

# **EVALUATION OF SGSY IN SELECTED BLOCKS OF MADHYA PRADESH**

**Report**

Sponsored by  
PLANNING COMMISSION, New Delhi

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New Delhi

2007

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank the Planning Commission for giving us the opportunity to undertake this study. We also thank the officers of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, district and block officials, and bankers, for providing us with relevant information and secondary data.

We also extend our thanks to all the Swarozgaris who patiently replied to most of the questions and without whose co-operation the field research could not have been completed.

The field-work was undertaken in co-ordination with TARASHI, under the supervision of Niti Dewan. Investigators responsible for data collection were Vijay Subhashrao Jhopate, Harish Kumar Yadav, Rajesh Yadav, and Sukhdev Yadav. We appreciate their enthusiasm and sincerity in the face of many logistical obstacles, often traveling on foot, in remote and difficult areas.

Members of Ekatra who worked on the study were Meera Basu, Rekha Bezboruah and Meenakshi Raghav. Data entry was assisted by Meenu Malhotra.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Expanded Form</b>
APL	Above Poverty Level
APPs	Anti-Poverty Programmes
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CAD	Command Area Development
DDP	Desert Development Programme
DLCC	District Level Co-ordination Committee
DPAP	Drought Prone Area Programme
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
DWCRA	Development of Women and Child in Rural Areas
EAS	Employment Assurance Scheme
FWP	Food for Work Programme
GC	General Castes
GKY	Ganga Kalyan Yojna
GOI	Government of India
Govt.	Government
HADP	Hill Area Development Programme
HAP	Hill Area Programme
HQ	Head Quarters
HYP	High Yielding Varieties Programme
IAAP	Intensive Agricultural Areas Programme
IADP	Intensive Agricultural Development Programme
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Programme
ITDP	Integrated Tribal Development Programme
JGSY	Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna
JRY	Jawahar Rozgar Yojna
MFAL	Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Programme
MWS	Million Wells Scheme
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
OBC	Other Backward Castes
PMRY	Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojna
RLEGP	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme
SC	Scheduled Castes
SFDA	Small Farmers Development Agency
SGSY	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna
SHG(s)	Self Help Group(s)
SITRA	Supply of Improved Toolkits for Assistance to Rural Areas
ST	Scheduled Tribes
TADP	Tribal Area Development Programme
TRYSEM	Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## INTRODUCTION

### **The Scheme**

The SGSY, a centrally sponsored Scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development, is the largest credit-based poverty alleviation programme in the world. Addressing removal of poverty has been a cornerstone of the planning process in India since the beginning of development planning in the fifties. However, a direct programme of attacking poverty and unemployment was introduced only with the Fourth Five Year Plan. (1969-74).

The SGSY is an amalgamation of six major programmes which preceded it, viz., IRDP, DWCRA, SITRA, TRYSEM, MWS and GKY.

Learning from gaps and shortcomings in implementation of the preceding programmes, the SGSY in its design encompasses many factors to make it comprehensive and holistic. Underlying the conception is the objective of bringing the poor above the poverty line by make them self employed through promotion of economic activities facilitated by the availability of credit. Formation of homogenous groups of the poor into SHGs of 10-15 persons, identification of a few key economic activities which they can start, availability of credit and subsidy, provision of appropriate training, establishment of marketing linkages and infrastructure are the key elements of the programme.

The programme was announced in 1997 to commemorate fifty years of India's Independence, and initiated in 1999/2000. Financial allocations from the Central Government were to be matched by State Governments in the ratio 70:30.

The chief implementing agency was to be the DRDA at district level. Lead banks played a key role in identification of activities and disbursement of credit. Target beneficiaries were called 'Swarozgaris', 40% of whom were to be women, and all from BPL families. The programme has a special thrust on vulnerable groups such as SC/ST (50%) and the physically challenged (3%). Some members could also be selected from among those just above the poverty line. The financial target was to ensure that each Swarozgari earned at least Rs 2,000/- per month.

### **The Study**

**Ekatra** undertook a study to evaluate the implementation of the programme in the state of Madhya Pradesh, specifically in four districts of Badwani, Neemuch, Shivpuri and Ujjain. The selection of these districts was based on certain criteria to capture

populations which are usually in the BPL category, viz., SC, ST and OBC categories. A total of 1,056 beneficiaries were surveyed through questionnaires, while 19 key officials and concerned persons were interviewed. In addition, a case study of a special project was undertaken in Shivpuri, in order to effect a comparison between implementation of the latter as against the regular programme.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The study was undertaken with a focus on outreach to women Swarozgaris, as sex-disaggregated data on this aspect of the programme is generally not available. Specifically the objectives of the study were:

- To evaluate shortcomings and gaps in implementation of the programme especially in the coverage of women
- To document success stories as model cases including special projects, to identify lessons learnt
- To understand the differential access to programme inputs by individual and group beneficiaries, women's groups and mixed groups

### **Methodology**

Discussions were first held with the advisor in the Planning Commission as to the focus of the evaluation, based on gaps in available data particularly with regard to women Swarozgaris. The design of the study was then approved by officials in the research unit of the Planning Commission before finalization.

Secondary data analysis was initially undertaken of material sourced from government sources, internet and evaluations done by other research institutions/individuals in the form of articles, papers, studies, etc.

Primary data was collected from the field through a sample survey, as well as case study methods.

Tools used comprised a combination of interviews, focus group discussions, and questionnaires.

### **Sampling**

Districts were selected according to high prevalence of SC, ST and OBC dominating populations, which usually form the bulk of the BPL category. In each district, one sub-district (block), and villages therein were selected with the same criteria of type of dominating beneficiary population category.

From the selected villages, approximately 250 beneficiaries, including individual and group were identified through purposive random sampling, totalling 1,056 respondents. In the event of the number of beneficiaries not fulfilling selection criteria, they were drawn from the next qualifying sub-district. In all, 1056 respondents formed the sample.

A total of 19 **interviews** were conducted with officials and bankers in the four districts.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### **A. GENERAL**

- (1) **Area:**  
Niwali & Sendhwa Blocks in Badwani District, Mansa Block in Neemuch District, Kolaras Block in Shivpuri District and Tarana Block in Ujjain District in Madhya Pradesh State.
- (2) **Time-period** : 2006
- (3) **Sample Size** : 1,056 Swarozgaris
- (4) **All Swarozgaris** : 1,990
- (5) **Categories of Swarozgaris:**  
(1) Group Leaders – 99 with 1,033 Members, (2) Individual but Member of 123 Groups - 829 and, (3) Individual not a Member of a Group - 128.
- (6) **Type & Number of SHG :**  
(1) Women's SHGs - 41, (2) Men's SHGS - 38, (3) Mixed SHGs-14 and, (4) SHGs with Physically Challenged Members - 6.

### **B. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

- (1) **Male-Female** : (1) Male – 530 and, (2) Female – 526.
- (2) **Special Characteristics :**  
(1) Physically Challenged = 11  
(2) BPL = 1,957  
(3) APL = 33
- (3) **Castes Groups:**  
(1) Amongst the 1,033 Members of the 99 Groups, General Castes or GC were 80, SC 105, ST were 579 and OBC were 269. (2) Individual Members of the SHG comprised 85 GC, 207 SC, 318 ST and, 219 OBC. (3) Individuals had a Castes Group composition of 14 GC, 39 SC, 40 ST and 35 OBC.

The sample contained a maximum of ST followed by SC, OBC and then GC as proportionate to the district population profile of 2001 Census.



**(4) Main SGSY Activities:**

(1) Animal Husbandry (all types of animals inclusive)	-	57.9%
(2) Agriculture & Allied Services	-	20.0%
(3) Petty Business	-	9.8%
(4) Labour	-	2.7%
(5) Others	-	9.6%

**(5) Land Ownership :**

In the overall sample, 55.5% possessed land while the other 44.5% did not. The pattern of landholdings was similar amongst all categories of Swarozgaris. Maximum Swarozgaris had very small to small landholdings while some had medium and very few had large landholdings.

**C. FINDINGS**

**I. Occupation/Activity**

- (1) **Group:** In the overall sample of 99 groups comprising 1,033 SHG members, 46.2% of the members have undertaken Animal Husbandry. This is followed by Agriculture & Allied Activities which contributes 39%. All other activities together form 14.8% which are individually less than 5% except Trade & Petty Business which recorded 5.4%. Surprisingly, 36 (3.5%) Swarozgaris were engaged as labourers despite joining the SGSY.

Occupation distribution is more or less the same in all the four sample areas with minor variations. Animal Husbandry appears to receive the utmost importance. In Shivpuri as high as 71.1% of the Swarozgaris were occupied in this activity, followed by Neemuch (45.6%), Badwani (42.8%) and Ujjain (31.8%). Agriculture & Allied Activities included 48.8% Swarozgaris in Badwani, 41.8% in Ujjain, 35.5% in Neemuch and 27.9% in Ujjain.

In Neemuch and Ujjain there were 12.5% and 8.0% Swarozgaris respectively who started or enhanced their petty business. These covered a number of small-time endeavours such as barber shop, blanket business, cattle-feed shop (*khali kii dukan*) clay idols and vessels making, *dona-pattal* making (vessel-making out of leaves), electrical shop, grocery shop, ready-made garment shops, shoe shops, tea-stall and vegetable vending.

The above business enterprises are carried out individually rather than on a Group basis. Loan is obtained as a Group but then the money is distributed amongst the members, by and large, equally which individuals use for their own selected activity.

In other occupational sectors, such as mining & quarrying, transport & communication, household industries, etc. members occupied were all less than 5%. In fact, these comprised group activities (described elsewhere).

In Ujjain, surprisingly, 10.3% members were still engaged as labourers and 4 members in Neemuch also continued as labourers despite having connected with SGSY.

Two members amongst the Shivpuri Groups were incapable of working because of their nature of physically challenged situation. These members, however, enjoyed the benefits of SHG and the SGSY.

- (2) **Individual-SHG:** Buffalo Rearing is one of the cluster activities identified for the selected Blocks. As many as 39.4% of the Individual-SHG Swarozgaris joined Buffalo Rearing under SGSY who were earlier engaged in Labour (304/829), Agriculture & Allied Services (11/829), Petty Business (6/829) and Steady Income & other occupations (6/829). Goat Rearing is the second popular activity where 265 or 32.0% of the Swarozgaris drawn from different occupations, mainly from Labour (258/829) and 7 out of 829 from other occupations joined the SGSY. Petty Business ranked third where 8.8% of the Swarozgaris were engaged, mostly from Labour (61/289). There were 9 Swarozgaris who were earlier engaged in some Petty Business and enhanced their business under SGSY. Vegetable Vending was especially taken up by 67 labourers. Other activities under SGSY comprised Brick Kiln, Agriculture & Allied Services, Animal Husbandry (other than buffalo and goat), Tailoring, Travel and Steady Income (jobs).

To start with, on the whole, 93.5% (775/829) labourers took up some activity or the other under SGSY. This, however, does not indicate that every Swarozgari's economic status was uplifted since many of them continued to simultaneously work as labourers and/or many of them lost their cattle after a few months which were obtained under SGSY due to the animal's weak breed and diseases that followed. Also, 15 earlier labourers continued to be so even after joining the SGSY. **It is difficult to estimate the impact of the SGSY in terms of sustainability of the SGSY activity since long-term vertical movement of occupation is apparently insignificant.**

- (3) **Individual:** Amongst the Individual Swarozgaris, 88.3% (113/128) joined different SGSY activities from their previous occupation as a Labourer. A little more than half (53.9%) of the Swarozgaris took up Animal Husbandry as an SGSY activity which was followed by 21.9% of Swarozgaris taking up Agriculture and Allied Services. The third rank (13.8%) went to Petty Business.

**The SGSY Scheme under the cluster approach caters most to the labourers in the selected blocks and districts whether the Swarozgaris belong to an SHG or is an individual. Animal Husbandry and Agriculture related occupations are dominant SGSY activities in these blocks.**

## II. PROCEDURE

- (1) **Selection of Swarozgars:** The four popular Activities were (1) agriculture and minor irrigation related activities, (2) vegetable vending, (3) animal husbandry, mainly, goatery & buffalo rearing and, (4) petty business.

The Groups' decision about the selection of the Swarozgar mattered the most although an alternate activity would be offered to a Group by the Bank/Administration against its wishes.

For Individual Members of a Group, the member's decision in more than 40% of the cases was valid. The Group's decision followed in second position with almost 29% affirmative responses. In the tribal-dominated Niwali Block, 40 out of 41 Swarozgaris uniformly took up activities selected by the Group as a whole. This certainly did not mean all decisions were towards Group activity. Accessible market or a success story had no impact on selecting an activity.

Amongst the Individual Swarozgaris, their own-decision played a major role in taking up an SGSY activity. About 21% of the Swarozgaris selected SGSY activities as suggested by Bankers and/or Administrative Officials.

- (2) **Application Submission:** Bank ranks first in order of preference followed by the Gram Sabha as second, for submitting the SGSY application form by Swarozgaris whether it is the Leader of the Group, an Individual member of a Group or an independent Individual Swarozgari. This is despite the fact that the MP Government has propagated the Gram Sabha as the most 'legitimate constitutional institution.' Since there are no directives for a centralized collection of the application forms, banks top the list of popularity as the Swarozgaris feel that banks are the ultimate finance issuing authorities. The BDO's office or the ADEO/Gramsevak who are closely interacting with the Swarozgaris more often ranks third.
- (3) **Frequency of Application:** Group leaders (14%) complained that they had to submit the SGSY application forms more than once; it was harassment by the receiving officers on the excuse of 'incomplete application'. This indicated malafide practices as those Swarozgaris who had agreed to have paid bribes, had also submitted application forms more than once.
- (4) **Role of Authorities:** According to the SGSY Guidelines, the gram panchayat and gram sabha are the main recommending bodies of SGSY applicants. The Group names are selected by the district authorities/bank officials and the selected cluster activities are then allocated to the selected Groups as per their application within the purview of the identified activities. The Gramsevak has a primary role to play in recommending SGSY activity as quoted by 36.9% of the Individual members of SHGs followed by BDO's office (27.6%) and Sachivs (12.3%). Sarpanch has some role in few areas of the study area while the Panch has an insignificant role in recommending SGSY cases. The

role of the Sarpanch, however, is prominent being a key figure in the rural set up and constantly interacting with the village population. Sachiv follows in the second position as reported by 18.7% of the respondents. Gramsevak does not play a major role since the Gramsevak is busy with Groups and its Individual members.

As per the Guidelines, the primary data depicts that the gram panchayat officials are also engaged in the implementation of the Scheme in case of the Individuals, and BDO's office for the Groups.

### III. CORRUPTION

- (1) **Bribery**: Approximately 10% group leaders admitted to have paid bribes at different stages to obtain a loan. Unofficially, there were many more who had to pay monetary 'commissions' which were off the record. Amongst the SHG members, 58 (7%) Swarozgaris recorded their complaints of bribery and amongst the independent Individuals, it was 10.2%. The largest number of Individual-SHG Swarozgaris from Ujjain (15.4%) and independent Individual Swarozgaris from Badwani (29.6%) paid bribes to different officials.
- (2) **Amount of Bribe**: The pattern of bribe amount paid appears to be similar in the sample area as well as amongst the different categories of Swarozgaris. The amount varied between 10% of the loan amount to Rs. 20,000/-. Bribes are also paid indirectly through (and to) *thekedars*, a fact endorsed by the district authorities also during interviews. Exploitation of Swarozgaris also came to light when roundabout methods of manipulations were used by some officials such as selling the produce of SGSY activity first themselves for almost a month before handing it over to the Swarozgaris.
- (3) **Persons Bribed**: Gramsevak/ADEO, Bank Officials and the local doctor are the most common names that came up repeatedly whether it was a Group leader, Individual SHG member or an independent Individual.

### IV. SATISFACTION & REASONS

**Bank, Administration, Group President and Secretary**: 'Satisfaction' with the working of the Bank, Administration, Group President and Secretary are strong in the perceptions of the Swarozgaris stated by them along with reasons, criteria for non-satisfaction being incidence of harassment, repeated visits, bribery, etc.

- (1) **Bank**: More of Individual members of SHGs than the independent Individuals were satisfied with the working of the Bank which accounted for 78.3% and 71.8% respectively. The three main reasons listed by the Individual-SHG Swarozgaris as problems were: (1) non-receipt of insurance, (2) problems in obtaining loan and, (3) non-release on 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment. The fourth reason came

as 'bribery'. For the Individual, bribery or commission was the main reason followed by non-receipt of 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment for being unsatisfied by the functioning of the Bank. Individual Swarozgaris from Badwani were unhappy with the functioning of the Bank whereas those from Ujjain felt happy.

- (2) **Administration:** In comparison to independent Individual Swarozgaris (92% were satisfied), those associated with an SHG were more satisfied (96%) with the Administration, viz., the Gramsevak/ADEO. Those unsatisfied invariably quoted bribery and apathy of some officials of the BDO's office.
- (3) **Group President & Secretary:** Members of the Groups were generally satisfied with their Group leaders except 9 members in Neemuch who complained of their inaccessibility due to various reasons. Fraudulence in some cases was another reason identified by the Swarozgaris. No data for Ujjain was available for reasons beyond control.

## V. TRAINING

- (1) **Training** for capacity-building of the members and the Group leader of an SHG was given under three categories: (1) basic training comprising the functions of an SHG, about the SGSY Scheme, record and book-keeping, etc., (2) skill upgradation comprising special training pertaining to SGSY activities, e.g., diseases and their prevention in case of animal husbandry, and (3) leadership training to Group leaders.

Out of the 99 sample Groups, approximately half of them received each of the three trainings. Shivpuri, however, lagged behind in all three trainings wherein only 2 out of 21 Groups received all the three trainings and the remaining 19 did not receive any.

It is also not known if there was a structured content for the trainings, who trained them with what frequency and if there were feedbacks and follow-ups. **The training aspect in the sample area is definitely weak as analysis at various stages reveals that even the method of operation of the Scheme is not very clear to the Swarozgaris.**

## VI. GROUP FUNCTIONING & PROBLEMS

- (1) **Group Meetings:** The SGSY Guidelines' norm of weekly or fortnightly Group meetings was, by and large, modified by the sample Groups wherein monthly meetings were held except by 2 Groups in Neemuch and 1 Group in Shivpuri which held fortnightly and 1 Group in Ujjain which held weekly meetings. Only one Group in Shivpuri held irregular meetings. None of the Groups in the sample reported 'no meetings held at all'.

- (2) **Decision-making:** The 99 Group leaders said that decision-making was 100% participatory. Indication of successful functioning and sustainability of SHGs are visible although all members out of the 1,033 of the 99 Groups may not exactly be always vocal.
- (3) **Problems in Running an SHG:** Except 8 Groups out of 99, (1 in Badwani, 2 in Neemuch and 5 in Ujjain) others had faced problems in the smooth operation of the SHGs. Non-receipt of the 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment and/or insurance, payment of bribes, low quality animals were some of the problems associated with the SGSY Scheme which 7 Groups faced. The crucial difficulty in running an SHG was faced by 1 Group in Neemuch and 5 in Ujjain which became dysfunctional due to non-cooperation of members in paying loan instalments or attending Group meetings regularly. Distrust in the Group leader in one of the Groups in Badwani posed difficulties for the Group leader to keep the Group together.
- (4) **Solution to the Problems:** Mutual discussion and consultations amongst the members helped resolve the problems of many Groups in Ujjain. Out of the 99 Groups 8 could not solve their differences while others managed to use bribing as a solution to their problems. **Lack of effective counselling by a body/institution emerges as a major snag in the SGSY set up.**

## VII. MARKETING

- (1) **Market Survey:** The concept of 'market survey' especially for their traditional activities of animal husbandry and agriculture appears fanciful to the villagers. As many as 21 Group leaders did not even respond to the query while 61 leaders answered in the negative. Only 17 Group leaders undertook some kind of a market survey. The importance of market survey needs to be discussed during training of the SHG members and Group leaders. This appears to be a **missing component of the Scheme in the sample area.**
- (2) **Nearest Market:** The nearest market from a village was at least 6-10 km away (21 Groups). Some were at a distance of 11-20 km (12 Groups), 21-50 km (25 Groups) or 51-100 km (3 Groups). Despite these being very rough estimates, the investigators who used different modes of transportation including traveling on foot to very remote villagers testified these great distances.
- (3) **Middleman & Other Marketing Avenues:** Only 19 Groups took the help of middlemen while 24 did not respond. Others answered in the negative. The concept a middleman was also unclear to the Swarozgaris. In the case of Individual Swarozgaris only 12 out of 128 utilized a middleman. These were generally milk production cases.

## VIII. FINANCE OF GROUP

(1) **Corpus Fund** built by the 99 sample Groups, at the time of the survey included the balance remaining from their initial savings (Stage-1), the Revolving Fund (Stage-2) received, the bank loan (Stage-3) obtained and the loan instalments paid off to the bank by them. Corpus Fund varied from nil to Rs.3,00,000. A significant Corpus Fund between Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 1,00,000 were built by 6 Groups while 21 Groups possessed Rs. 10,001 to Rs. 20,000 and 33 (one-third of the sample Groups) had created a fund of Rs. 20,001 to Rs. 50,000. In Shivpuri, however, no corpus fund was available with 7 Groups as reported by their leaders while 5 others had no knowledge about it. These Groups mostly had women Group leaders who were illiterate. In Badwani also 3 Groups had no knowledge about corpus fund. On an average, the corpus funds for a large number of Groups were recorded above Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000. The Groups in Shivpuri possessed, comparatively, lower corpus funds.

(2) **Revolving Fund:**

Little above  $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> (26 out of 99) Group leaders reported that they had not received any Revolving Fund. Shivpuri appears to be the worst affected, followed by Badwani. As high as 62.3% of the SHGs at least had a Revolving Fund above Rs. 5,000/-. Twenty seven Groups said they their fund varied between Rs. 20,000+ and Rs. 50,000/-. There were no Groups which had a Revolving Fund above Rupees One Lakh. Three of the Ujjain SHGs had no idea if they had received any Revolving Fund; two of these Group leaders were women.

Since the cluster activities in the selected areas were mainly animal husbandry or irrigation related, most of the Revolving Funds were used for immediate loaning to the SHG members rather than used in procuring any raw material for the activity.

(3) **Bank Loan:** The loan obtained by different Groups, under the 'loan and subsidy' economic assistance, varied between Rs. 20,001 to Rs. 8,00,000. Most of the Groups, 55 out of 99, had received a bank loan between above Rs. 1 and below Rs. 3 lakhs. The next higher category of loan ranging between Rs. 3,00,001 to Rs. 5,00,000, went to as many as 29 Groups out of 99. There was one Group in Badwani which did not know the amount of loan provided to them. This indicates a weak Group which needs strengthening through training and monitoring by designated authorities. Loan is given out to SHGs in two ways, viz., (1) Loan-cum-subsidy of SGSY to the Individual members of the Group doing individual activity, and (2) loan-cum-subsidy of SGSY to the Group where one/two group activities are taken together. Majority (87 Groups) of the Groups received loans for income-generation under category (1) doing *individual* activities and only 12 Groups under category (2) doing *group* activities.

- (4) **Subsidy Percentage & Amount:** As per the SGSY Scheme, Subsidy available is uniform at 30% of the cost of the project subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500/-. It is 50% in case of SC/ST subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/-. Subsidy provided to a Group loan is 50% of the project cost subject to the upper limit Rs. 1.25 lakhs. Irrigation projects do not entail any monetary limit on Subsidy

Out of the 99 sample Groups, 1/4<sup>th</sup> were confused about the percentage of subsidy granted to them while 19 had no idea about it. The Swarozgaris' guess varied between 0% and 50%! Also, the amount of Subsidy quoted by the Group leaders is way beyond Rs. 7,500/- or Rs. 10,000/-.

Subsidy is essentially 'back-ended'. The loan disbursed to the Swarozgari comprises the full project cost along with the Subsidy. The Subsidy, however, is kept in the Subsidy Reserve Fund Account Swarozgari-wise rather than in Term deposit in the name of the Swarozgari. No interest is paid on the subsidy. Amount standing in the account should, however, be transferred to a Cash Credit Account of the SGSY Swarozgari after 5 years. There is a large scope of graft here as the Swarozgaris are, by and large, ignorant of this rule. The Swarozgaris cannot comprehend the concept of 'subsidy as a security' and blame the bank of misappropriation. On the other hand, in the name of security, the banks do have the leeway of embezzlement as most of the Swarozgaris are unaware, illiterate and naïve. **Large number of cases of low Subsidy amount/percentage from any particular area needs to be enquired into.**

The Swarozgaris also do not understand that the re-payment schedule is chalked out in such a way that the last few instalments may be adjusted with the Subsidy kept under the Subsidy Reserve Fund. This needs to be explained elaborately and repeatedly to the Swarozgaris as this is, very often, mistaken as Subsidy not been paid to them.

- (5) **Mode of Loan Re-payment:** this is done in instalments which may be monthly, quarterly or half-yearly. Amongst the 99 sample Groups, 83 or 84% of them had begun returning the loan in instalments. Most of them used the monthly instalment mode while some of the Group leaders mentioned having used the quarterly or six-monthly options. Since, the Group leaders were not very specific about the period of instalments, the data was clubbed together and categorized as only 'instalments' regardless of the duration. It was interesting to note that 2 Groups from Badwani had returned the entire loan as a lumpsum amount. There were 14 Groups in total who had not begun paying back their loans at the time of the survey: either the loan was yet to get sanctioned or the Groups had just received the loan. Only in cases where the activity had closed down/insurance was not received, the instalments were stopped after paying a few. The Bank, of course, keeps the subsidy or a



part thereof to make adjustments with instalment recovery in such cases. **SGSY is a failure for these instances.**

- (6) **Problems of Loan Re-payment:** About one-fourth of the Group leaders faced problems in returning loans, harassment by Bank officials being the main reason. Also, bribes asked by Bank officials added to the problems of the Swarozgaris. A third problem identified by the Shivpuri Swarozgaris was their selected activity was not approved by the Bank and instead a pre-selected activity was thrust upon them by the Bank. The income generated from this activity, possibly, did not match what was envisaged by the Swarozgaris if they had taken up their planned activity.
- (7) **Amount of Loan Repaid:** Except 19 Groups, 80 have returned loans varying between Rs.1,001 to Rs. 5,00,000 depending upon the date of receipt of the loan. Reasons such as (1) loan not yet sanctioned, (2) instalments not yet started or (3) activity failed. As many as 14 Groups from Shivpuri had not paid back any loan.

## **IX. ASSETS & INCOME**

- (1) **Assets Created:** Only 6 Group leaders out of 99 (2 in Badwani and 4 in Neemuch) had created some assets under SGSY. Most of the Swarozgaris did not consider animals such as goats, buffaloes, pigs, etc. acquired under SGSY as assets. Majority of the animals, in any case, died of diseases or due to being of weak breeds within 3-4 months of their purchases.
- (2) **Income under SHG:** The income under the SHG includes the savings of the Group, the Revolving Fund and amount earned, if any, from part of the interest of loan instalments. The field data recorded an income from less than Rs. 1,000 to about Rs. 6 lakhs. Majority of the Groups (55 Groups) had an income between Rs,10,000+ to Rs. 50,000. Shivpuri did not show a good income.
- (3) **Income under SGSY** concentrated between Rs. 1-5 lakhs for 83 Groups. A Badwani Group had income of more than Rs. 5 lakhs. There was only 1 Group in Shivpuri which had no income under SGSY.

## **X. MONITORING**

- (1) **Visits by Officers:** It is not very clear if the visits by the Government functionaries especially from the BDO's office are for monitoring/training or dubious reasons. The highest (88%) amount of acknowledgement about the visits of the functionaries came from the Group leaders, followed by members of the SHGs (80%) and then by the Individual Swarozgaris (58.6%).

- (2) **Visits by Bankers:** No visits by Bank officials were made across Neemuch, Shivpuri and Ujjain to 10 Groups. There were 63 Groups who said Bank officials had visited them more than once while 26 Groups were visited once, i.e., **90%** of the Groups were at least visited once by a Bank official. Out of 829 members of an SHG, **91.3%** agreed that a Bank officer had visited them. In Niwali, all 41 Swarozgaris replied in the affirmative. In Shivpuri, however, 45 Swarozgaris out of 202 said that no Bank officer visited them. Amongst the Individual Swarozgaris, **82%** said that a Bank officer had visited them and only 18% replied in the negative. In Niwali, the reply in the affirmative was cent percent.

## **XI. INDIVIDUAL (not associated with any SHG)**

- (1) **Reasons for Not Joining an SHG:** Lack of knowledge about SHGs or its benefits (67 Swarozgaris out of 128; 22 out of 27 in Badwani itself) and an Individual level loan being available, appeared to be the strongest reasons for not joining a Group. Absence of SHG in a village was reported as the second highest reason for not joining a group, (39 Individuals out of 128 sample Individual Swarozgaris).

In Ujjain, 10 Individual Swarozgaris out of 36 and 1 out of 28 in Neemuch said that the functioning of SHGs are not cohesive and have not been successful in their ventures.

Unsuccessful SHGs in their or other villages have discouraged 11 out of 128 Individual Swarozgaris from joining a Group.

Other reasons given were: membership in SHGs not being available, wife already being a member of a women's group, etc.

Due to difference in the methods of loan disbursement to a Group and an Individual Swarozgari, 8 sample Individuals refrained from joining an SHG since loan is advanced to a Group after it has crossed Stage-1 (refer: Section I(G).5), i.e., has built up sufficient thrift and credit skills. These 8 Swarozgaris said that money constraint prevents them from joining a group.

- (2) **Problems in joining SGSY:** Almost 79% (101 out of 128) of the sample Individual Swarozgaris did not face any problem in receiving any loan under the SGSY. The rest of the 21%, however, had some kind of a problem with the bank officials or the government functionaries. Several visits to the bank were required as mentioned by 14 Swarozgaris and these often cut into their daily wages. Some of the Swarozgaris take it as a routine procedure but have avoided these unnecessary trips to the banks by taking Individual loans. Lack of understanding of the procedure also entails avoidable visits to the bank.

Corruption, directly or indirectly, monetary or in kind, amongst both bank and government officials is faced by at least 6 Swarozgaris. Bribe is asked straight away or the buffalo (asset) is tied to the Janpad office and its milk sold by vested parties (Gramsevak/ADAEAO, etc.).

Articulation of reasons for not joining an SHG is difficult and especially in the case of bribery/corruption. In practice, more than 32% (41 out of 128) Swarozgaris as against only 6 as in here, unofficially confessed to have paid bribes either to a banker/official or a *dala*.

Delay in loan processing, full loan amount not disbursed, insurance not been given or lack of mutual understanding, all indicate a lack of awareness of the Swarozgaris and/or even corruption on the bankers' and/or officials' part.

- (3) **Problems in getting Loan:** The main problem in getting a loan after joining the SGSY Scheme at the Individual level is 'several visits to the Bank'. The second was that bribe was asked. These two reasons were similar to those problems in joining the Scheme. On the whole, the independent Swarozgari complained of harassment by the bankers.
- (4) **Bank and Government Support:** Despite the general feeling of harassment by bank officials, more than half (57%) felt that there was support of the Bank as well as the Government in their economic development. The Swarozgaris could identify 4 positive and 4 negative support-reasons.

The functioning of the bank in regards to the SGSY procedure has not been made transparent to them. Several trips to the bank are considered as harassment whereas there may be documentary lapses, etc. on part of the Swarozgaris.

- (5) **Working of Activity:** One-third (32.8%) of the Individual Swarozgaris claimed their activities were running well and one-fifth (20.3%) said that they were running at a normal pace. Together they make up 68 out of 128 Swarozgaris which accounts for 53.1% (more than half the sample) who have successful activities. Badwani, Neemuch and Ujjain Swarozgaris are doing better than those from Shivpuri. Those who reported loss in the activity were from Shivpuri (13 out of 128) and Ujjain (11 out of 128). A complete closure of activity was found in Shivpuri (12/128) and Ujjain 6/128). Clubbing all the negative feedbacks, 43 cases out of 128, or 33.6% of the Individual SGSY activities are apparently failures. There were 17 Swarozgaris who had not started any activity since the complete loan had not been received, just received or not yet received at the time of the survey. Out of these, 7 did not start an activity since 'complete' loan was not received. This needs to be explained to the Swarozgaris that SGSY loan is disbursed in instalments.

- (6) **Profits from Activity:** More than half (56.3% or 72 out of 128) of the Swarozgaris could quantify their profits from their activities which itself is a positive impact of SGSY. The actual profits quoted by them have been divided into intervals. Even if the figures may not be accurate, the fact that there has been an acknowledgement of profits after taking out relevant expenditure, the Scheme has been able to make a beginning in alleviating poverty. The Scheme envisages an income of Rs. 24,000 pa for the BPL mark to be crossed. A 'profit' of Rs.24,000 pa has been assumed to indicate 'goal achieved' in terms of poverty alleviation. There are 4 such Swarozgaris from Ujjain who have claimed to fall in the Rs. 24,000-Rs 36,000 pa profit category. It is commendable to find that all these 4 Swarozgaris were labourers and after joining SGSY, 2 of them opened small provisions stores, each of them earning a clear profit of Rs. 3,000 pm; 1 Swarozgari was engaged in buffalo rearing and selling milk which gave a profit of Rs.3,000 pm and the other Swarozgari put up a flour mill (*aata-chakki*), the profit from which was Rs. 2,000 pm. Others had marginal and insignificant clear profits. There were 44 (34.4%) who could not gain any monetary gains out of their SGSY activities while 6 others could not comprehend or quantify the profit amount. These Swarozgaris were mostly doing goatery or buffalo rearing and their animals died within a few months of procuring them.
- (7) **Reasons for No Profit:** The 44 Swarozgaris, who said their SGSY activities did not accrue any profit, mainly complained about the weak grade animals that were given to them. These animals either produced not enough milk to break even or they died soon after their procurement as they contracted some disease which the animals could not fight due to their low breed. There were 23 out of 44 such Swarozgaris. Interestingly, 14 Swarozgaris reported 'lack of money' as the reason for not earning a profit from their activities. This is a *catch 22* situation where SGSY grants loan to earn from an activity and the Swarozgaris do not earn profit since there was 'no money' – no money for fodder, no markets to sell the milk, etc. Five Swarozgaris have specifically said that lack of water, electricity and availability of markets were especially responsible for not able to earn a profit after paying for all expenses. For 2 Swarozgaris, insurance was not received after the motor got stolen in one case and in the other the activity failed as the brick kiln he was working in got washed away.
- (8) **Other Problems faced by Individuals** in carrying out SGSY activity on Individual basis were that a lot more time and energy was required. This was endorsed by 29 Swarozgaris out of 128 (22.7%). They also said expenses turned out to be more than income. Lack of water, bribes, loan still not received, etc. which were identified earlier as obstacles in earning an income from the SGSY loan activity were re-emphasized. A majority (63.3%), of course, said that they did not face any problems.

## **XII. SOCIAL IMPACTS OF SGSY GROUPS**

Criteria for impact assessment were taken to be individual empowerment (ability to work on one's own), collective strength (women working together in a group), increase in income and savings, improvement in education and health, and increase in social status.

Of the ninety-nine groups, 92 stated that they had been empowered to start working on their own. Earlier, some of them were wage labourers, and now had managed to set up petty business and small shops on their own, after joining an SHG. Their self-confidence had been enhanced, and also their capacity to attempt something new. Out of 57 women's groups (41 Women's Groups, 14 Mixed Groups and 2 Women's Groups with Physically Challenged members), 54 said they felt they had achieved something by coming together and working in a group. They were able to solve their domestic problems as well, apart from participating in an economic activity. Seventy three of the 99 groups reported an increase in income, meaning thereby the amount received under the Scheme while 70 reported an increase in savings. This is only at the level of the group savings, when they are able to pay back the instalments. Only 14 groups reported an increase in education and health, while 17 reported an increase in social status.

### **ANALYSIS OF CASE STUDIES OF SHGS**

Seven case studies were written up from Kolaras Block, Shivpuri district. Most of the villages where the SHGs are located are between 10 and 40 km away from the HQ. Those on main highways are well connected and easily accessible, while those more interior are remote and not well connected, making marketing difficult.

The members of the groups are all eligible in terms of being BPL families, or tribals or special categories such as widows or disabled. In no case is the Group bigger than 13 members.

The Groups have all undertaken goat rearing, except for two, one of which started dairying, and the other piggery, through individual loans. However, the latter were all used for consumption purposes, and now the group is dependent on the subsidy to return the loans.

Groups have been formed by the Gramsevakas and Sarpanches, with information being given about the SGSY Scheme, and it is being promoted as a way of getting free of the money lenders, of creating savings, and having the possibility of economic advancement. In reality, not one of the Groups has been successful, and has got more deeply in debt, the bank replacing the money-lender. No asset building has taken place, and all the economic activities are at the standstill. Reasons for this are as follows:

- The group is not given proper orientation about running the Scheme.
- There is no continuous monitoring or assistance from functionaries
- The most important and glaring cause is that the members are not allowed to purchase their own animals, but are forced to select from those provided by the govt. In each case, the animals supplied were substandard, and x% died within a few months. This indicates a vested interest in purchase and supply of animals, most of whom are sick, weak and unhealthy. Thus the dice is loaded against the members from the very start.
- None of the SHGs had received the insurance money for the dead animals, despite having followed all the required procedures.

The SHG is entirely dependent on receiving the insurance money to pay off the debt incurred by taking the loan. Because the animals die, they are unable to make profits from the economic activity. No asset-building, therefore, takes place and the beneficiaries are worse off than they were without the loan.

In contrast, in the other districts, the four case studies of 'successful' groups have each benefited from the Scheme. The Scheme has worked as it should have, with proper information being given to the Swarozgaris, good rapport with the bank, and the group members acting in cooperation with each other. Loan repayments have been made regularly, and two groups have applied for a second loan/availed of it. Financial benefits have accrued to the members, and their self esteem, status, and confidence have been raised.

## **CONCLUSIONS:**

The success rate of the SGSY Scheme in terms of monetary turnover in the sample area stands at a little less than 60% for Groups and an insignificant 3.1% for independent Swarozgaris. Intended benefits of the SGSY Scheme only partially reached the sample Swarozgaris in the selected blocks of the identified districts due to a number of weaknesses in design and implementation. Strengths of the Scheme, however, were visible in its social impact which included group dynamics, confidence in working alone, status and dignity. Animal Husbandry and Agriculture related occupations were dominant SGSY activities. Traditional activities were given the priority in the sample area.

## **ACHIEVEMENTS**

1. **Occupation:** The SGSY Scheme under the cluster approach caters mostly to the labourers/low income category in the selected blocks and districts who were Swarozgaris belonging to an SHG (93.5% or 775/829) or independent individual (88.3% or 113/128).
2. **Income:** The Scheme envisages an income of Rs. 24,000 pa for the BPL mark to be crossed. A 'profit' of Rs.24,000 pa has been assumed to indicate 'goal achieved' in terms of poverty alleviation. There were 58 such Groups. A Badwani Group operating a bus service had funds of more than Rs. 7.5 lakhs. There are 4 Swarozgaris from Ujjain who claim to fall in the Rs. 24,000-Rs 36,000 pa profit category. It is commendable to find that all these 4 Swarozgaris were labourers. Others had marginal and insignificant clear profits. There were 44 (34.4%) who could not gain any monetary gains out of their SGSY activities while 6 others could not comprehend or quantify the profit amount. These Swarozgaris were mostly doing goatery or buffalo-rearing and their animals died within a few months of procuring them.

More than half of the Swarozgaris could quantify their profits from their activities which itself is a positive impact of SGSY. The actual profits quoted by them have been divided into intervals. Even if the figures may not be accurate, the fact that there has been an acknowledgement of profits after taking out relevant expenditure, the Scheme has been able to make a beginning in alleviating poverty.

**Group Meetings:** None of the Groups in the sample reported 'no meetings held at all'. Thus groups evidently meet regularly, an indication of the benefits of working in a group.

3. **Decision-making:** Participation of Group members in **decision-making seems 100%** in the sample SHGs. This is a positive feature as successful functioning and sustainability of the SHGs depends on active participation of their members.

## **WEAKNESSES**

### **(1) In the Scheme:**

1. The Scheme does not have provisions for including activities selected (within a viability frame-work) by Swarozgaris other than those identified under the cluster approach.
2. No directive for centralized collection of application has been given.
3. The Scheme does not incorporate support expenses such as expenses on fodder, electricity and other relevant items.

### **(2) In the Sample Area:**

1. Corrupt ways of earnings by officials, contractors and bankers are easier from individuals than groups.
2. As per Government officials Individual Schemes worked better than the Group ones which contradicts the Government's policy to promote activities in groups.
3. There is scope of graft at application, loan sanction and loan receipt stages especially by Gramsevaks, ADEO, Bank Managers and *dalals* (contractors) supplying low-grade animals under SGSY activities.
4. Selection of Swarozgar by the independent Individual before receiving the loan appears optional (non-mandatory) – the loan amount may be used by the Swarozgari for personal use instead of undertaking an SGSY activity.
5. Training is a weak link of SGSY Scheme. Group or Individual capacity-building suffers from content and frequency of training, and follow-ups/feedbacks, inadequate number of trainers. Lack of understanding of the SGSY Scheme, its functioning, insurance and subsidy are major snags. Training seems to be done on a very ad hoc basis, as more than half the groups have not received even basic training.
6. The concept of market survey and its importance is practically missing.

## **SUMMING UP**

1. Group activity as against multiple activities is less popular in the sample area. A few of the Groups with carefully selected one Group activity have, however, been successful.



2. It is difficult to estimate the impact of the SGSY in terms of sustainability of the SGSY activity since long-term vertical movement of occupation is apparently insignificant. For instance, 15 earlier labourers continued to be so even after joining the SGSY.
3. Independent Individual Swarozgaris have not been successful.
4. The SGSY Scheme has created more economic burden than to alleviate poverty in Kolaras Block in Shivpuri District. Leakage of funds from SGSY is apparent at every stage of implementation of the Scheme and the benefits of the Scheme have not reached the beneficiaries.
5. The administrative machinery need to be revamped in Tarana Block of Ujjain District.
6. Since the ratio of men's and women's Groups was almost 1:1, not much can be said about their separate achievements or failures. On the whole, however, women's Groups were more cohesive, regular in paying off loan instalments and developed a sense of working together.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

1. The target approach to group formation need not be adopted rigidly. Officers should have the time to 'nurture' the groups once the names of members have been collected.
2. Proper monitoring of groups needs be done at various stages of their growth. Strengthening and Group monitoring methods including selection of leader, homogeneity of Group members, etc. need to be developed.
3. Training and awareness are required for the Swarozgaris, starting from knowing the name of their groups, to the requirements and provisions of the Scheme, their entitlements and responsibilities under the Scheme. Special attention needs to be paid to creating understanding and awareness about the financial aspects of the Scheme.
4. The number of officers/ADEOs needs to be increased: the ratio of officers to the number of villages under their supervision is very low, making it difficult for them to supervise each group closely. In Shivpuri, for instance, one ADEO was responsible for 68 villages.
5. Swarozgaris need not be pressured in the matter of choice of trade. In the case of animal husbandry, they should be allowed to buy animals of

their own choosing, as they are well aware of the criteria for choosing good animals.

6. Group activity needs to be encouraged in the interest of building up strong SHGs. Selection of the leader needs to be done carefully.
7. Skill upgradation needs to be strengthened and defined. Even for animal husbandry, know how about care of the animals should be given, as most of them appear to die six months down the line.
8. Strong surveillance is required to check corruption, as no asset building or poverty alleviation can take place if beneficiaries are caught in a debt trap due to siphoning off of profits or payment of bribes at every point in the procedures.
9. In areas where corruption is rampant, social audit should be undertaken with the help of NGOs, activists and civil society groups to create accountability among implementers. Provision for use of the Right to Information Act and social audit should be built into the provisions of the Scheme.
10. Bankers need to be much more pro-active in monitoring the financial aspects of the Scheme, visiting the groups more frequently, especially in Shivpuri. One officer could be designated only for overseeing the work of SGSY, in view of the requirements from the banks under the Scheme.
11. Market survey as an important component especially of group activities needs to be stressed and explained to Swarozgaris. It was seen that the successful case of a transport business had followed all the steps, including conducting a market survey.
12. Training needs to be undertaken in a much more systematic manner, covering groups according to some schedule or roster. As trainings are of different kinds i.e. basic, leadership, and vocational, it is essential to draw up a plan according to the specific requirement of each group.
13. Viability of activities selected should also be considered from all angles e.g., availability of fodder for animals, of electricity and water for irrigation projects, as these are often the cause of failure of ventures undertaken.
14. If animals die or an activity fails, there is no clarity regarding further course of action. The insurance money should be provided speedily, following which the Swarozgaris should be encouraged to re-start another activity with a fresh loan.

15. A programme such as SGSY is not enough to pull the poor out of their poverty without a holistic package of inputs. In addition to the credit programme, they must be supported by at least two welfare programmes of social security and public distribution, covering health, life, accident and old age pension.
16. Evaluation of the Scheme could also be undertaken where the Scheme has been implemented successfully, to benefit from lessons learnt.
17. A cost benefit analysis needs to be done to determine whether the Scheme has actually achieved its objectives, district-wise.

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## **Chapter-1**

### **INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The study was intended to evaluate the implementation of the SGSY programme in selected blocks of the State of Madhya Pradesh. Commissioned by the Planning Commission in 2006, it was carried out by Ekatra through the summer of the same year. The study, while identifying gaps in implementation, was to focus especially on the gender dimensions of the programme, viz., the outreach and advantages to women Swarozgaris in terms of group activities as against individual beneficiaries, access of the women to key activities under the programme, and impact in terms of asset creation and increase in income levels. The study also documents through a case study one of the special projects in Shivpuri District. Eleven short case studies of various SHGs were also undertaken in Shivpuri, which serve the purpose of illustration and documentation of specific experiences of Swarozgaris who have accessed the Scheme.

A total of 4 blocks in 4 selected districts, and 1,056 Swarozgaris were covered with different methodological tools such as questionnaires, interviews, FGDs, survey. The study draws upon available secondary data, while findings of the research are based on primary data collected from the sample villages.

#### **Anti-Poverty Programmes in India**

With the introduction of the planning process in India, removal of poverty has been the focus of every five-year plan. To this end, any number of development Schemes have been designed addressing different needs and target groups among the marginalized at different times. Newer programmes build on or modify earlier ones, on the basis of the experience of implementation, current policy priorities, political and financial compulsions. Programmes which appear to take every eventuality into consideration and seem fool proof in design often fail on the field for a variety of reasons: the weakest link being implementation.

Through a process of trial and error, a plethora of Schemes and programmes have been created, implemented through the various ministries or the Planning Commission. Broadly, the important anti-poverty programmes of the country can be classified into the following categories:

- Programmes providing self-employment and income generation to the poor e.g., MFAL, SFDA, IRDP, DWCRA, SGSY, etc.

- Programmes providing wage-employment to the poor e.g. - RLEGP, EAS, FWP, PMRY, JRY, JGSY, etc.
- Special Area Development Programmes e.g. - DPAP, CAD, DDP, HADP, TADP, ITDP, etc.
- Programmes imparting technology and skill formation e.g. - IAAP, IADP, HYP, TRYSEM, SITRA, etc.
- Programmes pertaining to land/institutional reforms e.g. - MWS, GKY, 20-Point programme, *Panchayati Raj*, etc.\*  
[\*SGSY India: An Improvisation in Anti-Poverty Programmes. Dr. Rakesh Malhotra (NABARD) (October 2000) (internet)].

According to the above paper, SGSY in India is the largest government microfinance programme in the world. SGSY was developed in order to improve upon earlier deficiencies of the Indian government programmes designed to fight poverty in rural areas through micro-enterprise.

Anti-poverty programmes (APPs) can be defined as “special endeavors of the State for amelioration of the economic status of the destitute, impoverished and indigent constituents of the society, by judiciously redistributing the resources of the nation. Design and delivery of the APPs can be fine tuned after taking into consideration the environment, locale and populace contemplated to be covered”. Eradication of poverty has been on the agenda of government since early fifties. However, the strategy of *direct attack* on poverty was formulated in the early seventies and special programmes for the poor were introduced in the Fourth Five-year Plan. When it was realised that “the poor” did not form a homogeneous group and the different sections of the poor faced different constraints and impediments, specific programmes for various sections of the poor were formulated, (*ibid.*).

Anti-poverty programmes are designed with the assumption that they will assist ‘poor’. However, available experiences indicate otherwise (Veerashankerappa 1994; Heyzer, 1994; Karmakar, 1999; Hirway and Roy, 1999; Tiwari, 1999) (*ibid.*). It is now realised, that though developmental efforts have created opportunities for substantial numbers of people, these endeavors have also created new in-equalities or reinforced the existing ones. Quite often the antipoverty programmes have bypassed the hardcore poor. There are increasing evidences that the poor do not automatically benefit from poverty alleviation programmes and that many growth promotion strategies may make the conditions of numbers of the poor worse unless certain fine tuning is done in implementation methodologies.

Dr. C. Rangarajan (1994) observed in his keynote address that “Experience has shown that many of our programmes aimed at providing credit through organised credit channels, such as banks, have not had the required success.” Narasimham Committee (1998) observed, “The experience with the implementation of

government sponsored programmes has also not been altogether happy and instead of developing a sustainable ongoing bank-client relationship, the IRDP and other government sponsored programmes have become a 'one shot' operation of lending". Eighth Five Year Plan document had also identified certain limitations in successful implementation of APPs especially for women. While reviewing the IRDP, the Agricultural Credit Review Committee (ACRC) 1998 was concerned about the extent of involvement of institutional credit with fiscal subsidies in poverty alleviation programmes because of their adverse impact on the credit system. Wrong identification of beneficiaries, leakage through corruption and malpractice, absence of backward and forward linkages in project, inadequacies in delivery and monitoring of credit etc., were certain limitations observed by the ACRC in the implementation of IRDP. "Shramshakti" Report had also castigated the methodology adopted in implementation of IRDP, because the programme circumvented the needy women whose husbands had defaulted in payment of their dues to banks. Even in case of DWCRA, the feedback is not encouraging. Although there have been limited successes with DWCRA in states where experienced and committed NGOs took up the implementation of the programme, altogether the programme has not succeeded in establishing viable groups (Eighth Five Year Plan, GOI, 1992; Rao and Reddy, 1996; Mohan, 1998). Furthermore, in case of TRYSEM, Tiwari (1999) observed that training facilities are too inadequate to exercise any salutary impact on functioning skill of the IRDP beneficiaries. Hence, it could be inferred that APPs have not made tangible impact on amelioration of poverty in the country.

Taking cognizance of the limitations in anti-poverty programmes, Government of India has realigned its efforts by conceiving a new APP by the name of *Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna* (SGSY). The SGSY is a comprehensive intervention, which improves upon the earlier deficiencies of the government programmes to fight poverty. The SGSY has been conceived with the objective of poverty alleviation in rural areas through micro-enterprise. Focus under the programme would be to encourage and sustain select 'Key-activities' through cluster approach. Emphasis under the programme has been placed on 'Group Approach (SHGs)' rather than individual development. The macro goal of the innovation is that each *Swarozgari* family should be able to earn Rs.2000 per month (net of repayment) in a period of 2 to 3 years from the availability of assistance.

### **Difference from IRDP**

It is now well established that IRDP could not make significant inroads for eradication of poverty due to many deficiencies in the implementation. However, there are number of valuable lessons emanating from the failure of IRDP. Taking note of the same, the government has prudently incorporated the safeguards in the SGSY programme to make it more pragmatic and effective. IRDP was launched by amalgamating DPAP, MFAL, SFDA, CAD and DAP, while SGSY has replaced six programmes i.e., IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, MWS and GKY. The differences between the two approaches are enumerated at **Annex-1**.

## **Limitations in SGSY**

Though SGSY has been formulated after extensive deliberations with all the concerned, the Scheme still suffers from a number of drawbacks. Some of them are enumerated below:

- Constituting homogenous group of 10 to 20 persons, that too all drawn from below poverty line would be a Herculean task. This would be quite impossible especially in hilly and desert terrain of the nation.
- The component of subsidy available, under SGSY, to SHGs is likely to jeopardize the existing groups. This fear stems from the fact that the existing SHGs do not enjoy any kind of grant/subsidy, while the groups promoted under SGSY would be substantially supported by grant of subsidy, training, various funds, etc.
- The bank lending to the group under SGSY, is not correlated to the quantum of savings generated by the members. Hence, the basic ethics of microfinance i.e., 'thrift and credit' is diluted in the *Yojna*.
- It is perhaps impossible to identify an activity/enterprise in rural areas which would leave a *Swarozgari* with net income of Rs.2,000 per month after repayment. Such an expectation is a tall order!
- Gestation period of one year for any group to be linked with bank for credit is quite a long period. *Swarozgaris* in the group would be thus able to avail financial assistance after 12 months, against the option of availing loan immediately under individual route.
- Involvement of NGOs has both the positive and negative aspects. There is a need to evolve a yardstick in order to evaluate genuine NGOs for their effective contribution.
- SGSY provides for only medium term loans of 5 to 9 years. There is no provision for short-term credit.
- DRDA has the option of 'grading' the groups constituted under the *Yojna*. This is a paradox where the agency, which has conceived the groups itself, would be evaluating its own work. Evaluation of SGSY groups should have been entrusted to a third party.
- Rural branches of the banks, which are already claiming to be understaffed, have been entrusted with a number of responsibilities. They may find it difficult to meet the additional expectations envisaged under the *Yojna*.

Not all the points above were borne out by the present study, as is evidenced later.

All said and done, *Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna* was a bold initiative taken by the government for poverty eradication in our country. Certain refinements in the *Yojna* are imperative to augment its outreach and efficacy. The *Yojna* is set to add a new dimension to microfinance concept in India and has every potential to prove a highly pragmatic weapon in fight against poverty.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The study was undertaken with a focus on outreach to women Swarozgaris, as sex-disaggregated data on this aspect of the programme is generally not available. Specifically the objectives of the study were:

- To evaluate shortcomings and gaps in implementation of the programme especially in the coverage of women
- To document success stories as model cases including special projects, to identify lessons learnt
- To understand the differential access to programme inputs by individual and group beneficiaries, women's groups and mixed groups

### **Methodology**

Discussions were first held with the advisor in the Planning Commission as to the focus of the evaluation, based on gaps in available data particularly with regard to women Swarozgaris. The design of the study was then approved by officials in the research unit of the Planning Commission before finalization.

Secondary data analysis was first undertaken of material sourced from government sources, Internet and evaluations done by other research institutions/individuals in the form of articles, papers, studies, etc.

Primary data was collected from the field through a sample survey, as well as case study methods.

### **Tools Used**

In order to capture the various phenomena under study, a combination of research tools was used, viz., survey, FGDs and interviews. For collection of primary/empirical data, a survey of 1,056 respondents was carried out. For the survey, three types of questionnaires were used: group (99), individual associated with a group (829) and individual not associated with the group (128). Sample



questionnaires which were submitted with the proposal were modified after pre-testing. Details of the sample size are given in **Annex-2**.

For interviews with officials and other concerned persons, and FGDs with Swarozgaris and SHGs, various checklists were prepared.

Case study method was employed to document the experience of Swarozgaris in accessing the SGSY programme, particularly in Kolaras Block, where the programme seems to have been particularly fraught with obstacles.

Secondary data analysis was undertaken of government documents and previous evaluations sponsored by government and block and district level data from the concerned government offices.

### **Sampling**

**Selection of Districts:** Using the 2001 Census data as a base, the selection of the stipulated four districts was guided by the fact that the programme was intended for the rural, BPL population, particularly the special target groups such as SC and ST categories.

Accordingly, the selection was as follows: one district with SC dominating population. Ujjain was selected, where 30% of the rural population is SC, ranking first among the 45 districts of MP and where 29.4% of households (52,998) are BPL (Rural HH). Badwani was selected as the district with predominantly ST population, ranking 2<sup>nd</sup>, and having 78,689 BPL households. District Neemuch where 76.9% of the rural population comprises a mix of general and OBC population, and where 27,426 households are BPL was the third district. The selection of the fourth district was based on the prevalence of special projects, which were also part of the purview of the study. Thus Shivpuri was selected, having a special land development and irrigation project for SC/ST beneficiaries.

**Selection of Blocks:** One block per district and villages therein were selected for study according to the same criteria of dominating Swarozgari population category, based on lists of SGSY individual and group Swarozgaris for each district.

**Selection of Swarozgaris:** From the selected villages, a total of 250 Swarozgaris per block were identified through a process of purposive stratified random sampling. In some areas, where the number of Swarozgaris did not fulfill selection criteria, they were then drawn from the next qualifying block.

The overall sample consisted of Swarozgaris who were divided into three categories: (1) Group leaders of SHGs, (2) Individual members belonging to SHGs and, (3) Individuals NOT belonging to any SHG. **Table-1** below depicts the sample:

**Table-1**

Distribution of **Sample Swarozgaris** in the  
Selected Blocks for Evaluation of SGSY Scheme, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	CATEGORY OF SWAROZGARIS	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS						%	
		BADWANI			NEEMUCH	SHIVPURI	UJJAIN		TOTAL
		(Niwali)	(Sendhwa)	Total	(Mansa)	(Kolaras)	Tarana		
1	Group Leader	4	21	25	24	21	29	99	9.4%
2	Individual-SHG	41	161	202	224	202	201	829	78.5%
3	Individual	-	27	27	28	37	36	128	12.1%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

A total of 1,056 Swarozgaris were thus covered as respondents. This may be considered a representative sample, rather than a statistical sample, as the total population and the number of BPL families per block is very large.

The number of villages in each block of the selected districts is given in **Annex-3**.

### Field Difficulties

Difficulty in obtaining interviews with bank officials and project officers was the main obstacle, as also obtaining accurate information. Often, the teams had to make several visits before they could meet the concerned personnel.

Weather conditions were a major impediment during the field-work: floods, heavy rains and therefore inaccessibility of regions were a major cause for delay in carrying out and completing the field-work.

### NOTE

Since there were only 4 Groups from Niwali Block which were added to 21 Groups of Sendhwa Block to have a sample of 25, they were not analyzed separately. These cases were clubbed together under Sendhwa

Findings pertaining to each of the three categories of Swarozgaris have been separately discussed under each heading in the following chapter.

The field data is obtained from four districts and three categories of Swarozgaris. To avoid further classification and complications, **no women-men separate analysis has been included as more women are there in the sample than men. The women were equally vocal and replied most of the questions.**

Inferences based on a few cases may **not be statistically significant** but they are **representative of a phenomenon.**

## Chapter-2

### FINDINGS AND ANALYSES

The field-data was analyzed under the following heads:

(1) Group, (2) Individual from an SHG [hereby called 'Individual-SHG'], (3) Individual **not** from an SHG [hereby called 'Individual'], (4) Special Project and, (5) Case Studies

#### **I. DESCRIPTIONS**

##### **I.1 NUMBER AND TYPE OF SHG**

##### **I(G).1 Group**

The sample consisted of 99 SHGs of which 41 were exclusively Women's and 38 were exclusively Men's SHGs. There were 14 Mixed (women and men) SHGs and additionally 6 SHGs also had physically challenged members, one each belonging to 3 Men's, 2 Women's and 1 Mixed Group. Of the Mixed SHGs, 2 Group Leaders in Neemuch were women while other Mixed SHGs had men as their Group Leaders.

The requisite of the Scheme is to cover 40% of women as Swarozgaris. In fact, more than 40% of women have been covered in Madhya Pradesh. The distribution of Groups in the sample also endorses the same pattern as more women's Groups were proportionately selected than men's Groups.

**Table-2**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by **Type of SHG**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

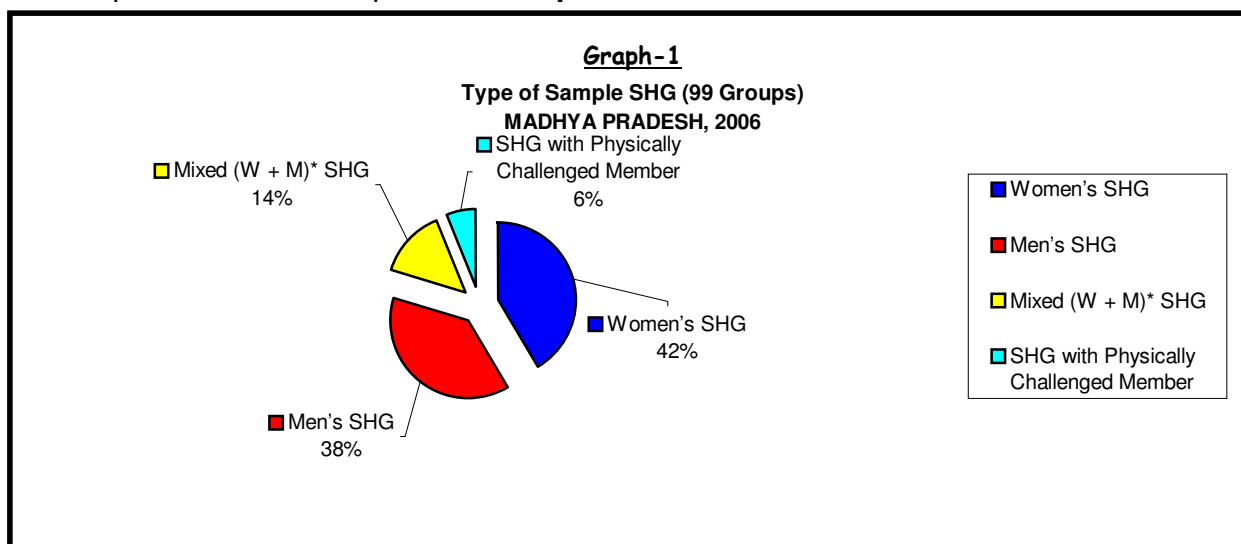
SN	Type of SHG	NUMBER OF GROUPS				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Women's SHG	15	9	7	10	41
2	Men's SHG	9	9	8	12	38
3	Mixed (W + M)* SHG	1	6	4	3	14
4	SHG with Physically Challenged Member	-	-	2 <sup>\$</sup>	4 <sup>#</sup>	6
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

\$ Male Members + Physically Challenged Member

# One Physically Challenged Member each in 1Men's, 2 Women's and 1 Mixed Group

\* Women and Men Members

The number and type of SHGs of the Swarozgaris comprising the Group category in the sample districts are depicted in **Graph-1** below.



## I.2 COMPOSITION OF MEMBERS

### I(G).2 Group

The 99 SHGs comprised 1,033 members, out of which 521 were men, 506 were women and 6 were physically challenged. These disabled members belonged to different Groups and did not form a single Group as envisaged in the SGSY guidelines. The activities identified in the sample areas are largely farm-based and production-based where members with similar or even diverse disabilities could get together and take up an activity after skill training/upgradation. As per the SGSY guidelines, members of a Group must belong to the BPL category. In the sample, however, there were 32 APL members belonging to different Groups. Since, the SGSY is not a programme which targets only the 'poorest of the poor' but the poor amongst the BPL families, there appears to be some flexibility in the selection of the members of a Group. In some cases, consequently, even APL members are included.

**Table-3**

Distribution of Sample SGSY Groups by **Composition of Members**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	District (Block)	Number of SHGs	Number of Members					BPL	APL
			Male	Female	Physically Challenged	Total			
1	BADWANI (Sendhwa)	25	97	155	0	252	242	10	
2	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	24	128	120	0	248	229	19	
3	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	21	131	89	2	222	221	1	
4	UJJAIN (Tarana)	29	165	142	4	311	309	2	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>32</b>	

## I(I-S).2 Individual-SHG

A total of 829 SGSY Individual Swarozgaris associated with 118 different SHGs (Individual-SHG) was administered a semi-structured questionnaire. There were 428 (51.6%) male and 401 (48.4%) female Swarozgaris. In Sendhwa Block of Badwani District, 130 males and 72 females belonging to 22 SHGs; in Mansa Block of Neemuch District, 122 males and 102 females from 22 groups; in Kolaras Block of Shivpuri District from 23 groups; and 95 males and 106 females of 51 groups from Tarana Block in Ujjain District were surveyed, (Ref: **Table-4**). All 829 Swarozgaris were BPL.

**Table-4**

Number of Sample SGSY **Groups** and **Male-Female Individual-SHG** Swarozgaris, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	District	Block/ Tehsil	No. of SGSY Groups Surveyed	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS					
				Male	%	Female	%	Total	Physically Challenged
1	BADWANI	Niwali	6	1	2.4%	40	97.6%	41	-
		Sendhwa	21	129	80.1%	32	19.9%	161	-
2	NEEMUCH	Mansa	22	122	54.5%	102	45.5%	224	1
3	SHIVPURI	Kolaras	23	81	40.1%	121	59.9%	202	1
4	UJJAIN	Tarana	51	95	47.3%	106	52.7%	201	3
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>123</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>51.6%</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>48.4%</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>5</b>

## I(I).2 Individual

Amongst the total 128 Individual Swarozgaris, there were 47 (37.2%) males and 81 (62.8%) females who were surveyed. There were 11 physically challenged Swarozgaris in the total sample and all except 1 person (APL) belonged to the BPL category. Interestingly enough, Individual men under SGSY appear to be comparatively much less in number in Sendhwa Block than women as in the sample not a single male Swarozgari could be contacted for the survey purpose. The sample constituted an all-female sample of 27. In Mansa Block of Neemuch District, the ratio of male to female sample Swarozgaris was approximately 2:1 while in Kolaras Block of Shivpuri District it accounted for 3:2 and in Tarana Block of Ujjain District it calculated to 2:3. This is not a deliberate selection since the sample was identified from the official list of Individual Swarozgaris. A sample of 30-35 Individual Swarozgaris with proportional (as per the official list) male-female break-up had been initially targeted at from each Block, According to the field situation, the sample surveyed, therefore, included varying numbers and male-female division.

**Table-5**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by  
**Composition of Members**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	District (Block)	Number of Villages Surveyed	Number of Swarozgaris							
			Male		Female		Total	Physically Challenged	BPL	APL
			No.	%	No.	%				
1	BADWANI (Sendhwa)	8	-	-	27	100.0%	27	-	27	-
2	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	5	18	64.3%	10	35.7%	28	10	28	-
3	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	8	14	39.5%	23	60.5%	37	-	37	-
4	UJJAIN (Tarana)	19	15	41.7%	21	58.3%	36	1	35	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>62.8%</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>1</b>

**Note:** BPL ⇒ Below Poverty Level

APL ⇒ Above Poverty Level

### **I.3 SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF GROUPS**

#### **I(G).3 Group**

Under the SGSY Group formation guidelines, an SHG should comprise 10 to 20 persons. In case of minor irrigation and disabled persons the number may be a minimum of 5. The Group size, in the sample, varied between 9 and 13 members with an average of 10 members per Group. The only exception was a Group named Chhoga Lal SHG from Badwani which had only 5 members, engaged in minor irrigation. The composition of the Groups by their number of members may be referred to in **Annexes-4** to **7**.

Interestingly, some of the groups have the same name although in different villages, e.g., (1) Dev Narayan SHG is in Village Dayali (Men's Group), Village Chainpuria (Women's Group) and also in Village Lasudia (Men's Group), and (2) Laxmi SHG in Village Chainpuria and Dayali (both Women's Groups) in Neemuch; (3) Ambedkar SHG (Men's Group with a physically challenged member) is in Village Gawadi and also in Village Nader (Men's Group) in Ujjain.

The SGSY guideline clearly specifies that the group formation should not be based on a 'target-oriented approach'. It should lend itself to a 'process-oriented approach' of social mobilization and community organization. The groups are, however, often formed under 'target achievement' mandate to be followed by the ADEO. This 'mandate' evolves from short-cut and convenient methods to community organization. As a result, the groups are sometimes hurriedly formed and the members who are, by and large, illiterate are unaware of the functioning or benefits of a well-formed group. It was surprising to find that 3 group leaders, 2 in Village

Hindli and Village Nawalpura (Badwani) and 1 in Village Kathbaroda (Ujjain) did not even know the name of their own Group even though the groups were not new. This indicates the lack of awareness and training on the part of the Swarozgaris, and inadequate monitoring by functionaries.

Amongst the Mixed Groups, the distribution of men and women were not uniform as observed from **Table-6**.

In the Group samples, there were 6 physically challenged members, 1 each belonging to two exclusively men's Groups in Shivpuri while the other 4 belonged to 4 different Groups in Ujjain. Two Groups in Ujjain had 6 men, 4 women and 1 physically challenged member; one Group was exclusively men's with 1 physically challenged member and one Group was exclusively women's Group with 1 physically challenged member. There were no physically challenged members in the sample of Badwani and Neemuch districts.

**Table-6**

Distribution of Sample SGSY Groups by **Composition of Mixed SHGs**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	District	Name of Group	Number of Members			
			Male	Female	Physically Challenged	Total
1	BADWANI (Sendhwa)	1. Bapuji	10	1	0	11
2	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	1. Balaji	8	2	0	10
		2. Bholu Nath	2	8	0	10
		3. Chamunda	9	1	0	10
		4. Jai Bajrang	2	8	0	10
		5. Jai Laxmi	11	1	0	12
		6. Tulsi	1	9	0	10
3	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	1. Bhole Baba	9	4	0	13
		2. Jayoti	6	4	0	10
		3. Kali Ma	8	3	0	11
		4. Shiv Shankar	7	6	0	13
4	UJJAIN (Tarana)	1. Bhavani	6	4	1	11
		2. Ma Ambe	10	1	0	11
		3. Radha Swami	2	10	0	12
		4. Sant Raidas	8	1	0	9
		5. Saraswati	2	10	0	12
		6. Shivaji	6	4	1	11
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>107</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>186</b>

#### **I.4 CASTES GROUP**

##### **I(G).4 Group**

The total membership of the 99 selected Groups was 1,033. Their caste groups were divided into General Castes (GC: 7.7%), Scheduled Castes (ST: 10.2%), Other Backward Castes (OBC: 26.0%) and Scheduled Tribes (SF: 56.1%). In Badwani, no

Group had Swarozgari members from the General Castes or Other Backward Castes. The Castes Group composition is not uniform since the population of the selected Blocks is heterogeneous. Moreover, the SGSY Scheme targets belonging to the Below Poverty Level (BPL) which is relatively found to be more amongst the SC and ST. The Castes Group composition of the members of different Group is given in **Annex-8**.

**Table-7**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by  
**Caste Group Composition of Members, Madhya Pradesh, 2006**

SN	District	Block/ Tehsil	No. of SGSY Groups Surveyed	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS				
				GC	SC	ST	OBC	Total
1	BADWANI	Sendhwa	25	-	16 (6.3%)	236 (93.7%)	-	252
2	NEEMUCH	Mansa	24	33 (13.3%)	25 (10.1%)	25 (10.1%)	165 (66.5%)	248
3	SHIVPURI	Kolaras	21	5 (2.3%)	61 (27.5%)	101 (45.4%)	55 (24.8%)	222
4	UJJAIN	Tarana	29	42 (13.5%)	3 (1.0%)	217 (69.8%)	49 (15.7%)	311
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>99</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>1,033</b>
	<b>Percentage</b>			<b>7.7%</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>56.1%</b>	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note:-

**SHORT FORM**      **CASTES GROUPS**  
GC                    : General Castes  
SC                    : Scheduled Castes  
ST                    : Scheduled Tribes  
OBC                  : Other Backward Castes

#### **(I-S).4      Individual-SHG**

The caste profile of the Swarozgaris reflects the pattern of the purposive sample, with 25% of the sample being SC, 38.3% ST, 26.4% OBC and only 10% general categories. In Badwani, only 7 respondents were SC, the rest being ST (195), while Ujjain had the highest SC (127) and only 2 ST Swarozgaris, (**ref: Table-8**).

**Table-8**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual-SHG** Swarozgaris  
by **Castes Group Composition of Members, Madhya Pradesh, 2006**

SN	DISTRICT	CHARACTERISTICS	BLOCK/ TEHSIL	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS				
				GC	SC	ST	OBC	Total
1	BADWANI	76% ST, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Rank in MP	Sendhwa	-	7	195	-	202
2	NEEMUCH	76.9% General + OBC	Mansa	38	20	34	132	224
3	SHIVPURI	Special Project	Kolaras	4	53	87	58	202
4	UJJAIN	30% SC, 1 <sup>st</sup> Rank in MP	Tarana	43	127	2	29	201
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>829</b>
			<b>%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>38.3%</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



#### **(I).4 Individual**

Amongst the Individual Swarozgaris, the pattern of selection by caste follows the same pattern as that of Individual-SHG's as well as the district profiles.

**Table-9**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris  
by **Caste Group Composition of Members**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	DISTRICT	BLOCK/ TEHSIL	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS				
			GC	SC	ST	OBC	Total
1	BADWANI	Sendhwa	-	-	27	-	27
2	NEEMUCH	Mansa	7	4	4	13	28
3	SHIVPURI	Kolaras	-	15	8	14	37
4	UJJAIN	Tarana	7	20	1	8	36
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>14</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>128</b>
<b>%</b>			<b>10.9%</b>	<b>30.5%</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### **I.5 OCCUPATION/ACTIVITY**

##### **I(G).5 Group**

In the overall sample of 99 groups comprising 1,033 SHG members, 46.2% of the members have undertaken Animal Husbandry either by choice or it has been thrust upon them by the relevant authorities (Gramsevak, ADEO or the Bankers, described elsewhere). This is followed by Agriculture & Allied Activities which contributes 39%. All other activities together form 14.8% which are individually less than 5% except Trade & Petty Business which recorded 5.4%. Surprisingly, 36 (3.5%) Swarozgaris were engaged as labourers despite joining the SGSY. This suggests that the SGSY activity did not provide an income sufficient to allow the Swarozgaris to discontinue working as daily wagers. The pattern of occupation distribution is more or less the same in all the four sample areas with minor variations. Animal Husbandry, as an activity under SGSY, appears to receive the utmost importance. In Shivpuri as high as 71.1% of the Swarozgaris were occupied in this activity, followed by Neemuch (45.6%), Badwani (42.8%) and Ujjain (31.8%). Agriculture & Allied Activities included 48.8% Swarozgaris in Badwani, 41.8% in Ujjain, 35.5% in Neemuch and 27.9% in Ujjain.

In Neemuch and Ujjain there were 12.5% and 8.0% Swarozgaris respectively who started or enhanced their petty business. These covered a number of small-time endeavours such as barber shop, blanket business, cattle-feed shop (*khali kii dukan*) clay idols and vessels making, *dona-pattal* making (vessel-making out of leaves), electrical shop, grocery shop, ready-made garment shops, shoe shops, tea-stall and vegetable vending.

The above business enterprises are carried out individually rather than on a Group basis. Loan is obtained as a Group but then the money is distributed amongst the members, by and large, equally which individuals use for their own selected activity. In other occupational sectors, such as mining & quarrying, transport & communication, household industries, etc. members occupied were all less than 5%. In fact, these comprised group activities (described elsewhere).

In Ujjain, surprisingly, 10.3% members were still engaged as labourers and 4 members in Neemuch also continued as labourers despite having connected with SGSY.

Two members amongst the Shivpuri Groups were incapable of working because of their physically challenged condition. These members, however, enjoyed the benefits of SHG and the SGSY.

**Table on next page**

**Table-10**Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by **Occupation under SGSY**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Occupation	NUMBER OF MEMBERS					%
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	Total	
1	Animal Husbandry	108 (42.8%)	113 (45.6%)	158 (71.1%)	99 (31.8%)	478	46.2%
2	Agriculture & Allied Activities	123 (48.8%)	88 (35.5%)	62 (27.9%)	130 (41.8%)	403	39.0%
3	Trade & Petty Business	0	31 (12.5%)	0	25 (8.0%)	56	5.4%
4	Labour	0	4 (1.6%)	0	32 (10.3%)	36	3.5%
5	Household Industries	10 (4.0%)	5 (2.0%)	0	5 (1.6%)	20	1.9%
6	Mining & Quarrying	0	0	0	10 (3.2%)	10	1.0%
7	Construction Work	0	3 (1.2%)	0	7 (2.3%)	10	1.0%
8	Transport & Communication	10 (4.0%)	0	0	0	10	1.0%
9	Traditional Handicrafts	0	3 (1.2%)	0	0	3	0.3%
10	Services	0	1 (0.4%)	0	2 (0.7%)	3	0.3%
11	Incapable of Working	0	0	2 (1.0%)	0	2	0.2%
12	Forestry & Allied Activities	1 (0.4%)	0	0	0	1	0.1%
13	Unemployed	0	0	0	1 (0.3%)	1	0.1%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>252</b> (100.0%)	<b>248</b> (100.0%)	<b>222</b> (100.0%)	<b>311</b> (100.0%)	<b>1,033</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**I(I-S).5 Individual-SHG**

**Table-11** below depicts a cross-classification between the activities the Individual-SHG members of a Group were engaged in before and after they joined the SGSY Scheme. Buffalo Rearing is one of the cluster activities identified for these selected Blocks. As many as 39.4% of the Individual-SHG Swarozgaris joined Buffalo Rearing under SGSY who were earlier engaged in Labour (304/829), Agriculture & Allied Services (11/829), Petty Business (6/829) and Steady Income & other occupations (6/829). Goat Rearing is the second popular activity where 265 or 32.0% of the Swarozgaris drawn from different occupations, mainly from Labour (258/829) and 7 out of 829 from other occupations joined the SGSY. Petty Business ranked third where 8.8% of the Swarozgaris were engaged, mostly from Labour (61/289). There were 9 Swarozgaris who were earlier engaged in some Petty

Business and enhanced their business under SGSY. Vegetable Vending was especially taken up by 67 labourers. Other activities under SGSY comprised Brick Kiln, Agriculture & Allied Services, Animal Husbandry (other than buffalo and goat), Tailoring, Travel and Steady Income (jobs).

To start with, on the whole, 93.5% (775/829) labourers took up some activity or the other under SGSY. This, however, does not indicate that every Swarozgari's economic status was uplifted since many of them continued to simultaneously work as labourers and/or many of them lost their cattle after a few months which were obtained under SGSY due to the animal's weak breed and diseases that followed. Also, 15 earlier labourers continued to be so even after joining the SGSY. It is difficult to estimate the impact of the SGSY in terms of sustainability of the SGSY activity since long-term vertical movement of occupation is apparently insignificant.

Details of occupation of Individual-SHG Swarozgaris before and after joining SGSY by selected blocks/districts are given in **Annex-9**.

**Table-11**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual-SHG** Swarozgaris by **Occupation Before and After Joining SGSY**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	OCCUPATION OF SWAROZGARIS							Total	Percentage
	After Joining SGSY	Before Joining SGSY							
		NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS							
		Agriculture	Labour	Petty Business	Steady Income	Tailoring	Others		
	(1)	(6)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(8)			
(1)	Buffalo Rearing	11	304	6	3	-	3	327	39.4%
(2)	Goatery	2	258	4	1	-	-	265	32.0%
(3)	Petty Business	1	61	9	2	-	-	73	8.8%
(4)	Vegetable Vendor	1	67	-	-	-	-	68	8.2%
(5)	Brick Kiln	-	22	-	-	-	-	22	2.6%
(6)	Agriculture	2	15	-	1	-	1	19	2.3%
(7)	Labour	-	15	-	-	-	-	15	1.8%
(8)	Animal Husbandry	-	12	-	-	-	1	13	1.6%
(9)	Tailoring	-	9	-	-	-	-	9	1.1%
(10)	Travel	-	9	-	-	-	-	9	1.1%
(11)	No Occupation	3	1	-	-	-	-	4	0.5%
(12)	Steady Income	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	0.4%
(13)	Others	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	0.2%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>93.5%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

### I(I).5 Individual

Amongst the Individual Swarozgaris, 88.3% (113/128) joined activities different from their previous occupation as Labourer. A little more than half (53.9%) of the Swarozgaris took up Animal Husbandry as an SGSY activity which was followed by 21.9% of Swarozgaris taking up Agriculture and Allied Services. The third rank (13.8%) went to Petty Business.

Details of occupation of Individual Swarozgaris before and after joining SGSY by selected blocks/districts are given in **Annex-10**.

**Table-12**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by Occupation **BEFORE** and **AFTER** joining SGSY, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	OCCUPATION OF SWAROZGARIS				Total	Percentage	
	After Joining SGSY	Before Joining SGSY					
		NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS					
		Agriculture/Irrigation	Anganwadi Worker	Labour/Agri. Lab			Petty Business
	(1)	(6)	(3)	(5)			
(1)	Animal Husbandry (Buffalo, Cow, Goat and Pig Rearing)	9	1	58	1	69	53.9%
(2)	Agriculture/Irrigation	-	-	28	-	28	21.9%
(3)	Petty Business	1	2	16	-	19	14.8%
(4)	Others	1	-	8	-	9	7.0%
(5)	Labour/ Agricultural Labour	-	-	3	-	3	2.4%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>88.3%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

### I.5(Sum) Summary of SGSY Activities

From the above analyses, it is apparent that the SGSY Scheme under the cluster approach caters most to the labourers in the selected blocks and districts whether the Swarozgaris belong to an SHG or is an individual. Animal Husbandry and Agriculture related occupations are dominant SGSY activities in these blocks.

Including all SGSY Swarozgaris under the sample purview (99 Groups with 1,033 Swarozgaris, 829 Individual members of another 123 SHGs and 128 independent Individuals = 1,033 + 829 + 128 = **1,990 Swarozgaris**), the following pattern of SGSY activities were found:

- (1) Animal Husbandry (all types of animals inclusive) - 57.9%
- (2) Agriculture & Allied Services - 20.0%
- (3) Petty Business - 9.8%
- (4) Labour - 2.7%
- (5) Others - 9.6%

## I.7 STAGES OF SHG

### I(G).7 **Group**

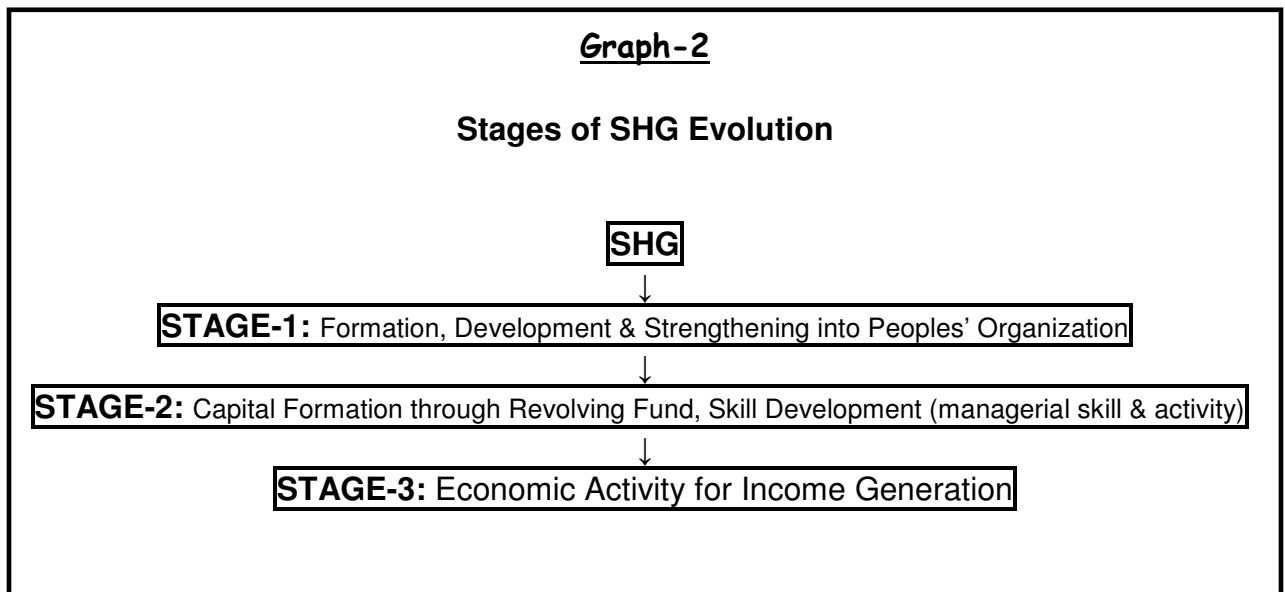
According to the SGSY guidelines, the 'level of activity' is measured in terms of gradation of the functioning of an SHG:

**Stage-1:** After 6 months of existence of an SHG, it is graded by an agency (supposedly to be selected by the DRDA and partners connected to development of SHGs) to examine its viability as an SHG in terms of savings and management disciplines.

**Stage-2:** Revolving Fund is received by the SHG to build its corpus fund and to inculcate the 'credit discipline and financial management' to the members of the Group.

**Stage-3:** The SHG is again graded after 6 months from the date of receipt of the Revolving Fund to assess if the Group is ready to take up an economic activity through financial loans, i.e., at the end of Stage-2, the Group must be capable of shifting from a 'consumption loan' to a 'production loan'.

Stages of SHG evolution is, schematically, shown in **Graph-2**.



As depicted in **Table-56**, all the 99 groups have received loans from banks indicating that the sample SHGs have reached Stage-3 of gradation under SGSY. In **Table-55**, however, 26 Groups have claimed not having received any Revolving Funds which means not having reached Stage-2 of gradation and yet have received Bank Loan. This type of contradiction may arise either due to unawareness on the part of the Group leader or monitoring laxity on the part of the officials and/or bankers. This also implies malpractices by concerned authorities as some of the Group leaders had to use bribe as a means of joining SGSY and obtaining loan. **Probe into such cases**

must be done to strengthen the Groups and monitoring methods and also to find out the corruption angle.

## I.8 LEVEL OF ACTIVITY

### I.(G).8 Group

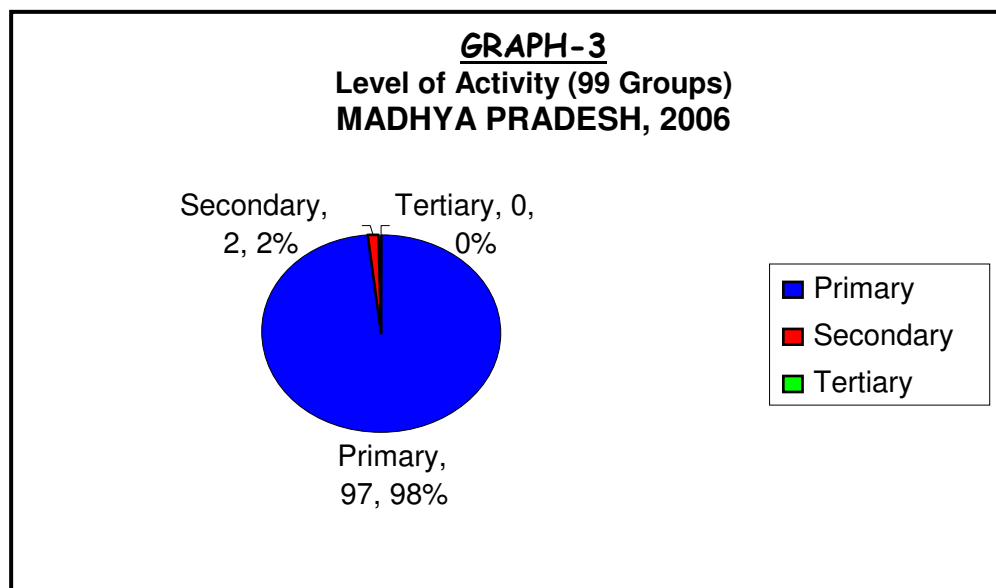
The sample SHGs, by and large, were between a few months to a few years old. Their level of activity under SGSY is hence at the Primary stage as is evident from the **Table-13** below which shows that except 1 group in Badwani, all other Groups are engaged at the primary level. The Group having reached the Secondary level is successfully engaged in making *dona-pattal* (under Household Industries) and running a bus service (under Transport & Communication).

There is no Group which has reached the third or the Tertiary level of activity.

**Table-13**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by **Level of Activity**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Level of Activity	No. of Groups				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Primary	24	24	21	29	98
2	Secondary	1	-	-	-	1
3	Tertiary	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>



## **I.9            TYPE OF ACTIVITY**

### **I(G).9        Group**

The prime activity chosen is **agriculture-related and animal husbandry** either by the group willingly or it is **thrust upon them by the officials/bankers**. In some cases, application for certain animals are rejected and instead the Swarozgaris are compelled by the officials/bankers to accept some other type of animal as identified by them (described elsewhere).

Groups are supposed to select, with the assistance of the officials and bank officers, a common activity/trade which the members of the group work on jointly. The earnings are supposedly used for building or creating assets. The group activity appears to be less popular than the individual activity amongst these sample groups. There are only 12 groups which were doing joint activity. The group obtains a loan as a group but then distributes the benefit to members on individual basis. The type of activity normally chosen is animal husbandry. Each member is, hence, given an 'x' number of goats, buffalos, hens or pigs. These are thereafter individual enterprises.

When the officials were asked (during field interviews in Kolaras Block of Shivpuri District), they opined that individual Schemes worked better than the group ones. It is, often, so because the **corrupt ways of earnings by officials, contractors and bankers are easier from individuals than groups**. They also said that the Government directive was to disburse many more individual type loans than the group ones. This, however, **contradicts the Government's policy to promote activities in groups**.

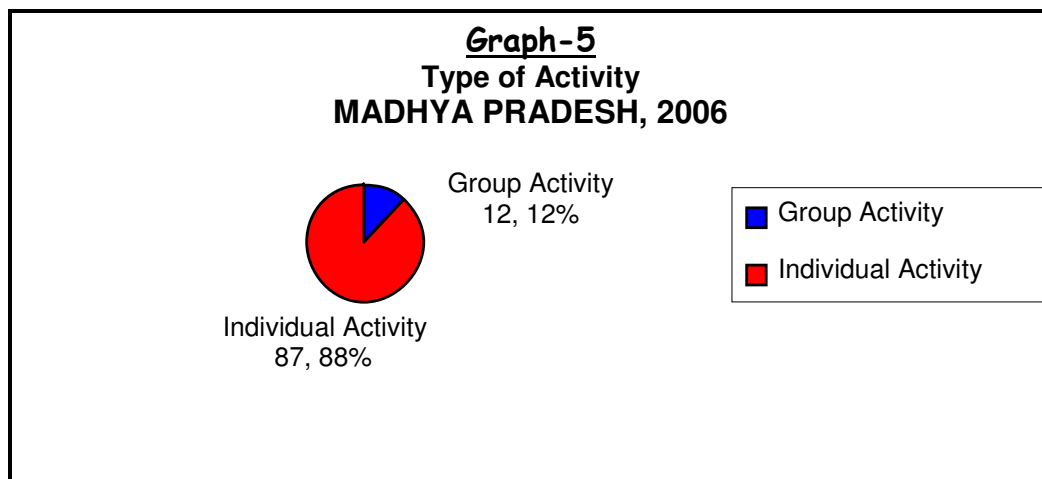
There was only one Group with 10 members which started a brick kiln. The SHG ran well and so did the initiatives with the brick kiln. The Group, however, was dissolved and no instalment of the loan could be paid back as the brick kiln built on a river bank got washed away by floods. This raises a number of questions: why was the kiln built near a river - was it deliberate, inexperience, the only land available or sheer misfortune? The incident also suggests possible corruption at two levels: the kiln was built at a vulnerable place so that it dismantles and afterwards the members of the Group can share the loan amount without having to return it. This could also be in connivance with any or many officers who mutually share the benefits (monetary) of this purposely built unstable construction. The other group activity was in Badwani where a bus was being successfully run by the Group.



**Table-14**

Distribution of Sample SGSY Groups by **Type of Activity**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Type of Activity	NUMBER OF GROUPS				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Group Activity	5	-	1	6	12
2	Individual Activity	15	24	20	23	87
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>



## II. PROCEDURE

### II.1 SELECTION OF SWAROZGAR

The SGSY emphasizes on the 'cluster approach' of activities, i.e., a few (4 to 5 or 5 to 6) key activities are identified for each block, so that the small number of activities can be properly monitored.

#### II(G).1 **Group**

The cluster activities selected by the sample area Blocks may be categorized under: (1) agriculture and minor irrigation related activities, (2) vegetable vending, (3) animal husbandry, mainly, goat and buffalo rearing and, (4) petty business. In the selection of the activity or the Swarozgar from the cluster activities' list, the Group's own decision had a major role after which they forwarded their applications to the relevant authorities. The activity selected by the Group, often however, did not meet the approval of the Bankers or the authorities and the Group was offered an alternate activity.

## II(I-S).1 Individual-SHG

In the case of members of a Group (Individual-SHG), the exclusive member's decision mattered the most (43.3% in the total sample of 829 members). This also indicates that the Group loan obtained is disbursed amongst its members to take up activity of their own liking; some may take up individual activity or form smaller sub-groups of 4-5 members to do a collective activity. Within a Group, several diverse activities are taken up.

The Group's decision in the selection of an activity is the second highest, viz., 28.8%. In Niwali Block 40 out of 41 Swarozgaris selected their Swarozgar based on their Group's decision. This area is a tribal area and the Groups are more homogeneous and unified in their decisions.

Suggestions by the bank or the officials together accounted for about 25% of the 829 Swarozgaris of various Groups.

The market availability or success story was amongst the least factors deciding selection of Swarozgars. Knowledge of markets is generally taken for granted and hence requirement of market surveys are not taken seriously.

**Table-15**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual-SHG** Swarozgaris by **Selection of Swarozgar** (Activity), Madhya Pradesh, 2006

S N	Factor deciding SELECTION OF SWAROZGAR	NUMBER & PERCENTAGE OF SWAROZGARIS					Total	%
		BADWANI		NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)		
		(Niwali)	(Sendhwa)					
1	Self	-	41 (25.5%)	89 (39.7%)	135 (66.8%)	94 (46.8%)	359	43.3%
2	Group's Decision	40	59 (36.6%)	113 (50.5%)	-	27 (13.4%)	239	28.8%
3	Bank	-	17 (10.6%)	1 (00.4%)	55 (27.3%)	42 (20.9%)	115	13.9%
4	Officials' Suggestions	-	25 (15.5%)	21 (09.4%)	12 (05.9%)	33 (16.4%)	91	11.0%
5	Market Availability	1	9 (05.6%)	-	-	-	10	01.2%
6	Social Activist	-	10 (06.2%)	-	-	-	10	01.2%
7	Friends	-	-	-	-	3 (01.5%)	3	00.4%
8	Not Yet Decided	-	-	-	-	1 (00.5%)	1	00.1%
9	Success Story	-	-	-	-	1 (00.5%)	1	00.1%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	41	161 (100.0%)	224 (100.0%)	202 (100.0%)	201 (100.0%)	<b>829</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	<b>%</b>	(100.0%)					<b>100.0%</b>	

## II(I).1 Individual

For those BPL members who did not join a Group for various reasons, their self-decision, obviously, topped (74.2%) the list of factors deciding the selection of their Swarozgars. The influence of the bank and the authorities were slightly more than 20%. Six Swarozgaris in Shivpuri, interestingly enough, had not decided their

activity. This shows a kind of flexibility in the procedure of SGSY for Individuals who may use the loan for any personal need to undertaking the specified/any other activity. As much as this flexibility may appear lenient and favourable to the Swarozgari, it also points towards the laxity of SGSY since the very purpose of earning a minimum of Rs. 2,000 pm through an activity is lost.

**Table-16**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by  
**Selection of Swarozgar** (Activity), Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Factor deciding SELECTION OF SWAROZGAR	NUMBER & PERCENTAGE OF SWAROZGARIS				Total	%
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)		
1	Self	17 (63.0%)	27(96.4%)	25 (67.6%)	26 (72.2%)	95	74.2%
2	Officials' Suggestions	4 (14.8%)	1 (3.6%)	1 (2.7%)	8 (22.2%)	14	10.9%
3	Bank	6 (22.2%)		5 (13.5%)	2 (5.6%)	13	10.2%
4	Not Yet Decided	-	-	6 (16.2%)	-	6	4.7%
5	Group's Decision	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>(100%)</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>		

NA: Not Applicable

## II.1(Sum) Summary of SELECTION OF SWAROZGARS

There were four main cluster activities selected by the sample area Blocks, viz., (1) agriculture and minor irrigation related activities, (2) vegetable vending, (3) animal husbandry, mainly, goat and buffalo rearing and, (4) petty business.

The Group's own decision, although, had a major role in the selection of the Swarozgar from the cluster activities' list after which they forwarded their applications to the relevant authorities, the decision of the exclusive Individual-SHG member, however, mattered the most. The collective loan obtained by the Group is disbursed amongst its members to take up activities in small sub-groups of 4-5 members or at individual level. Within a Group, therefore, several diverse activities are taken up. In Niwali Block 40 out of 41 Swarozgaris selected their Swarozgar based on their Group's decision. This area is a tribal area and the Groups are more homogeneous and unified in their decisions. For the independent Individuals, their self-decision topped the list of factors deciding the selection of their Swarozgars.

Suggestions by the bank or the officials together accounted for about 25% of the 829 Swarozgaris of various Groups. The influence of the bank and the authorities were slightly more than 20% in case of independent Individuals.

The market availability or success story was amongst the least factors deciding selection of Swarozgars. Knowledge of markets is generally taken for granted and hence requirement of market surveys are not taken seriously.

Six independent Swarozgaris in Shivpuri were yet to select their activity although the loan was given to them. This shows a kind of flexibility in the procedure of SGSY for Individuals who may use the loan for any personal need to undertaking the specified/any other activity. As much as this flexibility may appear lenient and favourable to the Swarozgari, it also points towards the laxity of SGSY since the very purpose of earning a minimum of Rs. 2,000 pm through an activity is lost.

## **II.2            APPLICATION SUBMISSION**

### **II(G).2        Group**

The application submission of the SHGs under SGSY to a particular institution varied amongst the sample districts but almost followed a similar pattern. 'Bank' appeared to be the most popular place for applying for SGSY except in Shivpuri where the Gram Sabha topped the list of institutions. In the overall picture, 44.4% of the 99 Groups, submitted their applications to Banks, followed by 29.3% to Gram Sabha, 13.1% to BDO, 8.1% to ADEO or Gramsevak and 5.1% to DRDA.

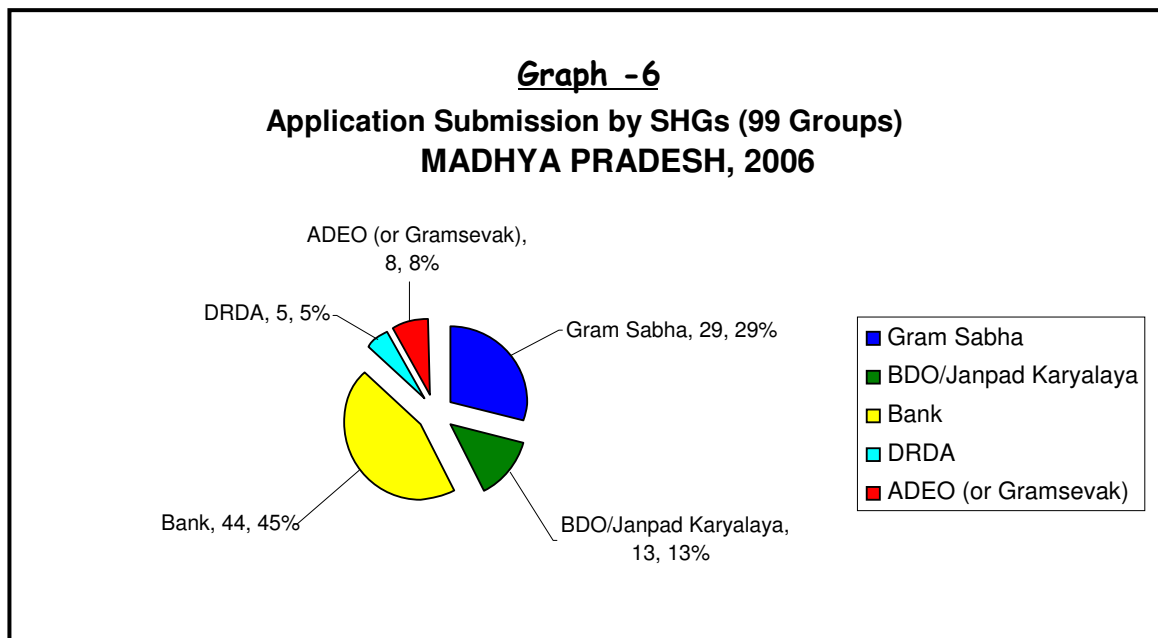
This shows that there is **no directive for centralized collection of the application** and the procedure is highly flexible although the MP Government has endorsed the Gram Sabha as the most 'legitimate constitutional institution' for the purpose. According to the SGSY Guidelines, the names of the Groups, selected for a given activity, must be conveyed to the Gram Panchayat and other functionaries which in turn must communicate the Group names to the Gram Sabha. It is, however, not clear 'who' selects the name of the Groups. Swarozgaris (the Group leader in case of Group activity), on the other hand, feel more confident submitting applications directly to the Banks since the ultimate SGSY funds are disbursed from the designated Banks only.

Officers from the BDO and ADEO (most of them promoted from the post of Gramsevak) are in close contact with the villagers. A majority of the Swarozgaris being illiterate or just literate, therefore, have more faith in officers who are nearer to ground reality even if they may be exploitative in their action at times. Banks are, often, at a certain distance from villages; a day's wages are lost; Bank Officers are frequently rude, etc. are amongst the many reasons why the ADEO or the Gramsevak is preferred to the Bank.

**Table-17**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by  
**Application Submitted to Functionary, Madhya Pradesh, 2006**

SN	Application Submitted to Functionary	NUMBER OF GROUPS				Total	
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	No.	%
		1	Bank	15	7	7	15
2	Gram Sabha	5	3	13	8	29	29.3%
3	BDO's Office/Janpad Karyalaya	5	6	-	2	13	13.1%
4	ADEO (or Gramsevak)	-	7	1	-	8	8.1%
5	DRDA	-	1	-	4	5	5.1%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



## II(I-S).2 Individual-SHG

The loan instalments are expected to be paid to the bank through the Group but it is not clear where or to whom the application should be submitted. From the field data, it is obvious that members of the Groups prefer submitting their application directly to banks as amongst the overall sample of 829 Individual members belonging to an SHG, 46.8% of them preferred the bank. This was followed by the Gram Sabha at 34.9% and then by the BDO office at 12.6%. The remaining 5.7% comprised various functionaries, with whom the members have some sort of interaction such as Anganwadi Workers, school teachers, Gramsevak, etc. The pattern is more or less the same in all four sample districts. Interestingly, 40 members out of 41 submitted

their application to the Gram Sabha where there is more transparency as well as it is an institution supported for the purpose by the MP Government. Niwali Block is tribal-dominated and all 41 members are tribals. There appears to be a homogeneity amongst the tribals.

**Table-18**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual-SHG** Swarozgaris by  
Application Submitted to Functionary, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Application Submitted to Functionary	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS						Total	%
		BADWANI		NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)			
		(Niwali)	(Sendhwa)						
1	Bank	1	125	70	91	101	388	46.8	
2	Gram Sabha	40	36	46	108	59	289	34.9	
3	BDO's Office	-	-	74	3	27	104	12.6	
4	Others	-	-	33	-	3	36	4.3	
5	Gramsevak	-	-	-	-	9	9	1.1	
6	Anganwadi Worker	-	-	-	-	2	2	0.2	
7	Occupation not Yet Decided	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.1	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	41	161	224	202	201	<b>829</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

## II(I).2 Individual

For the Individual Swarozgaris, the BDO is required to get the loan application filled by appropriate functionaries once the selection of the Individual Swarozgaris is done by the Gram Sabha. The bank can also take a decision in selecting Swarozgaris which must, of course, have transparency. The identified names of the Swarozgaris are sent to the Gram Panchayat which puts up the list in the next meeting of the Gram Sabha.

The appropriate channels for submitting application for loan and subsidy under the SGSY are, thus, the Gram Sabha, BDO office, bank or other functionaries. "Since the enactment of 'Gram Swaraj' in Madhya Pradesh, the Gram Sabha has been widely accepted as the most appropriate legitimate and democratic institution that must have a role in deciding whom should be given the benefits of SGSY."

The field data, however, shows that the bank – the ultimate loan disbursing authority – is the most popular channel for submitting applications by Individual Swarozgaris. Except in Neemuch, the majority of the Swarozgaris submitted their application at the banks amounting to 59.4% in the overall sample. Gram Sabha is the next most popular channel where 16.4% of the Individual Swarozgaris applied for SGSY loan which is followed by the BDO's office accounting for 12.5% of the sample. ADEO were popular amongst 7% of the Swarozgaris. The trend of submission of application is somewhat similar in all the sample districts. The small variations in the percentage amongst the different functionaries in different districts are also due to whom the villagers trust or which functionary has been able to motivate them.

**(Q.32) Table-19**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by  
**Application Submitted to Functionary, Madhya Pradesh, 2006**

SN	Application Submitted to Functionary	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS					
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	TOTAL	
						No.	%
1	Bank	27	0	21	28	76	59.4%
2	Gram Sabha	-	1	14	6	21	16.4%
3	BDO's Office	-	12	2	2	16	12.5%
4	ADEO	-	9	-	-	9	7.0%
5	Janpad Panchayat	-	5	-	-	5	3.9%
6	No Response	-	1	-	-	1	0.8%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## II.2(Sum) Summary of APPLICATION SUBMISSION

Comparing the three categories of Swarozgaris, bank ranked number one followed by Gram Sabha, BDO's office, ADEO/Gramsevak and others which included DRDA/AWW/etc. as SGSY application submission authorities.

**Table-20**

Percentage Distribution of Swarozgaris in the **Overall Sample** by  
**Application Submission** to Functionary in Order of Rank, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Application Submitted to Functionary	PERCENTAGE OF SWAROZGARIS					
		Group (No. = 99)	Rank	Individual-SHG (No. = 829)	Rank	Individual (No. = 128)	Rank
1	Bank	44.4%	1	46.8%	1	59.4%	1
2	Gram Sabha	29.3%	2	34.9%	2	16.4%	2.5
3	BDO's Office	13.1%	3	12.6%	3	16.4%	2.5
4	ADEO/Gramsevak	8.1%	4	1.1%	5	7.0%	4
5	DRDA	5.1%	5	-	-	-	-
6	AWW/Others	-	-	5.6%	4	0.8%	5

## II.3 ROLE OF AUTHORITY IN SGSY

As a rule the 'gram panchayat' and 'gram sabha' have to act as chief recommender of the cases for SGSY Scheme. In the case of Groups, the names of the Groups are selected by the district authorities/bank for a particular activity. Since the SGSY encourages cluster approach, few activities are identified and Groups are allocated to these chosen activities. The Groups need not be in a contiguous geographical area.

### II(I-S).3 Individual-SHG

After the selection of the Groups, the Individual members of the Group may work together in the Group or individually. Recommending what activity to take up and advising on other aspects of the SGSY Scheme, often, more than one authority have a role. The primary data recorded 897 responses from 829 Individual-SHG Swarozgaris. In the overall sample responses, 36.9% of the cases were recommended by Gramsevak, 27.6% by BDOs and 12.3% by Sachivs respectively. Panch in a rural ward does not appear to be a popular functionary. Sarpanch, however, has a greater role than Panch in some of the sample areas as shown in the **Table-21**. In Ujjain there were as many as 58 respondents who had no recommendation from any of the functionary.

**Table -21**

Distribution of Sample SGSY Individual-SHG Swarozgaris by **Role of Authorities in SGSY**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	District	Block/ Tehsil	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS								
			Authority Recommending SGSY								
			Panch	Sarpanch	Sachiv	Gramsevak	AWW	BDO	Others	Nil	Total
1	BADWANI	Niwali	0	0	0	19	0	22	0	0	41
		Sendhwa	1	19	0	87	2	44	20	0	173
2	NEEMUCH	Mansa	1	17	64	31	33	71	9	2	228
3	SHIVPURI	Kolaras	0	0	1	159	0	46	0	0	206
4	UJJAIN	Tarana	0	45	45	35	1	65	0	58	249
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>897</b>
	<b>%</b>		<b>0.2%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>36.9%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>27.6%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



### II(I).3 Individual

In case of Individual Swarozgaris it is the Sarpanch of the village who is the most popular functionary who recommended the cases for SGSY Scheme. This is true for all the sample districts. Sachiv stands in the second position (18.7%) whereas the Gramsevak who is more close to Groups, has an insignificant role in recommending SGSY cases of Individuals.

**Table -22**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by **Role of Authorities in SGSY**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	District	Block/ Tehsil	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS							
			Authority Recommending SGSY							
			Panch	Sarpanch	Sachiv	Gramsevak	AWW	BDO	Others	Total
1	BADWANI	Sendhwa	0	16	2	2	-	-	7	27
2	NEEMUCH	Mansa	0	25	2	0	-	-	1	28
3	SHIVPURI	Kolaras	1	22	14	0	-	-	-	37
4	UJJAIN	Tarana	1	24	6	0	-	2	3	36
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>128</b>
	<b>%</b>		<b>1.6%</b>	<b>67.9%</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## II.3 FREQUENCY OF LOAN APPLICATION

### II(G).3 Group

Application for loan is, by and large, required to be put in only once. In Ujjain, however, 7 groups out of 29 needed to apply twice and 5 groups out of 25 in Badwani whereas 2 groups out of 24 in Neemuch had to apply more than twice. In Kolaras Block of Shivpuri District, 21 groups were interviewed who applied only once. The main reasons were quoted by Swarozgaris as **incomplete application** form or **harassment** by person to whom the application was submitted for further processing.

**Table-23**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by  
**Frequency of Loan Application, Madhya Pradesh, 2006**

SN	Frequency of Loan Application	NUMBER OF GROUPS				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Once	20	22	21	22	85
2	Twice	5	-	-	7	12
3	More than Twice	-	2	-	-	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

### II.3(Sum) Summary of FREQUENCY OF LOAN APPLICATION

Majority of the Groups submitted their application only once. Some of the Groups from Badwani, Ujjain and Neemuch, however, had to submit applications at least twice.

## III. CORRUPTION

### III.1 BRIBERY

#### III(G).1 Group

In the over-all sample, about 10% of the group leaders admitted to having bribed the key personnel with whom the leader has been interacting for the purpose of securing a loan. In Ujjain, 5 out of 29 groups, 3 out of 35 in Badwani, 1 out of 21 in Shivpuri and 1 out of 24 in Neemuch had to use bribery to get their work done. Comparing to **Table-23**, it is found that where cases of bribery are more, the number of groups submitting more than once is also more in number. This indicates harassment by relevant officials with malafide intentions. Also, while approximately 10% admitted to having paid bribes, it is possible that many others also had to do so, but did not wish to admit it.

**Table-24**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by  
**Bribing to obtain Loan**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Bribing	No. of Groups				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Yes	3	1	1	5	10
2	No	22	23	20	24	89
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

### III(I-S).1 Individual-SHG

Approximately 7% of the 829 Individual members associated with an SHG had to bribe some official/functionary to join the SGSY Scheme. At times, the Swarozgaris willingly bribe to expedite their cases or are exploited by the functionaries who demand a certain percentage as a 'cut'. Swarozgaris belonging to the Ujjain Groups constituted the highest number (31) and percentage (15.4%) who paid bribes.

**Table- 25**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual-SHG** Swarozgaris by  
**Bribes given for joining SGSY**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Bribes given for joining SGSY	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS					Total
		BADWANI		NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
		(Niwali)	(Sendhwa)				
1	Yes	-	9	8	10	31	58
2	No	41	152	216	192	170	771
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>829</b>

### III(I).1 Individual

Exploitation of Individual Swarozgaris is easier since the functionary has a one-to-one dealing. In the overall sample 10.2% of the Individual Swarozgaris had to bribe a functionary to join the SGSY Scheme. In Badwani, this percentage amounted to 29.6% or 8 out of 27 cases. Illiteracy, unawareness about official functioning including banks and lack of understanding about the SGSY Scheme were quoted by the Swarozgaris as some of the main causes leading to bribery. During field visits, it was found that officials preferred Individual loan cases rather than Group loaning under the SGSY. The pretext cited by the official is that Individual activity works better than the Group activity. And, it observed that more Individual Swarozgaris had to bribe than Group Swarozgaris.

**Table-26**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by  
**Bribes given for joining SGSY** Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Bribes given for joining SGSY	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Yes	8	-	4	1	13
2	No	19	28	33	35	115
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>128</b>

### **III.1(Sum) Summary of BRIBERY**

It is a highly regrettable state of affairs that in a programme which is primarily intended to bring families above the poverty line and assist in asset building, whatever small profits may be made are nullified on account of bribes and other corrupt practices. Functionaries and bankers cynically appear to siphon off money at every level of the procedures involved.

It is possible that not all cases of bribery have been recorded in the field data for reasons of non-disclosure, Individuals were more prone to bribes than Group Swarozgaris. More than 10% Individuals paid bribes or were forced to bribe while amongst the Group Swarozgaris it was about 7%. Bribery comes as an inherent component in any Indian public financial Scheme with large amounts and many functionaries. Looking at the positive aspect, however, above 90% of the loans were approved in the normal course.

It seems that corruption is more in the case of individual beneficiaries, as that seems to be one of the reasons why officials seemed to prefer dealing with Individuals rather than Groups.

### **III.2 AMOUNT OF BRIBE**

#### **III(G).2 Group**

A majority of the groups (about 90% of the sample) ostensibly did not pay any bribe. The range of bribe that was paid varied from 10% of the loan amount or first instalment to Rs.20,000/-. A group in Neemuch did not disclose the amount given as bribe although acknowledged having paid it. During the field investigations, it clearly emerged that officials, unfortunately, in Kolaras Block of Shivpuri District were most corrupt. Apart from taking bribe, money is made indirectly through *thekedars* (described elsewhere). This was highlighted by the Swarozgaris interviewed and even District level officials themselves.

(Q.21-1) **Table-27**Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by **Amount of Bribe given**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Amount of Bribe Given (in Rs.)	NUMBER OF GROUPS				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Not Disclosed	0	1	0	0	1
2	0	23	22	20	24	89
3	10%	0	0	0	1	1
4	2,000	0	1	0	0	1
5	2,500	1	0	0	0	1
6	4,500	0	0	0	1	1
7	5,000	0	1	0	0	1
8	10,000	0	0	0	1	1
9	11,000	0	0	0	1	1
10	15,000	0	0	0	1	1
11	20,000	0	0	1	0	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

**III(I-S).2 Individual-SHG**

Bribe amount varied from as little as Rs. 200 (which is generally demanded for filling up the SGSY application form) to Rs. 20,000 which was paid by each member of a particular Group for a Group activity. Bribe of 10% of the sanctioned loan was also recorded.

**Table- 28**Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual-SHG** Swarozgaris by **Amount Bribed**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Amount Bribed in Rs.	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS					Total
		BADWANI		NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
		(Niwali)	(Sendhwa)				
1	10%	-	-	-	-	7	7
2	200	-	-	-	-	12	12
3	300	-	-	-	-	1	1
4	1,000	-	7	-	-	-	7
5	1,200	-	-	-	-	9	9
6	2,000	-	2	-	-	-	2
7	2,500	-	-	8	-	-	8
8	4,000	-	-	-	-	1	1
9	6,000	-	-	-	-	1	1
10	20,000	-	-	-	10	-	10
11	Not Applicable	41	152	216	192	170	771
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>829</b>

### III(I).2 Individual

Bribes paid by Individual Swarozgaris followed a similar pattern of variation as above in the case of the Individual-SHG Swarozgaris. It appears that fixed 'charges' for certain jobs must be fixed at a certain amount.

**Table-29**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by **Amount Bribed** Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Amount Bribed in Rs.	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	200	2	-	-	-	2
2	1,000	1	-	-	-	1
3	1,500	-	-	-	1	1
4	2,900	1	-	-	-	1
5	3,000	3	-	1	-	4
6	3,100	1	-	-	-	1
7	5,000	-	-	1	-	1
8	12,000	-	-	1	-	1
9	Not Applicable	19	28	34	35	116
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>128</b>

### III.3 PERSONS BRIBED

#### III(G).3 Group

The Gramsevak and the ADEO (generally promoted from the Gramsevak's post) had a greater role in corruption. Bank officials, generally, the Manager is also involved in a big share of the bribe. **It is a serious issue which needs to be probed into and corrective measures need to be applied to stop this exploitation.**

**Table-30**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by **Persons Bribed**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Persons Bribed	No. of Groups				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Official/Gramsevak/Doctor	2	-	-	5	7
2	Bank Official	-	1	1	-	2
3	Not Disclosed	1	-	-	-	1
4	Not Applicable	22	23	20	24	89
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

### III(I-S).3 Individual-SHG

The Gramsevak and the Bank Officials who have immediate concern with the SGSY loan are the functionaries who exploit the Swarozgaris the most. In Ujjain, 29 members of SHGs paid bribes to the Gramsevak and 17 to Bank Officials. **This indicates that a weak official machinery is operating in Ujjain.** In Neemuch, even the local doctor had to be bribed apart from the Bank Officials.

**Table-31**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual-SHG** Swarozgaris by **Person Bribe**d, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Person Bribe	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS					Total
		BADWANI		NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
		(Niwali)	(Sendhwa)				
1	Gramsevak	-	2	-	-	29	31
2	Bank Official	-	7	-	10	-	17
3	Doctor (1000) & Bank Officials (1500)	--	-	8	-	-	8
4	Field Officer	-	-	-	-	2	2
5	Not Applicable	41	152	216	192	170	771
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>829</b>

### III(I).3 Individual

As mentioned by the Individual Swarozgaris, the main functionaries taking bribe are the Gramsevak and the Bank Officer or Manager. These are the officials who are in constant interaction with the Individual Swarozgaris.

**Table-32**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by **Officer Bribe**d Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Officer Bribe	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Gramsevak, Bank Officer/Manager	8	-	1	1	10
2	Adhikari	-	-	2	-	2
3	Not Applicable	19	28	34	35	116
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>128</b>

### III.4(Sum) Summary PERSONS BRIBED

One may conclude that corruption and bribery are a major feature of the programme in about 10% of cases which specifically stated it was so. It is reasonable to presume that many more groups or individuals may be paying bribes but have not admitted to doing so. Apart from actual payment of money, sometimes of high amounts, corruption can take many other forms such as supply of faulty animals,

selling milk of milch animals and keeping profits, delay in payments, etc. Average figures are deceptive, as in some areas and with individuals, the percentages are much higher

#### **IV. SATISFACTION & REASONS**

##### **IV.1 BANK**

##### **IV(I-S).1 Individual-SHG**

##### **IV(I-S).1(a) Satisfaction**

While 78.3% or almost  $\frac{4}{5}$ <sup>th</sup> of the sample was satisfied with the services of the Bank, a little more than  $\frac{1}{5}$ <sup>th</sup> (21.6%) of it had some complaint or the other against it.

The most (84/179 or 46.9%) quoted reason was 'insurance not received'. Such high percentage indicates that a large number of cattle given to the Swarozgaris have perished within the loan period due to some reason or the other.

**Table-33**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual-SHG** Swarozgaris by  
Satisfaction with Bank, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Satisfaction with Bank	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS						Total	
		BADWANI		NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	No.	%	
		(Niwali)	(Sendhwa)						
1	Yes	41	128	177	131	172	649	78.3%	
2	No	-	32	47	71	29	179	21.6%	
3	No Response	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.1%	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

##### **IV(I-S).1(b) Reasons**

There were 179 respondents who were not satisfied with the operations of the Bank and provided reasons for the same. The most (84/179 or 46.9%) quoted reason is 'insurance not received'. Such high percentage indicates that a large number of cattle given to the Swarozgaris have perished within the loan period due to some reason or the other. The claim of not having obtained the insurance is often, however, illusory because the banks adjust the insurance amount against non-payments of loan instalments. This is, on many occasions, not clarified to the Swarozgaris.

A little more than  $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> (25.7%) had a direct problem in obtaining a loan while 11.7% talked about problems of bribery. Non-release of 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment was the third



highest (11.2%) at the time of the survey. Out of some of these cases, some may have obtained the 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment later and some may not have at all. **The reasons for not having received the 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment on time or not at all, is seldom explained to the Swarozgaris.** This creates bad blood among Swarozgaris and also hinders smooth functioning of their Swarozgars as they are always unsure of finances.

A handful (4.5%) of Swarozgaris also grumbled that animals given out are of low grade, activity is thrust upon them by the Bank or money is not given to them (what the authorities supplied - pipeline - was not useful). This indicates that the Swarozgaris are not clear about the procedure of loan under SGSY.

**Table-34**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual-SHG** Swarozgaris by  
**Reasons for not being Satisfied with the Functioning of Bank, Madhya Pradesh, 2006**

SN	Reasons for Not being Satisfied with the Functioning of Bank	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS						Total	
		BADWANI		NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	No.	%	
		(Niwali)	(Sendhwa)						
1	Insurance not received	-	8	11	52	13	84	46.9%	
2	Problems in getting loan	-	10	21	1	14	46	25.7%	
3	Bank Officials had to be Bribed/Corruption	-	6	3	11	1	21	11.7%	
4	Non-release of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment	--	8	12	-	-	20	11.2%	
5	Low Grade Animals				6	-	6	3.3%	
6	Activity selected by Bank, not by Swarozgari				1	-	1	0.6%	
7	Money not given, Pipeline was not useful					1	1	0.6%	
							<b>179</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
							<b>(21.6%)</b>		
8	Not Applicable	41	129	177	131	172	650		
							<b>(78.4%)</b>		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>829</b>		
							<b>(100.0%)</b>		

#### **IV(I).1 Individual**

##### **IV(I).1(a) Satisfaction**

Individuals who are not members of any SHG, comparatively, feel less satisfied with the working of the Bank. About 71.8% Individuals were happy whereas 78.3% of Individuals belonging to an SHG appeared satisfied. Individuals from Badwani are most unsatisfied whereas Ujjain people are generally happy with the functioning of the Bank. Some of the basic reasons are **lack of education and awareness on the Swarozgaris' part, lack of integrity on the part of functionaries and their failure to impart proper training to Individuals at the Gram Sabha level.**

**Table-35**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by  
**Satisfaction with Bank, Madhya Pradesh, 2006**

SN	Satisfaction with Bank	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS					
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	Total	
						No.	%
1	Yes	15	20	22	34	91	71.9%
2	No	12	8	15	2	37	28.9%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### **IV(I).1(b) Reasons**

Out of the 37 Individual Swarozgaris who were not satisfied with the working of the Bank, 'bribery' or 'commission' (normally a fixed amount for a given job) appeared to be the main reason as 13 of them admitted to having paid bribes/commissions. Having not received the insurance was quoted by 11 Swarozgaris. Other reasons included full loan or the loan itself not received, no freedom of selecting the animals or several trips to the Bank.

**Table-36**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by  
**Reasons for Not being Satisfied with Bank Functioning, Madhya Pradesh, 2006**

SN	Reasons for Not being Satisfied with Bank Functioning	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS				
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	Total
1	Commission/Bribe asked	-	7	5	1	13
2	Insurance not received	4	-	7	-	11
3	Full Loan not received	4	-	2	-	6
4	Loan not received	4	-	-	-	4
5	Pressure of choosing Animals	-	-	1	1	2
6	Several Trips to Bank	-	1	-	-	1
7	Not Applicable	15	20	22	34	91
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>128</b>

#### **IV.2 ADMINISTRATION**

##### **IV(I-S).2 Individual-SHG**

##### **IV(I-S).2(a) Satisfaction**

The Swarozgaris are, by and large, satisfied with the functioning of the administration. There is a direct contact with the Gramsevak/ADEO and other officers who had been responsible for the initial formation of the SHGs in most of the cases. The members share a ground level relationship with the immediate officer in-

charge. As low as 4.0% of the Swarozgaris, belonging to an SHG, reported unsatisfactory experience with the administration.

**Table-37**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual-SHG** Swarozgaris by **Satisfaction with Administration/Govt.**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Satisfaction with Administration /Govt.	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS						Total	
		BADWANI		NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	No.	%	
		(Niwali)	(Sendhwa)						
1	Yes	41	160	222	92	181	796	96.0%	
2	No	-	1	2	10	20	33	4.0%	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

#### **IV(I-S).2(b) Reasons**

At least 12 Swarozgaris pointed towards bribery as the cause for their dissatisfaction with the functioning of the administrative officials. 9 others said that they had to face many problems for obtaining a loan. Apathy of the officers in the BDO's office was quoted by 10 Swarozgaris. Two other Swarozgaris complained that the irrigation project failed or the pipeline laid was not useful – name was not allowed to be withdrawn or cash was not disbursed for utilization as per self-identified activity.

This also raises the question of the 'strength' of the Scheme itself. In case of the failure of the activity, the Swarozgari or the SHG receives no compensation. There are no provisions to withdraw names. In many cases, it was observed that the Swarozgaris continued paying off loan instalments even though their animals were dead and, hence, did not yield any monetary gains. The insurance, very often, is only a farcical assurance!

**Table-38**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual-SHG** Swarozgaris by **Reasons for Not being Satisfied with Admin/Govt Functioning**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Reasons for Not being Satisfied with the Functioning of Bank	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS						Total
		BADWANI		NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)		
		(Niwali)	(Sendhwa)					
1	Bribery	-	-	-	-	12	12	
2	Problems in getting Loan	-	1	2	-	6	9	
3	Irrigation failed, Withdrawal of Name Not Allowed	-	-	-	-	1	1	
4	Cash not given, Pipeline was Not useful	-	-	-	-	1	1	
5	Indifference of Janpad Officer	-	-	-	10	-	10	
6	Not Applicable	41	160	222	192	181	796	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>829</b>	

## IV(I).2 Individual

### IV(I).2(a) Satisfaction

Approximately 92% of the Individual Swarozgaris appeared to be satisfied with the working of the administration. Only 10 respondents replied in the negative. There was a larger number of Swarozgaris from Badwani in this category.

**Table-39**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by  
**Satisfaction with Administration/Government**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Satisfaction with Administration/Government	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Yes	19	28	37	34	118
2	No	8	-	-	2	10
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>128</b>

### IV(I).2(b) Reasons

The 8 Swarozgaris who responded negatively had bribe, loan unreceived or indifference of the administration as reasons for not being satisfied with their functioning.

**Table-40**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by  
**Reasons for Not being Satisfied with Admin/Govt Functioning**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Reasons for Not being Satisfied with Admin/Govt Functioning	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Not Applicable	19	28	37	34	118
2	No Response	-	-	-	2	2
3	Bribe	2	-	-	-	2
5	Loan Not Received	3	-	-	-	3
4	Indifference of Admin/Govt	3	-	-	-	3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>128</b>

### IV.3 GROUP PRESIDENT & SECRETARY

#### IV(I-S) Individual-SHG

##### IV(I-S).3(a) Satisfaction

By and large, the members of an SHG are contented with the working of the president/secretary of the SHG. In Neemuch, however, 9 members expressed their distrust in their SHG leaders. Data for Ujjain was not available for reasons beyond control.

**Table-41**

Distribution of Sample SGSY Individual-SHG Swarozgaris by  
Satisfaction with Group President & Secretary Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Satisfaction with Group President & Secretary	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS					Total
		BADWANI		NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
		(Niwali)	(Sendhwa)				
1	Yes	41	159	215	202	Data Not Available	617
2	No	-	2	9	-		11
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>(201)</b>	<b>628 (829)</b>

##### IV(I-S).3(b) Reasons

In Neemuch, the dis-satisfaction of 9 members with the President/Secretary of their SHG was due to their inaccessibility. Misappropriation and mishandling of funds were other reasons of dissatisfaction.

**Table-42**

Distribution of Sample SGSY Individual-SHG Swarozgaris by  
Reasons for Not being Satisfied with President & Secretary of Group, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Reasons for Not being Satisfied with the Functioning of Bank	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS					Total
		BADWANI		NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
		(Niwali)	(Sendhwa)				
1	Not Applicable	41	159	215	202	Data Not Available	617
2	Loan taken by President & Not disclosed to Members	-	1	-	-		1
3	President is Irresponsible/Inaccessible	-	-	9	-		9
4	Unequal Distribution of Loan to Members	-	1	-	-		1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>(201)</b>	<b>628 (829)</b>

#### **IV.(Sum) Summary of SATISFACTION AND REASONS**

The Individual-SHG and independent Swarozgaris were asked if they were satisfied with the functioning of the Bank, Administration, Group President and Secretary and if not then the reasons for the same.

**Bank:** While almost  $\frac{4}{5}$ <sup>th</sup> of the sample was satisfied with the services of the Bank, Independent Individuals, comparatively, felt less satisfied with the working of the Bank. Individuals from Badwani appeared most unsatisfied whereas Ujjain people were generally happy with the functioning of the Bank. Some of the basic reasons were **lack of education and awareness on the Swarozgaris' part, lack of integrity on the part of functionaries and their failure to impart proper training to Individuals at the Gram Sabha level.** 'Insurance not received' was the highest quoted reason by members of Groups as their complaint against banks' working. Other reasons included bribery, non-release of 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment and low grade animals being forced upon them. Bribery and commission came of the utmost reason in case of independent Individuals. The pattern of complaints was similar in all sample blocks.

**Administration:** A large number of Swarozgaris from Groups were satisfied with the ground-level administrative officers except handful of them from Shivpuri and Ujjain had complains. Problems while obtaining the loan and apathy of the BDO's office were the main reasons of dissatisfaction. Snags in the SGSY Scheme emerge on and off when Swarozgaris are not allowed to withdraw their names when their activity fails and insurance too is not paid to them, it being adjusted against loan instalments.

Amongst the Individual Swarozgaris, compared to Group members, a lesser percentage of them were satisfied with the working of the administration although those satisfied formed 92%. Those not satisfied were mostly from Badwani. Bribe was their main reason.

**Group President & Secretary:** Except the distrust of all members of a Group from Neemuch due to misuse of Group's finances, members were on the whole happy with their leaders.

#### **V. TRAINING (Capacity Building)**

##### **V.1 BASIC**

##### **V(G).1 Group**

Basic training involves the formation and functioning of an SHG, record and book-keeping, procedures for application of loan and information pertaining to the Scheme. Out of the 99 Groups, a little less than half had received basic training while the rest had not done so. In Shivpuri, only two out of 21 Groups had received training.

**Table-43**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by  
**Basic Training of the Group Members, Madhya Pradesh, 2006**

SN	Basic Training	No. of Groups				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Yes	13	14	2	15	44
2	No	12	10	19	14	55
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

**V.2 SKILL UPGRADATION**

**V(G).2 Group**

Skill Upgradation training was given to less than half the groups in most of the districts except in Shivpuri, where again only 2 out of the 21 Groups were trained.

**Table-44**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by  
**Skill Upgradation Training of the Group Members, Madhya Pradesh, 2006**

SN	Skill Upgradation Training	No. of Groups				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Yes	13	14	2	12	41
2	No	12	10	19	17	58
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

**V.3 LEADERSHIP**

**V(G).3 Group**

Training of Group leaders was done for a little more than half of the Groups except in Shivpuri, where leaders of the same two Groups only were trained. While approximately 50% of groups received a one-time basic training on the SHG concept and the Scheme, there seems to be no continuous training input by officials. The nature of the skill training imparted is not clear, and this seems irrelevant in view of the fact that the group activities chosen are in most cases related to the traditional activities of the Swarozgaris, such as buffalo and goat rearing. Training should have included know-how on how to protect their animals in case of disease, as in most cases, more than half the animals appear to have died within six months. In the case of a brick kiln activity, the kiln appears to have been made on the river bank, as a result of which it was washed away in the second year. Some enquiry should be made as to what training intervention was made at the appropriate time. According to the ADEOs, they have too many responsibilities and official duties including election duty, and cannot do justice to the many far-flung groups on their bicycles. As a result they are not able to carry out hand-holding for each group as required.

**Table-45**

Distribution of Sample SGSY Groups by **Leadership Training**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Training of Group Leader	NUMBER OF GROUPS				
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	Total
1	Yes	12	14	2	17	45
2	No	13	10	19	12	54
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

## **V.(Sum) Summary of TRAINING**

The Groups are supposedly given Basic Training, Skill Upgradation and Leadership Training. In each of the sample Blocks, the minimum training of how to run an SHG itself was carried on a little more than 50% of the Groups except in Shivpuri where only 2 out of 21 Groups were given Basic Training. The pattern was the same in case of Skill Upgradation and Leadership Training.

**Training content appears to be a weak feature of SGSY in the selected blocks especially in Shivpuri.** Smooth implementation of SGSY is largely affected since awareness of the Scheme, what to expect from it and how to function with it is totally lacking amongst the Swarozgaris.

## **VI. GROUP FUNCTIONING & PROBLEMS**

### **VI.1 GROUP MEETINGS**

#### **VI(G).1 Group**

One of the Group management norms, as mentioned in the SGSY Guidelines is to conduct regular weekly or fortnightly meetings. In the sample SHGs, however, monthly meetings of members were held except by a few Groups which reported fortnightly (2 Groups in Neemuch and 1 Group in Shivpuri) or even weekly (1 Group in Ujjain) meetings. There was only one Group in Shivpuri which held irregular meetings. None of the Groups in the sample reported 'no meetings held at all'.

**Table-46**

Distribution Sample SGSY Groups by **Frequency of Group Meetings**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Frequency of Group Meetings	Number of Groups				
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	Total
1	Weekly	-	-	-	1	1
2	Fortnightly	-	2	1	-	3
3	Monthly	25	22	19	28	94
4	Irregular	-	-	1	-	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>



## VI.2 DECISION-MAKING

### VI(G).2 Group

Participation of Group members in decision-making seems 100% in the sample SHGs. This is a positive feature as successful functioning and sustainability of the SHGs depends on active participation of their members. The respondents, however, are the Group Leaders who are representing their members. The responses, should, therefore, be taken with a pinch of salt as all members of a Group may or may not be as vocal as being made out. Out of the 1,033 members of the sample 99 Groups, some of the members may well be passive members. In the light of the Guidelines, **“the members in the group meetings should take all the loaning decisions through participatory decision-making process”**, (Reference: SGSY Guidelines, 1999, p.20). The 100% data only indicates a major participation of members in decision-making which suggests people’s participation and success of SHGs.

**Table-47**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by  
**Participation by Group Members in Decision-making, Madhya Pradesh, 2006**

SN	Decision-making	Number of Groups				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Yes	25	24	21	29	99
2	No	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

## VI.3 PROBLEMS OF RUNNING AN SHG

### VI(G).3 Group

The following Table substantiates that the Groups *per se* are functioning smoothly and only 8 Groups out of 99, 1 in Badwani, 2 in Neemuch and 5 in Ujjain have faced some problems.

**Table-48**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by  
**Problems in running SHG, Madhya Pradesh, 2006**

SN	Problems in running SHG	NUMBER OF GROUPS				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Yes	1	2	-	5	8
2	No	24	22	21	24	91
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

## VI.4 TYPE OF PROBLEMS

### VI(G).4 Group

Most of the SHGs were formed to work as a group under the SGSY. The problems faced by 7 Groups in running their SHGs, stemmed from the **Scheme itself**. Either the 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment of the loan was not received on time or the insurance was not paid after their animals died. Bankers or even officials asking for bribe is a larger problem than that depicted in the Table by only 2 Groups since at least 10 Groups had admitted having paid bribes at the time of the application, sanction or later on disbursement of loan. Or, even indirectly by forceful acceptance of a lower quality animal for the price of a higher one.

The real problem in running an SHG was faced by 7 Groups where 1 Group in Neemuch and 5 in Ujjain were dysfunctional since the members either did not pay the loan instalments or attend Group meetings regularly. Members of one Group in Badwani did not trust their leader. These types of problems imply **Group monitoring, training, selection of leader, homogeneity of Group members, etc. need to be strengthened.**

**Table-49**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by  
**Type of Problems in running SHG, Madhya Pradesh, 2006**

SN	Type of Problems in running SHG	Number of Groups				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	No Problems	20	22	20	23	85
2	Bankers asked for Bribe	1	1	-	-	2
3	2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment not received	2	-	-	-	2
4	Insurance not received	1	-	1	1	3
5	Members do not Trust Group Leader	1	-	-	-	1
6	Dysfunctional Group*	-	1	-	5	6
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

**Note:** \* Members neither deposit instalments nor attend meetings

## VI.5 SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEMS

### VI(G).5 Group

The importance of SHG and SGSY, benefits therein were considered by mutual consultation amongst members. This resolved the crisis in the smooth running of some of the Groups in Ujjain. As many as 8 Groups could not solve their problems while others had to resort to bribing.

**Lack of effective counselling by a body/institution emerges as a major snag in the SGSY set up.**

**Table-50**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by **Solution to the Problems**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Solution to the Problems in running SHG	NUMBER OF GROUPS				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Not Applicable (No Problems)	20	22	20	23	85
2	Bribe had to be Paid	1	1	-	-	2
3	Problems not Solved	4	1	1	2	8
4	Mutual Consultation, Importance of SHG & SGSY	-	-	-	4	4
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

## **VI.(Sum) Summary of GROUP FUNCTIONING & PROBLEMS**

The Group management norms of conducting regular monthly meetings were at least followed by majority of the SHGs in the sample area except 2 Groups in Neemuch and 1 Group in Shivpuri which reported fortnightly and weekly meetings respectively. There was only one Group in Shivpuri which held irregular meetings. None of the Groups in the sample reported 'no meetings held at all'.

As voiced by the 99 Group leaders, participation of Group members in decision-making was apparently 100%. This is a positive feature as successful functioning and sustainability of the SHGs depends on active participation of their members. The 100% data only indicates a major (some may be passive members) participation of members in decision-making which suggests people's participation and success of SHGs.

The Groups *per se* are functioning smoothly and only 8 Groups out of 99, 1 in Badwani, 2 in Neemuch and 5 in Ujjain had faced some problems. The problems faced by 7 Groups in running their SHGs, stemmed from the **Scheme itself**. Either the 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment of the loan was not received on time or the insurance was not paid after their animals died. Bankers or even officials asking for bribe are a larger problem than found in the field data.

The real problem in running an SHG was faced by 7 Groups where 1 Group in Neemuch and 5 in Ujjain were dysfunctional since the members either did not pay the loan instalments or attend Group meetings regularly. Members of one Group in Badwani did not trust their leader. These types of problems imply **Group monitoring, training, selection of leader, homogeneity of Group members, etc. need to be strengthened.**

Problems were, however, solved by mutual consultation amongst members of the Group which solved problems of some of the Ujjain Groups. As many as 8 Groups from different blocks could not solve their problems while others had to resort to bribing. **Lack of effective counselling by a body/institution emerges as a major snag in the SGSY set up.**

## **VII. MARKETING**

### **VII.1 MARKET SURVEY**

#### **VII(G).1 Group**

The type of primary activity undertaken by the majority of the 99 Groups does not require rigorous marketing surveys as the Swarozgaris are already well-versed in the modalities of rural buying and selling. The marketability of agricultural products, milk produced from cattle and other associated products are, normally, known *a priori* to the villagers. Villagers are traditionally used to animal husbandry, agriculture and related services and do not feel the need for market surveys. Survey for 'possible market availability' appears to be a far-fetched concept to the villagers since as many as 21 Group leaders did not even respond to the question. 61 Groups answered in the negative.

Only 17 Group leaders answered in the affirmative when asked if any market survey was conducted before deciding on their selected activity. There were 4 Groups other than in the Primary Sector which undertook a prior marketing survey. These were 2 in Badwani – one engaged in Household Industries and the other engaged in a Bus Service; 1 each in Neemuch and Ujjain – engaged in Trade and Petty Business (general provisions' store).

Amongst the other 13 Groups, some of the members who were engaged in Agriculture and Irrigation under SGSY (1 in Badwani, 1 in Neemuch, 1 in Shivpuri and 2 in Ujjain) took some kind of a marketing survey. The rest of the 8 Groups (2 in Neemuch, 5 in Ujjain) took up a market survey before obtaining their animals under SGSY and 1 Group in Ujjain who were engaged in labour.

Looking at the negative (or lack of) responses of the majority of the groups, it may be assumed that in the case of those Group leaders engaged in the Primary Sector (i.e., Agriculture & Irrigation and Animal Husbandry) who have answered in the affirmative about having conducted a market survey, an answer is given positively for the sake of answering the question without realizing the implications of it. They are quite ignorant about marketing and its value.

During formation of a Group and selection of activity, the trainers should emphasize on the importance of marketing and raise awareness about it.

**Table-51**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups**  
by **Market Survey Conducted**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Market Survey Conducted	Number of Groups				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Yes	3	4	1	9	17
2	No	13	20	8	20	61
3	No Response	9	-	12	-	21
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

## **VII.2**      **NEAREST MARKET**

### **VII(G).2**      **Group**

The distance of the nearest market from the village varied from 6-10 km (21 Groups), 11-20 km (12 Groups), 21-50 km (25 Groups) to 51-100 km (3 Groups). While these were rough estimates, the investigators who traveled by various modes of transport including buses and on foot to very remote villagers testified to the great distances involved in many instances.

**Table-52**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by  
**Nearest Market Distance in Km**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Nearest Market Distance in Km	Number of Groups				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-
2	6 - 10	3	8	1	9	21
3	11 - 20	6	4	-	2	12
4	21 - 50	9	4	1	11	25
5	51 - 100	2	-	-	1	3
6	No Response	5	8	19	6	38
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

## **VII.3**      **MIDDLEMAN & OTHER MARKETING AVENUES**

### **VII(G).3**      **Group**

More than half the groups did not rely on a middleman to assist with the marketing, while 19 Groups replied in the affirmative. There was no response from 24 Groups, probably as the concept of the middleman was not very clear to them.

**Table-53**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by  
**Role of Middleman in Marketing**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Role of Middleman in Marketing	NUMBER OF GROUPS				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Yes	5	9	-	5	19
2	No	12	15	7	22	56
3	No Response	8	-	14	2	24
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

### VII(I).3 Individual

Marketing of produce of the activities are mainly either done locally or from home. Only 12 out of 128 respondents said that they took the help of the middleman. These are cases of milk production.

**Table-54**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by **Marketing Avenues**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Marketing Avenues	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Local Market	-	26	2	22	50
2	Middleman	1	1	3	7	12
3	Marketing from Home	6	1	8	3	18
4	Others	3	-	4	-	7
5	No Marketing/ No Loan	10	-	-	4	14
6	No Response	7	-	20	-	27
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>128</b>

### VII. (Sum) Summary of MARKETING

Market survey before taking up an activity is a far-fetched concept for the villagers who are mostly engaged in Primary Sector activities since they are traditionally used to animal husbandry, agriculture and related services and do not feel the need for market surveys. The 4 Groups that took up activities other than the Primary Sector were 2 in Badwani – one engaged in Household Industries and the other engaged in a Bus Service; 1 each in Neemuch and Ujjain – engaged in Trade and Petty Business (general provisions' store). Those Group leaders engaged in the Primary Sector (i.e., Agriculture & Irrigation and Animal Husbandry) who had answered in the affirmative about having conducted a market survey did not take the question seriously and answered without realizing the implications of it. Further probe revealed their ignorance about marketing and its value.

**During formation of a Group and selection of activity, the trainers should emphasize on the importance of marketing and raise awareness about it.**

The nearest market was 6 km away from the villages while there were remote villages which were almost 100 km farther from a market. In Shivpuri a majority of respondents had no idea of the nearest market.

Except in a very few milk production cases, the help of the middleman was not taken in marketing the produce.

## **VIII. FINANCE OF THE GROUPS**

In the 99 sample Groups, the Corpus Fund built by them at the time of the survey included the balance remaining from their initial savings (Stage-1), the Revolving Fund (Stage-2) received, the bank loan (Stage-3) obtained and the loan instalments paid off to the bank by them.

There were 6 Groups which managed to build a significant Corpus Fund between Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 1,00,000 while 21 Groups possessed Rs. 10,001 to Rs. 20,000 and 33 (one-third of the sample Groups) had created a fund of Rs. 20,001 to Rs. 50,000. There were 3 Group leaders in Badwani who had no idea about their Corpus Fund. This shows lack of awareness, ignorance and inefficient functioning of the Group. The pass-book of the Group is, on many occasions, deposited with the Gramsevak/ADEO or even with the bank itself. The Group leaders have no knowledge of accounts which at times generates misunderstanding between the Group and the financiers and also within the Group members.

### **VIII.1 CORPUS FUND**

#### **VIII(G).1 Group**

Corpus Fund varied from nil to Rs.3,00,000. In Shivpuri, no corpus fund was available with 7 Group leaders while 5 others had no knowledge about it. These Groups mostly had women Group leaders, and who were illiterate. In Badwani also 3 Groups had no knowledge about corpus fund. On an average, the corpus funds for a large number of Groups were recorded above Rs. 20,000 to Rs 50,000. The Groups in Shivpuri possessed, comparatively, lower corpus funds.

**Table-55**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by  
Amount of Money with the Group, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Amount of Money with the Group (in Rs.)	Number of Groups				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	0	-	-	7	-	7
2	1 - 1,000	-	-	1	-	1
3	1,001 - 5,000	3	-	3	4	10
4	5,001 - 10,000	2	3	2	5	12
5	10,001 - 20,000	5	8	2	6	21
6	20,001 - 50,000	11	10	1	11	33
7	50,001 - 1,00,000	1	3	-	2	6
8	1,00,001 - 3,00,000	-	-	-	1	1
9	Not Known	3	-	5	-	8
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

## VIII.2 REVOLVING FUND

### VIII(G).2 Group

Under SGSY, the SHGs receive some kind of a Revolving Fund. In the field data, however, 26 out of 99 (little above ¼<sup>th</sup>) Group leaders reported that they had not received this fund. As recorded by the Concurrent Evaluation, 2002 **did not receive any Revolving Fund**. It is observed from the **Table-56** Shivpuri appears to be the worst affected, followed by Badwani. As high as 62.3% of the SHGs at least had a Revolving Fund above Rs. 5,000/-. Twenty seven Groups said they their fund varied between Rs. 20,000+ and Rs. 50,000/-. There were no Groups which had a Revolving Fund above Rupees One Lakh. Three of the Ujjain SHGs had no idea if they had received any Revolving Fund; two of the leaders were women.

Since the cluster activities in the selected areas were mainly animal husbandry or irrigation related, most of the Revolving Funds were used for immediate loaning to the SHG members rather than used in procuring any raw material for the activity.

**Table- 56**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by **Revolving Fund**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Revolving Fund of the Group (in Rs.)	NUMBER OF GROUPS				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	0	9	3	13	1	26
2	1 - 1,000	-	-	1	-	1
3	1,001 - 5,000	-	-	3	4	7
4	5,001 - 10,000	2	5	1	4	12
5	10,001 - 20,000	4	6	2	7	19
6	20,001 - 50,000	9	8	1	9	27
7	50,001 - 1,00,000	1	2	-	1	4
8	1,00,001 - 3,00,000	-	-	-	-	-
9	Not Known	-	-	-	3	3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>



### **VIII.3 BANK LOAN**

#### **VIII(G).3 Group**

After an SHG has successfully completed Stage-2 (refer Graph-2), it is entitled to receive an economic assistance to begin an income-generating activity through 'loan and subsidy' from a bank. The loan obtained by different Groups, varied between Rs. 20,001 to Rs. 8,00,000. The amount of loan received by a Group is dependent upon the Group's efficiency of managing their Revolving/Corpus Fund, type of activity and number of members in the Group. Majority (55 Groups out of 99) received a bank loan for above Rs. 1 lakh and below Rs. 3 lakhs. The next higher category of loan ranging between Rs. 3,00,001 to Rs. 5,00,000, went to as many as 29 Groups out of 99. There was one Group in Badwani which did not know the amount of loan provided to them. This indicates a weak Group which needs strengthening through training and monitoring by designated authorities.

**Table-57**

Distribution of Sample SGSY Groups by **Loan Obtained from Bank**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Loan Obtained from Bank (in Rs.)	Number of Groups				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Don't Know	1	-	1	-	2
2	20,001- 50,000	-	-	1	5	6
3	50,001-1,00,000	2	1	2	1	6
4	1,00,001-3,00,000	13	16	17	9	55
5	3,00,001-5,00,000	8	7	-	14	29
6	7,00,001-8,00,000	1	-	-	-	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

### **VIII.4 SUBSIDY PERCENTAGE & AMOUNT**

#### **VIII(G).4 Group**

An SHG receives loans in one of the two ways: (1) Loan-cum-subsidy of SGSY to the Individual members of the Group doing individual activity, and (2) loan-cum-subsidy of SGSY to the Group where one/two group activities are taken together.

Amongst the 99 sample groups, Group activity was restricted to only 12 Groups (Refer: Q.24) and rest were all engaged in Individual activities while being associated with an SHG. The loan is obtained in the name of the Group and then the animals (goats, buffalos, etc.), in case of animal husbandry, are bought by the Bankers/Authorities with the help of *dalals* and distributed equally amongst the members. Loan money is not directly given to the Group especially in the case of animal husbandry. This is so in MP.

The Subsidy available under SGSY is uniform at 30% of the cost of the project subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500/-. The percentage is 50% in case of SC/ST subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000/-. Subsidy provided to a Group loan is 50% of the project cost subject to the upper limit Rs. 1.25 lakhs. Irrigation projects do not entail any monetary limit on Subsidy.

Awareness about the percentage of subsidy granted by the bank is amiss amongst most of the Groups. As many as 25 Groups (one-fourth of the sample) did know the percentage of Subsidy being granted to them on their loan while about 19 of them did not know the amount of Subsidy. According to the Swarozgaris, the percentage of subsidy varied between 0% and 50%. In the light that Subsidy admissible is uniform at 30%, it is not clear if the subsidies less than 50% such as 15%, 17%, etc. (as depicted in the **Table-58**) are partial subsidies, all that the loan is entitled to, calculation/understanding mistake on the part of Swarozgaris, adjustments against installment defaults or reduced since the Group legitimately decides to keep a portion of it. It is also not understood if the loan is taken in the name of a Group and then distributed amongst members, and how the percentage is deviating from 50% as Subsidy. Also, the amount of Subsidy quoted by the Group leaders is way beyond Rs. 7,500/- or Rs. 10,000/-.

Subsidy is essentially 'back-ended'. The loan disbursed to the Swarozgari comprises the full project cost along with the Subsidy. The Subsidy, however, is kept in the Subsidy Reserve Fund Account Swarozgari-wise rather than in Term deposit in the name of the Swarozgari. No interest is paid on the subsidy. Amount standing in the account should, however, be transferred to a Cash Credit Account of the SGSY Swarozgari after 5 years. There is a large scope of graft here as the Swarozgaris are, by and large, ignorant of this rule. The Swarozgaris cannot comprehend the concept of 'subsidy as a security' and blame the bank of misappropriation. On the other hand, in the name of security, the banks do have the leeway of embezzlements as most of the Swarozgaris are unaware, illiterate and naïve. **Large number of cases of low Subsidy amount/percentage from any particular area needs to be enquired into.** This would clarify the standing of the bank as well as highlight the need to make Swarozgaris understand the nuances of how a Loan - Subsidy Scheme works under the SGSY. By and large, the Swarozgaris were quite confused about the concept of Subsidy.

The Swarozgaris also do not understand that the re-payment schedule is chalked out in such a way that the last few instalments may be adjusted with the Subsidy kept under the Subsidy Reserve Fund. This needs to be explained elaborately and repeatedly to the Swarozgaris as this is, very often, mistaken as Subsidy not been paid to them.

The Swarozgaris must also be made to understand that **benefits of Subsidy lapse if the loan is fully paid before a fixed period specified as by NABARD for a certain activity.**

**Table-58**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by  
Percentage of Subsidy granted, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Percentage of Subsidy Granted	Number of Groups				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Not Known	13	1	-	11	25
2	0	-	-	7	1	8
3	0%	1	-	8	-	9
4	15%	-	-	-	1	1
5	17%	-	-	-	4	4
6	20%	-	2	-	3	5
7	21%	-	1	-	-	1
8	24%	-	-	-	2	2
9	26%	-	1	-	-	1
10	27%	-	-	-	1	1
11	29%	-	1	-	-	1
12	33%	-	1	2	1	4
13	35%	-	-	-	2	2
14	38.5%	-	1	-	-	1
15	40%	-	8	1	2	11
16	42%	-	1	-	-	1
17	45%	-	2	-	-	2
18	50%	11	5	3	-	19
19	Rs.25,000	-	-	-	1	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

### **VIII.5 MODE OF LOAN RE-PAYMENT**

Re-payment of loan is in instalments which may be monthly, quarterly or half-yearly. Amongst the 99 sample Groups, 83 or 84% of them had begun returning the loan in instalments. Most of them used the monthly instalment mode while some of the Group leaders mentioned having used the quarterly or six-monthly options. Since, the Group leaders were not very specific about the period of instalments, the data was clubbed together and categorized as only 'instalments' regardless of the duration. It was interesting to note that 2 Groups from Badwani had returned the entire loan as a lumpsum amount. There were 14 Groups in total who had not begun paying back their loans, at the time of the survey: either the loan was yet to get sanctioned or the Groups had just received the loan. Only in cases where the activity had closed down/insurance was not received, the instalments were stopped after paying a few. The Bank, of course, keeps the subsidy or a part thereof to make adjustments with instalment recovery in such cases. **SGSY is a failure for these instances.**

## VIII(G).5 Group

**Table-59**

Distribution Sample SGSY **Groups** by **Mode of Returning Loans**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Mode of Returning Loans	Number of Groups				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Instalments	22	24	10	27	83
2	Lumpsum	2	-	-	-	2
3	Yet to Return	1	-	11	2	14
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

## VIII.6 PROBLEMS OF LOAN RE-PAYMENT

### VIII(G).6 Group

About one-fourth of the Group leaders faced problems in returning loans, harassment by Bank officials being the main reason. Also, bribes asked by Bank officials add to the problems of the Swarozgaris. A third problem identified by the Shivpuri Swarozgaris was their selected activity was not approved by the Bank and instead a pre-selected activity was thrust upon them by the Bank. The income generated from this activity, possibly, did not match what was envisaged by the Swarozgaris if they had taken up their planned activity.

**The Scheme should have provisions for including activities other than those identified under the cluster approach.**

**Table-60**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by **Problems in Returning Loans**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Problems in Returning Loans	Number of Groups				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	No Problems	20	20	15	19	74
2	Harassment by Bank Officials	3	3	1	8	15
3	Bank Official asked for Bribes	1	1	1	1	4
4	Selected Trade not accepted by Bank	-	-	4	-	4
5	Unsuccessful Trade (Brick Kiln)	1	-	-	1	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

## VIII.7 AMOUNT OF LOAN REPAID

### VIII(G).7 Group

The field data shows that the Swarozgari Groups have been paying back their SGSY loans to the Banks. Out of 99 Groups, 80 have returned loans varying between

Rs.1,001 to Rs. 5,00,000 depending upon the date of receipt of the loan. There were, however, 19 Groups which had not returned any part of the loan for various reasons – (1) loan not yet sanctioned, (2) instalments not yet started or (3) activity failed. As many as 14 Groups from Shivpuri had not paid back any loan.

**Table-61**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by  
Loans Returned uptill the Time of Survey, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Loans Returned uptill the Time of Survey	Number of Groups				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	0	2	-	14	3	19
2	1,001 - 5,000	-	1	1	-	2
3	5,001 - 10,000	2	-	-	-	2
4	10,001 - 20,000	2	1	1	2	6
5	20,001 - 50,000	8	5	-	4	17
6	50,001 - 1,00,000	7	10	4	5	26
7	1,00,001 - 3,00,000	3	6	1	15	25
8	3,00,001 - 5,00,000	1	1	-	-	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

### VIII.(Sum) Summary of FINANCE OF THE GROUPS

In the 99 sample Groups, the Corpus Fund built by them at the time of the survey included the balance remaining from their initial savings (Stage-1), the Revolving Fund (Stage-2) received, the bank loan (Stage-3) obtained and the loan instalments paid off to the bank by them.

**Corpus Fund:** Corpus Fund of Groups varied from nil to Rs.3,00,000. In Shivpuri, no corpus fund was available with 7 Group leaders while 5 others had no knowledge about it. These Groups mostly had women Group leaders, and who were illiterate. In Badwani also 3 Groups had no knowledge about corpus fund. On an average, the corpus funds for a large number of Groups were recorded above Rs. 20,000 to Rs 50,000. The Groups in Shivpuri possessed, comparatively, lower corpus funds.

**Revolving Fund:** A little above ¼<sup>th</sup> of the Group leaders reported that they had not received this fund. Shivpuri appears to be the worst affected, followed by Badwani. As high as 62.3% of the SHGs at least had a Revolving Fund above Rs. 5,000/-. Twenty seven Groups said, their fund varied between Rs. 20,000+ and Rs. 50,000/-; only 1 Group came in this category from Shivpuri. There were no Groups which had a Revolving Fund above Rupees One Lakh. Three of the Ujjain SHGs had no idea if they had received any Revolving Fund; two of these were women leaders.

Since the cluster activities in the selected areas were mainly animal husbandry or irrigation related, most of the Revolving Funds were used for immediate loaning to the SHG members rather than used in procuring any raw material for the activity.

**Bank Loan:** The loan obtained by different Groups, varied between Rs. 20,001 to Rs. 8,00,000. The amount of loan received by a Group is dependent upon the

Group's efficiency of managing their Revolving/Corpus Fund, type of activity and number of members in the Group. Majority (55 Groups out of 99) received a bank loan for above Rs. 1 lakh and below Rs. 3 lakhs. The next higher category of loan ranging between Rs. 3,00,001 to Rs. 5,00,000, went to as many as 29 Groups out of 99. There was one Group in Badwani which did not know the amount of loan provided to them. This indicates a weak Group which needs strengthening through training and monitoring by designated authorities.

**Subsidy Percentage & Amount:** The Subsidy available under SGSY is uniform at 30% of the cost of the project subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500/-. The percentage is 50% in case of SC/ST subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000/-. Subsidy provided to a Group loan is 50% of the project cost subject to the upper limit Rs. 1.25 lakhs. Irrigation projects do not entail any monetary limit on Subsidy.

Awareness about the percentage of subsidy granted by the bank is amiss amongst most of the Groups. As many as 25 Groups (one-fourth of the sample) did know the percentage of Subsidy being granted to them on their loan while about 19 of them did not know the amount of Subsidy. According to the Swarozgaris, the percentage of subsidy varied between 0% and 50%. In the light that Subsidy admissible is uniform at 30%, it is not clear if the subsidies less than 50% such as 15%, 17%, etc. are partial subsidies, all that the loan is entitled to, calculation/understanding mistake on the part of Swarozgaris, adjustments against installment defaults or reduced since the Group legitimately decides to keep a portion of it. It is also not understood if the loan is taken in the name of a Group and then distributed amongst members, and how the percentage is deviating from 50% as Subsidy. Also, the amount of Subsidy quoted by the Group leaders is way beyond Rs. 7,500/- or Rs. 10,000/-. By and large, the Swarozgaris were quite confused about the concept of Subsidy.

The Swarozgaris also do not understand that the re-payment schedule is chalked out in such a way that the last few instalments may be adjusted with the Subsidy kept under the Subsidy Reserve Fund. This needs to be explained elaborately and repeatedly to the Swarozgaris as this is, very often, mistaken as Subsidy not been paid to them. In Shivpuri, 15 Groups got 0% subsidy – it is not clear whether this is a result of subsidy adjustment with unpaid loan instalments or a cases of grafting'.

**Mode of Loan Re-Payment:** Re-payment of loan is in instalments which may be monthly, quarterly or half-yearly. Amongst the 99 sample Groups, 83 or 84% of them had begun returning the loan in instalments. Most of them used the monthly instalment mode while some of the Group leaders mentioned having used the quarterly or six-monthly options. Since, the Group leaders were not very specific about the period of instalments, the data was clubbed together and categorized as only 'instalments' regardless of the duration. Two Groups from Badwani had returned the entire loan as a lumpsum amount. There were 14 Groups in total who had not begun paying back their loans, at the time of the survey: either the loan was yet to get sanctioned or the Groups had just received the loan. There were 11 such Groups in Shivpuri. Only in cases where the activity had closed down/insurance was not received, the instalments were stopped after paying a few. The Bank, of course,

keeps the subsidy or a part thereof to make adjustments with instalment recovery in such cases. **SGSY is a failure for these instances.**

**Problems of Loan Re-Payment:** About one-fourth of the Group leaders faced problems in returning loans, harassment by Bank officials being the main reason. Also, bribes asked by Bank officials add to the problems of the Swarozgaris. A third problem identified by the Shivpuri Swarozgaris was their selected activity was not approved by the Bank and instead a pre-selected activity was thrust upon them by the Bank. The income generated from this activity, possibly, did not match what was envisaged by the Swarozgaris if they had taken up their planned activity.

**The Scheme should have provisions for including activities other than those identified under the cluster approach.**

**Amount of Loan Repaid:** The field data shows that the Swarozgari Groups have been paying back their SGSY loans to the Banks. Out of 99 Groups, 80 have returned loans varying between Rs.1,001 to Rs. 5,00,000 depending upon the date of receipt of the loan. There were, however, 19 Groups which had not returned any part of the loan for various reasons – (1) loan not yet sanctioned, (2) instalments not yet started or (3) activity failed. As many as 14 Groups from Shivpuri had not paid back any loan.

The discrepancy between 14 Groups (ref: Table-59, “Yet to return loan”) and 19 Groups (ref: Table-61, “0 loan returned”) indicates there may be even a larger number of Groups which have not paid or started paying back loan instalments. These are again mainly Groups from Shivpuri.

## **IX. ASSETS & INCOME**

### **IX.1 ASSETS CREATED**

#### **IX(G).1 Group**

The SGSY envisages physical assets being created out of the earnings from the activities undertaken with the help of the loan money. Only 6 Group leaders out of 99 (2 in Badwani and 4 in Neemuch) replied positively towards having created some assets under SGSY. Most of the Swarozgaris did not consider animals such as goats, buffalos, pigs, etc. acquired under SGSY as assets. Majority of the animals, in any case, died of diseases due to being of weak breeds within 3-4 months of their purchases.

**Table-62**Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by **Assets Created**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Assets Created	NUMBER OF GROUPS				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Yes	2	4	-	-	6
2	No	14	19	16	29	78
3	No Response	9	1	5	-	15
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

**IX.2      FUND ACCUMULATED UNDER SHG****IX(G).2      Group**

The income under the SHG includes the savings of the Group, the Revolving Fund and amount earned, if any, from part of the interest of loan instalments. The field data recorded an income from less than Rs. 1,000 to about Rs. 6 lakhs. Majority of the Groups (55 Groups) had an income between Rs,10,000+ to Rs. 50,000. Shivpuri did not show a good income. 'No response' came from 9 Groups – either they did not want to disclose or were not aware of the finances of their own Group.

**Table-63**Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by **Income under SHG**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Income under SHG (in Rs.)	NUMBER OF GROUPS				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	1 - 1,000	-	-	1	-	1
2	1,001 - 5,000	1	-	3	7	11
3	5,001 - 10,000	2	2	4	5	13
4	10,001 - 20,000	6	6	6	4	22
5	20,001 - 50,000	10	10	4	9	33
6	50,001 - 1,00,000	3	4	-	1	8
7	1,00,001 - 6,00,000	-	2	-	-	2
8	No Response	3	-	3	3	9
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>



### IX.3 INCOME UNDER SGSY

#### IX(G).3 Group

Income under the SGSY Scheme concentrated between Rs. 1-5 lakhs for 83 Groups. A Badwani Group had income of more than Rs. 5 lakhs. There was only 1 Group in Shivpuri which had no income under SGSY.

**Table-64**

Distribution of Sample SGSY Groups by **Income under SGSY**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Income under SGSY (in Rs.)	NUMBER OF GROUPS				
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	Total
1	0	-	-	1	-	1
2	1 - 1,000	-	-	-	1	1
3	1,001 - 5,000	-	-	-	1	1
4	5,001 - 10,000	-	-	-	-	-
5	10,001 - 50,000	-	-	-	4	4
6	50,001 - 1,00,000	6	1	-	1	8
7	1,00,001 - 3,00,000	15	17	4	9	45
8	3,00,001 - 5,00,000	3	6	16	13	38
9	5,00,001 - 8,00,000	1	-	-	-	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

### IX. Summary of ASSETS & INCOME

**Assets Created:** Most of the Swarozgaris did not consider animals such as goats, buffalos, pigs, etc. acquired under SGSY as assets. Majority of the animals, in any case, died of diseases or due to being of weak breeds within 3-4 months of their purchases. Only 6 Group leaders out of 99 (2 in Badwani and 4 in Neemuch) had created some assets under SGSY.

**Fund Accumulated under SHG:** The field data recorded an income from less than Rs. 1,000 to about Rs. 6 lakhs. Majority of the Groups (55 Groups) had an income between Rs.10,000+ to Rs. 50,000. Shivpuri did not show a good income. 'No response' came from 9 Groups – either they did not want to disclose or were not aware of the finances of their own Group.

**Income under SGSY:** Income under the SGSY Scheme concentrated between Rs. 1-5 lakhs for 83 Groups. A Badwani Group had income of more than Rs. 5 lakhs. There was only 1 Group in Shivpuri which had no income under SGSY.

## X. MONITORING

### X.1 VISITS BY OFFICERS

#### X(G).1 Group

Except in 11 cases, officers from the administration (from the block or district) have visited the groups at least once. These visits are mandatory for monitoring of group's functioning, training of group members, etc. But, it has been observed (as verbally told by the Swarozgaris to the field investigators) that **higher corruption encourages a larger number of dubious visits than genuine reasons of monitoring and training.**

**Table-65**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Groups** by  
**Visits by Officers to the Group**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Visits by Officers to the Group	NUMBER OF GROUPS				
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	Total
1	No Visit	2	2	5	2	11
2	Once	8	2	2	7	19
3	More than Once	15	20	14	20	69
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

#### X(I-S).1 Individual-SHG

Out of 829 Individual-SHG Swarozgaris 663 or 80% said that the Block Officer had visited them, either for the purpose of monitoring their functioning or to give them some training about SGSY. Interestingly, 40 out of 41 Swarozgaris from Niwali Block in Badwani answered in the affirmative. On the face of it, Niwali, which is pre-dominantly a tribal area, receives greater 'attention' from the Government.

**Table-66**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual-SHG** Swarozgaris by  
**Visits by Block Officers**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Visits by Block Officers	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS					
		BADWANI		NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	Total
		(Niwali)	(Sendhwa)				
1	Yes	40	105	195	157	166	663
2	No	1	56	29	45	35	166
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>829</b>

## **X(I).1 Individual**

Approximately 58.6% (75 out of 128) of the Individual Swarozgaris confirmed that they were visited by the Block Officers while 41.4% replied in the negative.

**Table-67**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by  
**Visit by Block Officers, Madhya Pradesh, 2006**

SN	Visit by Block Officers	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Yes	10	27	21	17	75
2	No	17	1	16	19	53
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>128</b>

## **X.2 VISITS BY BANKERS**

### **X(G).2 Group**

No visits were made across Neemuch, Shivpuri and Ujjain to 10 groups by the bank officials. The banks are required to take active part in the functioning of the groups for their successful operation. It is surprising to find that the financiers of an activity do not inspect its viability. There is a difference of perception among bankers regarding their role in the Scheme, as per the case studies. Such a laxity needs to be probed into.

**Table-68**

Distribution Sample SGSY **Groups** by  
**Visits of Bank Officers to the Group, Madhya Pradesh, 2006**

SN	Visits of Bank Officers to the Group	NUMBER OF GROUPS				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	No Visit	-	2	5	3	10
2	Once	9	5	6	6	26
3	More than Once	16	17	10	20	63
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>

### **X(I-S).2 Individual-SHG**

Out of 829 members of an SHG, 91.3% agreed that a Bank officer had visited them. In Niwali, all 41 Swarozgaris replied in the affirmative. In Shivpuri, however, 45 Swarozgaris out of 202 said that no Bank officer visited them.

**Table-69**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual-SHG** Swarozgaris by  
**Visits by Bank Officers**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Visits by Bank Officers	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS					Total
		BADWANI		NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
		(Niwali)	(Sendhwa)				
1	Yes	41	149	217	157	193	757
2	No	-	12	7	45	8	72
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>829</b>

**X(I).2 Individual**

Amongst the Individual Swarozgaris, 82% said that a Bank officer had visited them and only 18% replied in the negative. In Niwali, the reply in the affirmative was cent percent.

**Table- 70**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by  
**Visit by Bank Officer**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Visit by Bank Officer	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Yes	21	27	30	27	105
2	No	6	1	7	9	23
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>128</b>

**X.(Sum) Summary of MONITORING**

**Visits by Officers:** Except 11 Groups (5 in Shivpuri and 2 each in others), officers from the administration (from the block or district) had visited the Groups at least once. Out of 829 Individual-SHG Swarozgaris 663 or 80% said that the Block Officer had visited them, either for the purpose of monitoring their functioning or to give them some training about SGSY. Interestingly, 40 out of 41 Swarozgaris from Niwali Block in Badwani answered in the affirmative. On the face of it, Niwali, which is pre-dominantly a tribal area, receives greater 'attention' from the Government. Approximately 58.6% (75 out of 128) of the Individual Swarozgaris confirmed that they were visited by the Block Officers while 41.4% replied in the negative. It is not very clear if the visits by the Government functionaries are for monitoring/training or dubious reasons.

**Visits by Bankers:** No visits were made across Neemuch, Shivpuri and Ujjain to 10 Groups by the bank officials. The banks are required to take active part in the functioning of the groups for their successful operation. It is surprising to find that the financiers of an activity do not inspect its viability. **There is a difference of perception among bankers regarding their role in the Scheme, as per the case**

**studies.** Out of 829 members of an SHG, 91.3% agreed that a Bank officer had visited them. In Niwali, all 41 Swarozgaris replied in the affirmative. In Shivpuri, however, 45 Swarozgaris out of 202 said that no Bank officer visited them. Amongst the Individual Swarozgaris, 82% said that a Bank officer had visited them and only 18% replied in the negative. In Niwali, the reply in the affirmative was cent percent.

## **XI. INDIVIDUAL (not associated with any SHG)**

### **XI(I).1 Reasons for Not Joining an SHG**

As SSGY is a Scheme which may not include every village under a block; once the villages are identified by the Block SGSY committee, the concerned Sarpanches are informed. The Individual Swarozgaris are then selected in the Gram Sabha.

Lack of knowledge about SHGs or its benefits (67 Swarozgaris out of 128; 22 out of 27 in Badwani itself) and an Individual level loan being available, appeared to be the strongest reason for not joining a Group (**Table-71**).

Absence of SHG in a village was reported as the second highest reason for not joining a group, (39 Individuals out of 128 sample Individual Swarozgaris).

In Ujjain, 10 Individual Swarozgaris out of 36 and 1 out of 28 in Neemuch said that the functioning of SHGs are not cohesive and have not been successful in their ventures.

Unsuccessful SHGs in their or other villages have discouraged 11 out of 128 Individual Swarozgaris from joining a Group.

Other reasons comprised membership in SHGs not being available, wife already being a member of a women's group, etc.

Due to difference in the methods of loan disbursement to a Group and an Individual Swarozgari, 8 sample Individuals refrained from joining an SHG since loan is advanced to a Group after it has crossed Stage-1 (refer: Section I(G).5), i.e., has built up sufficient thrift and credit skills. These 8 Swarozgaris said that money constraint prevents them from joining a group.

**Table-71**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by  
**Reasons for Not Joining an SHG**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Reasons for Not Joining an SHG	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Constraint of Money	1	-	3	4	8
2	Failure of SHG	-	1	-	10	11
3	Lack of Knowledge	22	12	27	6	67
4	Membership Not Available	1	-	-	1	2
5	No Groups Earlier	2	15	7	15	39
6	Wife is in Women's Group	1	-	-	-	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>128</b>

### **XI(I).2 Problems in joining SGSY**

Almost 79% (101 out of 128) of the sample Individual Swarozgaris did not face any problem in receiving any loan under the SGSY. The rest of the 21%, however, had some kind of a problem from the bank officials or the government functionaries. Several visits to the bank were required as mentioned by 14 Swarozgaris and these often cut into their daily wages. Some of the Swarozgaris take it as a routine procedure and have, therefore, ignored these, at times, unnecessary trips to the banks. Lack of understanding of the procedure also entails avoidable visits to the bank.

Corruption, directly or indirectly, monetary or in kind, amongst both bank and government officials is faced by at least 6 Swarozgaris. Bribe is asked straight away or the buffalo (asset) is tied to the Janpad office and its milk sold by vested parties (Gramsevak/ADAEO, etc.).

Articulation of reasons for not joining an SHG is difficult and especially in the case of bribery/corruption. In practice, more than 32% (41 out of 128) Swarozgaris as against only 6 as in here, unofficially confessed to have paid bribes either to a banker/official or a *dalal*,

Delay in loan processing, full loan amount not disbursed, insurance not been given or lack of mutual understanding, all indicate a lack of awareness of the Swarozgaris and/or even corruption on the bankers' and/or officials' part.

**Table-72**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by  
**Problems faced in Joining SGSY at Individual Level, Madhya Pradesh, 2006**

SN	Problems faced in Joining SGSY at Individual Level	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Several Visits to Bank	7 (25.9%)	4 (14.3%)	-	3 (8.3%)	14
2	Buffalo kept in Janpad Panchayat for 20 days	-	4 (14.3%)	-	-	4
3	Full Loan Amount not disbursed	2 (7.4%)	-	-	1 (2.8%)	3
4	Bribe asked by Official	2 (7.4%)	-	-	-	2
5	Delay in Loan Processing	1 (3.7%)	-	-	1 (2.8%)	2
6	Insurance not Obtained	-	-	1 (2.7%)	-	1
7	Lack of Mutual Understanding	-	-	-	1 (2.8%)	1
8	No Problems	15 (55.6%)	20 (71.4%)	36 (97.3%)	30 (83.3%)	101
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>128</b>

### **XI(I).3 Problems in getting Loan**

The main problem in getting a loan after joining the SGSY Scheme at the Individual level is 'several visits to the Bank'. The second was that bribe was asked. These two reasons were similar to those problems in joining the Scheme. On the whole, the independent Swarozgari complained of harassment by the bankers.

**Table-73**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by  
**Problems in getting Loan at Individual Level, Madhya Pradesh, 2006**

SN	Problems in getting Loan at Individual Level	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Several Visits to Bank	4	7	-	3	14
2	Bribe asked by Official	6	-	-	1	7
3	Full Loan Amount Not Given	3	-	2	-	5
4	Not Granting Loan (at the time of Survey)	4	-	-	-	4
5	Low Grade Animals	-	1	-	-	1
6	Officer had to be Pursued	-	-	-	1	1
7	No Problem	10	20	35	31	96
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>128</b>

### **XI(I).4 Bank and Government Support**

Despite the general feeling of harassment by bank officials, more than half (57%) felt that there was support of the Bank as well as the Government in their economic development. The Swarozgaris could identify 4 positive and 4 negative support-reasons.

From the analyses of Table-72 and Table-73, it is clear that the functioning of the bank in regards to the SGSY procedure has not been made transparent to them.

Several trips to the bank are considered as harassment whereas there may be documentary lapses, etc. on part of the Swarozgaris.

**Table-74**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by  
**Bank and Government Support**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Bank and Government Support		NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS				Total
	Issue	Type of Support	BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Full support of Both	Positive	12	23	32	6	73
2	Support of Bank	Positive	11	-	2	7	20
3	Subsidy Received	Positive	-	5	1	11	17
4	Support of Gramsevak/Panch/Surpanch/Sachiv	Positive	1	-	1	11	13
5	Subsidy Not Received	Negative	2	-	-	-	2
6	Loan Not Received	Negative	1	-	-	-	1
7	Loan Received with Difficulty	Negative	-	-	-	1	1
8	No Support	Negative	-	-	1	-	1
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>128</b>

#### **XI(I).5 Working of Activity**

One-third (32.8%) of the Individual Swarozgaris claimed their activities were running well and one-fifth (20.3%) said that they were running at a normal pace. Together they make up 68 out of 128 Swarozgaris which accounts for 53.1% (more than half the sample) who have successful activities. Badwani, Neemuch and Ujjain Swarozgaris are doing better than those from Shivpuri. Those who reported loss in the activity were from Shivpuri (13 out of 128) and Ujjain (11 out of 128). A complete closure of activity was found in Shivpuri (12/128) and Ujjain 6/128). Clubbing all the negative feedbacks, 43 cases out of 128, or **33.6% of the Individual SGSY activities are apparently failures**. There were 17 Swarozgaris who had not started any activity since the complete loan had not been received, just received or not yet received at the time of the survey. Out of these, 7 did not start an activity since 'complete' loan was not received. **It needs to be explained to the Swarozgaris that SGSY loan is disbursed in instalments.**



**Table-75**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by  
**Working of Activity**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Working of Activity	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS				Total
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
4	Activity is running Well	2	19	5	16	42
3	Activity is running Normal	14	9	-	3	26
2	Activity is running at a Loss	-	-	13	11	24
1	Activity Closed	1	-	12	6	19
7	Total Loan Money not yet received	-	-	7	-	7
6	Loan received, Activity yet to be started	6	-	-	-	6
5	Loan not received	4	-	-	-	4
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>128</b>

### **XI(I).6 Profits from Activity**

More than half (56.3% or 72 out of 128) of the Swarozgaris could quantify their profits from their activities which itself is a positive impact of SGSY. The actual profits quoted by them have been divided into intervals. Even if the figures may not be accurate, the fact that there has been an acknowledgement of profits after taking out relevant expenditure, the Scheme has been able to make a beginning in alleviating poverty. The Scheme envisages an income of Rs. 24,000 pa for the BPL mark to be crossed. In **Table-76** below a 'profit' of Rs.24,000 pa has been assumed to indicate 'goal achieved' in terms of poverty alleviation. There are 4 such Swarozgaris from Ujjain who have claimed to fall in the Rs. 24,000-Rs 36,000 pa profit category. It is commendable to find that all these 4 Swarozgaris were labourers and after joining SGSY, 2 of them opened small provisions stores, each of them earning a clear profit of Rs. 3,000 pm; 1 Swarozgari was engaged in buffalo rearing and selling milk which gave a profit of Rs.3,000 pm and the other Swarozgari put up a flour mill (*aata-chakki*), the profit from which was Rs. 2,000 pm. Others had marginal and insignificant clear profits. There were 44 (34.4%) who could not gain any monetary gains out of their SGSY activities while 6 others could not comprehend or quantify the profit amount. These Swarozgaris were mostly doing goaterly or buffalo rearing and their animals died within a few months of procuring them.

**Table-76**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by  
**Profits from Activity**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Profits from Activity	Type of Profit	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS				Total
			BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	
1	Profit	Not Specified	5	-	-	10	15
2	500-2,000 pa	Insignificant	1	1	1	1	4
3	3,000-4,000 pa	Insignificant	1	5	-	-	6
4	5,000-6,000 pa	Insignificant	3	11	3	-	17
5	7,000-8,000 pa	Positive Marginal	4	8	2	1	15
6	9,000-10,000 pa	Positive Marginal	-	2	1	1	4
7	12,000-18,000 pa	Positive Marginal	-	1	2	4	7
8	<b>24,000-36,000 pa</b>	<b>Goal Achieved</b>	-	-	-	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
9	Activity Closed	Negative	-	-	1	1	2
10	Activity Not Started	Negative	2	-	-	-	2
11	Loan Not Received	Negative	2	-	-	-	2
12	No Profit	Negative	9	-	21	14	44
13	No Response	Negative	-	-	6	-	6
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>128</b>

**Note (assumptions):**

- Goal Achieved ⇒ Clear profit of minimum Rs. 2,000 pm  
 Positive Marginal ⇒ Clear profit of more than Rs. 500 pm to Rs. 1,500 pm  
 Insignificant ⇒ Clear profit of less than Rs 500 pm

**XI(I).7 Reasons for No Profit**

The 44 Swarozgaris who said their SGSY activities did not accrue any profit (ref: **Table-75**), mainly complained about the weak grade animals that were given to them. These animals either produced not enough milk to break-even or they died soon after their procurement as they contracted some disease which the animals could not fight due to their low breed. There were 23 out of 44 such Swarozgaris. Interestingly, 14 Swarozgaris reported 'lack of money' as the reason for not earning a profit from their activities. This is a *catch 22* situation where SGSY grants loan to earn from an activity and the Swarozgaris do not earn profit since there was 'no money' – no money for fodder, no markets to sell the milk, etc. Five Swarozgaris have specifically said that lack of water, electricity and availability of markets were especially responsible for not able to earn a profit after paying for all expenses. For 2 Swarozgaris, insurance was not received after the motor got stolen in one case and in the other the activity failed as the brick kiln he was working in got washed away.

**Support systems like availability of electricity, water, etc. should be available or viable activities for a particular area should be selected. The Scheme should incorporate enough into the loan amount so that expenses on fodder and other related items may be an integral part of the cluster activity.**

**Table-77**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by  
Reasons for No Profits from Activity, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Reasons for No Profits from Activity	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS				
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	Total
1	Weak Grade of Animals/Animals died	-	-	21	2	23
2	Lack of Money	-	-	-	14	14
3	Lack of Water/Electricity/Market	-	-	2	3	5
4	Activity Failed/Insurance not obtained	1	-	1	-	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>44</b>

### **XI(I).8 Other Problems faced by Individuals**

Some additional difficulties in carrying out SGSY activity on Individual basis were identified. A lot more time and energy were required to undertake SGSY on Individual basis. This was endorsed by 29 Swarozgaris out of 128 (22.7%). They also said expenses turned out to be more than income. Lack of water, bribes, loan still not received, etc. were also identified earlier as obstacles in earning an income from the SGSY loan activity. A majority (63.3%), of course, said that they did not face any problems.

**Table-78**

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by  
Problems faced at Individual Level in doing SGSY Activities, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	PROBLEMS	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS				
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN (Tarana)	Total
1	More Time, Energy & Activity Closed (More Expense than Income), Help of Middleman required	1	-	6	22	29
2	No Response	-	-	7	-	7
3	Loan not received, Occupation not started	7	-	-	-	7
4	Bribe	2	-	-	-	2
5	Lack of water (Brick Kiln)	-	-	-	2	2
6	No Problems	17	28	24	12	81
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>128</b>

### **XI.(Sum) Summary for INDIVIDUAL (not associated with any SHG)**

**Reasons for Not joining an SHG:** Lack of knowledge about SHGs or its benefits (67 Swarozgaris out of 128; 22 out of 27 in Badwani itself) and an Individual level loan being available, appeared to be the strongest reason for not joining a Group. Absence of SHG in a village was reported as the second highest reason for not joining a group, (39 Individuals out of 128 sample Individual Swarozgaris). In Ujjain, 10 Individual Swarozgaris out of 36 and 1 out of 28 in Neemuch said that the functioning of SHGs are not cohesive and have not been successful in their ventures. Unsuccessful SHGs in their or other villages have discouraged 11 out of

128 Individual Swarozgaris from joining a Group. Other reasons comprised membership in SHGs not being available, wife already being a member of a women's group, etc.

Due to difference in the methods of loan disbursement to a Group and an Individual Swarozgari, 8 sample Individuals refrained from joining an SHG since loan is advanced to a Group after it has built up sufficient thrift and credit skills. These 8 Swarozgaris said that money constraint prevents them from joining a group.

**Problems in joining SGSY:** Almost 79% (101 out of 128) of the sample Individual Swarozgaris did not face any problem in receiving any loan under the SGSY. The rest of the 21%, however, had some kind of a problem from the bank officials or the government functionaries. Several visits to the bank, corruption, direct or indirect, monetary or in kind, amongst both bank and government officials, etc. were some of the reasons quoted by the independent Individuals.

Articulation of reasons for not joining an SHG is difficult and especially in the case of bribery/corruption. In practice, more than 32% (41 out of 128) Swarozgaris as against only 6 as in here, unofficially confessed to have paid bribes either to a banker/official or a *dalal*,

Delay in loan processing, full loan amount not disbursed, insurance not been given or lack of mutual understanding, all indicate a lack of awareness of the Swarozgaris and/or even corruption on the bankers' and/or officials' part.

**Problems in getting Loan:** The main problem in getting a loan after joining the SGSY Scheme at the Individual level is 'several visits to the Bank'. The second was that bribe was asked. These two reasons were similar to those problems in joining the Scheme. On the whole, the independent Swarozgari complained of harassment by the bankers.

**Bank and Government Support:** Despite the general feeling of harassment by bank officials, more than half (57%) felt that there was support of the Bank as well as the Government in their economic development. The Swarozgaris could identify 4 positive and 4 negative support-reasons. It is clear that the functioning of the bank in regards to the SGSY procedure has not been made transparent to them. Several trips to the bank are considered as harassment whereas there may be documentary lapses, etc. on part of the Swarozgaris.

**Working of Activity:** About one-third of the Individual Swarozgaris claimed their activities were running well and one-fifth said that they were running at a normal pace. Together they account more than half the sample who have successful activities. Badwani, Neemuch and Ujjain Swarozgaris are doing better than those from Shivpuri. Those who reported loss in the activity were from Shivpuri (13 out of 128) and Ujjain (11 out of 128). A complete closure of activity was found in Shivpuri (12/128) and Ujjain 6/128). Clubbing all the negative feedbacks, 43 cases out of 128, or 33.6% of the Individual SGSY activities are apparently failures. There were 17 Swarozgaris who had not started any activity since the complete loan had not been received, just received or not yet received at the time of the survey. Out of these, 7

did not start an activity since 'complete' loan was not received. **It needs to be explained to the Swarozgaris that SGSY loan is disbursed in instalments.**

**Profits from Activity:** More than half of the Swarozgaris could quantify their profits from their activities which itself is a positive impact of SGSY. The actual profits quoted by them have been divided into intervals. Even if the figures may not be accurate, the fact that there has been an acknowledgement of profits after taking out relevant expenditure, the Scheme has been able to make a beginning in alleviating poverty. The Scheme envisages an income of Rs. 24,000 pa for the BPL mark to be crossed. A 'profit' of Rs.24,000 pa has been assumed to indicate 'goal achieved' in terms of poverty alleviation. There are 4 such Swarozgaris from Ujjain who have claimed to fall in the Rs. 24,000-Rs 36,000 pa profit category. It is commendable to find that all these 4 Swarozgaris were labourers and after joining SGSY, 2 of them opened small provisions stores, each of them earning a clear profit of Rs. 3,000 pm; one Swarozgari was engaged in buffalo rearing and selling milk which gave a profit of Rs.3,000 pm and the other Swarozgari put up a flour mill (*aata-chakki*), the profit from which was Rs. 2,000 pm. Others had marginal and insignificant clear profits. There were 44 (34.4%) who could not gain any monetary gains out of their SGSY activities while 6 others could not comprehend or quantify the profit amount. These Swarozgaris were mostly doing goaterly or buffalo rearing and their animals died within a few months of procuring them.

**Reasons for No Profits:** Lack of support systems like availability of electricity, water, etc. or viable activities in a particular area were the main reasons for not extracting any profits from the activities. Complains of low grade animals mostly came from Shivpuri. **The Scheme should incorporate enough into the loan amount so that expenses on fodder and other related items may be an integral part of the cluster activity.**

**Other Problems faced by Individuals:** A lot more time and energy were required to undertake SGSY on Individual basis. This was endorsed by 22.7% of Swarozgaris. They also said expenses turned out to be more than income. Lack of water, bribes, loan still not received, etc. were also identified earlier as obstacles in earning an income from the SGSY loan activity. Independent Individuals from Ujjain had faced the most difficulties. A majority (63.3%), of course, said that they did not face any problems.

## **XII. SOCIAL IMPACTS OF SGSY GROUPS**

### **XI(G).**

Criteria for impact assessment were taken to be individual empowerment (ability to work on one's own), collective strength (women working together in a group), increase in income and savings, improvement in education and health, and increase in social status.

Of the 99 Groups, 92 stated that they had been empowered to start working on their own. Earlier, some of them were wage laborers, and now had managed to set up

petty business and small shops on their own, after joining an SHG. Their self confidence had been enhanced, and also their capacity to attempt something new. Fifty four Women's Groups said they felt they had achieved something by coming together and working in a group. They were able to solve their domestic problems as well, apart from participating in an economic activity. Seventy three of the 99 Groups reported an increase in income, meaning thereby the amount received under the Scheme while 70 reported an increase in savings. This is only at the level of the group savings, when they are able to pay back the instalments. Only 14 Groups reported an increase in education and health, while 17 reported an increase in social status.

**Table-79**

Distribution of **Groups** by **Impact of SGSY**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Name of District/Block	NUMBER OF GROUPS					
		Working on one's own	Women working together in a Group	Increase in Income	Increase in Savings	Education & Health Improvement	Increase in Social Status
1	BADWANI (Sendhwa)	21	16	20	20	14	19
2	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	24	13	22	22	20	21
3	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	19	10	8	8	9	11
4	UJJAIN (Tarana)	28	15	23	20	14	17
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>68</b>

**Note:**

Leaders of Jind Baba and Unnati Groups in Shivpuri and Bhavani Group in Ujjain feel that there has not been any impact of SGSY on their members.

**SPECIAL PROJECT (Irrigation), Neemuch**

The Khankhedi Special Irrigation project was located in District Neemuch, Tehsil Manaasa. Under the project, water was to be taken to far-flung villages through pipe lines carrying water from the Gandhi Sagar dam. This Scheme started in the region by the name of lift irrigation, and covered the area from Khankhedi to Devrisomaya. Land in 28 villages was to be irrigated under the Scheme. An amount of Rs 64 crores was sanctioned for the project. The Scheme started in 1997, and was intended for 2 years. However, 8 years have gone by since implementation began, and the project remains incomplete.

The project was intended to irrigate the aforesaid 28 villages in Manaasa, to improve the lives of the farmers and their economic status, and fulfil their needs. It was an effort at removal of poverty of farmers' households in the area.

The size of the Scheme was as follows: 75 km in length, 12 km. in breadth, 1 km area-wise, and 3 km. in depth. In Khankhedi, in the Ager River, with the increase in

the water level of the Chambal River, the govt. plan was that this water was to be transported to fields through long-distance pipes laid at ground level.

The whole Scheme, for the sake of convenience of implementation, was divided into three phases. Only the first phase of the project has been completed. Cement pipes of a thickness of 1200 mm have been used over approximately 25 km. to transport the water.

The second phase, however, is incomplete. Only the pits have been dug, and the pipes have yet to be installed. The Scheme consists of putting/using wells along with the installation of pipes, so that water can be stored in the wells. In actuality, they are not wells but deep pits, where the walls are made of brick and cement. To take out stored water, electrically operated motors have been used. This entailed wells in Barkhedha and Chachera villages also.

The team visited some of the villages which were to be covered under the Scheme, namely Khankhedi, Barkhedha, Devrisomaya.

### Khankhedi

The lift irrigation Scheme starts from Khankhedi. It is 20 km. away from Manaasa, connected by a good road where buses are available. There is a place to stay for project officials: a one-room house has been taken on rent. When the team arrived there, it was raining heavily, and they had to wait in the guest-house for about 2 and a half hours, after which they spoke to many people and obtained a lot of information about the project. Thereafter, they went to the project officers' residence, known locally as the pump house. There they did not meet the officials, but a few employees and the landlord. From them they learnt that since the past three years, the project has been at a standstill, and no engineer or officer has been staying there. Once in a year or so, someone may come for a look.

According to the information obtained, till 1997, the Scheme was only on paper, and thereafter implementation started. It was stated that Sunderlal Patwa, the erstwhile Chief Minister had a great deal to do with the initiation of the Scheme: it was sanctioned during his term but to date; there is no benefit to anyone under the Scheme. Patwa had a vested interest in it: near Devrisomaya village, he has 1000 hectares of land which was not fertile due to lack of irrigation. In order to irrigate his land, this Scheme was thought of, and 64 crores was sanctioned for it, released in instalments. In the second phase, only the digging was done, but pipelines were not laid; in the third phase, also, work is incomplete. The complete plan has not been made available, and this is also one reason for its remaining incomplete. There is a very good blueprint of the Scheme which was explained to the team. Since 2003, no work has been undertaken.

In the village, they were told that one women's SHG had been formed, but broke up very quickly, as there was no internal agreement. No loan was sanctioned to the group. The team met the group members.

**Barkheddia:** The village was difficult to reach, part of the way being covered on foot. The investigator spoke to about 25 persons from the village. People said that from Khankhedi to Moha village, 1200 mm pipes had been laid and motors fitted in Khankhedi. In Barkheddia village, tanks had been made, and canals dug. In three places, there are wells: Khankhedi, Chachahera and Devrisomaya. After this initial work, since 3 years no further work has been done.

**Devrisomaya :** This was visited by 4 team members along with the field coordinator. After discussion with people, they learnt that there were two SHGs in the village, Ganga and Narmada SHGs, both women's groups. Neither of the groups knew anything about the Scheme. Neither has received any money/loan. The village people did not know much about the Scheme, except what has already been described.

According to the supervisor of the rural development bank, even if the Scheme is completed, it will only be successful if the water level in the Chambal dam does not go beyond 1310 ft. At present the water level is 1250.49 ft, and with this level, it will reach the pipes.

The failure of the project has been attributed to the low water level in the Gandhi Sagar dam, due to which water has not reached the pipes which have been laid and testing has also not been done. Another reason given was that the funds for the project have not been released, due to political reasons.

**People's responses:** The villagers stated that first when the Scheme was announced, they felt very happy, but since it has not taken off even till now, they feel that 'Rajniti' has come in the way. At the time of elections, people promise them many things, and then ignore them once elections are won. They feel that no one pays heed to the needs of the poor, and are resigned to never getting enough water for their fields.

**Conclusion:** There seems to be no difference between the way that the special project has impacted on the people, and the regular SGSY. No benefits have accrued to the local people, as the Scheme has not been completed as yet .



## **CASE STUDIES**

### **Case Study 1:**

Village : Atara, Kolaras block, District Shivpuri  
Name : Jai Ambey SHG  
Members : 10, all Male, 7 OBCs and 3 SCs, illiterate: 2, educated: 8  
Activity : Dairy

Located 2 km away from the Rajasthan Road, and 25 km from Kolaras Block HQ, Atara is a big village, comprising mainly OBC and SC populations. Educational levels are fairly good. People are mostly dependent on agriculture and wage labour, and the greater part of the population comes below the BPL. Under the SGSY, most people have taken loans for buffaloes.

The Group was formed on 3.10.2000 by the gram sabha of the village panchayat. The Gramsevak informed the villagers about the SGSY Scheme, wherein groups were being formed in every village. They were also told that the Scheme was intended to assist the poor, and for the removal of poverty, and all those who were below the poverty line and had BPL cards were eligible. Under the Scheme, they would be provided information about choosing a business, marketing, and loan details. Hearing all this, some persons formed the SHG. Except for the 3 SC members, all the others are from the same caste.

The trade was chosen unanimously at a meeting of the group. The group agreed to rear buffaloes, after every one had participated in the decision-making and approved it. The loan was received in 2005-06.

All the members, except for 3, did not get buffaloes. According to the group, government forced them to buy old, ailing buffaloes, which gave less milk. The cost of these buffaloes is between Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000, but they had to pay Rs. 14,000 each for them, as the middleman/contractor makes a commission on this. Till date, 3 members have not received the animals, and feel that they should be allowed to buy buffaloes of their choice so that they can avail of the Scheme as soon as possible. The government functionaries say that they did not purchase the animals for these three members because the animals were old and weak. On account of receiving buffaloes that were sick, old and weak, the business is not running well.

Members stated that Government made no provision to assist them with the marketing. No installments have been paid as yet because 6 of the buffaloes have yet to be received. Neither bribes nor any other demands were made from the Group. In terms of getting the loan, they did not face any problems.

The members felt that the other three members should also receive buffaloes, and these should be selected by them. The lost seal should be investigated, and another seal made.

The Group seems to function democratically, with the leader sharing all information with group members Meetings are held from time to time to discuss plans with them which are for the benefit of the Group.

### **Impact**

The Group members have received a total of Rs. 3,90,000/- under SGSY. Under the SHG, they have saved Rs. 22,000/-. After joining the SGSY, they have earned an income of Rs. 32,000/-.

The Group members felt that they had gained experience about how to do a business, and their income had increased marginally, as also the savings. They had got education and their health also improved. The most important gain, according to them was improvement in their social status.

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### **Case Study 2 :**

Location : Jur Village, Kolaras Block, Post Lukvasa, Shivpuri District  
Name : Durga SHG  
Members : 10, all Male, ST: 4 and SC:6  
Activity : Goat rearing

The village of Jur is located 20 km away from Kolaras and the only way to reach the village is by jeep. In comparison to other villages, this is a very backward village, with the whole population of mainly SC and ST dependent on wage labour. The self help group members are landless, living as nuclear families in kaccha huts made of grass, wood and leaves.

According to the President of the SHG, the Group was formed in 20.2.2000, by the gramsevak, after an application was submitted in the gram sabha. The composition of the Group indicates that it is a mixed group of SC and ST members.

The gramsevak informed the gram Sabha about the salient features of the SGSY Scheme, including the fact that the Group formed could choose its own small business.

Members saved Rs. 25,000/- out of which Rs. 15,000/- had been used for internal loaning, according to need. At the rate of Rs. 50/- per month, the group saved for 3 years, and at the time of taking the loan, put the entire money in the bank.

According to the President, the Group members are well informed about the procedures of the SHG and participate in planning the activities. All loan giving or taking is done in the presence of the President.

The members unanimously agreed to take goat rearing as their economic activity.

The Group requested for a loan of Rs. 3,50,000/- but only Rs. 1,75,000/- was sanctioned. Swarozgaris of the Scheme got 11 goats each, and 11 still remain to be given, although the loan was received 3 years ago. A total of 121 goats have been given, and the Group has been assured of getting the rest, but till now no action has been taken in this direction. Due to this, the Group is quite disturbed, and facing some difficulties.

Marketing is the biggest problem due to the remoteness of the village and the very inadequate facilities. For this reason, business is difficult. The goats supplied by the Government were sickly and died after a little while. The insurance has not been received as yet, even though all the required papers have been submitted at the Janpad office. The members have received no assistance for solving their problems, either from the banks or from the Janpad. They are, therefore, not satisfied with the officials of the bank or the functionaries of the Janpad. The loan was received 2 and a half years after the SHG was formed, after many difficulties faced by the Group in accessing the loan as well as in running the business.

The members feel that if they get the remaining goats and the insurance money, they will at least be able to repay the loan.

Before getting the loan, the Group had to pay the Manager of the Lukvasa Branch of the State Bank of Indore Rs. 20,000. Even after that, however, they did not receive the full loan amount. The members have paid back 2 instalments of Rs. 37,757, and Rs. 48,400 each, totaling Rs. 80,157.

### **Impact**

The SHG is totally non-functioning and the business has been unsuccessful. The bank and government functionaries neither give correct information to the rural people nor do they help them. On the contrary, many groups instead of becoming free of debt become even more trapped in indebtedness.

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### **Case Study 3 :**

Village : Bersiya Colony  
Mixed group : 13 members, 8 men, 5 women, ST (Sahariyas)  
Name : Shivshankar SHG  
Activity : Goat rearing

Situated 23 km from Kolaras Block, the village of Bersiya Colony is very small, and it can be reached only by jeep. All houses are *kaccha*, people are illiterate and below poverty line, and live in nuclear families. It has only one SHG with only tribal members. There is no employment and the population depends on wage labour.

The SHG was formed by the sarpanch and gramsevak, in the gram sabha meeting. There are 13 members, 8 men and 5 women, of whom one died and therefore did

not receive anything. All gram sabha members received information about the Scheme in the gram sabha, after which those who wanted to and were below BPL were taken aside and explained the provisions of the loan and its business aspects. The Group was formed immediately. Members had to save Rs. 50/- every month, till Rs. 25,000 was collected in the bank over two years. The President explained that all activities to be undertaken were discussed with the members and their opinion and approval taken, including the choice of activity. Collectively they decided to take up goat rearing.

An amount of Rs. 3,90,000 was sanctioned to the Group, against which they got 22 goats each, totaling 264 goats. Of these 70 died. So far, no loan has been repaid, as insurance money has not been received so far.

### **Impact**

While they had no difficulty in accessing the Scheme, nor paid any bribes, the members have not been able to pay back even one instalment. The members feel that the insurance for the dead goats should be made available to them and the loan should be waived off. SHG members should be given all information about the Scheme. Functionaries of the Government should visit them from time to time for direction and should check the status of the papers related to the dead goats and ensure a speedy distribution of the insurance money.

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### **Case Study 4 :**

Village : Renjha  
Members : Women's Group, 11 members, Tribals, (Sahariyas)  
Name : Jind Baba SHG  
Activity : Goat Rearing

The village of Renjha, 35-40 km away from Kolaras Block, is well connected and there are many means of transport. The population is mixed but tribals predominate. People are mostly landless and unemployed, and dependent on wage work. Houses are *kaccha*, mud huts, reinforced with grass, hay, plastic, wood and leaves. The SHG called Jind Baba was formed in 6.7.2001 by the Secretary and ADEO. Members are all Sahariyas.

The Group was formed by the aegis of the gramsevak and is the only Group in the village, comprising only women. Members were told that the SHG would free them from the clutches of the money-lenders, enable them to save money individually and obtain loan from the government to improve their economic condition.

The choice of trade was done unanimously, with the agreement of all at a meeting held to decide this. The SHG saved Rs. 10,000 which was deposited in the bank, a conditionality for getting the loan, equivalent of Rs. 3,85,000 against which the goats

were purchased and distributed to members. All members benefited by the Scheme, receiving 22 goats each, and also saving Rs. 10,000 in the Group.

The members had not asked for any specific amount but only indicated their willingness to participate in goat rearing. The loan was obtained 2 years after the Group was formed.

The village is far from the market and the goats are sold from the individual members' house itself. However, of the 244 goats, 200 died. For this reason, the business activity folded up.

While there was no problem in starting the business and getting the loan, the Group is facing a lot of problems in re-payment of the loan. So far, not even one instalment has been paid back. Members feel that if they could get the money from insurance, they could use it to pay off the loan.

### **Impact**

The members feel there has been no benefit at all from the Scheme. On the contrary, they have become indebted to the government/bank.

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### **Case Study 5 :**

Village : Lukvasa  
Name : Saraswati SHG  
Members : Women's Group, 10 members of which 4 are widows  
Activity : Goat rearing

The village is 15 km. from Kolaras, on the main highway, easily accessible. The population comprises Harijans, tribals and backward communities (OBC) more or less in equal proportions.

The ADEO formed the SHG in 2001. The members of the Group were working in a local factory sorting out gram and packing it in *kattas* for which they earned 30/- a day.

Members saved Rs. 50,000 which they deposited in the State Bank of Lukvasa. Against this, Rs. 3,50,000 was sanctioned to the Group, and an equivalent value of goats was given to them, each member getting 22 goats,(20 female and 2 male). Three of the members took money instead of goats, and on payment of a commission, received Rs. 18,000 each, out of which they had to give Rs. 5,000 ostensibly for insurance.

The decision to select goat rearing was done with the suggestions of the ADEO. The women said they had not wanted the goats, and should have done something else: reared buffaloes instead.

The goats given were sick, weak and of inferior quality. When the women were told to choose out of these and refused initially, they were threatened and told that 'we will come and tie them in your house', at which they got scared, and agreed. The goats could not survive long and as of now, only 40 are left out of 220. The sick goats affected their own goats as well. According to the members, the goats were worth much less than the amount sanctioned: not more than Rs. 2 lakh or so, whereas the sanctioned amount was Rs. 3,50,000.

The identification seals on the goats' ears were put by an untrained person instead of a vet, and even the machine was not working. Some, therefore, became septic. All proofs and papers are deposited with the bank, yet they have not received any insurance.

The Swarozgaris have obtained no benefit at all. On the contrary, they had to spend from their own pockets on the treatment of the sick goats and their food. They have still not received the insurance money. The ADEO wanted Rs. 500 from each member to get the vet's signature to certify that the goats had died. The bank also swallowed the Group's saving of Rs. 1,70,000, from their own collection as well as some amount given by the panchayat. The loan pass-book was never given to them.

The whole economic venture was unsuccessful, and not even one instalment has been deposited. The president has not talked about depositing Rs. 97000. The bank manager, Shri Chaurasia has clearly stated that no one has deposited any money towards the loan.

In order to clear their debts, the Group decided to start supplying *dalia* to the *anganwadi*. Even though they made an earning of Rs. 27,000, they had to pay off Rs. 10,000 to the *anganwadi* supervisor (who stated that she had to pay the Collector Rs. 5,000/-, but actually shared it with the woman *adhikari* in the Mahila Vikas department). As a result of this siphoning off of their profits by the functionaries, they were not able to pay the shopkeeper for the *dalia* ingredients. They had to sell their goats to pay for the purchases! At present, they were still paying off the trader.

## **Impact**

The members say they have been affected by Chikunguniya and malaria, and have spent money on their treatment, and have no money to pay the loan, or even to spend on Id and Deepavali or festivals. The loan was sanctioned after one year. There was heavy loss in goat rearing. They have not been successful in paying back the loan. All activities have stopped, and no meetings of the SHG are held.

In their own words, "We were happy doing *majdoori*. After forming the SHG, we cannot sleep at night. We collect Rs. 25 per month to pay off the loan, and feel that the debt will never get paid in our lifetimes".

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### **Case Study 6 :**

Village : Tendua  
Members : Women's Group, *dalits*  
Activity : Piggery

The village Tendua is 40 km from the Kolaras Block HQ and is on the main Kotah Road which is easily accessible by road. The population comprises mainly of *dalits*.

All members of the Group are *dalits* from the 'Jatav' caste/community except one woman who is a *prajapati*. They gave an application to the gramsevak and sarpanch in the gram sabha. Selection was made on a BPL basis and their status/circumstances, and they themselves approached the State Bank of Deharvara and were given benefit under the Scheme. They took individual loans of Rs. 15,000 to started piggery.

In reality, the loan was never used for pig-rearing. Instead, they used the loans for meeting their daily needs. The application was made in 2001-2002, and after some time they got the money. No officials have ever visited the Group except the bank functionary visited them once.

The members of the Group strongly felt that the Janpad and bank officers should do their work in a responsible way and give clear and complete information about the Scheme to each member. They should visit the Group frequently, implement Scheme properly and do their duty honestly. Support to the SHG should be a major role of the officials.

### **Impact**

None of the instalments of the loan have been paid so far. They have no economic activity, and they are facing a lot of difficulty in re-payment of the loan.

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### **Case Study 7 :**

Village : Karya  
Name : Ganga SHG  
Members : Women's group, 9 members, ST (Sahariya Tribe)  
Activity : Goatery

Village Karya is a remote but a large village where transportation is a big problem. Reaching the village is immensely difficult. The population comprises mostly tribals and *dalits*. They are mainly farmers or dependent on wage labour. There are altogether 4 SHGs. Also, individuals, disables and widows have received loans under SGSY.

The SHG 'Ganga' was formed on 11.10.2001 by the gramsevak and Sarpanch of village Karya which is about 40-50 km. away from Kolaras Block HQ. Goat rearing

was selected and 22 goats were given to each member of the Group. As many as 100 goats had died.

Members contributed Rs. 50 each and collected Rs. 15,000/-. At present, Rs. 12,000 is saved in SBI, Indore, and no internal lending is being carried out. When the members need the money, they make a written request to the bank. The bank has sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 1,00,000 but till they receive it, they cannot repay the loan.

The Gramsevak, secretary and Sarpanch have an important contribution in this Scheme. They informed the members that they can make savings themselves and meet their needs.

Selection of the trade is done collectively through discussion at the group meeting, and members decide to take up a particular trade. It was, however, found that actually the functionaries pressurize the members to select a particular activity and they are forced to accept that particular activity.

The goats given were sick, old, weak. Four months after getting them, 100 died. Till now they have not received the insurance. They have taken the seals from the ears, filled the *panchnama* and deposited these with the concerned officials. They are very disturbed at not getting the insurance. They have paid back Rs. 15,000 of the loan money in one instalment but cannot pay the rest till they get the insurance money. They want the officials to be cooperative.

### **Impact**

Despite starting off well as an SHG, it faced a lot of difficulties after obtaining the goats. The insurance money for the dead goats has not been received even after completing all formalities. Further instalments of the loan cannot be paid until they receive the insurance.

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### **Case Study 8 : Successful Group**

Village : Nanded, Tarana Block, District Ujjain  
Name : Sri Ram SHG  
Members : 10 members, ST & SC  
Activity : Mixed

Village Nanded is 20 km away from Tarana Block. It is a fairly large village. Six SHG groups have been formed here, of which the Sri Ram SHG has been quite successful. The President has done praiseworthy work, and has also helped the other five groups in the village, giving them advice and guidance from time to time.

The group joined the Scheme after learning about it from the panchayat. The Gramsevak called a panchayat meeting to inform them about the Scheme, after which in 2000, the Group was formed. The Group saved Rs. 86,000 which was deposited in the Bank. Against the savings, in September 2001, the Group was



sanctioned and given an amount of Rs. 4.5 lakh, with a subsidy amount of Rs. one lakh.

The Sri Ram SHG chose the activities in the monthly meetings, according to their own wishes, and all members are doing individual activities. The activities are: cycle repair workshop, buffalo rearing, hair cutting shop, *kirana* store, shoe store, fodder (*khali*), brooms and basket shop.

The Group re-pays the loan amounts on time, and has a good relationship with the Bank. A small amount of the loan remains, and they plan to take a second loan. Each loanee earns about Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2000 per month, out of which they are able to pay off the instalments and meet some of their household expenses. The group had no problems in obtaining the loan.

Group members felt that they needed a training in business related skills, and marketing, so that they could learn about setting up and running stalls in the market.

### **Impact**

The Group has benefited fully from the Scheme. Activities are going on well, their financial situation has improved, and they have expanded their vision, and feel empowered with a new self-respect.

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### **Case Study 9 : Successful Group**

Village : Chaukri, Manasa Block, District Neemuch  
Name : Sri Krishna SHG  
Members : Women's Group, 10 members, OBC  
Activity : Dairy

Village Chaukri is large consisting mainly of backward castes is situated amidst a thick jungle, 60 km away from Manasa Block. Reaching the village is a major problem, and entails an 8 km walk.

There are 10 women members in this Group, all from OBC castes. They heard about the Scheme from the gramsevak and officials of the Janpad panchayat/BDO's office, in a meeting and decided to form a Group in 2003.

The loan application was submitted in June, 2004, and the loan was received after six months, amounting to Rs. 2.6 lakh with a subsidy of Rs. 1 lakh. The buffaloes were given by the Bank and insured for an amount of Rs 4,050 per member. The Group activity is running well, with each member owning 3 animals. The milk is sold to hotels and milk dairies in Manasa Block, as there is no demand in the village which has enough milk. The group saves Rs.1,800 per month. Some members make ghee and sell in the town.

The members said that they had not paid any bribes and the work was done smoothly.

## Impact

The Group has benefited in many ways, gaining self-respect, self-confidence and financial benefits from the Scheme.

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### **Case Study 10: Most successful Group**

Village : Kamod (Chachria), Sendhwa Block, District Badwani  
Members : Men's Group, 10 male members, ST  
Name : Radha Krishna SHG.  
Activity : Mixed

The village is 90 km away from Sendhwa, on the Maharashtra border, in the jungle, with very poor communication and transport services. The *bastis* are called '*phalia*' and the houses are far apart.

Radha Krishna SHG was formed after hearing about the Scheme in detail at the gram panchayat *baithak* from the gramsevak who told them of its main features. They appeared to understand the target, group functioning, and financial benefits.

The Group got the loan from the local *grameen* bank, an amount of Rs.2.50 lakh, with a subsidy of Rs. one lakh, with which they set up a *kirana*, *atta chakki*, and *khali* shop. **Loan re-payment is complete.** The Group savings total to Rs. 90,000 and **the Group has applied for a second loan**, for purchasing a bus. The bank insisted on a saving of Rs. 3 lakh before they would sanction a bus, which they have deposited. Following this they were sanctioned a loan of Rs. 7.93 lakh, out of which they purchased a bus, which plies between Kamod and Sendhwa. With this, they have improved their financial status considerably.

The loan amount returned so far is Rs. 4 lakh, and the Group has received the subsidy of Rs. 1.25 lakhs. They still have to return the balance of Rs. 3 lakh, which they are paying through regular instalments.

The idea of buying the bus was of the President who had been a bus conductor and had experience of travel of 10 years. This he put forward to the Group, who agreed with his proposal.

## Observations

This is the best Group out of all the four districts, which has taken such a big step and a correspondingly large loan. The Group has jointly run several activities successfully, and in view of the President's experience, they will be able to make a success venture out of the bus service.

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### **Case Study 11 : Successful Group**

Village	:	Kaitha, Tarana Block, District Ujjain
Name	:	Jagriti SHG
Members	:	Women's Group, 10 members, ST & SC
Activity	:	<i>Dalia</i> (porridge-making)

The village, located about 30 km from Tarana Block is a big village, both in area and population. It consists predominantly of SC and ST and other backward castes and has 4 SHGs functioning there, of which the Jagriti SHG is the most successful.

The Group has 12 women members, making *dalia*. Marketing is done through the Janpad (BDO) office to 125 *anganwadis*. Their men-folk assist them in distribution of the *dalia*, and also in the paper work of the bank. Hence they have not faced any difficulty and work is going on smoothly.

The women said that they heard about the Scheme from the gramsevak, who helped them to form the Group in 2004, after explaining to them the salient features of the Scheme. All of them were from BPL families.

The selection of the activity was done with the consent of all the members, though the suggestion was made by the sarpanch and gramsevak, to make *dalia* and link the Group to the *anganwadis* for supply of the *dalia*. For marketing to the *anganwadis* the women clean the wheat and pack it hygienically themselves. The Group owns a tempo for delivery of the *dalia*.

The Group received a loan of Rs.3 lakh in August 2005 and a subsidy of Rs. 1lakh. They earn Rs. 2,000 per month.

### **Impact**

The Scheme has helped them to earn the respect of their families, a sense of self, and independent economic status, a result of their own hard work and commitment. They have benefited from the Scheme, notwithstanding a few problems such as having to make frequent visits. The Group runs well collectively, with the members cooperating with each other.

### **ANALYSIS OF CASE STUDIES OF SHGs**

Seven case studies are from Kolaras Block, Shivpuri district, two from Ujjain, and one each from Badwani and Neemuch.

Most of the villages where the SHGs are located are between 10 and 40 km away from the HQ. Those on main highways are well connected and easily accessible,

while those more interior are remote and not well connected, making marketing difficult.

The members of the groups are all eligible in terms of being BPL families, or tribals or special categories such as widows or disabled. In no case is the group bigger than 13 members.

The groups from Shivpuri have all undertaken goat rearing, except for two, one of which started dairying, and the other piggery, through individual loans. However, the latter were all used for consumption purposes, and now the group is dependent on the subsidy to return the loans. Groups from the other areas have undertaken other activities such as porridge making, transport, petty business and dairy.

Groups have been formed by the Gramsevaks and Sarpanches, with information being given about the SGSY Scheme, and its being promoted as a way of getting free of the money lenders, of creating savings, and having the possibility of economic advancement. In reality, not one of the groups from Shivpuri has been successful, and they have got more deeply in debt, the bank replacing the money lender. No asset building has taken place, and all the economic activities are at the standstill. Reasons for this are as follows:

- The group is not given proper orientation about running the Scheme.
- There is no continuous monitoring or assistance from functionaries
- The most important and glaring cause is that the members are not allowed to purchase their own animals, but are forced to select from those provided by the govt. In each case, the animals supplied were substandard, and x % died within a few months. This indicates a vested interest in purchase and supply of animals, most of whom are sick, weak and unhealthy. Thus the dice is loaded against the members from the very start.
- None of the SHGs had received the insurance money for the dead animals, despite having followed all the required procedures.

The SHG is entirely dependent on receiving the insurance money to pay off the debt incurred by taking the loan. Because the animals die, they are unable to make profits from the economic activity. Therefore, no asset building takes place, and the beneficiaries are worse off than they were without the loan.

In contrast, in the other districts, the four case studies of 'successful' groups have each benefited from the Scheme. The Scheme has worked as it should have, with proper information being given to the Swarozgaris, good rapport with the bank, and the group members acting in cooperation with each other. Loan repayments have been made regularly, and two groups have applied for a second loan/availed of it. Financial benefits have accrued to the members, and their self esteem, status, and confidence have been raised.

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## Chapter-3

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### CONCLUSIONS:

The success rate of the SGSY Scheme in terms of monetary turnover in the sample area stands at a little less than 60% for Groups and an insignificant 3.1% for independent Swarozgaris. Intended benefits of the SGSY Scheme only partially reached the sample Swarozgaris in the selected blocks of the identified districts due to a number of weaknesses in design and implementation. Strengths of the Scheme, however, were visible in its social impact which included group dynamics, confidence in working alone, status and dignity. Animal Husbandry and Agriculture related occupations were dominant SGSY activities. Traditional activities were given the priority in the sample area.

#### **ACHIEVEMENTS**

1. **Occupation:** The SGSY Scheme under the cluster approach caters mostly to the labourers/low income category in the selected blocks and districts who were Swarozgaris belonging to an SHG (93.5% or 775/829) or independent individual (88.3% or 113/128).
2. **Income:** The Scheme envisages an income of Rs. 24,000 pa for the BPL mark to be crossed. A 'profit' of Rs.24,000 pa has been assumed to indicate 'goal achieved' in terms of poverty alleviation. There were 58 such Groups. A Badwani Group operating a bus service had funds of more than Rs. 7.5 lakhs. There are 4 Swarozgaris from Ujjain who claim to fall in the Rs. 24,000-Rs 36,000 pa profit category. It is commendable to find that all these 4 Swarozgaris were labourers. Others had marginal and insignificant clear profits. There were 44 (34.4%) who could not gain any monetary gains out of their SGSY activities while 6 others could not comprehend or quantify the profit amount. These Swarozgaris were mostly doing goaterly or buffalo-rearing and their animals died within a few months of procuring them.

More than half of the Swarozgaris could quantify their profits from their activities which itself is a positive impact of SGSY. The actual profits quoted by them have been divided into intervals. Even if the figures may not be accurate, the fact that there has been an acknowledgement of profits after taking out relevant expenditure, the Scheme has been able to make a beginning in alleviating poverty.

- 3 **Group Meetings:** None of the Groups in the sample reported 'no meetings held at all'. Thus groups evidently meet regularly, an indication of the benefits of working in a group.
4. **Decision-making:** Participation of Group members in **decision-making seems 100%** in the sample SHGs. This is a positive feature as successful functioning and sustainability of the SHGs depends on active participation of their members.

## **WEAKNESSES**

### **(2) In the Scheme:**

1. The Scheme does not have provisions for including activities selected (within a viability frame-work) by Swarozgaris other than those identified under the cluster approach.
2. No directive for centralized collection of application has been given.
3. The Scheme does not incorporate support expenses such as expenses on fodder, electricity and other relevant items.

### **(2) In the Sample Area:**

1. Corrupt ways of earnings by officials, contractors and bankers are easier from individuals than groups.
2. As per Government officials Individual Schemes worked better than the Group ones which contradicts the Government's policy to promote activities in groups.
3. There is scope of graft at application, loan sanction and loan receipt stages especially by Gramsevaks, ADEO, Bank Managers and *dalals* (contractors) supplying low-grade animals under SGSY activities.
4. Selection of Swarozgar by the independent Individual before receiving the loan appears optional (non-mandatory) – the loan amount may be used by the Swarozgari for personal use instead of undertaking an SGSY activity.
5. Training is a weak link of SGSY Scheme. Group or Individual capacity-building suffers from content and frequency of training, and follow-ups/feedbacks, inadequate number of trainers. Lack of understanding of the SGSY Scheme, its functioning, insurance and subsidy are major snags. Training seems to be done on a very ad hoc basis, as more than half the groups have not received even basic training.
6. The concept of market survey and its importance is practically missing.

## **SUMMING UP**

1. Group activity as against multiple activities is less popular in the sample area. A few of the Groups with carefully selected one Group activity have, however, been successful.
2. It is difficult to estimate the impact of the SGSY in terms of sustainability of the SGSY activity since long-term vertical movement of occupation is apparently insignificant. For instance, 15 earlier labourers continued to be so even after joining the SGSY.
3. Independent Individual Swarozgaris have not been successful.
4. The SGSY Scheme has created more economic burden than to alleviate poverty in Kolaras Block in Shivpuri District. Leakage of funds from SGSY is apparent at every stage of implementation of the Scheme and the benefits of the Scheme have not reached the beneficiaries.
5. The administrative machinery need to be revamped in Tarana Block of Ujjain District.
6. Since the ratio of men's and women's Groups was almost 1:1, not much can be said about their separate achievements or failures. On the whole, however, women's Groups were more cohesive, regular in paying off loan instalments and developed a sense of working together.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

1. The target approach to group formation need not be adopted rigidly. Officers should have the time to 'nurture' the groups once the names of members have been collected.
2. Proper monitoring of groups needs be done at various stages of their growth. Strengthening and Group monitoring methods including selection of leader, homogeneity of Group members, etc. need to be developed.
3. Training and awareness are required for the Swarozgaris, starting from knowing the name of their groups, to the requirements and provisions of the Scheme, their entitlements and responsibilities under the Scheme. Special attention needs to be paid to creating understanding and awareness about the financial aspects of the Scheme.
4. The number of officers/ADEOs needs to be increased: the ratio of officers to the number of villages under their supervision is very low, making it

difficult for them to supervise each group closely. In Shivpuri, for instance, one ADEO was responsible for 68 villages.

5. Swarozgaris need not be pressured in the matter of choice of trade. In the case of animal husbandry, they should be allowed to buy animals of their own choosing, as they are well aware of the criteria for choosing good animals.
6. Group activity needs to be encouraged in the interest of building up strong SHGs. Selection of the leader needs to be done carefully.
7. Skill upgradation needs to be strengthened and defined. Even for animal husbandry, know how about care of the animals should be given, as most of them appear to die six months down the line.
8. Strong surveillance is required to check corruption, as no asset building or poverty alleviation can take place if beneficiaries are caught in a debt trap due to siphoning off of profits or payment of bribes at every point in the procedures.
9. In areas where corruption is rampant, social audit should be undertaken with the help of NGOs, activists and civil society groups to create accountability among implementers. Provision for use of the Right to Information Act and social audit should be built into the provisions of the Scheme.
10. Bankers need to be much more pro-active in monitoring the financial aspects of the Scheme, visiting the groups more frequently, especially in Shivpuri. One officer could be designated only for overseeing the work of SGSY, in view of the requirements from the banks under the Scheme.
11. Market survey as an important component especially of group activities needs to be stressed and explained to Swarozgaris. It was seen that the successful case of a transport business had followed all the steps, including conducting a market survey.
12. Training needs to be undertaken in a much more systematic manner, covering groups according to some schedule or roster. As trainings are of different kinds i.e. basic, leadership, and vocational, it is essential to draw up a plan according to the specific requirement of each group.
13. Viability of activities selected should also be considered from all angles e.g., availability of fodder for animals, of electricity and water for irrigation projects, as these are often the cause of failure of ventures undertaken.
14. If animals die or an activity fails, there is no clarity regarding further course of action. The insurance money should be provided speedily, following



which the Swarozgaris should be encouraged to re-start another activity with a fresh loan.

15. A programme such as SGSY is not enough to pull the poor out of their poverty without a holistic package of inputs. In addition to the credit programme, they must be supported by at least two welfare programmes of social security and public distribution, covering health, life, accident and old age pension
16. Evaluation of the Scheme could also be undertaken where the Scheme has been implemented successfully, to benefit from lessons learnt.
17. A cost benefit analysis needs to be done to determine whether the Scheme has actually achieved its objectives, district-wise.

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# ANNEXES

## ANNEX-1

### Difference between IRDP and SGSY

	<b>IRDP</b>	<b>SGSY</b>
1.	Launched in phased manner. First in 1978 in selected areas of country and subsequently on 2 October, 1980 in whole of the nation.	Launched from 1 April, 1999 simultaneously throughout the nation.
2.	The recipients of assistance under programme were called 'beneficiaries' thus imbuing a sense of benefit/grant to be enjoyed under the Scheme.	This psychology has been changed to that of self-respect and entrepreneurship by calling the target ' <i>Swarozgari</i> .'
3.	Programme was conceived with the concept of financing 'poorest of the poor.'	Preference in selection would be given to those <i>Swarozgaris</i> , who are enterprising and are on threshold of crossing the poverty line.
4.	Targeted only at agricultural labourers, marginal & small farmers and rural artisans.	In SGSY all persons below poverty line (BPL) are in its ambience.
5.	The bankers felt they did not have the complete freedom to select the borrowers.	The banker has been given the overriding authority in selecting and financing the potential <i>Swarozgari</i> .
6.	Programme adopted 'Individual approach' for extending the credit.	'Group approach' finds emphasis. 75% of gross financing is to be routed through 'groups' and rest i.e. 25% can be extended through 'individual.'
7.	Credit was disbursed without taking into cognizance the skills of the applicant and the training undertaken by the beneficiary.	Training and capacity building are the integral components of the programme, without which a <i>Swarozgari</i> cannot avail credit.
8.	The selection of activity to be financed was left to the choice of the borrower.	Financing can be done for only four to five 'Key Activities' selected by Block level SGSY committee.
9.	Project profiles prepared for various activities were not comprehensive and pragmatic.	There has to be 'project profile' for each activity to be financed. These profiles should accentuate the marketing aspect of the product.
10.	Banks adopted scattered approach in financing of activities.	Banks to adopt 'cluster approach' in their financing of activities.
11.	The share of Centre and States was in ratio of 50:50.	The share of Center and States modified to 75:25 under SGSY, indicating greater commitment of Central Government.
12.	No incentives to beneficiary for prompt repayment of bank credit.	(a) All of those villages and Panchayats, which record

		<p>recovery of less than 80% as on 1.1.2001 shall not be eligible for any further bank finance.</p> <p>(b) Rebate of 0.5% processing cum monitoring fee to all those <i>Swarozgaris</i> who repay their dues promptly.</p>
13.	No provision for engaging recovery agents, etc.	There is provision for engaging recovery agents on commission basis.
14.	Infrastructure and marketing linkages were overlooked in IRDP.	SGSY lays great emphasis on the infrastructure development in rural areas. Special fund by the name of 'Infrastructure Fund' has been created.
15.	NGOs did not find any place in implementation of IRDP.	NGOs can be utilised for group formation and imparting training and ensuring loan recovery.
16.	No responsibility was assigned to Panchayats and programme remained alienated from grass root rural administration.	Proactive role for Panchayats in implementation of the programme. Identification of key activities, <i>Swarozgari</i> , comes out of poverty.
17.	Single dose of credit envisaged under the programme.	Yojna provides for multiple dose of credit, till the <i>Swarozgari</i> comes out of poverty.
18.	The pattern of subsidy was 25 per cent for small farmers, 33.3 per cent for marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans and 50 per cent for SC/ST beneficiaries, physically handicapped persons and co-operatives/registered societies of beneficiaries.	Under SGSY subsidy will be available to general category and SC/ST <i>Swarozgaris</i> upto the extent of 30 and 50 per cent of project cost respectively. Groups constituted under SGSY to enjoy subsidy upto 50 percent of project cost subject to maximum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs.
19.	The ceiling on subsidy was dependent upon area of implementation i.e. Rs. 4,000 in non DPAP/DDP areas, Rs.5,000 in DPAP/DDP areas.	Subsidy is independent of area of implementation.
20.	No time frame had been drawn under IRDP for eradication of poverty.	SGSY targets at elevating 30 per cent of BPL families in five years.
21.	No yardstick for incremental income generated under IRDP was defined.	<i>Yojna</i> stipulates minimum income of Rs.2000 net of repayment for each <i>Swarozgari</i> .

**ANNEX-2**

**QUESTIONNAIRES (in Hindi)**

1. **Group**
2. **Individual-SHG**
3. **Individual**

**Enclosed as a separate file (for e-mail purposes only)**

स्वर्ण जयन्ति ग्राम स्वराज योजना  
मूल्यांकन सर्वे फार्म  
मध्य प्रदेश  
समूह प्रश्नावली

जिला	.....
ब्लाक	.....
समूह का नाम	.....
कोड नं.	.....
लिंग M..... F.....	
M + F.....	

दिनांक .....

अनुक्रमांक .....

1. जवाब देने वाले का नाम :.....
2. पद : .....
3. पता : .....
- .....

- |    |                  |                   |                |              | कोड           |           |               |
|----|------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| 4. | लिंग :           | (1) पुरुष         | (2) महिला      |              | प्रश्न 4..... |           |               |
| 5. | धर्म :           | (1) हिन्दू        | (2) मुस्लिम    | (3) सिक्ख    | (4) ईसाई      | (5) बौद्ध | प्रश्न 5..... |
| 6. | शैक्षणिक स्तर :  | (1) निरक्षर       | (2) साक्षर     | (3) शिक्षित  |               |           | प्रश्न 6..... |
| 7. | वैवाहिक स्थिति : | (1) विवाहित       | (2) अविवाहित   |              |               |           | प्रश्न 7..... |
|    |                  | (3) विधवा / विधुर | (4) परित्यक्ता | (5) तलाकशुदा |               |           |               |

8. क्या हितग्राही की कोई शारीरिक विकलांगता है?

(1) हाँ (2) नहीं

प्रश्न 8.....

9. लिंगगत आधार

प्रश्न 9.....

कुल सदस्य			
पुरुष	महिला	विकलांग	कुल

10 जातिगत आधार

प्रश्न 10.....

सामान्य	S.C.	S.T.	पिछड़ा वर्ग	कुल	B.P.L	A.P.L.

11 शैक्षणिक स्तर

प्रश्न11.....

साक्षर	निरक्षर	शिक्षित	कुल

12 शिक्षित

प्रश्न12.....

प्राथमिक	माध्यमिक	उच्चतर	स्नातक	तकनीकी	कुल

13 आमदनी के स्रोत

प्रश्न13.....

कितने व्यक्ति कौन सा काम करते हैं ?

1. कृषि और उससे जुड़े व्यवसाय .....
2. पशुपालन .....
3. वानिकी / नर्सरी .....
4. खनन खदान खुदाई .....
5. घरेलू उद्योग .....

6. भवन निर्माण .....
7. वाणिज्य व्यापार .....
8. परिवहन /संचार आदि .....
9. पारम्परिक कारीगरी .....
10. सेवाएं .....
11. कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं .....
12. कार्य करने में अक्षम हैं .....
13. अन्य .....

मकान की प्रकार (मल्कीयत)

14. क्या आपके पास मकान है ?

प्रश्न 14.....

ग्रुप के सदस्यों के पास घर हैं या नहीं			स्वयं का				किराये का			
हाँ	नहीं	कुल	पक्का	कच्चा	आधा पक्का आधा कच्चा	कुल	पक्का	कच्चा	आधा पक्का आधा कच्चा	कुल

15. परिवार का प्रकार

प्रश्न 15.....

एकाकी परिवार	संयुक्त परिवार	विस्तृत परिवार	कुल

16. जमीन का स्वामित्व है

प्रश्न 16.....

ग्रुप के सदस्यों के पास जमीन हैं या नहीं			यदि हाँ तो किसके नाम			
हाँ	नहीं	कुल	पति	पत्नी	अन्य सदस्य	कुल



17. कर्ज के लिए सबसे पहले आवेदन कहाँ किया? प्रश्न 17.....  
(1) ग्राम सभा (2) बी डी ओ (3) बैंक  
(4) डी आर डी ए (5) अन्य .....
18. कितनी बार आवेदन किया ? प्रश्न 18.....  
(1) एक बार (2) दो बार (3) दो से ज्यादा बार
19. कर्ज मिलने में किस तरह की दिक्कतों का सामना प्रश्न 19.....  
करना पड़ा क्यों?  
.....
20. क्या कर्ज प्राप्ति के लिए कुछ अतिरिक्त राशि देनी पड़ी ? प्रश्न 20.....  
(1) हाँ (2) नहीं
21. कितनी और किसको देनी पड़ी? प्रश्न 21.....  
.....
22. (1)आफीसर का दौरा कितनी बार हुआ ? प्रश्न 22.....  
(1) एक बार (2) एक से ज्यादा बार  
(2)बैंक अधिकारी का दौरा कितनी बार हुआ  
(1) एक बार (2) एक से अधिक बार
23. दौरे का कारण क्या था? प्रश्न 23.....  
(1) मार्गदर्शन करने (2) कर्ज देना (3) रिकवरी करने
24. व्यवसाय का प्रकार प्रश्न 24.....  
(1) सामूहिक गतिविधि (2) व्यक्तिगत गतिविधि
25. किस स्तर की प्रश्न 25.....  
(1) प्राथमिक (2) द्वितीयक (3) तृतीयक
26. एस एच जी समूह का प्रकार प्रश्न 26.....  
(1) महिलाओं का (2) पुरुषों का  
(3) मिश्रित (4) सिर्फ वंचित वर्ग

27. मीटिंग का प्रकार प्रश्न 27.....

(1) साप्ताहिक (2) पन्द्रह दिन मे (3) मासिक (4) अनियमित

28. क्या निर्णय प्रक्रिया मे पूरे समूह की भागीदारी होती है? प्रश्न 28.....

(1) हाँ (2) नहीं

29. समूह के पास कुल कितना पैसा है? प्रश्न 29.....

.....

30. कर्ज का कारण क्या था? प्रश्न 30.....

.....

31. प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम प्रश्न 31.....

बेसिक प्रशिक्षण			व्यवसाय दक्षता प्रशिक्षण		
हाँ	नहीं	NA	हाँ	नहीं	NA

32. क्या लीडर का प्रशिक्षण हुआ है ? प्रश्न 32.....

(1) हाँ (2) नहीं

33. घूमने वाला पैसा (Rolling fund) कितना है प्रश्न 33.....

(1) कुल बचत (2) वर्तमान राशि

34. किसमें कितना खर्च किया? प्रश्न 34.....

	घूमने वाले पैसे का उपयोग खर्च				
1	2	3	4	5	

1. कच्चे माल की खरीदारी में
2. मॉर्केटिंग संसाधन जुटाने में
3. आय के साधन में सहायक
4. व्यक्तिगत और जरूरी ऋण हेतु
5. अन्य कारण .....



44. क्या किशत जमा नही करने की स्थिति मे संपत्ति कुर्क हुई ? प्रश्न 44.....

(1) हाँ (2) नहीं

45. मार्केटिंग प्रश्न 45.....

पूर्व मे मार्केट सर्वे किया था क्या ?				निकट के मार्केट से दूरी			मार्केट के दौरान बिचौलिया की भूमिका			
हाँ	नहीं	NA	कुल	कि.मी.			हाँ	नही	NA	कुल

46. क्या समूह की संपत्ति संचित हुई ? प्रश्न 46.....

कर्ज से मुक्ति के कितने दिन बाद							क्या उसकी देखभाल हो रही ह?			
1 माह	2 माह	3 माह	4 माह	5 माह पश्चात्	NA	कुल	हाँ	नहीं	NA	कुल

47. आय प्रश्न 47.....

SGSY के तहत कुल कितनी आय हुई ?	SHG के तहत कुल कितनी आय हुई ?	SHG योजना चलने के बाद आय में कितनी बढ़ोतरी हुई	क्या समूह चलाने मे दिक्कत हुई?	
			हाँ	नहीं

48. किस तरह की दिक्कते हुई ? प्रश्न 48.....

.....

49. उन्हे कैसे दूर किया ? प्रश्न 49.....

.....

50. असर क्या पड़े ?

प्रश्न 50.....

स्वयं व्यवसाय करने का अनुभव	महिलाओं के समूह में काम करने के अनुभव	आय में वृद्धि हुई	बचत में वृद्धि हुई	शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य में सुधार	सामाजिक सम्मान में वृद्धि	NA	NR

51. मिले हुए ऋण की राशि से कौन सा व्यावसाय कर रहे।

प्रश्न 51.....

जांचकर्ता का नाम

सर्वेकर्ता का नाम .....

.....

गाँव का नाम .....

समय .....

संपर्क — “एकत्र” महिला विकास विकल्प संस्था, 11 अमृता शेरगिल मार्ग नई दिल्ली — 110 003

“तराशी” महिला शोध एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्था, कसेरा मोहल्ला होशंगाबाद म.प्र. — 461 001

स्वर्णजयन्ती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना  
मूल्यांकन सर्वे फार्म

मध्यप्रदेश

व्यक्तिगत प्रश्नावली  
(समूह से पृथक)

जिला:	.....
तहसील:	.....
कोड:	.....
समय:	.....
स्पेशल केस:	.....

दिनांक : .....

अनुक्रमांक .....

1. हितग्राही का नाम : .....
2. समूह का नाम : .....
3. जन्मतिथि : .....
4. पता : .....

- |    |             |   | कोड           |
|----|-------------|---|---------------|
| 5. | लिंग :      | (1) महिला (2) पुरुष   | प्रश्न 5..... |
| 6. | धर्म :      | (1) हिन्दू (2) मुस्लिम (3) सिक्ख<br>(4) ईसाई (5) बौद्ध  | प्रश्न 6..... |
| 7. | जाति :      | .....   | प्रश्न 7..... |
| 8. | जाति वर्ग : | (1) सामान्य (2) अनुसूचित जाति (SC)<br>(3) अनुसूचित जनजाति (ST)<br>(4) पिछड़ा वर्ग (OBC) (5) अन्य..... | प्रश्न 8..... |

9. शैक्षणिक स्थिति : (1) निरक्षर (2) साक्षर (3) शिक्षित प्रश्न 9.....
10. शिक्षित : (1) प्राथमिक (2) माध्यमिक (3) मैट्रिक प्रश्न10.....  
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- (7) बैंक के कहने से (8) अधिकारियों के कहने से (9) व्यवसाय का चयन अभी नहीं किया
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(2) तहसील / मण्डल कार्यालय  
(3) ग्राम स्तरीय कार्यकर्ता / ग्राम विकास अधिकारी  
(4) तहसीलदार / ए पी ओ / डी आर डी ए  
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सर्वेकर्ता का नाम .....

गाँव का नाम .....

समय .....

संपर्क – “एकत्र” महिला विकास विकल्प संस्था, 11 अमृता शेरगिल मार्ग नई दिल्ली – 110 003

“तराशी” महिला शोध एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्था कसेरा मोहल्ला होशंगाबाद म.प्र. – 461 001

स्वर्णजयन्ती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना  
मूल्यांकन सर्वे फार्म  
मध्यप्रदेश

निजी प्रश्नावली  
(समूह से पृथक)

जिला:	.....
तहसील:	.....
कोड:	.....
समय:	.....
स्पेशल केस:	.....

दिनांक : .....

अनुक्रमांक .....

1. हितग्राही का नाम : .....
2. जन्मतिथि : .....
3. पता : .....

कोड

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(4) पिछड़ा वर्ग (OBC) (5) अन्य.....

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 (6) स्नातक और उससे अधिक
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 (5) तलाकशुदा
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- (1) हाँ (2) नहीं
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(3) 10 वर्ष पूर्व से
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(3) रिश्तेदारों के कहने से (4) सफलता की बातें सुनकर  
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| (3) कच्चा माल लाने में | (4) किश्त चुकाने में |
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- (2) तहसील / मण्डल कार्यालय
- (3) ग्राम स्तरीय कार्यकर्ता / ग्राम विकास अधिकारी
- (4) तहसीलदार / ए पी ओ / डी आर डी ए
- (5) बैंक
- (6) ए डी ई ओ
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57. लघु उधम का प्रकार

प्रश्न 57.....

- (1) प्राथमिक
- (2) द्वितीयक
- (3) तृतीयक

जांचकर्ता का नाम

सर्वेकर्ता का नाम .....

.....

गाँव का नाम .....

समय .....

संपर्क — “एकत्र” महिला विकास विकल्प संस्था, 11 अमृता शेरगिल मार्ग नई दिल्ली — 110 003

“तराशी” महिला शोध एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्था कसेरा मोहल्ला होशंगाबाद म.प्र. — 461 001

**ANNEX-3****NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN SELECTED BLOCKS AND DISTRICTS**

<b>SN</b>	<b>SN of Distt.</b>	<b>Name of Distt.</b>	<b>SN Sub-distt.</b>	<b>Name of Sub-distt.</b>	<b>No. of Villages</b>	<b>No. of BPL Families</b>
1	06	Shivpuri	0001	Pohari	236	
2			0002	Shivpuri	189	
3			0003	Narwar	145	
4			0004	Karera	135	
5			0005	Kolaras	340	
6			0006	Pichhore	121	
7			0007	Khaniyadhana	181	
					<b>1,347</b>	<b>NA</b>
8	18	Neemuch	0001	Jawad	263	
9			0002	Neemuch	188	
10			0003	Mansa	223	
					<b>674</b>	<b>27,426</b>
11	21	Ujjain	0001	Khacharod	109	
12			0002	Nagda	109	
13			0003	Mahidpur	222	
14			0004	Ghatiya	128	
15			0005	Tarana	128	
16			0006	Ujjain	130	
17			0007	Badnagar	187	
					<b>1,013</b>	<b>52,998</b>
18	28	Badwani	0001	Barwani	203	
19			0002	Thikri	95	
20			0003	Rajpur	98	
21			0004	Pansemal	101	
22			0005	Niwali	62	
23			0006	Sendhwa	152	
					<b>711</b>	<b>78,689</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>3,745</b>	

## ANNEX-4

### COMPOSITION OF MEMBERS IN THE GROUPS

Distribution of Members by **Sex** and **Physically Challenged**  
in Sample Groups, **Sendhwa** Tehsil, **Badwani** District, MP, 2006

<b>SN</b>	<b>Name of SHG</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Physically Challenged</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Bapuji	10	1	0	11
2	Bharat Mata	0	10	0	10
3	Chhoga Lal	5	0	0	5
4	Guru Dev	10	0	0	10
5	Jai Ambe	0	10	0	10
6	Jai Ma Durga	10	0	0	10
7	Jai Mata Di	0	10	0	10
8	Jhhondmohada	10	0	0	10
9	Khera Faliya	0	10	0	10
10	Krishna	0	11	0	11
11	Lakshmi	0	12	0	12
12	Lobhana	10	0	0	10
13	Ma Durga	0	10	0	10
14	Ma Laxmi	0	10	0	10
15	Maruti	0	10	0	10
16	Name Unknown to Leader (Village Hindli)	12	0	0	12
17	Name Unknown to Leader (Village Nawalpura)	0	11	0	11
18	Nichla	10	0	0	10
19	Patel	10	0	0	10
20	Radha	0	9	0	9
21	Radha Krishna	10	0	0	10
22	Ram	0	10	0	10
23	Shankar	0	10	0	10
24	Shiv Panth	0	11	0	11
25	Sita	0	10	0	10
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>252</b>

## **ANNEX-5**

Distribution of Members by **Sex** and **Physically Challenged**  
in Sample Groups, **Mansa** Tehsil, **Neemuch** District, MP, 2006

<b>SN</b>	<b>Name of SHG</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Physically Challenged</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Aman	11	0	0	11
2	Baba Ramdev	11	0	0	11
3	Baivab	0	10	0	10
4	Balaji	8	2	0	10
5	Bhola Nath	2	8	0	10
6	Chamunda	9	1	0	10
7	Dawarkadhish	10	0	0	10
8	Dev Narayan, Village Chainpuria	0	10	0	10
9	Dev Narayan, Village Dayali	11	0	0	11
10	Dev Narayan, Village Lasudia	10	0	0	10
11	Garivan baaj	0	10	0	10
12	Jagrati	0	10	0	10
13	Jai Bajrang	10	0	0	10
14	Jai Bajrang	2	8	0	10
15	Jai Laxmi	11	1	0	12
16	Laxmi, Village Chainpuria	0	11	0	11
17	Laxmi, Village Dayali	0	10	0	10
18	Novjyoti	12	0	0	12
19	Pashuram	10	0	0	10
20	Saraswati	0	10	0	10
21	Sawaliya	0	10	0	10
22	Shri Krishan	0	10	0	10
23	Shyam	10	0	0	10
24	Tulsi	1	9	0	10
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>248</b>

## **ANNEX-6**

Distribution of Members by **Sex** and **Physically Challenged**  
in Sample Groups, **Kolaras** Tehsil, **Shivpuri** District, MP, 2006

<b>SN</b>	<b>Name of SHG</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Physically Challenged</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Ambe	10	0	0	10
2	Baba Ambedkar	10	0	1	11
3	Bajrang	10	0	0	10
4	Bhole Baba	9	4	0	13
5	Durga	11	0	0	11
6	Ganga	0	10	0	10
7	Jai Bharo	10	0	0	10
8	Jai Siddh Baba	10	0	0	10
9	Jamna	0	10	0	10
10	Jayoti	6	4	0	10
11	Jind Baba	0	11	0	11
12	Kali Ma	8	3	0	11
13	Laxmi	0	10	0	10
14	Pragati Thakur Baba	10	0	1	11
15	Radha	0	11	0	11
16	Sarasvati	0	10	0	10
17	Shanti	0	10	0	10
18	Shiv Shankar	7	6	0	13
19	Thakur Bari	9	0	0	9
20	Ujala	10	0	0	10
21	Unnati	11	0	0	11
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>222</b>

## ANNEX-7

Distribution of Members by **Sex** and **Physically Challenged**  
in Sample Groups, **Tarana** Tehsil, **Ujjain** District, MP, 2006

<b>SN</b>	<b>Name of SHG</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Physically Challenged</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Ambedkar, Village Gawadi	11	0	1	12
2	Ambedkar, Village Nader	10	0	0	10
3	Bhavani	12	0	0	12
4	Chandra Shekhar	6	4	1	11
5	Durga	0	10	0	10
6	Ganga	0	11	1	12
7	Gandhi	10	0	0	10
8	Jagriti	0	12	0	12
9	Laxmi	0	10	0	10
10	Ma Ambe	10	0	0	10
11	Ma Durga	10	0	0	10
12	Ma Parvati	0	10	0	10
13	Ma Vijasan	0	12	0	12
14	Maha Raja Pratap	11	0	0	11
15	Maha Rana Pratap	10	1	0	11
16	Mahakal	10	0	0	10
17	Name of Group not known, Village Kathbaroda	0	11	0	11
18	Navdurga	0	11	0	11
19	Navodaya	12	0	0	12
20	Radha Swami	12	0	0	12
21	Sai, Village Rojwas	0	10	0	10
22	Sai Baba, Village Bhaghara	0	9	1	10
23	Sant Raidas	0	10	0	10
24	Saraswati	0	10	0	10
25	Shivaji	11	0	0	11
26	Shri Krishan	10	0	0	10
27	Shri Ram	10	0	0	10
28	Subhash Chandra Bose	8	1	0	9
29	Valmiki	2	10	0	12
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>311</b>

### **ANNEX-8 (8.1)**

Distribution of Members by **Caste Group** in Sample Groups,  
**Sendhwa Tehsil, Badwani District, MP, 2006**

<b>SN</b>	<b>Name of SHG</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>OBC</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Shiv Panth	0	6	5	0	11
2	Jai Mata Di	0	0	10		10
3	Bharat mata	0	0	10	0	10
4	Ma Durga	0	0	10	0	10
5	Jai Ambe	0	10	0	0	10
6	Shankar	0	0	10	0	10
7	Maruti	0	0	10	0	10
8	Sita	0	0	10	0	10
9	Radha	0	0	9	0	9
10	Lakshmi	0	0	12	0	12
11	Ram	0	0	10	0	10
12	Name Unknown to Leader	0	0	11	0	11
13	Bapu ji	0	0	11	0	11
14	Khera faliya	0	0	10	0	10
15	Name Unknown to Leader	0	0	12	0	12
16	Radha Krishna	0	0	10	0	10
17	Krishna	0	0	11	0	11
18	Ma Laxmi	0	0	10	0	10
19	Jai Ma Durga	0	0	10	0	10
20	Guru Dev	0	0	10	0	10
21	Nichla	0	0	10	0	10
22	Chhoga Lal	0	0	5	0	5
23	Patel	0	0	10	0	10
24	Jhhondmohada	0	0	10	0	10
25	Lobhana	0	0	10	0	10
	<b>TOTAL</b>	0	16	236	0	252



**ANNEX-8 (8.2)**

Distribution of Members by **Caste Group** in Sample Groups,  
**Sendhwa** Tehsil, **Neemuch** District, MP, 2006

<b>SN</b>	<b>Name of SHG</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>OBC</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Jai Bajrang	0	7	2	1	10
2	Aman	0	0	0	11	11
3	Saraswati	1	0	1	8	10
4	Jai Bajrang	1	3	0	6	10
5	BholaNath	5	0	0	5	10
6	Jai Laxmi	4	0	0	8	12
7	Novjyoti	0	0	0	12	12
8	Pashuram	8	0	0	2	10
9	Garivan Baaj	0	0	2	8	10
10	Sawaliya	0	0	0	10	10
11	Shyam	0	0	0	10	10
12	Balaji	1	1	0	8	10
13	Baivab	0	0	6	4	10
14	Jagrati	1	6	0	3	10
15	Dev Narayan	10	0	0	1	10
16	Laxmi (Village 1)	0	0	0	11	11
17	Laxmi (Village 2)	0	0	0	10	10
18	Dev Narayan	0	0	1	9	10
19	Shri Krishan	0	0	0	10	10
20	Chamunda	1	1	5	3	10
21	Dawarkadhis	1	0	2	7	10
22	Baba Ramdev	0	0	0	11	11
23	Dev Narayan	0	3	0	7	10
24	Tulsi	0	4	6	0	10
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>247</b>

## ANNEX-9

### OCCUPATION BEFORE SGSY

#### Annex-9.1

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual-SHG** Swarozgaris by  
**Occupation before Joining SGSY**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Occupation Before SGSY	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS						TOTAL	
		BADWANI		NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN Tarana	No.	%	
		(Niwali)	(Sendhwa)						
1	Agriculture	7	6	-	2	5	20	2.4%	
2	Labour/Cattle Raring	34	153	202	199	184	772	93.1%	
3	Others	-	1	2	1	1	5	0.6%	
4	Petty Business	-	-	16	-	8	24	2.9%	
5	Steady Income/AWW	-	1	4	-	3	8	1.0%	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

#### Annex-9.2

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual-SHG** Swarozgaris by  
**Occupation after Joining SGSY**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Occupation After SGSY	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS						TOTAL	
		BADWANI		NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN Tarana	No.	%	
		(Niwali)	(Sendhwa)						
1	Agriculture & Cattle Raring	4	11	-	-	4	19	2.3%	
2	AWW & Cattle Raring	-	-	-	-	3	3	0.4%	
3	Brick Kiln	-	21	1	-	-	22	2.6%	
4	Buffalo Raring	36	-	143	48	-	227	27.4%	
5	Goatery	-	38	55	145	140	378	45.6%	
6	Labour	-	-	-	-	15	15	1.8%	
7	Others/No Occupation	-	5	1	-	-	6	0.7%	
8	Petty Business	-	10	-	-	39	49	5.9%	
9	Steady Income	-	-	24	-	-	24	2.9%	
10	Tailoring	-	-	-	9	-	9	1.1%	
11	Transport	-	9	-	-	-	9	1.1%	
12	Vegetable Vending	1	67	-	-	-	68	8.2%	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

## Annex-10

### OCCUPATION AFTER SGSY

#### Annex-10.1

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by  
**Occupation before Joining SGSY**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Occupation <u>Before</u> SGSY	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS					
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN Tarana	TOTAL	
						No.	%
1	Agriculture/Irrigation	-	6	1	4	13	10.2%
2	Labour / Agriculture Labour	27	21	36	29	108	84.4%
3	Petty Business	-	1	-	-	3	2.3%
4	Steady Income	-	-	-	3	4	3.1%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### Annex-10.2

Distribution of Sample SGSY **Individual** Swarozgaris by  
**Occupation after Joining SGSY**, Madhya Pradesh, 2006

SN	Occupation <u>After</u> SGSY	NUMBER OF SWAROZGARIS					
		BADWANI (Sendhwa)	NEEMUCH (Mansa)	SHIVPURI (Kolaras)	UJJAIN Tarana	TOTAL	
						No.	%
1	Agriculture/Irrigation	24	2	3	1	30	23.4%
2	Animal Husbandry (Cow, Buffalo)	-	24	10	18	52	40.7%
3	Goatery, Piggery	-	1	15	1	17	13.3%
4	Labour / Agriculture Labour	2	1	-	-	3	2.3%
5	Others	-	-	7	2	9	7.0%
6	Petty Business	1	-	2	14	17	13.3%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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