Sanjeevani	Yes				

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
488	Sankalp Jyoti	--	Yes	--	--	--
489	Sankalp Welfare Society	Yes	--	--	--	--
490	Sant Mother Tera Swyam Sewa Santhan	--	--	Yes	--	--
491	Santi Nikaitan Vidhya Mandir	Yes	--		--	--
492	Sarda	--	--	Yes	--	--
493	Sarishwapahi Mahila Vikas Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
494	Saraswathi Jan kalyan kendra	--	--	--	--	Yes
495	Sarodaya Krishak Sewa Sawalambi Sahakari Samiti	--	Yes	--	--	--
496	Sarva Kalyan Sansadhan	Yes	Yes	--	--	Yes
497	Sarva sewa	--	Yes	--	--	--
498	Sarva Sewa Sahyog Samiti	--	Yes	--	--	--
499	Sarvajanik Jagat	Yes		--	--	--
500	Sarvajanik Sarvodaya Banka	--	Yes	--	--	--
501	Sarvo Prayash Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	Yes
502	Sarvo Rahul Adhayan Saha Vikas Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
503	Sarvo Vikash Vidhi	Yes	--	--	--	--
504	Sarvodaya Pustkalaya		Yes	Yes	--	--
505	Sarvodaya Sarvai Bhavantu Sukhina Satham	Yes	--	--	--	--
506	Sarvodaya Vikas Manch	--	Yes	--	--	--
507	Sarvodaya krishak sewa swalambi sahakari samithi	--	Yes	--	--	--
508	Sarvshree Suman Samaj Kalyan Samiti	--	--	Yes	--	--
509	Sathya Vishwa	Yes	--		--	--
510	Savera Gangajal	Yes	--		--	--
511	Savla Nirman Samiti	--	Yes		--	--
512	Sawargin Samajik Vikas Samiti	--	--	Yes	--	--
513	Sense International India	--	--		Yes	--
514	Serva Sewa	--	Yes	--	--	--
515	Serva Sewa Sahyog Samiti	--	Yes	--	--	--
516	Sevajagat	Yes	--	--	--	--
517	Sewabharathi sewa samsthan	--	Yes	--	--	--
518	Sewa Bharat	--	Yes	Yes	--	--
519	Sewa Bharti Sewapuri	--	Yes		Yes	--
520	Sewa Sankalp	Yes	--	--	--	--
521	Shaktivardhani	--	--	Yes	Yes	--
522	Shanti Manav Kalyan Santhan	Yes	--		--	--
523	Shantiduth	--	--	Yes	--	--
524	Sharda Shilp Kala Prashikshan	--	Yes		--	--
525	SHASHWAT	--		Yes	--	--
526	SHAPE	--	Yes	--	--	--
527	Shourya sakthi sewa samithi	--	Yes	--	--	--
528	Shikshit Berozgar Navyuvak Sangh Samiti	--	Yes	--	--	--
529	Shikshit Swani yojana Uthan Kalyan Society	Yes	--	--	--	--
530	Shilpika	Yes	--	--	--	--
531	Shiv Girija Vikas Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
532	Shiv Lok Sewa Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
533	Shivam Bihaar Jan Kalyan Samiti	--	Yes	--	--	--
534	Shivam Samajik & Sekshni Sansthan	Yes	Yes	--	--	--
535	SIDRIB	--	Yes	--	--	Yes
536	Shree Kusumlal Ram Seva Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
537	Shri Jyoti Jan Kalyan Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
538	Shri Pundrik Sewa Ashram	--	Yes	--	--	--
539	Shyogi Sewa Foundation	--	--	Yes	--	--
540	Simachal Development Society	Yes	--	--	--	--
541	Simchal Samaj Sewa Sansthan	Yes	--	--	--	--
542	Simran Nirankar Sewa Sanathan	--	Yes	--	--	--
543	Social Welfare Infronet Organisation	Yes	--	--	--	--
544	Society for Rural Development & Self Employment	--	--	Yes	--	--
545	South Asia Partnership Trust	--	--		Yes	--
546	Srijan Foundation	--	Yes	--	--	--
547	Srijan Samsthan	--	Yes	--		Yes
548	Srujan Bihar	Yes	--	--	--	--
549	Srujan Sanvad Taighar	Yes	--	--	--	--
550	SS & RDI	--	--	Yes	--	--
551	St.Mother theresa swayam sewa samsthan	--	--	Yes	--	--
552	Sudama Jan Vikas Ashram	--	Yes		--	--
553	Sudhra Sewa Santhan	Yes			--	--
554	Sugam Jagriti			Yes	--	--
555	Sukradas Seva Sansthan	Yes	--	--	--	--
556	Suleman Samaj Kalyan Sansthan	Yes	--	--	--	--
557	Sulochana Gramin Vikas Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
558	Sumitra Nari Lok Prashikshan Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
559	Supal Jila Mahila Vikash Swavalambi Sahakari Samiti	Yes	--	--	--	--
560	Supal Manav Sewa Kharali Purniawash	Yes	--	--	--	--
561	Surabhi Suman	Yes	--	--	--	--
562	SURAJE	--	--	Yes	--	Yes
563	Suruchi Kala Kendra	Yes	Yes	Yes	--	
564	Sustainable Livelihood promoting agency	--	--		--	Yes
565	Swadhin Mahila Swadhim	Yes	--		--	--
566	Swami Samartha Society	Yes	--		--	--
567	Swayam Siddha	--	Yes		--	Yes
568	Swayamsiddha Mahila Vikas Swablambi Sehkari Samiti Ltd.	--	Yes		--	--
569	Swasthya Evem jan kalyan samithi	--	--	Yes	--	--
570	Swazagruti	Yes	--	--	--	--
571	Talash	Yes	--	--	--	--
572	TASFRAPA	--	Yes	--	--	--
573	Tathagat Welfare Society	--	Yes	--	--	--
574	Thithali	--	--	Yes	--	--
575	Trust Micro financa service	--	--		--	Yes
576	Trihut Samagra Vikas Parishad	Yes	--	--	--	--
577	Triveni Darpan	--	Yes	--	--	--
578	Ujalla Sewa Samiti	Yes	--	--	--	--
579	Ujwal Mahila Vikash Samiti	Yes	--	--	--	--
580	Ujwal Mahila Samiti	--	Yes	--	--	Yes
581	Uphar Lok Sewa Kendra	--	Yes	--	--	--
582	Utkrisht Sewa Sansthan, Bhagalpur	--	Yes	--	--	--
583	Uttam Vikas Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
584	Uttar Bihar Janhit Sewa Ashram	Yes	--	--	--	--
585	Vaishali Area Small Farmers Association	--	Yes	--	--	--
586	Van Vikas bharathi	--	Yes	--	--	--
587	Vanchit Kalyan Parishad	--	Yes	Yes	--	--

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
588	Vandana Social Welfare Society	Yes	--	--	--	--
589	Vasundhara Nirman Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
590	VARDAN	--	Yes	--	--	--
591	Vanvashi sewa kendra	--	Yes	Yes	--	--
592	Vatika	Yes	--	--	--	--
593	Vatsa Bharti	--	Yes	--	--	--
594	VASFA	--	Yes	--	--	--
595	Veecat	--	Yes	--	--	--
596	Vidhyapith Samajik Shikha Vikash Santhan	Yes	--	--	--	--
597	Vikas Chakra	Yes	--	--	--	--
598	Vikas Vihar	--	--	--	Yes	--
599	Vikash Jyoti	Yes	--	--	--	--
600	Vishnu Samaj Kalyan Pratishthan	--	Yes	--	--	--
601	VIVEK	--	Yes	--	--	--
602	Vivekanand Swayamsevi Santhan	--	Yes	--	--	--
603	Voluntary Action for Research Development and Networking	--	Yes	--	--	--
604	Voluntary Action Network india (VANI)	--	--	--	Yes	v
605	Yama Kala Parishad	Yes	--	--	--	--
606	Yogdan	Yes	--	--	--	--
607	Youth Applied in Serving the Helpess	--	Yes	--	--	--
608	Yuva Ekta Evam Arthik Vikas Parishad	--	Yes	--	--	--
609	Yuva Kantri Sangram	Yes	--	--	--	--
610	Yuva shakti Vikas Evam Kalyan Sansthan	--	Yes	--	--	--
611	Zilla saksharatha samithi	--		Yes	--	--

## Appendix-6: District and Block-wise NGOs Working with WDC

District	Block	Name of the Non-Government Organization
Arwal	Kurtha	1. Vanchit Kalyan Parishad
Aurangabad	Barun	2. Sampurna Vikas Samiti
	Goh	3. Nari Kalayan Sansthan
	Haspura	4. Nari Kalayan Sansthan
	Kutumba	5. Thithali
	Nabinnagar	6. Society for Rural Development & Self Employment
Sadar & Daudnagar		7. DORD
Banka	Boince	8. Jyoti Kalyan Kendra
	Chandan	9. Nehru Yuva Kendra
	Katoria	10. Rupam Prgati
Bhagalpur	Nathnagar	11. ANSWA
Bhojpur	Ara Sadar	12. GMUS, Bhojpur
	Bihia	13. Geeta Mahila Utthan Samiti, Ara, Bhojpur
	Jagdishpur	14. Nari Kalayan Sansthan
	Koilwar	15. Nav chetna Vikas Kendra
	Piro	16. Jay Prabha Gram Vikas Mandal
	Udwantnagar	17. Mahila Gramshree
E.Champaran	Maihshhe	18. Kasturba Haemlata Samaj Kalyan Sanshtan
	Piperakoti	19. Nirdesh
	Sugauli	20. Shaktivardhani
Jahanabad	Hulsganj	21. Sugam Jagriti
	Kako	22. Parivartan Mokimpur
	Modanganj	23. Gram Sawrajya Samiti
	Ratanifaridpur	24. Parivartan Mokimpur
Jamui	Chakai	25. Koshi Viklang Vridh Kalyan Samiti
	Gidhour	26. Suruchi Kala Kendra
	Jhajha	27. Sarda
Katihar	Dhankhora	28. APNAPAN
	Hasanganj	29. SHASHWAT
	Mansahi/kodha	30. Deepalaya, Purnia
Khagaria	Baildour, Khagria	31. Sahitya Kala Manch, Khagria
	Parabatta (Khagria)	32. CENCORED
Munger	Haveli kharagpur	33. BWDS
	Jamalpur	34. Parivartan Vikas, Tilouttho
Nawada	Govindpur (Nawada)	35. Neha Gramin Mahila Vikas Samiti
	Kashichak	36. Lok Prabhat, Nawada
	Kawakol	37. SS & RDI, Nawada
	Narhat	38. Lock Chetna Vikas Kendra
	Pakaribrawan (Nawada)	39. Jan Shakti Seva Samiti

	Rajouli	40. Mahila Vikas Simiti
	Roh	41. Surchi Kala Kendra
Patna	Daniyawan	42. Gramin Evam Nagar Parishad
	Dhanarua	43. Lock Chetna Vikas Kendra
	Paliganj, Patna	44. BOARD, Paliganj
Rohtas	Bikramganj	45. SURAJE
	Dawath	46. Jan Vikas Kendra
	Dihri On Son	47. DORD
	Nokha	48. SURAJE
	Sanjouli	49. Sarvshree Suman Samaj Kalyan Samiti
	Tilouthu	50. Parivartan Vikas, Tiloutho
Samastipur	Morwa, Samastipur	51. Kanchan Sewa Ashram
	Sarairanjan	52. Pryasrat Santha
	Sohpur Patori	53. Shyogi Sewa Fundation
	Tajpur	54. RAMNI
	Ujiyarpur, Samastipur	55. Kasturba Haemlata Samaj Kalyan Sanshtan
Sheikpura	Sheikpura	56. MCK
Siwan	Durundha	57. Sawargin Samajik Vikas Samiti
	Guthani (Siwan)	58. MEDEO, Hajipur
	Husainganj	59. Nari Uthan Kendra
	Mairwa, Siwan	60. Peoples Action for Dvelopment, Nawada
	Siwan Sadar	61. Mahila Sishu Kalyan Sansthan
Vaishali	Bhagwanpur	62. Nari Uthan Kendra
	Vaishali	63. Sant Mother Tera Swyam Sewa Santhan
	Hajipur	64. Shyogi Sewa Fundation
	Mahnar	65. Nari Uthan Kendra
	Vaishali	66. Nirdesh
W. Champaran	Bagha-2	67. Bairojgaar Sangh
	Gonaha	68. Sarvodaya Pustkalaya
	Ramnagar	69. Jay Maa Ambey MVS Parsha, W. Champaran

## Appendix-7: Details of Microfinance Institutions Present in Bihar

	Name of the organization	No. of districts covered	No. of clients	Loan portfolio (Rs. in Lakhs)
A.	Based in Bihar			
1.	Arunabhashree Society	4	21,800	47.5
2.	Batika	2	450	6.5
3.	Bihar Development Trust	2	3,000	47.6
4.	Bureau of Obligate and Accompanier for Rural Development (BOARD)	1	1,008	14.2
5.	Centre For Development Orientation & Training	1	10,523	473.8
6.	Centre for Promoting Sustainable Livelihood (CPSL)	12	22,231	32.6
7.	Creation Welfare Society	3	1,776	21.6
8.	Harijan Adivasi Shikshan Prashikshan Kalyan Sansthan	1	585	3.5
9.	Jan Vikas Samiti	1	2,730	0.7
10.	Jeevan Jyoti Kala Kendra	1	1,493	41.3
11.	Mansi	1	1,788	1.9
12.	Mass Care International	1	1,565	11.9
13.	Nidan	9	3,222	295.0
14.	Saija Finance Private Limited	1	5,108	112.8
15.	Samajik vikas Sansthan	1	100	2.7
16.	Samta Jan Kalyan Parisad (SJKP)	1	1,115	6.8
17.	Societal Upliftment and Rural Action for Job and Empowerment (SURAJE)	1	1,585	14.0
18.	Society for Intergrated Development of Riverine Belt (SIDRIB)	1	264	3.8
19.	Trust Microfin Services	2	10,865	118.9
20.	Vikash Deep	1	20	1.0
	Total		91,228	1257.9

Continued...

	Name of the organization	No. of districts covered	No. of clients	Loan portfolio (Rs. in Lakhs)
B.	Based in Outside Bihar			
21.	Ajiwika Society	10	17056	894.2
22.	Asmitha Microfin Ltd.	120	1,340,288	141853.3
23.	Bandhan	51	2,301,433	149508.3
24.	Bharat Integrated Social Welfare Agency (BISWA)	62	28,878	22967.3
25.	Cashpor Micro Credit	15	417,039	26739.8
26.	Grameen Development Services (GDS)	5	14,100	253.3
27.	Liberal Association for Movement of People (LAMP)	11	41,437	755.9
28.	Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra (NBJK)	6	9,908	585.9
29.	Network of Entrepreneurship and Economic Development (NEED)	8	35,428	2188.6
30.	PRAYAS Juvenile Aid Center (PRAYAS JAC)	2	3,450	112.0
31.	Sarvodaya Nano Finance Limited	20	468,873	8560.8
32.	Share Microfin Limited	167	2,807,147	220768.2
33.	SKS Microfinance Pvt Ltd	213	4,242,946	293616.7
	Total		11727983	868804.1

## Appendix-8: Data Collection Tools



APMAS

# MAPPING OF SELF HELP GROUPS IN BIHAR

*A Study sponsored by B-TAST*

### **Format-1: SELF HELP GROUPS**

*Schedule No.* \_\_\_\_\_

#### **A. Identification details**

1. Name of the state: \_\_\_\_\_
2. District : \_\_\_\_\_
3. Block : \_\_\_\_\_
4. Panchayat : \_\_\_\_\_
5. Habitation : \_\_\_\_\_
6. Name of the Group: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Group leader : \_\_\_\_\_
8. Date of formation : \_\_\_\_\_

#### **B. Group formation**

1. Who promoted the SHG? Name of the organization \_\_\_\_\_  
1. Govt. 2. NGO 3. Bank 4. Self/community 5. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
2. *How would you decide who would join and who would not?*  
2.1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2.2 \_\_\_\_\_  
2.3 \_\_\_\_\_
3. *Why did you formed into a group?*  
3.1 \_\_\_\_\_  
3.2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3.3 \_\_\_\_\_

#### **C. Profile of SHG Members**

1. Total members in the group at present: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Social category/ composition of the SHG members  
2.1 ST \_\_\_\_\_ 2.2 SC \_\_\_\_\_ 2.3 BC \_\_\_\_\_ 2.4 Min \_\_\_\_\_ 2.5 OC \_\_\_\_\_
3. Educational levels of the group members  
3.1 Illiterate \_\_\_\_\_ 3.2 Can sign/Neo-literate \_\_\_\_\_ 3.3 Up to 5<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
3.4 6<sup>th</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 3.5 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 3.6 College \_\_\_\_\_
4. Marital Status of the group members:  
4.1 Married \_\_\_\_\_ 4.2 Unmarried \_\_\_\_\_ 4.3 Widowed \_\_\_\_\_ 4.4 Separated \_\_\_\_\_
5. Primary Occupation of the SHG members' household  
5.1 labour \_\_\_\_\_ 5.2 Agriculture \_\_\_\_\_ 5.3 Agri-allied \_\_\_\_\_  
5.4 Non-farm \_\_\_\_\_ 5.5 Salaried \_\_\_\_\_ 5.6 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
6. Type of Ration/PDS card possessed by the SHG members' households  
6.1 BPL \_\_\_\_\_ 6.2 APL \_\_\_\_\_ 6.3 No card \_\_\_\_\_ 6.4 Any other \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Details of membership**

1. Membership details (*Please check current list of members with promoter member list*)

- 1.1 Members at present \_\_\_\_\_ 1.2 At the time of formation \_\_\_\_\_  
 1.3 Members dropped \_\_\_\_\_ 1.4 Drop-outs replaced with HH mem. \_\_\_\_  
 1.5 Drop-outs replaced with new mem \_\_\_\_ 1.6 New members admitted \_\_\_\_\_

2. Reasons for drop-out, if any \*: 2.1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2.2 \_\_\_\_\_ 2.3 \_\_\_\_\_ 2.4 \_\_\_\_\_

- Codes:** 1- Migration 2- Marriage 3- Old age/death 4- Ill health  
 5- Group norms 6- Multiple membership 7- Small loan 8- No Bank linkage  
 9- Expelled 10- Husband not interested 11- Misuse of funds 12- Other (specify)-

**E. Details of savings**

1. Periodicity of savings

- 1.1 Norm\* \_\_\_\_\_ 1.2 Practice)\*: \_\_\_\_\_

- Codes:** 1- Monthly 2- Fortnightly 3- Weekly 4- Not regular 5- Bullet savings

2. Amount of savings: 2.1 At the beginning Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ 2.2 At present Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Reasons for changes in member savings, if any \*: a \_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_

- Codes** 1- Increase SHG corpus 2- Get large bank loan 3- Increase member's savings  
 4- Promoters suggested 5- Linked to TFI loan 6- Increase in HH income  
 7- Large loan install. 8- Multiple loans 9- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

4. Total /Cumulative savings of members in SHG as **on March 2011** Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Has your group distributed group savings/funds in the past? 1. Yes 2. No

6. If yes: 6.1 No. of times \_\_\_\_\_ 6.2 Total amount distributed Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

7. What are the reasons for the distribution of savings/group corpus?

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ b) \_\_\_\_\_

8. Details of SHG savings, share capital, fixed & recurrent deposits

(Verify balance sheet and income & expenditure statements; SB A/c & Loan Pass books)

Particulars	(a) Cum. amount	(b) Source of funds*	(c) Reasons**
8.1 Savings in Fed.	: _____	: _____	a _____ b _____ c _____
8.2 Share Capital Fed.	: _____	: _____	a _____ b _____ c _____
8.3. Fixed Deposits	: _____	: _____	a _____ b _____ c _____
8.4 Other Specify	: _____	: _____	a _____ b _____ c _____

- \* **Fund sources** : 1- SHG funds 2- Savings from members 3- At a time saving  
 4- Revolving fund 5. A portion of loan 6- Any other \_\_\_\_\_

- \*\* **Reasons** : 1- Mandatory 2- Bank/Fed. insisted 3- Group decision  
 4- To get large loan 5- Surplus/Idle funds 6- Avoid misuse of funds  
 7- To avoid dominance 8- To avoid default 9- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_



**F. Details of meetings** (*Verify Group Meeting Minutes Book*)

1. Periodicity of SHG meetings

1.1 Norm\* \_\_\_\_\_ 1.2 Practice\*: \_\_\_\_\_

**Codes:** 1- Monthly 2-Fortnightly 3-Weekly 4- Not regular /Not schedule

2. Details of meetings & attendance during the last six months

2.1 No. of meetings held \_\_\_\_\_ 2.2 Average no. of members attended \_\_\_\_\_

3. Details of agenda of meetings for the **last six months** (*Multiple Answers*)

- |                           |                                |                               |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 3.1 Collection of savings | 3.2 Collection of loan install | 3.3 Loan disbursement         |
| 3.4 SHG bank linkage      | 3.5 Defaulting                 | 3.6 CIF/RF/Pavalavaddi        |
| 3.7 Training Programme    | 3.8 Livelihood activities      | 3.9 Leadership                |
| 3.10 Defaulting/repayment | 3.11 Skill based trainings     | 3.12 Dev. Programmes          |
| 3.13 Social agenda        | 3.14 Information to Fed.       | 3.15 Books of accounts        |
| 3.16 GB Meeting           | 3.17 Auditing                  | 3.18 To attend public meeting |
| 3.19 Exposure visit       | 3.20 other (specify) _____     | 3.21 Other (specify) _____    |

4 *What are the reasons for irregular savings if any? (Ask after verification of books)*

4.1 \_\_\_\_\_ 4.2 \_\_\_\_\_

5 *What are the reasons for irregular attendance if any? (Ask after verification of books)*

5.1 \_\_\_\_\_ 5.2 \_\_\_\_\_

**G. Details of book-keeping and financial statements**

1 *Who writes group records? (Multiple answers)*

- |                 |                            |                        |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1.1. SHG member | 1.2. BK paid by SHG        | 1.3. Unpaid non-member |
| 1.4. SHPI Staff | 1.5. Other (specify) _____ |                        |

2 *Where are group records kept? (Multiple answers)*

- |                        |                    |                           |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 2.1 Group leader       | 2.2 Member's house | 2.3 Book-keeper           |
| 2.4 Community building | 2.5 SHPI staff     | 2.6 Other (specify) _____ |

3 *Details of Book-keeper honorarium Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ per month*

4 Details of books and their maintenance

Particular	(a) Main-training		(c) Over writings	(d) Information
	1-Yes	2-No	1-Yes 2-No 3-NA	1. Complete 2. Incomplete 3. NA
4.1 Minutes Book	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____
4.2 Member Pass Book	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____
4.3 Savings Ledger	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____
4.4 Loan Ledger	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____
4.5 General Ledger	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____
4.6 Cash Book	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____
4.7 R & P Book	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____
4.8 All in one book	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____

## H Details of lending norms

### 1 Details of lending norms from SHG to members

Lending details	Funding source			
	(a) Group	(b) Bank	(c) CBOs	(d) NGO
1.1 Loan repayment period <i>in months</i>	:_____	:_____	:_____	:_____
1.2 Installment frequency <i>in months*</i>	:_____	:_____	:_____	:_____
1.3 Rate of interest per month in Rs.	:_____	:_____	:_____	:_____
1.4 Mode of repayment**	:_____	:_____	:_____	:_____
1.5 Surety/collateral***	:_____	:_____	:_____	:_____
1.6 Any other specify_____	:_____	:_____	:_____	:_____

\* Code: 1-Monthly; 2-Fortnightly; 3-Monthly; 4-Bimonthly;  
5-Quarterly 6-Half yearly 7-Yearly 8-Others (specify)

\*\*Codes 1- Principle & Interest regularly; 2- Interest regularly & Principle at the end  
3-Principle regularly & Interest at the end; 4- Principle & Interest at the end  
5- Fixed installment amount; 6-No fixed amount; 7-Any other (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\* Codes: 1-No surety 2-Promissory note 3-Assets 4. Other (specify)\_

## I. Details of external sources of grants/subsidies and loans

### 1 Details of external funds/grants and subsidies (*Since inception of the group*)

Particulars	(a) Grants/subsidies		(b) Loans	
	(a) No. of times	(b) Total amount	(c) No. of times	(d) Total amount
1.1 DRDA/WDC/Govt.	:_____	:_____	:_____	:_____
1.2 Federation	:_____	:_____	:_____	:_____
1.3 NGO/Promoter	:_____	:_____	:_____	:_____
1.4 Banks	:	:	:	:

### 2. Status of current external loans from different sources

Loan details	(a) Bank	(b) Federation	(c) NGO/MFI
2.1 Amount of loan in Rs.	:_____	:_____	:_____
2.2 Date of loan	:_____	:_____	:_____
2.3 No. of loan installments	:_____	:_____	:_____
2.4 Installment amount in Rs	:_____	:_____	:_____
2.5 Repayment frequency *	:_____	:_____	:_____
2.6 Amount repaid in Rs.	:_____	:_____	:_____
2.7 Amount outstanding in Rs.	:_____	:_____	:_____

\* Codes: 1 - Monthly; 2 - Quarterly; 3 -Half Yearly; 4 -Yearly; 5 - Other (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

## J. Details of Group leadership

### 1. Details of leadership rotation

1.1 No. of times leaders changed in a group	:_____
1.2 No. of members elected as leaders	:_____
1.3 No. of members not elected as leaders	:_____

2. Details of SHG Women participation in Panchayat Raj Institutions

Particulars	(a) Total	(b) OC	(c) Min	(d) BC	(e) SC	(f) ST
2.1 No. of women contested:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.2 No. of women elected:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

3. What are the criteria for the selection of group leaders? (Multiple answers)

3.1 Education/can sign	3.2 Good communication	3.3 Good character
3.4 Elderly	3.5 Young/middle aged	3.6 Economically good
3.7 Influenced in the village	3.8 Any other (specify) _____	_____

4. What are the ways of selection of leaders? (Multiple answers)

4.1 All members consent	4.2 Elections	4.3 SHPI Nominated
4.4 Self declared	4.5 On rotation	4.6 Any other (specify) _____

**K Details of services availed from SHPIs**

1 Give the list of services availed from promoters. Please enter code If Yes-1, No - 2

1.1 Promotion of savings	:_____	1.2 Credit	:_____
1.3 Bank Linkage facilitated	:_____	1.4 Insurance facilitated	:_____
1.5 SHG auditing	:_____	1.6 Book keeper <u>honorarium</u>	:_____
1.7 Training on SHG concepts	:_____	1.8 Training on livelihoods	:_____
1.9 Training on social issues	:_____	1.10 Training on Govt. programs	:_____
1.11 Marketing/bulk purchase	:_____	1.12 Inputs in the form of kind	:_____
1.13 Revolving fund/Matching	:_____	1.14 Linkages with Govt. Dept.	:_____
1.15 Corporate Linkages	:_____	1.16 Any other specify _____	:_____

**L Involvement of SHGs in Community Activities**

1 Role of your group in promotion and Strengthening of SHGs in the village

1.1 No. of New SHGs formed _____	1.2 No. of defunct SHGs revived _____
----------------------------------	---------------------------------------

2. Involvement of SHGs in community activities

	(a) Activity	(b) Role of SHG
a. Village infrastructure	1 _____ 2 _____	_____
b. Social issues	3 _____ 4 _____	_____
c. Women issues/gender	5 _____ 6 _____	_____
d. Other	7 _____ 8 _____	_____

3. Involvement in the implementation of welfare/dev. programmes (Multiple answers)

3.1. Child labour campaign	3.2. Total Literacy Campaign	3.3. Girl Child Education
3.4. Pulse polio	3.5. Aids Control Mission	3.6. Family Planning
3.7. Anti-liquor movement	3.8. Mid-day meal	3.9. ICDS activities
3.10. NREGS	3.11. PDS maintenance	
3.12. Disbursement of Old Age Pensions		3.13. Any other (specify)

4. What kind of support is there from men/village leaders/political leaders to SHGs?

4.1 \_\_\_\_\_ 4.2 \_\_\_\_\_

**M. Problems at various levels**

1 What are the problems that the group has been facing?

- 1.1 Savings : \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.2 Meetings : \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.3 Lending norms : \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.4 Bookkeeping : \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.5 Leadership : \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.6 Bank linkage : \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.7 Livelihood/IGA : \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.8 Trainings : \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.9 SHPI/promoter : \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.10 Federation : \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.11 Any other \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

**N. SHGs and Changes at various levels**

1. Changes at group level (Fill up the blanks with codes given below)

**Codes:** 1 - Significantly increased; 2 - Increased; 3 - Decreased; 4 - Significantly decreased; 5 - No change

- 1.1 Credit to members : \_\_\_\_\_ 1.2 Group corpus fund : \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.3 Cooperation among members : \_\_\_\_\_ 1.4 Group's respect in bank : \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.7 External credit sources : \_\_\_\_\_ 1.6 Quarrels within the group : \_\_\_\_\_

2. Changes at household level (Fill up the blanks with codes given below)

**Codes:** 1 - Significantly increased; 2 - Increased; 3 - Decreased; 4 - Significantly decreased; 5 - No change

- 2.1 Availability of credit : \_\_\_\_\_ 2.2 Access to formal institutions : \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.3 Access to pro-poor programs : \_\_\_\_\_ 2.4 Habit of savings : \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.5 Health status : \_\_\_\_\_ 2.6 Educational levels : \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.7 Dependency on money lenders : \_\_\_\_\_ 2.8 Employment to HH members : \_\_\_\_\_

3 Changes at village level (Multiple answers; Please Tick)

- 3.1 Invitation to Gram Sabhas 3.3 Invitation to National festivals
- 3.6 ML- reduced interest rates 3.4 SHGs addressing village issues

**O. Changes at individual level/Empowerment**

1 Family support to SHG activities **Codes:** 1-Cooperative; 2-Indifferent; 3-Put hurdles

- 1.1 To attend SHG meetings: \_\_\_\_\_ 1.2 To repay loan installment \_\_\_\_\_

2 Decision making role in the following:

**Codes:** 1 - Decide solely; 2 - Major; 3 - Equal; 4 - Minor

- 2.1 Purchase/sale of assets: \_\_\_\_\_ 2.2 Family savings: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.3 Children's education/marriage: \_\_\_\_\_ 2.4 Costing of own vote: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Self-confidence levels *and changes in women roles* **Codes** 1. Yes 2. No

3.1 Learning to sign: \_\_\_\_\_

3.2 Confidence to speak visitors: \_\_\_\_\_

3.3 Participation in Gram Sabhas: \_\_\_\_\_

3.4 Attending meetings : \_\_\_\_\_

**P. Future of SHGs**

2 *What kind of services or roles you are expecting from SHPA in future?*

2.1 \_\_\_\_\_

2.2 \_\_\_\_\_

**Q. Financial statements**

1. Balance Sheet as on 31-3-2011

*(a) Liabilities*

1. Bank Borrowings O/S Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Oth. ext. borrowings O/s Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Members' total savings Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Revolving Fund (RF) Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Other Grants Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Profit or Loss Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Reserve & other funds Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Suspense Account Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Total Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

*(b) Assets*

1. Loan O/S with members Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Savings in Federations Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Share capital in federations Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
4. RF if distributed Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Fixed Deposits Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Loan O/S to non-members Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Savings distributed Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Cash in hand Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Bank Balance Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Suspense Account Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Total Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Income and Expenditure Statement as on 31-3-2011

*(a) Income*

1. Interest on savings Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Interest on loans Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Penalties or fines Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Interest subsidy Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Profit on Marketing Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Donations received Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Visiting fee Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_ Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Total Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

*(b) Expenditure*

1. Travel Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Book-keeper Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Animator Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Stationary Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Donations given Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Total Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

**Researcher's comments:**

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature of the researcher**



# MAPPING OF SELF HELP GROUPS IN BIHAR

A Study sponsored by B-TAST

**Format -2: Self Help Promoting Agencies**

Schedule No. \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Name of the Organization:** \_\_\_\_\_

- 1. Head of the Organization \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone No. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Location \_\_\_\_\_ Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Block \_\_\_\_\_ Fax No. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. District \_\_\_\_\_ 5. State \_\_\_\_\_ Email ID: \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Registration, vision, mission and operational area**

- 1 Type of SHPI: 1. NGO 2. Bank 3. Government 4. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Organization objective/ mission (*Collect Brochure and Annual Report*)

- 3 Registered as: (Please tick the appropriate)
  - 1. Society Act 2. Trust Act 3. Companies Act 4. MACS Act 5. Others

- 4 Area of operation- specify no. of states and districts
  - 4.1 No. of Villages \_\_\_\_\_ 4.2 No. of Blocks \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4.3 No. of districts \_\_\_\_\_ 4.4 No. of States \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Services offering / Activities:**

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Details of SHGs and SHG federation promotion**

- 1 Year of promotion of SHGs and SHG Federations: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.1 No. of SHGs promoted so far: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.2 No. of Members covered: \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2.2.1 SC \_\_\_\_\_ 2.2.2 ST \_\_\_\_\_ 2.2.3 BC \_\_\_\_\_ 2.2.4 Min \_\_\_\_\_ 2.2.5 OC \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Grades of SHGs if any:
  - 3.1 A \_\_\_\_\_ 3.2 B \_\_\_\_\_ 3.3 C \_\_\_\_\_ 3.4 Defunct \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3.2 What are the reasons for de-functioning or non-existence of SHGs?
    - a. \_\_\_\_\_
    - b. \_\_\_\_\_
    - c. \_\_\_\_\_
    - d. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Details of funding agencies for SHG promotion

Name of the organization	Duration	Amount in Rs.	No. of SHGs		Status
			Target	Formed	
4.1 _____	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____
4.2 _____	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____
4.3 _____	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____
4.4 _____	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____

5. Details of loans received

Name of the agency	Amount	Repaid	Outstanding	% of RR
5.1 _____	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____
5.2 _____	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____
5.3 _____	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____
5.4 _____	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____

6 No. of SHG federations promoted: 4.1 Total \_\_\_\_\_ 4.2 PLF \_\_\_\_\_ 4.3 SLF \_\_\_\_\_

7. No. of members covered \_\_\_\_\_

8 Type of federations promoted

8.1 Financial 8.2 Non-financial 8.3 Livelihood 8.4. Multipurpose 8.5 Other

9. Structure of federations: 9.1 Two tier 9.2 Three tier 9.3 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

10. Legal Status of federations: 1. Registered 2. Unregistered

10.1 If not registered, specify reasons

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

10.2 If registered, under what Act/Form?

1. Society Act 2. Trust Act 3. Cooperative Act 4. MACS Act 5. Other \_\_\_\_\_

11 Details of microfinance services through SHGs and federations

Particulars	Yes /No	SHGs	Federations
11.1 Savings in Rs.	Yes /No	: _____	: _____
11.2 Loans	Yes /No	: _____	: _____
11.3 Micro Insurance	Yes /No	: _____	: _____
11.4 Other _____	Yes /No		

12 Details of SHG bank linkages:

12.1 No. of SHGs credit linked \_\_\_\_\_ 12.2 No. of SHGs repeat linkages \_\_\_\_\_

12.3 Loan received in Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ 12.4 Loan outstanding Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

**E. Human resources and infrastructure**

1 Details of Staff : 1.1 Total \_\_\_\_\_ 1.2 Male \_\_\_\_\_ 1.3 Female \_\_\_\_\_

2 Staff in Fed. Promotion : 2.1 Total \_\_\_\_\_ 2.2 Male \_\_\_\_\_ 2.3 Female \_\_\_\_\_

3 Training infrastructure:

3.1 Training Halls : Yes / No 3.2 Training equipment : Yes / No

3.2 Library : Yes / No 3.4 Any other specify : Yes / No

4. Membership in networks (Mention name and purpose of the network)

**F. Details of support providing to SHGs and SHG federations**

1 Type of support providing to SHGs and SHG Federations (*Multiple answers*)

- 1.1 Financial                                      1.2 Training                                      1.3 Monitoring
- 1.4 Livelihood promotion                      1.5 social aspects                              1.6 Other (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

2 Details of trainings provided:

Nature of trainings	Given by	No. of Trg.	Target group	No. of participants
2.1 SHG & Fed. concept	:_____	:_____	:_____	:_____
2.2 Book keeping	:_____	:_____	:_____	:_____
2.5 Financial management	:_____	:_____	:_____	:_____
2.6 Auditing	:_____	:_____	:_____	:_____
2.7 livelihoods	:_____	:_____	:_____	:_____
2.8 MGNREGS	:_____	:_____	:_____	:_____
2.9 Child labour	:_____	:_____	:_____	:_____
2.10 Atrocities on women	:_____	:_____	:_____	:_____
2.11 Health	:_____	:_____	:_____	:_____
2.12 Nutrition	:_____	:_____	:_____	:_____
2.12 Sanitation				
2.13 Family planning	:_____	:_____	:_____	:_____
2.14 Education	:_____	:_____	:_____	:_____
2.15 Women rights	:_____	:_____	:_____	:_____
2.16 Gender discrimination	:_____	:_____	:_____	:_____
2.18 Other _____	:_____	:_____	:_____	:_____

3 Explain the strategies that have been followed in the implementation of social agenda?

4 What are the problems in the implementation of Social Agenda with SHGs

5 What are the issues/gaps in addressing social agenda by the SHGs?

6 What kind of changes that you have noticed in the lives of SHG members? (*Collect case studies documented by the promoters in the past; if not documented, identify with the help of SHPIs to cover those during SHG visits*).

7 What is your future plans regarding implementation of social agenda?

**G. Problems**

1 Problems related to SHGs

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. \_\_\_\_\_
- f. \_\_\_\_\_



2 Problems related to SHG federations

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. \_\_\_\_\_
- f. \_\_\_\_\_

3 What are the areas of SHGs and SHG Federations need to be strengthened

3.1 SHGs

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_

3.2 Federations

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_

4 SWOT of SHPIs in SHG promotion as perceived by the chief functionary

3.1 Strengths :a \_\_\_\_\_

:b \_\_\_\_\_

3.2 Weaknesses :a \_\_\_\_\_

:b \_\_\_\_\_

3.3 Opportunities :a \_\_\_\_\_

:b \_\_\_\_\_

3.4 Threats :a \_\_\_\_\_

:b \_\_\_\_\_

**Note: Please collect brochures, annual reports, best practices documented if any from the SHPIs**

**Researcher's Comments**

**Date** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature of the Researcher**



# MAPPING OF SELF HELP GROUPS IN BIHAR

A Study sponsored by B-TAST

**Format-3: SHG Federations**

Schedule No. \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Identification Details**

- 1 Federation Name: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**B Details of Federation Promoters**

- 1 SHPA's Name: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 SHPA's address: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Type of SHPA 1. Government 2. NGO 3 Others  
(specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Year of formation of federation: \_\_\_\_\_

**C Details of federation**

- 1 Objectives of the federation
  - 1.1. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 1.2. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 1.3. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 1.4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Nature of federation (*Tick one of the options given below*)  
1. Financial 2. Non-financial 3. Livelihoods 4. Multiple 5. Other (specify)\_\_\_
- 3 Registered Under (*Tick one of the options given below*)  
1. Non-registered 2. Cooperative 3. Society 4. Trust 5. Other \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Reasons for registering in particular form or for not registering
  - 4.1. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4.2. \_\_\_\_\_

**D Operational area and membership details**

- 1. Operational area: 1.1 No. of villages \_\_\_ 1.2 Panchayats\_\_\_ 1.3 Blocks\_\_\_
- 2. Type of structure: 1. 2-Tier 2. 3-Tier 3. 4-Tier
- 3. Members
  - 3.1 No. of member Federations \_\_\_\_\_ 3.2 No. of SHGs in federations \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3.3 No. of members in member SHGs \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3.4 Grades of SHGs: i) A Grade \_\_\_\_\_ ii) B Grade \_\_\_\_\_ iii) C Grade \_\_\_\_\_ iv) Defunct \_\_\_\_\_

4 Representation in higher federations: 1. Yes 2. No

<u>(a) Benefits of membership</u>		<u>(b) Obligations</u>	
4.1 _____		4.1 _____	
4.2 _____		4.2 _____	
4.3 _____		4.3 _____	
4.4 _____		4.4 _____	
4.5 _____		4.5 _____	

**E. Governance, Meetings, Committees and Leadership**

1 Governance - Composition of different bodies

1.1 Governing body: \_\_\_\_\_ 1.2 Representative Governing body: \_\_\_\_\_

1.3 Executive Committee: \_\_\_\_\_ 1.4 Office bearers: \_\_\_\_\_

1.5 Staff number: \_\_\_\_\_

2 Details of meetings

Type of meeting	<u>(a) Frequency - Norm</u>	<u>(b) Frequency - Practice</u>	<u>(c) Who organize</u>
2.1. Annual General body	: _____	: _____	: _____
2.2. Special General body	: _____	: _____	: _____
2.3. Representative GB	: _____	: _____	: _____
2.4. Executive Committee	: _____	: _____	: _____
2.5. Sub-committees	: _____	: _____	: _____
2.6. Office bearers	: _____	: _____	: _____

3 Payments for Executive and Office Bearers

<u>Category of members</u>	<u>(a) Actual expenditure</u>	<u>(b) Time compensation</u>	<u>(c) No. of days of work per year</u>
3.1. Office Bearers	: _____	: _____	: _____
3.2. Sub-committee members	: _____	: _____	: _____
3.3. Exe. Committee members	: _____	: _____	: _____

4 Leadership rotation

<u>(a) Norm</u>	<u>(b) Practice</u>
4.1 _____	4.1 _____
4.2 _____	4.2 _____
4.3 _____	4.4 _____

**F. Details of support provide and receive**

1 What support you provide to the member federations/ SHGs

<u>(a) Support you provide</u>	<u>(b) Remarks</u>
1.1 _____	1.1 _____
1.2 _____	1.2 _____
1.3 _____	1.3 _____
1.4 _____	1.4 _____
1.5 _____	1.5 _____

2 What support you received member federations and SHGs

	<u>(a) Support received</u>	<u>(b) From whom.</u>	<u>(c) Remarks</u>
2.1	_____	:_____	:_____
2.2	_____	:_____	:_____
2.3	_____	:_____	:_____
2.4	_____	:_____	:_____
2.5	_____	:_____	:_____

3 Services **(in the order of importance)**

	<u>(a) Service</u>	<u>(b) Whose Idea*</u>	<u>(a) Service</u>	<u>(b) Whose Idea*</u>
3.1	_____	:_____	3.2 _____	:_____
3.3	_____	:_____	3.4 _____	:_____
3.5	_____	:_____	3.6 _____	:_____
3.7	_____	:_____	3.8 _____	:_____

**Codes:** 1-SHPA; 2- Felt Need; 3-Suggested by Govt. 4-Corporate influence 5. Other\_\_

4 Microfinance Products

4.1 _____	4.2 _____
4.3 _____	4.4 _____
4.5 _____	4.6 _____

5 Role of SHPA and staff

<u>Activity</u>	<u>(a) SHPA*</u>	<u>(b) Staff*</u>
5.1. Book keeping	:_____	:_____
5.2. Internal control	:_____	:_____
5.3. Loan distribution	:_____	:_____
5.4. Default management	:_____	:_____
5.5. MIS	:_____	:_____
5.6. Staff management	:_____	:_____
5.7. Auditing	:_____	:_____
5.8. Legal compliance	:_____	:_____
5.9. Funds management	:_____	:_____
5.10. Others _____	:_____	:_____

**Codes:** 1- No role; 2- Minor role; 3- Major role; 4- Complete

6 Details of capacity building and other support received by the federations from promoters, government and other organizations. **Code** 1-Yes 2-No

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>(a) Promoter</u>	<u>(b) Govt.</u>	<u>(c) Others</u>
6.1 Training on SHG Concept	:_____	:_____	:_____
6.2 Training on Fed concept	:_____	:_____	:_____
6.3 Training on Vision Building	:_____	:_____	:_____
6.4 Training on financial	:_____	:_____	:_____
6.5 Training on Governance	:_____	:_____	:_____
6.6 Training on book keeping	:_____	:_____	:_____
6.7 Exposure visits to Fed.	:_____	:_____	:_____
6.8 Participation in workshops	:_____	:_____	:_____
6.9 Funds for trainings	:_____	:_____	:_____
6.10 Others specify _____	:_____	:_____	:_____

**G. Resource mobilization, income & expenditure, assets & liabilities**

1 Resource Mobilization **as on March 2011**

<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount in Rs.</u>
1.1 Membership/ annual fee	: _____
1.2 Cumulative saving	: _____
1.3 Cumulative bank loans	: _____
1.4 Cumulative loans from higher federation	: _____
1.5 Cumulative other loans	: _____
1.6 Cumulative grants received	: _____
1.7 Total	: _____

2 Sources and (approximate ) total revenue/ income per year

<u>Source</u>	<u>App. Amt. in Rs.</u>
2.1. Service fee (including visitors' fee and mE)	: _____
2.2. Net interest income from mF operations	: _____
2.3. Interest from corpus fund	: _____
2.4. Annual grants (cash) from SHPA	: _____
2.5. Staff support (value) from SHPA	: _____
2.6. Other support (value) from SHPA	: _____
2.7. Value of support from others	: _____
2.8. Total	: _____

3 Approximate total expenditure per year and major heads of expenditure

<u>Heads of expenditure</u>	<u>App. Amt. in Rs.</u>
3.1. Staff salaries	: _____
3.2. TA and DA to staff	: _____
3.3. TA and DA to OB, EC and Sub-committee mem.	: _____
3.4. Time compensation to OB, EC and Sub-commt. Mem.	: _____
3.5. Office expenditure	: _____
3.6. Expenditure on meetings	: _____
3.7. Expenditure on training	: _____
3.8. Other expenditure	: _____
3.9. Total	: _____

4. Assets and liabilities **(Collect Audited Statements for last 3 years)**

<u>Year</u>	<u>(a) Assets</u>	<u>(b) Liabilities</u>	<u>(c) Profit/ loss</u>	<u>(d) Bank balance</u>
2010-2011	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____
2009-2010	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____
2008-2009	: _____	: _____	: _____	: _____

5. Lending details

5.1 Lending to: 1. Member-federations 2. Member SHGs 3. Individual

5.2 Rate of interest \_\_\_\_\_ per annum

5.3 Cumulative loan outstanding as on March 2011: Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

**H Issues & Problems and the future vision**

- 1 Issues in financial sustainability
  - 1.1 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 1.2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Issues in institutional sustainability
  - 2.1 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2.2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Issues relating to MIS
  - 3.1 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3.2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Future vision/strategies
  - 4.1 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4.2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Issues related to member federations and member SHGs
  - 5.1 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5.2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 strategies to overcome the challenges and problems
  - 6.1 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 6.2 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 6.3 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 6.4 \_\_\_\_\_

**Researchers Comments**

**Date** \_\_\_\_\_

**Investigator**

**Signature of the Research**



# MAPPING OF SELF HELP GROUPS IN BIHAR

A Study sponsored by B-TAST

**Format-4: Nabard /Lead Bank Officials**

**Schedule No.**\_\_\_\_\_

**A. Identification**

Schedule no. \_\_\_\_\_

1. Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Name : \_\_\_\_\_

3. Name : \_\_\_\_\_

4. Designation: \_\_\_\_\_

5. No. of years in SHG lending in the district

: \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Changes in SHG Lending vis-à-vis general lending (as on March 2011)**

**S. No.**

**Particulars**

1	No. of institutions providing saving facility to SHGs	: _____
2	No. of branches involved in SHG lending	: _____
3	No. of commercial banks	: _____
4	No. of RRBs	: _____
5	No. of Cooperative banks	: _____
6	Total loan accounts in all these branches	: _____
7	Total advances amount by all these branches	: _____
8	Total loan outstanding at the end of the year	: _____
4	Total SHG loan accounts in all these branches	: _____
5	Total advances to SHGs	: _____
5	Total loan outstanding to SHGs	: _____
6	Total saving/ current/ FD accounts in all banks	: _____
7	Total deposits mobilized by all banks	: _____
8	Total balance in Saving & Currents accounts by year end	: _____
9	Total Saving/ current/ FD accounts of SHGs/Federations	: _____
10	Total balance in SHG/Federation accounts by year end	: _____
11	Total NPA in all banks	: _____
12	NPA related SHGs in all banks	: _____

**C. Opinion on SHGs and SHG-BL Programme**

1. Appraisal of SHG

a. Critical Rating Index tool: 1. Used      2. Not used

b. If not used, why not?

c. Other means of appraisal of SHG

1.1 In your opinion what is the quality of SHGs

i) A grade \_\_\_\_\_ ii) B grade \_\_\_\_\_ iii) C grades \_\_\_\_\_ iv) Defunct \_\_\_\_\_

2. Criteria for the selection or rejection of the groups for bank linkage

a. For selection

b. For rejection :

3. Volume of loan - Criteria followed in deciding the loan size:

a. Fresh linkages:

b. Repeat linkage:

c. Ideal loan size: c.1 Fresh linkage Rs.\_\_\_\_\_ c.2. Repeat linkage Rs.\_\_\_\_

d. Why?

4. Time taken to process the loan in weeks \_\_\_\_\_

(From submission of loan application to disbursement of loan amount)

5. Loan conditions Fresh linkage Repeat linkage

a. Loan size	_____	_____
b. Repayment period in months	_____	_____
c. No. of instalments	_____	_____
d. Mode of instalment	_____	_____
e. Size of instalment	_____	_____
f. Penalty	_____	_____

6. List of documents collected	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No
a. Loan application	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No
b. Loan resolution	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No
c. SHG Members Photograph	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No
d. SHG Grading form (CRI)	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No
e. Loan Assessment form	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No
f. Inter-se- Agreement	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No
g. FD Bonds (original)	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No
h. NOC from other branches	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No
i. Any other (specify)	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No

7. Rate of interest per annum- Short-term Long-term

a. Small/Medium loans	_____	_____
b. Large loans	_____	_____
c. Method of calculation:		
i. Diminishing:	1. Simple interest	2. Compound interest
ii. Flat:	1. Simple interest	2. Compound interest
iii. Period of interest calculation: monthly/bimonthly/quarterly/half		
d. Rate of interest paid on SHG savings per annum_____ percent		
e. Rate of interest on Fixed Deposits per annum _____ percent		

8. Which loan recovery mechanisms have been adopted by the banks.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_



9. Defaulting
  - a. No. of SHGs defaulted \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Average period of defaulting: \_\_\_\_\_ months
  - c. Reasons for defaults
  
10. What are the reasons for less/large no. of SHG-BL in the branch?
  - a. Reasons for less no. of SHG linkages
  
  - b. Reasons for large no. of SHG linkages
  
  - c. Reasons for less no. of repeat linkages
  
  - d. Reasons for more no. of repeat linkages:
  
11. What is the likelihood of the branch achieving the targets for 2010-11? If target is not likely to be achieved, what are the problems?
  
12. Details of visits to SHGs
  - a. No. of visits to SHGs from the past one year: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Lessons learnt during the visits:
  
13. Problems related to SHG Linkage
  - a. Bank
  
  - b. Group
  
  - c. Promoters
  
  - d. Community
  
  - e. Politicians
  
13. Details of inputs (other than loan) provided to SHGs by the banks
  - a. Trainings on SHG concepts
  
  - b. Training on book-keeping
  
  - c. Orientation on loan utilization

d. Training on Livelihood activities

e. Exposure visits

f. Any other

14. What are your suggestions for the improvement of sustainable SHG-BL/

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

15. What are your future plans for the next 3 years relating to SHG-BL?

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

*Researcher's Comments*

**Date** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature of the Researcher**