



**EVALUATION OF MICRO CREDIT SCHEME FOR
STHREE SHAKTHI SHG's IMPLEMENTED FROM
2011-12 TO 2014-15 BY THE KARNATAKA STATE
WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

STUDY CONDUCTED FOR
KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY
AND
KARNATAKA STATE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION,
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA



BY
THE ENERGY AND RESOURCES INSTITUTE (TERI)
SOUTHERN REGIONAL CENTRE
DOMLUR, BENGALURU

PREFACE

The empowerment of an individual, particularly, women empowerment means equipping poor women to be economically independent and personally self-reliant which brings her equal status in the society. The Sthree Shakthi scheme which was launched in 2000-01 and implemented throughout the state is one of the step taken towards empowerment of women and poverty alleviation. Sthree Shakthi Groups of about 15-20 women members including those who are from below poverty line families, landless agricultural labourers, SC/ST etc. are formed at village level to inculcate the habit of savings in their members and to empower the women economically.

The Microcredit scheme for Self Help Groups (SHGs) is implemented by the Karnataka State Women Development Corporation, Bangalore and commenced in the year 2011-12. Under this scheme, micro credit is given to the Sthree Shakthi SHGs to take up small individual business activities, self employment. The Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) has taken up Evaluation of the "Micro credit scheme for Sthree Shakthi self-help groups, implemented in the period 2011-12 to 2014-15 by the Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation". The KEA assigned this evaluation study to M/s. The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI). The Evaluation Study by Evaluation Consultant Organisation is approved by 34th Technical Committee meeting.

The Evaluation of the scheme reveals that this scheme has provided financial resources to the Sthree Shakthi SHGs and helped its members to improve their existing income generating activities, to resolve economic and social problems and helped to improve self-confidence among them. I am sure that evaluation study and its findings and recommendations will be useful to the Corporation to strengthen the SHGs and to facilitate the economic and social empowerment of the beneficiaries.

The study received constant support and guidance of the Principal Secretary, and the Secretary Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics, Government of Karnataka. The Evaluation study was actively supported by the Managing Director, Karnataka State Women Development Corporation and other officers providing useful data and information for this evaluation study. The evaluation report has been reviewed by members of the Technical Committee of KEA, and an Independent Assessor, who provided suggestions and inputs to improve it from its draft form. I duly acknowledge the contribution of all who were involved in the study and contributed directly or indirectly.

19th April, 2017
Bangalore



Shiv Raj Singh
Chief Evaluation Officer
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

Acknowledgment

We are thankful to the Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) and Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation (KSWDC) for assigning this evaluation to The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), Southern Regional Centre, Bangalore. Meeting several Sthree Shakthi group women to understand their stories of grit, perseverance and determination across various geographical regions of Karnataka was an enriching experience. We would like to acknowledge the guidance and support of Mr. Shiv Raj Singh, IFS, Chief Evaluation Officer, KEA and Mr. B. K. Dikshith, IFS, erstwhile Chief Evaluation Officer, KEA, Mr. Ranganna.M., Consultant (Procurement), Ms. Jyothi Jenni, Assistant Director, KEA and the entire staff team at KEA.

The study was made possible due to the field facilitation of the District Inspectors of KSWDC, cooperation from the Ms. C. H. Vasundhara Devi, Managing Director, Ms. Pankaja, General Manager and Ms. Leena Kallammanavar, Deputy Director at Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation

The cooperation and support of all Deputy Directors, Department of Women and Child Development, Supervisors and Anganwadi Workers was crucial in completing the field work. The participation from beneficiary Sthree Shakthi SHGs provided good insights to this evaluation.

TERI would like to place on record the constant advice of the Mr. P.R.Dasgupta, IAS (Retd.), Distinguished Fellow and Senior Director, TERI and Mr. Amit Kumar, Senior Director, Social Transformation which was a great encouragement.

Team Members

Dr. Lasya Gopal, Principle Investigator

Mr. T. Senthil Kumar, Management Expert

Mr. Krishnamurthy, Statistician

Mr. Yabbati Nagaraju, Field Manager

Mr. H.H.Ninga Setty, Field Coordinator

Mr. Mabaleshwar Hegde, Field Investigator

Mr. Bharatesh Budigoppa, Field Investigator

Support

Ms. M.P.Shobha

Mr. T. Saravana

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List of Abbreviations

CDPO	Child Development Project Officer
CEDOK	Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka
DD	Deputy Director
DI	District Inspector
DM	District Manager
DWCD	Department of Women and Child Development
IGAs	Income Generation Activity/s
KEA	Karnataka Evaluation Authority
KSWDC	Karnataka State Women Development Corporation
MFI	Micro Finance Institution
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NABFIN	NABARD Financial Services Limited
RUDSETI	Rural Development & Self Employment Training Institute
SC	Scheduled caste
SHGs	Self Help Group/s
ST	Scheduled tribe
ToR	Terms of Reference

1 Executive Summary

The Karnataka Evaluation Authority has assigned the task of “Evaluation of Micro credit scheme for Sthree Shakthi Self Help Groups implemented in the period 2011-12 to 2014-15 by Karnataka State Women’s Development Corporation” to the Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), Bangalore.

The study aimed to evaluate the extent of Sthree Shakthi self help group (SHG) members who are empowered economically through the micro credit scheme, to understand whether the aims and objectives of the scheme are achieved, identifying constraints in implementation and to suggest measures for improving the scheme.

The methodology used for the study, as proposed in the ToR included focus group discussion with selected SHGs, grading the SHGs, survey of beneficiaries, verification of records, interview with key informants and documenting few success stories. The sample was selected using the systematic random sampling using an intensity of four districts for every year since 2011-12 to 2014-15. The districts where the scheme did not cover any SHG in a year were excluded. A total of 10% of beneficiary SHGs, i.e. 80 SHGs was selected across 14 districts and 701 individual beneficiaries were interviewed.

The study was limited by the lack of baseline data on the social and economic status of the beneficiaries and SHGs, which made it difficult to accurately assess the impact of the scheme based on facts and figures. The beneficiaries are members of Sthree Shakthi SHGs for fairly long period of time, which may influence their articulation of growth and empowerment. It is needless to say that the beneficiaries expressed that they have access to the micro credit scheme because they are members of Sthree Shakthi SHGs. Some of the groups have also availed bank loans, which has enhanced the financial resource available to the SHGs for productive purposes. Lack of proper records for the micro credit loan added to this issue. The fact that loans sanctioned in 2011-12 and 2012-13 were waived off by the government, limited the data available for understanding the repayment aspects. These factors made it difficult to bring out the benefits from the micro credit scheme in isolation per se. The impact is thus understood in the eyes of the perception of the beneficiaries.

An overview of the findings viz-a viz objectives of the scheme are:

Economic empowerment of Sthree-Shakthi self-help groups

Economic empowerment increases women’s access to economic resources and opportunities including jobs, financial services, property and other productive assets, skills development and market information (OECD). The micro credit scheme has provided access to financial resources to Sthree Shakthi SHGs, which, has been used to improve the existing income generation activities of beneficiaries, thus improving the profit from the activities, and in some cases beneficiaries have purchased productive assets.

Encourage self-employment

The availability of micro credit has encouraged women to continue the existing income generating activities (51%) and in other cases (20%) motivated members to start up small productive activities by investing supplementary capital along with the micro credit. This percentage is based on total respondents interviewed.

Create opportunities for involving in entrepreneurial activities, establish production centers and develop themselves

As mentioned above, the micro credit scheme has provided a fillip to ongoing income generating activities, thus encouraging the SHG members to continue self – employment.

Attain financial self-sufficiency and economic empowerment of self-help groups

This is a long term objective, which may be achieved through inputs from various external quarters and is strongly influenced by a clearly defined vision and attitude of the SHG members and their persistent efforts towards realizing the same. Micro credit is one of the external supporting factors that provides access to a pool of financial resources, which, if utilized optimally for productive purposes, promotes self-employment leading to economic empowerment.

A detailed analysis of the evaluation questions brought out interesting findings. The District Inspectors are not involved in the selection of beneficiaries, while the onus of repayment lies with them. The loan amount has been distributed equally among all members in 75% of the groups sampled. The scheme does not provide for skill development training, while some members have participated in trainings conducted by DWCD or other departments. Utilization of the loan amount brought out the following pattern: 70% respondents are engaged in local business, 2% carry out business in other places, 23% have not utilized loan amount for IGA, and 5% have not taken the loan from their SHG. Among those who utilized the loan for IGAs, nearly 72% have improved/ expanded existing businesses, while 28% claimed to have started new IGAs. There is no action taken for mis-utilization of loan for other purposes. None of the members were aware of the guidelines to put up a plaque stating that the IGA was supported by KSWDC. About 38% of the Sthree Shakthi SHGs have availed bank loans during the reference period of this study. Most of the SHGs (88%) make repayments through cash, while 4% SHGs have not repaid any amount till date.

Since the loans given in 2011-12 and 2012-13 are waived off, the repayment of loans given in 2013-14 was considered and it was found that most SHGs supported in 2013-14 have not repaid completely or have delayed. This may be attributed to the fact that people tended to refer to the precedence set in the earlier year and were hopeful of loan waiver. The repayments of SHGs

supported in 2014-15 is better, in the sense that repayments are being made, albeit gradually. None of the SHGs have maintained a separate record for the micro credit loan received and utilised. The average time taken for loan disbursement from the date of receipt of application is about 60-120 days.

The output or impact of this scheme is closely intertwined with the benefits of being members of Sthree Shakthi SHGs over reasonably long period of time. The micro credit scheme has provided a pool of financial resources to the Sthree Shakthi SHGs and has been useful to the extent that its members have improved existing IGAs, while some others were motivated to start new IGAs. This has been particularly useful for groups that have not received any other loan or financial benefits for productive purposes. While it is difficult to gather the impact accrued solely from the micro credit scheme, coupled with the lack of baseline data of economic and social status of beneficiaries and SHGs, the positive growth of members due to the fairly long term membership in Sthree Shakthi SHGs cannot be discounted.

The SHG members stated that the Sthree Shakthi SHG has helped resolve economic and social problems and helped improve self-confidence, mobility, recognition in society and interaction with outsiders. The Sthree Shakthi platform had helped improve access to credit, improved habit of savings and provided access to loans at lower interest rates. The heterogeneity in response was found to be statistically significant indicating that some indicators of social and economic empowerment were affected more positively than the others. The extent of impact must be understood in the light of the fact that it is the perception of the beneficiaries.

The answers to evaluation questions are as follows:

SN	Questions	Finding
1.	Whether district managers are making proper selection of SHGs? In how many cases (percentage wise) the selection was found to be faulty? And how?	<p>District Managers are not involved in selection of SHGs. Anganwadi workers and supervisors are grading the SHGs and selecting them.</p> <p>As per guidelines preference must be given to A and B grade groups. However as per grading done by evaluation team, 49% groups are 'C' grade, 41% are 'B' grade and 10% are 'A' grade.</p> <p>Selection of beneficiaries from disadvantaged sections- it was found that 80% (229 members) are illiterate, 18% (51 members) are widows and 2% (7 members) are physically challenged</p>

SN	Questions	Finding
2.	Whether the loan amount is distributed among all SHGs members and equally? If not, how it is distributed? And why?	The micro credit loan has been distributed equally among all SHG members in 75% (60 groups) and in 25% SHGs (20 groups) it has not been distributed equally among all members. Among the 20 groups where it has not been distributed equally, in 17 groups, the amount has been given to few members based on priority/ need, and in other cases it has been used for group IGA
3.	Whether Sthree shakthi groups platforms have helped solve the economic and social problems of its members. If yes, to what extent? Interesting cases may please be documented as case studies?	92% of the respondents stated that Sthree Shakthi groups have helped solve economic problems (54% considerable extent, 46% some extent, 1% less extent). 91% respondents stated that Sthree Shakthi groups have helped solve social problems (42% considerable extent, 55% some extent, 3% less extent).
4.	What are the skill development training been imparted to members of Sthree shakthi groups? Whether this training has been helpful? If yes, how and to what extent?	There is no component of providing skill training under the micro credit scheme per se. However, 63% of the respondents stated that they have not undergone any skill training programme, while 37% have participated in skill training programme conducted by other agencies. 92% of them stated that it was useful
5.	Whether SHGs have given the correct and full amount of the loan sanctioned to their members timely? If not, what are the deviations and why?	The micro credit loan amount has been given in full to SHG members
6.	Whether the SHG members have undertaken small business after availing the benefits? If so, have they continued with the activity? If not, reasons to be furnished?	72% respondents have undertaken small business after availing the benefits, 23% members have not undertaken small business after availing the benefits, while 5% of the respondents had not availed the loan
7.	In how many units established by SHGs plaques Viz namely 'Unit financed by Karnataka State women Development corporation' was not displayed and why?	None of the members engaged in IGA had displayed a plaque stating that the unit was financed by KSWDC due to lack of awareness
8.	Whether the beneficiaries are utilizing the loan for the purpose for which it was sanctioned? If not what action is taken in case of utilization?	23% (161 members) had not utilized the micro credit loan for IGA. The SHGs had not taken any action for the same, neither had the KSWDC or DWCD

SN	Questions	Finding																								
9.	<p>What is the amount of loan (year wise) taken from banks by the SHG selected for evaluation? Whether the loan has been repaid timely and completely? if not, what is the payment percentage and what are reasons for cases of non-payment</p>	<p>Among the 80 SHGs covered under the study, 38% (30 SHGs) have availed bank linkage during the study reference years</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Loan Amount</th> <th>Repayment</th> <th>Repayment Balance</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011-12</td> <td>7.30</td> <td>7.30</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012-13</td> <td>9.85</td> <td>7.59</td> <td>2.25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013-14</td> <td>10.89</td> <td>9.54</td> <td>1.34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014-15</td> <td>22.50</td> <td>16.50</td> <td>6.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>50.54</td> <td>40.94</td> <td>9.59</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The repayment percentage could not be calculated since the demand figures were not available. There were no cases of defaulting and overdue loans in the case of bank loans.</p>	Year	Loan Amount	Repayment	Repayment Balance	2011-12	7.30	7.30	0	2012-13	9.85	7.59	2.25	2013-14	10.89	9.54	1.34	2014-15	22.50	16.50	6.00	Total	50.54	40.94	9.59
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10.	<p>Has the economic condition of the beneficiary families improved? If not, give details</p>	<p>92% respondents expressed that it had improved after joining the Sthree Shakthi SHG (43% considerable extent, 56% some extent, 1% less extent).</p>																								
11.	<p>Please document 3-4 outstanding examples of success under the scheme which is worthy of emulation and being flagged as case studies, similarly, are there some examples of failure that result in learning for future?</p>	<p>Case studies have been documented. There were no specific cases of failure among the samples studied</p>																								
12.	<p>Are the repayment cheques sent by the groups sent to the corporation every month? If not, what is the duration of delay and why?</p>	<p>71 (89%) out of 80 SHGs made payment through cash, while 6 (7%) SHGs made payment through account payee cheque/ demand draft, 3 (4%) SHGs have not made any repayment till date.</p> <p>District Inspectors credit the cash into the account of the KSWDC every month, while in some cases, they credited it after a large sum was collected. The frequency of crediting into the account varied widely.</p>																								

SN	Questions	Finding
13.	What are the constraints of financial flow from government to groups and within the groups? How to further streamline the process?	<p>39% of the groups received the amount within 60-120 days, 24% groups received it within 30-60 days, while 19% groups received it within 180 – 240 days.</p> <p>Time delay, lack of guidance to prepare the application & delay in receiving cheques from district office are some of the constraints they are facing. Better guidance, simplifying loan documents and online transfer of amount will help in easing these issues.</p>
14.	Which IGA is most prominent in the taluk and most profitable in the taluk? Is the most prominent IGA the most profitable one too?	<p>Only 1-2 taluks were selected in some districts, hence talukwise details seemed redundant. Overall, most prominent or popular IGA is tailoring and related activities such as garment, bag stitching, knitting and embroidery, followed by cow rearing.</p> <p>Hotel/ tea shop has the most profitable with an average annual income of Rs. 84,000/-, followed by grocery shop and related activities at Rs. 57, 923/-</p>
15.	Areas of capacity building requirement of the stthree shakthi groups	50% of respondents stated that they require training in topics such as tailoring/ fashion designing/ embroidery and animal husbandry, followed by business development and management/ new IGAs
16.	To grade the SHGs and various factors of the scheme like group size, savings, recoveries, meetings, maintenance of books etc., IGA wise. What is the correlation between the groups graded and income generating activities? If so, what is the pattern emerging out of this? Please elaborate.	<p>Results of grading are 'A' grade 10%, 'B' grade 41% and 'C' grade 49%. Correlation shows that higher the group grade, higher will be the number of members engaged in different types of IGA. Likewise, higher the grade, higher will be the income from different activities.</p> <p>Pattern of IGAs based on group grade is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% of the members in 'A' grade groups are engaged in Business/ Marketing sector related IGAs such as petty shop/ hotel/ tea shop. • 39% members in 'B' grade groups are engaged in animal husbandry related activities such as buffalo rearing, cow rearing, goat rearing etc • In 'C' grade SHGs pattern is somewhat mixed, 35% are engaged in business/ marketing related activities, 25% are engaged in animal husbandry sector, 21% are engaged in service sector IGA such as tailoring
17.	Should the scheme be continued? If no, why so? If yes, with what modifications/recommendation	97% expressed the need for continuation of the micro credit scheme, while 3% expressed that it is not required

The study indicates the scope to simplify loan documents, streamline repayments and establish appropriate systems for monitoring and documentation. The grading format needs to be revised and made realistic considering the current socio-economic scenario, thus fine-tuning the selection of Sthree Shakthi beneficiary groups. The study clearly brought out the need for strengthening the SHGs, providing inputs for sustainable functioning, skill training, value added services along with hand-holding support until they achieve financial sustainability. Linkages with markets and basic entrepreneurship training will give the women much needed management skills. Support to establish bank linkages, awareness on government schemes will facilitate economic and social empowerment.

The KSWDC is delivering the micro credit scheme as a supportive measure for economic improvement of economically disadvantaged women and not solely on the lines of a micro finance institution. However, if the scheme needs to be continued in an effective manner, adequate human resource and supportive infrastructure at the district and state level, sizeable loan amount, and clarity in roles and responsibilities between the KSWDC and DWCD needs to be addressed on a priority basis.

2 Introduction

About 269.3 million people in India live below the poverty line (National Sample Survey, 2011-12, 68th round)¹. Since independence, there have been several attempts and initiatives to improve the lives of the people at the bottom of the pyramid and fight against poverty. This was reflected in the successive five-year plans, which had the objectives of 'growth with equity' and 'social justice'. The policy makers soon realized that rapid growth did not bring about 'trickle down' effect, particularly so in rural areas. This realization led to the restructuring of institutions and schematic lending to facilitate better access to credit for the underprivileged. Thus, initiatives in this regard were taken by building an institutional framework through nationalization of banks and creation of regional rural banks.

The government sponsored several programmes and projects to bring the excluded poor into the mainstream "development". Poverty can be alleviated and the economic and social structures can be transformed fundamentally by providing financial services to low income households. These institutions, united under the banner of "microfinance", share a commitment to serving clients that have been excluded from the formal banking sector. (Shetty. N., 2008)

Microcredit is part of microfinance, which provides a wider range of financial services, especially savings accounts, to the poor. Microcredit is the extension of very small loans (microloans) to impoverished borrowers who typically lack collateral, steady employment and a verifiable credit history. It is designed not only to support entrepreneurship and alleviate poverty, but also in many cases to empower women and uplift entire communities by extension. In many communities, women lack the highly stable employment histories that traditional lenders tend to require. Many are illiterate, and therefore unable to complete paperwork required to get conventional loans. (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microcredit>)

Modern microcredit is generally considered to have originated with the Grameen Bank founded in Bangladesh in 1983. Many traditional banks subsequently introduced microcredit despite initial misgivings. The United Nations declared 2005 the International Year of Microcredit. Microcredit is widely used in developing countries and is presented as having "enormous potential as a tool for poverty alleviation.

Profile of Women in Karnataka

According to the 2011 census of India, the total population of Karnataka is 6.25 crores. Of this, 50.9% are male and 49.1% are female. There is a decadal increase in population of 17.3% from 1991 to 2001. According to the 2011 Census, there were 968 females per 1000 males in the State. The life expectancy for women in the state during 2002-06 was 67.1 years, whereas for males it was 63.6 years indicating that on average, women in Karnataka live around 3.5 years more than men. Considering the literacy attainments among women in Karnataka, it may be noted that

¹ Press Note on Poverty Estimates 2011-12, Planning Commission, Government of India, July 2013 based on National Sample Survey, 2011-12, 68th round, accessed at http://planningcommission.nic.in/news/pre_pov2307.pdf

women in Karnataka have indeed made considerable progress from a mere 9.0 per cent in 1951 to 68.1 per cent in 2011 revealing an increase of almost 60 per cent during the last six decades as per the census, 2011. Women carry at least a triple burden: domestic work, child bearing and rearing activities and economic pursuits for income generation for the household. Women, thus, make an indispensable contribution to the family. This is true of women particularly from poor and vulnerable backgrounds, who take the responsibility of feeding their children and other dependents besides contributing to the economy of their community (ISEC)².

The Issue and Intervention

Sthree Shakti, is one of the State's 'flagship programme' for empowerment of women and poverty alleviation. Launched in 2001, based on thrift and credit principles, one lakh self-help groups were formed in villages as of March 2004 with the efforts of the Department of Women and Child Development, consisting predominantly of women from the lower rungs of the socio-economic ladder. The main aim of the Sthree Shakthi programme is the economic and social empowerment of women, especially women below poverty line.

The Sthree Shakthi self-help groups initially received a revolving fund of Rs. 5000 to the tune of Rs. 65 crores across the state (<http://dwcdkar.gov.in/>) until March 2012. After that there has been no specific support to these groups in terms of enhancing their access to credit to take up income generating activities. While some groups have a fairly large savings, some groups do not have such a large fund which could be used for productive purposes. Micro Credit scheme for Sthree Shakthi groups, i.e., the scheme under consideration for the current evaluation, commenced in the year 2011-12 to support the members of the self-help groups to take up income generating activities which can empower them economically.

Profile of Beneficiaries

Micro credit is given to Sthree Shakthi self-help groups to take up small individual business activities or self-employment (cottage industries, animal husbandry etc.) in accordance with the Government of Karnataka order no. WCD 38 WDC 2010 dated 01.12.2010. The loan amount of Rs. 1 lakh is given to Sthree Shakthi self-help groups at 6% rate of interest which is to be distributed among the members who are mostly assumed to be below poverty line or economically disadvantaged. Assuming an average membership of 15-20 members per Sthree Shakthi SHG, the loan amount per member is Rs 5000 to Rs 10,000.

Purpose of the scheme

Very meagre amount is deposited through regular savings by the self-help group members. Hence the purpose of the scheme is to

- i. Enhance regular savings by groups
- ii. To meet additional financial needs of SHGs members

² Institute of Social and Economic Change and Institute of Social Studies Trust, 'Monograph on 'The status of Women in Karnataka', State Planning Board, Government of Karnataka.

- iii. To build capacity of its members to become financially sound
- iv. To have the skill to deal with organizations helping for financial assistance

Objectives of the scheme

- i. Economic empowerment of Sthree-Shakthi self-help groups
- ii. Encourage self-employment
- iii. Create opportunities for involving in entrepreneurial activities establish production centers and develop themselves
- iv. Attain financial self-sufficiency and economic empowerment of self-help groups

Need for the evaluation study

The micro credit scheme is being implemented in all districts of the state since 2011-12. Any woman, who is a member of a Sthree Shakthi self-help group, with or without skill, is eligible under the scheme for financial assistance. The groups are selected as per the norms of the scheme. The financial assistance is given to the SHG members for small scale business activities like animal husbandry, flowers selling, fruits, vegetable vending, milk business etc.

Since inception of the scheme, Rs. 1130.00 lakh is budgeted and Rs. 808.00 lakh has been utilized by Sthree Shakthi self-help groups till March 2015. Recovery of loan under this scheme by the groups is continuous.

Since inception of the scheme, the KSWDC has not taken up evaluation of the scheme. Hence, KSWDC intends to take up the evaluation of the scheme to understand if the scheme is meeting the set objectives, if so, to what extent it is being met, extent of empowerment of the beneficiaries, and the measures for improving the scheme and identify constraints in implementing. The period of evaluation of the study is confined for the years from 2011-12 to 2014-15.

Intended Audience

This report is intended to give an understanding of the extent of success of the scheme in meeting the set objectives. The report is aimed at providing the KSWDC an insight into the perception of beneficiaries, problems faced during implementation and suggestions to improve the effectiveness of the delivery. At the same time, it is intended to provide Karnataka Evaluation Authority, planners and policymakers information about the usefulness of such schemes, which could be put to use in formulating similar schemes in future.

3 Basis for Government Intervention

The strategy adopted by the Government of Karnataka, for the programmes in the areas of women development involves empowerment of women through education and awareness generation and greater emphasis on vocational training and employment so as to enable them to enter the mainstream of economic development as equal partners. The emphasis is on helping women to become self-sufficient and economically independent with the help of training and income generating activities so as to enhance their earning capacity and to improve their economic status. (<http://dwcd.kar.nic.in>)

Sthree Shakthi scheme was launched in 2000- 2001 by the Department of Women and Child Development to bring a revolution for women participation in the economic development of women and their families. The programme was launched during 2000-01 and it is being implemented throughout the state to empower rural women and make them self-reliant. Sthree Shakthi Groups are formed at the village level to inculcate the savings habit in the members empowering the women economically. About 15 to 20 women members who are below poverty line, landless agricultural labourers, SC/ST women join together. Sthree Shakthi Groups are formed through Anganwadi workers. At present there are 1.40 lakhs groups functioning in the state approximately with 21 lakhs women members. (<http://dwcd.kar.nic.in>)

The Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation was established in 1987 with the vision to bring about economic empowerment among women through sustained income generating activities by the women's groups and women from the weaker section of the society. The Corporation aims to empower, enable women economically and socially and create an enabling environment conducive to social change.

The Micro Credit scheme for Sthree Shakthi Self Help Groups aims at identifying women entrepreneurs in self-help groups, facilitating access to credit for economic empowerment through sustained income generating activities. The rationale behind the scheme is that very meager amount is deposited through regular savings by the self-help group members, which in many cases is inadequate to meet the financial and credit needs of the SHG members. Hence the scheme aims to supplement the savings of the groups, provide access to credit so that opportunities are created for involving in entrepreneurial activities. The scheme also aspires to extend prospects for self- development among women and ultimately enable SHG women to attain financial self-sufficiency and economic empowerment.

This program is being implemented throughout the state to, inculcate the habit of savings in women members, empower rural women economically and make them self-reliant. Launched in 2011-12, the micro credit scheme provides a loan of Rs. 1.00 lakh to eligible Sthree Shakthi SHGs at 6% rate of interest which is distributed among the members to take up small individual business activities or self-employment. A total of Rs. 1130.00 lakhs was budgeted and Rs. 808.00 lakhs has been utilized by the SHGs as on March 2015. Recovery of loan under this scheme by the groups is continuous and it was 60% during 2011-12 (Source: Terms of Reference annexed at 1).

4 Progress Review

The micro credit scheme is implemented in all districts of the state. Financial assistance is provided to a woman who is member of a Sthree Shakthi Self Help Group, with or without skill. SHG members are selected as per the norms of the scheme and financial assistance is provided to start small scale business activities like animal husbandry, flower selling, fruits selling, vegetables vending, milk business etc.

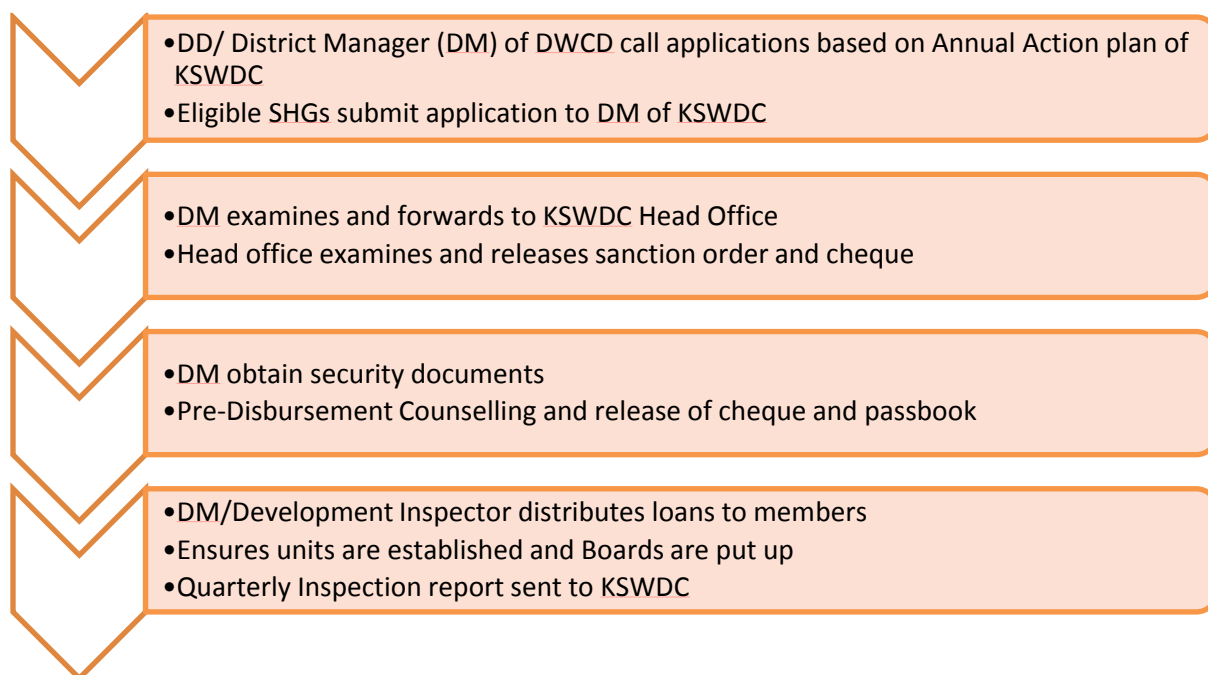
Eligibility Criteria (as per scheme guidelines)

- SHG and its members must have active bank account
- Members should be residents of Karnataka
- Should not have any outstanding loan
- Group should not have been involved in any litigation/legal problems
- Group should maintain updated records/documents and they should have been graded under A, B and C category. First priority should be given to SHGs with 'A' grade, if they are not available SHGs with 'B' grade could be considered.
- SHG must have group insurance

Records to be submitted for Loan sanction

- Loan application prescribed by the cooperation for groups
- Grading document of the groups
- Decision of the SHG for availing the loan
- Copy of the rules formed by the SHG
- Record for opening the bank account and its transaction made by the group
- Records of saving made by the group
- Internal agreement made by all the members of group for availing loan
- Certificate of not having availed loan facilities in any other financial institute

Process of Loan Sanction



Repayment of Loan

- The loan amount along with 6% interest is to be repaid by all beneficiaries in 24 monthly instalments, including 2 months moratorium period in the beginning
- The District Development Inspector is responsible for collecting the repayment. In case the repayment instalment is less than the amount prescribed, then full interest to be paid first and remaining amount is deducted from principal amount
- The recovered amount is to be remitted to the bank account of the KSWDC regularly

Yearwise Achievement	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
Financial (lakhs)	200	141	131	336	808
No. of SHGs	200	141	131	336	808
No. of beneficiaries	3393	2373	2195	5263	13224

Since inception Rs. 1130 lakhs has been budgeted and Rs. 808 lakhs is utilized (71.5%) as on March 2015. Least utilization was in 2013-14. In 2013, during the formation of the new State Government in Karnataka, the loan repayment (principle and interest) for all loans sanctioned upto 31.3.2013 to Sthree Shakthi self-help were waived off. (G.O. WCD 13 WDC 2014, Bangalore dated 12.3.2015. The Government order for loan waiver has been enclosed in Annexure 2.). In 2015, the scheme guidelines were revised to provide Rs. 2 lakhs interest free loan to the Sthree Shakthi self-help groups.

5 Problem Statement

The Sthree Shakthi self-help groups save an average of Rs. 50 – 100 per month. Each group comprises of about 10 – 15 women members. The rationale behind the scheme is that meager amount is deposited through regular savings by the self-help group members, which in many cases is inadequate to meet the financial and credit needs of the SHG members. Hence the scheme aims to supplement the savings of the groups, provide access to credit so that opportunities are created for involving in entrepreneurial activities. The scheme also aspires to extend prospects for self- development among women and ultimately enable SHG women to attain financial self-sufficiency and economic empowerment.

The micro credit scheme is being implemented since 2011-12 with the following objectives:

- i. Economic empowerment of Sthree-Shakthi self-help groups
- ii. Encourage self-employment
- iii. Create opportunities for involving in entrepreneurial activities establish production centers and develop themselves
- iv. Attain financial self-sufficiency and economic empowerment of self-help groups

Since the scheme has not been evaluated since inception the KSWDC felt the need to evaluate the scheme and its impact. The purpose is to improve the delivery of the scheme and also make an attempt to empower the women economically to the extent possible.

6 Scope, objectives and evaluation questions

TERI has been retained by the Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) to undertake 'Evaluation of the Micro credit scheme for Sthree Shakthi Self Help Groups implemented in the period 2011-12 to 2014-15 by the Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation'. The overall objective of this assignment is to evaluate the extent of individual women who are empowered economically through the scheme and to find out if the benefit of the scheme has prevented the beneficiaries from going to money lenders to borrow loan at high interest rates. The findings from the study shall be utilized to identify key areas of improvement based on the feedback from the beneficiaries and key stakeholders.

Purpose

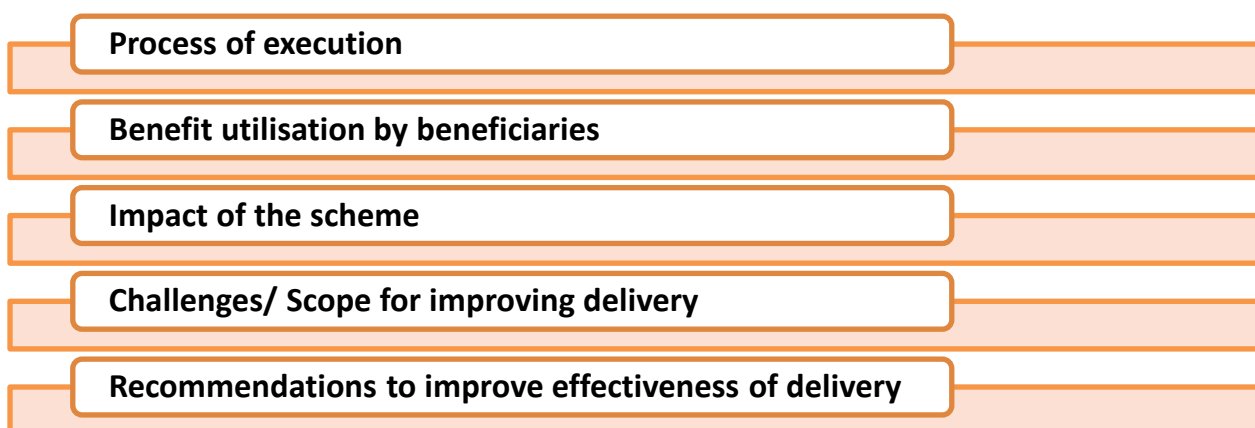
- To evaluate the extent of individual women who are empowered economically through Sthree Shakthi self-help groups and micro credit scheme
- Whether the aims and objectives of the scheme are achieved
- Measures for improving the scheme and identify constraints in implementing

Specific objectives

- Current status of individual beneficiaries and impact on economic status of individuals
- Awareness created to face competitive situations and make them self employed
- Identify the constraints in implementation and to suggest measures for the improvement of the existing scheme
- Collate suggested measures for empowerment of individual/group member for improvement of the scheme

Evaluation Questions

The main components that will be studied during this study are:



The study aims to specifically answer the following questions:

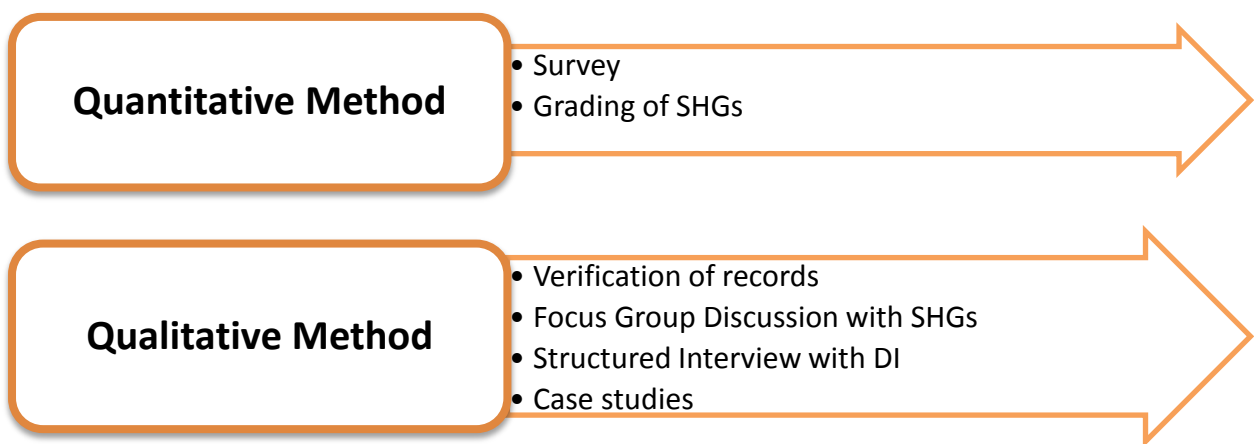
1. Whether District Managers are making proper selection of SHGs? In how many cases (percent wise) the selection was found to be faulty? And how?
2. Whether the loan amount is distributed among all SHGs members and equally? If not, how it is distributed? And why?
3. Whether Sthree Shakthi groups platforms have helped solve the economic and social problems of its members. If yes, to what extent? Interesting cases may please be documented as case studies?
4. What are the Skill development training been imparted to members of Sthree Shakthi groups? Whether this training has been helpful? If yes, how and to what extent?
5. Whether SHGs have given the correct and full amount of the loan sanctioned to their members timely? If not? What are the deviations and why?
6. Whether the SHG members have undertaken small business after availing the benefit? If so, have they continued with the activity? If not, reasons to be furnished?
7. In how many units established by SHGs plaques viz namely "Unit Financed By Karnataka State Women Development Corporation" was not displayed and why?
8. Whether the beneficiaries are utilizing the loan for the purpose for which it was sanctioned? If not, what action is taken in case of mis-utilization?
9. What is the amount of loan (year wise) taken from banks by the SHGs\ selected for evaluation? Are banks demanding collateral security for sanctioning loans? Whether the loan has been repaid timely and completely? If not, what is the payment percentage and what are the reasons for cases of non-payment?
10. Has the economic condition of the beneficiary families improved? (Evaluator to create indicators for measuring this on perception of the members and then report on its basis). If not, give details.
11. Please document 3-4 outstanding examples of success under the scheme which is worthy of emulation and being flagged as case studies. Similarly, are there some examples of failure that result in learning for future?
12. Are the repayment cheques (where repayment is through cheques) sent by the groups sent to the Corporation every month? If not, what is the duration of delay and why?
13. What are the constraints of financial flow from government to groups and within the groups? How to further streamline the process?
14. Please document taluk wise as to which IGA is most prominent in the taluk and most profitable in the taluk? Is the most prominent IGA the most profitable one too?
15. Please identify and document the areas of capacity building requirement of the Sthree shakthi groups.

16. The evaluator is requested to grade the SHGs and various factors of the scheme like Group size, savings, recoveries, meetings, maintenance of books etc. IGA wise. (As was done in a case study of Davanagere District published in September 2013. Copy enclosed). What is the correlation between the groups graded and Income Generating Activities? If so, what is the pattern emerging out of this? Please elaborate.
17. Should the scheme be continued? If no, why so? If yes, with what modifications/recommendations?

7 Evaluation Design

TERI believes that for an assignment to be comprehensive, it should be as consultative and interactive as possible and involve all the potential stakeholders who may be interested or affected by the proposed assignment. Therefore, attempt was made to elicit diverse and divergent viewpoints, for; an effective assignment can only be built on the foundation of communication and shared experience. In keeping with this philosophy, TERI strongly believes that an assignment of this nature would involve a great deal of interaction and communication with the stakeholders.

For a project of this nature, the study was carried out using qualitative and quantitative methods. The methods that will be used are as below:



a) Survey with beneficiaries

A survey was conducted with beneficiaries of the micro credit scheme in the selected SHGs. Attempt was made to interview beneficiaries who have availed micro credit and used it for income generation purpose and also beneficiaries who have not used it for income generation purpose.

b) Grading of SHGs

As per the requirement of ToR, selected SHGs were graded as per the standard grading procedure of the KSWDC and also as mentioned in the Davangere case study by Kavitha and Laxmana (2013).

c) Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

The evaluation team conducted a detailed FGD with each of the selected SHGs to understand the process of obtaining loan, utilisation and impact of the scheme. This method made an effort to obtain data with the active participation of the stakeholders.

d) Structured interview

The structured interview method was used to elicit data and opinion of the District Inspectors in the selected districts.

e) Case studies

Every programme related to the livelihood and capacity building of SHG women will have innovative or outstanding achievements, or in some cases failures, which are important learning experiences. Hence case studies are a useful tool to showcase these experiences. During these interactions, the study team documented specific cases/instances where micro credit programme has led to a positive impact for the beneficiaries.

In addition to the above methodologies, over and above the ToR research questions, TERI interacted with two Micro Finance institutions to understand their systems and procedures for loan disbursement and repayment. Data on loan details of MFIs were obtained to the extent they were willing to share. However, delving into the primary data of MFI SHGs is not in the scope of this study. The purpose of this interaction with MFIs was to understand if the recovery percentage of MFIs is higher despite higher interest rates. These findings are discussed as a case study in the report.

It was brought to the notice of TERI that KSWDC has drafted new guidelines for this scheme post 2014-15. Hence, TERI would examine the new guidelines and suggest changes if required.

8 Evaluation Methodology

This section describes the methods adopted for primary data collection on the field, sampling framework, sample size, criteria for selection of sample, instruments used for data collection etc. TERI developed a detailed study methodology and prepared a matrix based on the evaluation questions, the source of information for each of the evaluation question as follows:

SN	Questions	Method				
		Survey	FGD	Grading	Structured interview	Case study
1.	Whether district managers are making proper selection of SHGs? In how many cases (percentage wise) the selection was found to be faulty? And how?		✓		✓	
2.	Whether the loan amount is distributed among all SHGs members and equally? If not, how it is distributed? And why?		✓			
3.	Whether Stree shakthi groups platforms have helped solve the economic and social problems of its members. If yes, to what extent? Interesting cases may please be documented as case studies?	✓	✓			✓
4.	What are the skill development training been imparted to members of Stree shakthi groups? Whether this training has been helpful? If yes, how and to what extent?		✓		✓	
5.	Whether SHGs have given the correct and full amount of the loan sanctioned to their members timely? If not, what are the deviations and why?		✓			
6.	Whether the SHG members have undertaken small business after availing the benefits? If so, have they continued with the activity? If not, reasons to be furnished?	✓	✓		✓	
7.	In how many units established by SHGs plaques Viz namely 'Unit financed by Karnataka State women Development corporation' was not displayed and why?	✓			✓	
8.	Whether the beneficiaries are utilizing the loan for the purpose for which it was sanctioned? If not what action is taken in case of utilization?	✓	✓		✓	
9.	What is the amount of loan (year wise) taken from banks by the SHG selected for evaluation? Whether the loan has been repaid timely and completely? if not, what is the payment percentage and what are reasons for cases of non-payment		✓			

SN	Questions	Method				
		Survey	FGD	Grading	Structured interview	Case study
10.	Has the economic condition of the beneficiary families improved? If not, give details	✓	✓		✓	
11.	Please document 3-4 outstanding examples of success under the scheme which is worthy of emulation and being flagged as case studies, similarly, are there some examples of failure that result in learning for future?					✓
12.	Are the repayment cheques sent by the groups sent to the corporation every month? If not, what is the duration of delay and why?		✓		✓	
13.	What are the constraints of financial flow from government to groups and within the groups? How to further streamline the process?		✓		✓	
14.	Which IGA is most prominent in the taluk and most profitable in the taluk? Is the most prominent IGA the most profitable one too?		✓		✓	
15.	Areas of capacity building requirement of the stree shakthi groups	✓	✓		✓	
16.	To grade the SHGs and various factors of the scheme like group size, savings, recoveries, meetings, maintenance of books etc., IGA wise. What is the correlation between the groups graded and income generating activities? If so, what is the pattern emerging out of this? Please elaborate.			✓		
17.	Should the scheme be continued? If no, why so? If yes, with what modifications/recommendation	✓	✓		✓	

8.1 Sampling design

Selection of Districts and SHGs

As per the Terms of Reference, the sampling method used in this study is systematic random sampling using an intensity of four districts for every year since 2011-12 to 2014-15, but with districts where the scheme did not cover any SHG in year being kept out. The population of the district names was arranged in increasing numbers of SHGs covered under the scheme in that district in that year. Districts with same number of SHGs covered in the year were arranged lexicological order of English language. This way, districts of all scheme intensity are covered in the district sample. Within the districts, the sample SHGs are taken in number proportional to their population weight, such that their total is equal to 10% of all the SHGs covered under the scheme in the year. With this method, the sample selected is as follows:

Sample of the year							
2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
District	SHGs	District	SHGs	District	SHGs	District	SHGs
Karwar	2 (4)	Shimoga	2 (4)	Bellary	1 (1)	Chikkamagalur	2 (7)
Bidar	4 (10)	Chamarajnanagar	2 (6)	Chikkaballapur	1 (3)	Ramanagara	3 (10)
Bijapur	6 (16)	Kolar	3 (7)	Raichur	3 (8)	Bangalore Urban	8 (16)
Tumkur	8 (22)	Chikkaballapur	7 (13)	Tumkur	8 (19)	Bagalkote	20 (60)
Total Sample	20		14		13		33
Population	200		141		131		336

Source : ToR * Figure in bracket indicate population SHGs of the district

A total of 14 districts were visited as part of this study. Effort was made to select SHGs from atleast two taluks in each district. A total of 32 taluks were covered in the study (List of taluks may be referred at Annexure 3). Wherever possible, SHGs were selected from all taluks in a district. In other cases, effort was made to select one urban/ semi urban and one rural taluk, with the general assumption that urban areas have better access to markets, while the other taluk represents the other scenario. The SHGs within a taluk were selected randomly from the list of groups benefitted. The figure below shows the sample districts and the total number of SHGs sampled in the selected districts including all years of study:

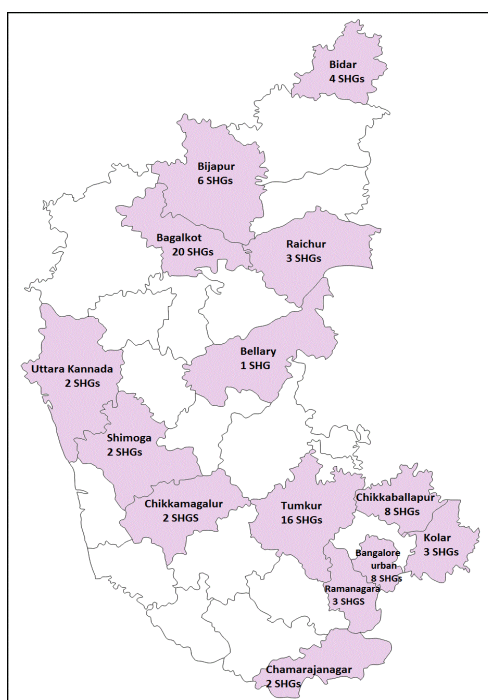


Figure 1 District-wise sample of SHGs

Selection of Individual Beneficiaries

Secondary data provided as per ToR is summarized below:

Year	No. of SHGs	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)	Average no. of beneficiaries per SHG
2011-12	200	3393	2,00,00,000	16.91
2012-13	141	2373	1,41,00,000	16.80
2013-14	131	2195	1,31,00,000	16.81
2014-15	336	5263	3,36,00,000	15.66
Total	808	13224	8,08,00,000	16.545*

**for the purpose of selecting the beneficiaries, it is inferred that there is an average of 16 beneficiaries in each SHG.*

The names of the SHGs supported in a given year in the selected district were listed down and SHGs were selected randomly from this list. Effort was made to cover atleast two taluks in each district as far as possible representing one urban and one rural taluk. The study team visited a total of 32 taluks from 14 districts. It was initially proposed that, in consultation and clarified with KEA, among the selected 80 SHGs, the individual beneficiaries were selected in the following manner:

Proposed			Actually carried out		
No. of SHGs	Percentage of beneficiaries to be interviewed	No. of beneficiaries based on secondary data	No. of SHGs	Percentage of beneficiaries interviewed	No. of beneficiaries interviewed
10 SHGs	100%	160	8 SHGs	100%	123
			9 SHGs	76 – 99%	128
10 SHGs	75%	120	29 SHGs	51 - 75%	281
40 SHGs	50%	320	22 SHGs	25 - 50%	140
20 SHGs	25%	80	12 SHGs	25%	29
80 SHGs		680**	80 SHGs		701

**The number was based on the assumption that there is an average of 16 beneficiaries in each SHG. Hence a total of 680 or actual beneficiaries available whichever is less, but not less than 500 in total interviewed as suggested by KEA.

Effort was made to interview beneficiaries who are physically challenged, widows, doing business locally and outside village if available. In addition to the above, effort was made to interview beneficiaries who have taken the micro credit, but not utilised it for income generation purpose, wherever available.

8.2 Study Tools

The primary data collection on the field will commenced after approval of the inception report. As mentioned earlier, both quantitative and qualitative methods of research were used to generate desired information from the respondents. For each method adopted, study tools were prepared appropriately. The tools developed are listed below and the complete tool is included as appendices to this report.

Stakeholder	Method of data collection	Tool	Stakeholders Interviewed
Self Help Groups	Focus Group Discussion	FGD schedule	80 SHGs
	Grading of SHGs	Rating scale	80 SHGs
Beneficiaries	Survey	Interview schedule	701 beneficiaries
	Case study	Case study outline	5 cases
District Inspectors (DI)	Structured Interview	Interview schedule	14 DIs

In addition to the above, the Deputy Directors of the Department of Women and Child Development were interviewed wherever available.

The following tools were formulated for each of the above methodology and also to ensure participation of all groups of stakeholders in the study. All the tools were pre-tested for relevance and suitable modifications were made prior to the actual primary data collection.

- i. **FGD Schedule:** A detailed FGD schedule was prepared to have a discussion with the selected SHGs. In addition to obtaining data through discussion, records of the SHGs were verified to authenticate the data being collected.
- ii. **Rating Scale:** The standard rating scale that is prescribed by the KSWDC was used to grade the selected SHGs.
- iii. **Interview schedule for Survey:** For the survey, an interview schedule based on the relevant aspects listed in the ToR was developed and administered to the individual SHG women beneficiaries to assess the impact of the micro-credit programme at the individual level. Questions were carefully constructed to elicit correct and detailed information from the respondents, at the same time giving them a freedom of choice. Schedule was designed in relation to the knowledge and language of the respondents. It has been pre-tested and finalized based on the pre-testing results.

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- iv. **Lead Questions for Structured Interview:** A list of lead questions was prepared to aid in the formal interview of the District Inspectors. Information on the process of implementation, progress made, documentation, monitoring systems, challenges in implementation and perceivable impact of the scheme was sought.
 - v. **Case Studies Outline:** Based on the interaction with individual SHG members, few suitable cases were studied in detail and qualitative information was collected from successful beneficiaries where the impact has been positive.
 - vi. **Interaction with Micro Finance Institutions:** In addition to the above methodologies, over and above the ToR research questions, TERI interacted with two Micro Finance institutions, namely NABARD Financial Services Limited and Sanghamithra Rural Financial Services to understand their systems and procedures for loan disbursement and repayment. Secondary data about MFI SHGs were obtained to the extent they were willing to share. However, delving into the primary data of MFI SHGs is not in the scope of this study. The purpose of this interaction with MFIs was to understand the recovery process of the MFIs. These findings are discussed as a case study in the report.

Templates of the tools are annexed at 4 (4a – 4f)

8.3 Pilot study

Pilot testing was undertaken to assess the adequacy, applicability, and feasibility of the research tools. The tools were pilot tested in the Kamadhenu and Annapurneshwari SHGs in Anekal Taluk, Bangalore Urban district on 10th February 2016. Focus Group Discussions were held with the SHG members and about 8-10 individual members involved in micro enterprises were surveyed. These SHGs were also graded using the grading format. However, there were no members who had utilized the micro credit for other purposes. The District Inspector and Counsellor were also interviewed. This helped in understanding the effectiveness of the sample tools. Based on the pilot test, modifications were made in the tools and revised for final field study.

During the pilot study it was also found that there is no baseline data on the social and economic status of beneficiaries, hence the impact on improvement in socio-economic conditions/empowerment of beneficiaries could not be based on accurate facts and figures. Thus this aspect had to be analysed based on the perception expressed by the respondents.

9 Data Collection and Analysis

A planned approach has been employed for data collection so that the facts are closer to reality and free from aberrations. The present study is based on both primary and secondary source of data.

9.1 Secondary Data Collection

The sources of secondary data for the study are; existing literature and data in websites, various publications such as books, magazines, newspapers, reports, articles, and seminar papers published by universities and research institutions.

Secondary data and information has been collected from the following sources;

- Karnataka Women Development Corporation, Bangalore
- Journals and Magazines
- Department of Women and Child Development
- Economic Survey Reports
- Various databases including websites

9.2 Primary Data Collection

The primary data has been collected from field survey through interview with beneficiaries. Primary data has been collected in selected districts through random sampling basis. Besides published material, study is also based on discussions with various people such as officials of KSWDC and Department of Women and Child Development functionaries.

a. Pilot testing of tools

The tools developed for collecting the data were pilot tested in Anekal taluk, Bangalore Urban district. Modifications were made to the tools based on the pilot test and finalised.

b. Data Entry Software

An in-house data entry worksheet using VBA (Visual Basic for Application) procedures and Macros in the Microsoft Excel was developed to enable easy data entry. This was pre-tested with the data collected during pilot test. Necessary modifications were made based on the dry run conducted with the software.

Figure 2 Screenshot of the Data Entry Worksheet

c. Training to Field Investigators

In-house training was provided to the study team to collect primary data. This step was done to ensure that all the members have the same understanding and pose the questions in similar manner. A hand-holding session was also done on field to ensure that the team members are administering the tools as trained. Three teams were formed to carry out the data collection in the selected districts.

d. Field Data Collection

Once the tools were firmed up, the District Inspectors were informed in advance, so that they could intimate the SHGs and its members about the team's visit. Primary data was obtained through personal interaction with the women beneficiaries in the selected districts. A sample size of 80 SHGs was selected for the study on simple random sampling basis from Sthree Shakti Groups. Focus Group Discussion was held with the selected SHGs and they were also graded using the standard grading scale of the KSWDC. A total of 701 beneficiaries were interviewed.

Interviews were held with key stakeholders such as the District Inspector and Deputy Director, DWCD. Informal interviews were held with the Supervisors and Anganwadi workers. In addition, visits were made to two Micro finance institutions to understand the systems and procedures they follow, repayment status and other services they offer.

e. Digitization and Data cleaning

The data collected was carefully examined to remove irrelevant data, and gaps were filled wherever possible. Data was then digitised using the software developed specifically for this purpose.

f. Statistical tools used

Simple statistical techniques like frequencies, averages, percentage, graphs, co-relation are used to analyse the data wherever necessary.

g. Analytical techniques adopted

The quantitative data was analysed and is presented in descriptive format such as frequencies, percentages, graphs and summaries for ease of understanding of a wider audience.

Qualitative data is summarised and presented in the findings. Specific case studies/ success stories were captured and are presented in a separate section of findings.

h. Results

The results obtained are described in detail in the following chapters on findings and discussion and they are further interpreted in the reflections and conclusions chapter.

9.3 Data Gaps and Limitations

The data collection process posed a few gaps and limitations. The secondary data maintained at the state head office is in manual format. In some cases, this does not tally with the district data. As the first step, the state office data had to be digitised and then reconciled with the district data, thus consuming a lot of time.

This scheme is being evaluated for the years 2010-11 to 2014-15. However, the scheme has undergone some changes in 2015-16, where the loan amount has been enhanced and made interest free. Hence studying the adequacy of loan amount and related parameters in the years previous to modification may seem a little redundant. Similarly, the loan repayment for loans sanctioned upto 31st March 2013 has been waived off. Hence, the parameter of repayment could be studied only for two years of the study, which is 2013-14 and 2014-15. Similarly, there is no baseline data on the social and economic status of beneficiaries; hence the impact or improvement in socio-economic conditions/ empowerment of beneficiaries could not be based on accurate facts and figures. Thus this aspect had to be analysed based on the perception expressed by the respondents.

KSWDC has recruited some District Inspectors in 2013; hence they have maintained loan records only after they have taken charge of duty. The documents regarding older loans were not easily available with the state or district offices in some cases, hence the details of beneficiaries, purpose for which loans were sanctioned and records obtained for loan sanction could not be verified.

The loan repayment records maintained at the KSWDC state office was not updated. The District Inspector has a separate register maintained for this purpose, which was updated in most cases, while in some cases it was not updated. Many of the SHGs visited had not maintained a loan register or loan repaid receipts, hence it was difficult to assess the actual repayment status of the loans.

Non- availability of beneficiaries due to reluctance to participate due to various reasons and communication gap at times seemed a problem. At times, non-availability of SHGs posed a major challenge, especially in cases, where the full group is almost dysfunctional. Sometimes, alternate SHGs had to be selected due to unforeseen field exigencies, where randomness could not always be applied.

In most cases, the District Inspectors were not involved in selection of SHGs, hence they were not aware of the location of the SHGs and beneficiaries. In cases, where there was inadequate coordination with the DWCD, mobilising the SHGs and beneficiaries for participating in the survey was a limitation.

10 Findings and Discussion

This chapter focuses on the findings of the study based entirely on data collected during the course of the study. The quantitative data is presented in the form of tables, frequencies, percentages and averages and graphs. The qualitative data has been discussed wherever relevant. The case studies have been presented in a separate section in this chapter to highlight a few success cases and to illustrate the impact of the Sthree Shakthi and micro credit scheme.

The findings have been structured around the evaluation questions of the terms of reference. Each evaluation question has been answered separately. However, to have a logical flow of thought, the findings are presented in two parts: process related findings and outcome/ impact related findings. The evaluation questions have been segregated into these two parts based on relevance.

10.1 Socio-economic Profile of Respondents

The beneficiaries of the micro credit scheme were interviewed to understand the systems followed, utility of the loan, repayment and outcome of the micro credit scheme. A total of 701 SHG members were interviewed from 80 SHGs selected for the study. Effort was made to interview women from different categories such as illiterate, widows and physically challenged. A total of 287 women came under such categories, i.e. 41% of the total respondents. Interestingly 229 of these women interviewed are illiterate, 51 are widows and 7 are physically challenged.

Among the respondents interviewed, 36% were in the age range of 31-40 years and 31% were aged between 41 – 50 years. The level of education of respondents is quite low. Nearly 33% of the total respondents are illiterate, 28% have completed some form of primary education, while 21% have completed SSLC. The caste category of the respondents revealed that a vast majority, i.e. 71% belonged to other community, 18% are scheduled caste, 7% belong to minority and 4% belong to scheduled tribes. As regards family type, 71% belong to nuclear family, 27% belong to joint family and negligible are from extended families. Landholding details of the respondents showed that nearly 60% are landless, 26% are marginal farmers, 7% are small farmers, 4% are semi-medium farmers, 2% are medium farmers, while there are no large farmers. The primary occupation of the respondents revealed that about 47% are self-employed, 19% depend on agriculture, while an equal percentage, i.e. 14% depend on agriculture labour and are housewives.

The annual household income of the respondents varied widely. The income of the respondents was recorded as stated by them, since baseline figures or growth figures are not available. About 27% of the respondents have an income of Rs. 27000 – 60000, 22% have an income of Rs. 60,000 – 100000, 21% have an income of less than Rs. 27,000, 18% have an income of Rs. 100000 –

150000 and 4% respondents have an income that is between Rs. 150000 - 200000. About 7% have an income that is above Rs. 200000.

As per Rangarajan Committee Report 2014³, “a family may be considered below poverty line if their annual income is Rs. 58,320 in rural area and Rs. 84,420 in urban areas”. As per this study, 27% of the respondents are below poverty line.

Despite having fairly low income, 86% of the respondents live in their own houses, while 13% live in rented houses. Queries on household amenities brought out some interesting findings. Nearly 49% have access to piped water for drinking purpose, while 33% use public water taps/ borewells/ wells. Almost all respondents, i.e. 99% live in electrified households. Seventy-six per cent use household toilets, while 24% still resort to open air defecation. A vast majority, i.e. 70% use LPG for primary cooking and 30% use traditional biomass cook stoves for primary cooking.

10.2 Process Related Findings

A total of 701 beneficiaries have been interviewed. Of this, 503 members have utilised the micro credit loan for IGA. Most of the process related questions have been posed to the members who are engaged in the IGA. Questions related to general outcome from Sthree Shakthi SHGs have been posed to all members interviewed since these queries maybe answered by all Sthree Shakthi members. Hence the total number of respondents in the tables will vary accordingly. A total of 80 SHGs have been sampled under this study. The number of SHGs selected year-wise details is as follows:

Year	SHGs selected
2011-12	20
2012-13	14
2013-14	13
2014-15	33
Grand Total	80

1. Whether District Managers are making proper selection of SHGs? In how many cases (percent wise) the selection was found to be faulty? And how?

Interview with the District Managers revealed that none of them were/ are directly involved in selection of SHGs. The SHGs are selected by the Anganwadi worker and Supervisor of the DWCD. These functionaries help the groups in preparing the loan application and submit it to the District Inspector, who in turn verifies the completeness of the application and submits it to the Deputy Director, DWCD for further recommendation to KSWDC.

In all the SHGs sampled, effort was made to verify the loan application and documents submitted, along with the SHG records. However, in some cases, the loan related documents

³ Report Of The Expert Group To Review The Methodology For Measurement Of Poverty, Government of India, Planning Commission, June 2014

were not available. All the SHGs had an active loan account at the time of applying for loan. All the SHG members are residents of Karnataka. It is not clear if outstanding loans and involvement in litigation/ legal problems were verified by the Anganwadi workers/ Supervisors. However, as required in the guideline, none of the SHGs have group insurance.

As per the guideline, preference must be given to groups that score 'A' grade, and if they are not available, groups that score 'B' grade could be selected. Grading of the groups has been done in most cases, many of them have scored 'A' or 'B' grade. When the study team graded the SHGs using the same grading format, it was found that out of 80 SHGs, 39 (48.75%) groups scored 'C' grade, 33 (41.25%) groups scored 'B' grade and just 8 (10%) groups scored 'A' grade.

There are some cases where the SHGs selected did not seem to be the best choice. For instance, in Sira taluk, Tumkur district, it was found that Annapoorneshwari SHG (Sira) was formed for the purpose of availing micro credit scheme and disbanded after the loan amount was received and distributed amongst its members. At the time of the team's visit, there was no evidence for the functioning of the group. Similarly, In Gubbi taluk, Tumkur district, Sri Lakshmi SHG (Jyothi Nagar) has not been functioning for past four years, after availing micro credit, however, they have made complete repayment.

Similarly, in Manavi taluk, Raichur district, Godavari SHG has not been functioning since four years after availing micro credit. This group has not made any repayments till date. Bhuvaneshwari SHG (Bahadurpura) and Kasturibai SHG (Bahadurpura) in Anekal taluk, Bangalore urban district were not functioning at the time of the team's visit. Bhuvaneshwari SHG had availed the loan and amount was utilised by one single dominant member. Other than the above instances, there does not seem to be any cases which are faulty.

As regards, the selection of beneficiaries from disadvantaged sections, it was found that 80% (229 members) are illiterate, 18% (51 members) are widows and 2% (7 members) are physically challenged.

2. Whether the loan amount is distributed among all SHG members and equally? If not, how is it distributed? And why?

The micro credit loan amount has been distributed equally among all SHG members in 75% (60 groups) and in 25% SHGs (20 groups) it has not been distributed equally among all members. Among the 20 groups where it has not been distributed equally, in 17 groups, the amount has been given to few members based on priority/ need, and in other cases it has been used for group IGA. Need based loans were given because only few members expressed the need for the micro credit loan and in some cases, few members were not willing to take the loan. In the case of group activity (3 SHGs in Ramanagara district), the amount has not been distributed among members, but the group has invested the entire amount for the group enterprise.

3. What are the Skill development training imparted to members of Sthree-shakthi groups? Whether this training has been helpful? If yes, how and to what extent?

There is no component of providing skill training under the micro credit scheme per se. However, some members of the SHGs have participated in skill development training programmes organized or facilitated by the DWCD or other departments/ agencies.

Sixty-three per cent of the respondents stated that they have not undergone any skill training programme, while 37% have participated in skill training programme. Among those who participated in skill training, 58% have attended a programme conducted by the DWCD, while 14% attended in a programme conducted by Zilla Panchayat, while few others have participated in trainings conducted by the Agriculture/ Watershed Department (9%), NGOs (7%) and corporate companies (5%).

The members have mostly participated in animal husbandry (34%) and tailoring (19%) programmes. A few others have been trained in skills such as preparing condiments, embroidery, candle making etc.

As regards the utility of training programme, 92% of them stated that it was useful. As regards the extent of usefulness of training programmes, 48% of these claimed that trainings were useful to some extent, while 41% felt that it was useful to a considerable extent. Nearly 67% of respondents stated that the training was useful in improving knowledge on the subject and 19% felt that it helped improve their skill, and a small percentage (4%) stated that it helped build confidence.

4. Whether SHGs have given the correct and full amount of the loan sanctioned to their members timely? If not? What are the deviations and why?

The micro credit loan amount has been given in full to SHG members. In 60 SHGs it has been distributed to all the members, while in 20 SHGs it has been given to a few members only.

5. Whether the SHG members have undertaken small business after availing the benefit? If so, have they continued with the activity? If not, reasons to be furnished?

The respondents can be classified as follows based on the utilization of loan amount for small business

Table 1 Classification of respondents based on utilization of micro credit

Category	No. of Members	Per cent
Local business	488	70%
Business in other place	15	2%
Not utilised loan for IGA	161	23%
Loan not taken	37	5%
Total	701	100%

Among the respondents interviewed, 70% of them have utilized the loan for undertaking business in their village/ town, while 2% have utilized the loan to do business outside their village/ town. Thus, a total of 72% (503) respondents have utilized the micro credit loan for income generation purposes. About 23% members have availed the micro credit, but have not used it for income generation purposes, while 5% of the respondents claimed that they had not availed the loan at all. In a study of micro credit programme for SHGs in Tamil Nadu, Kalaiselvi and Muruganandam (2008) found that 57 % of the rural SHGs partly utilized their micro credit and 90 % urban SHGs partly utilized their micro credit.

Table 2 Utilization of micro credit based on establishing or expanding IGA

Activity	No. of respondents	Per cent
New IGA	142	28%
Improving /expanding existing	361	72%
Total	503	100%

Among those who have utilized the loan for income generation purposes, 72% have used it to expand/ improve existing IGA, while 28% have used it for starting a new IGA. Among those who are engaged in IGA, all of them continue to carry out the activity at the time of interview. An important observation of the study is that 77 of the 80 groups had used the loan for individual IGA, while 3 SHGs in Ramanagara district had used it for group IGA (2 SHGs used it to buy bamboo mountage 'Chandrike' and give it to sericulture farmers for hire, while one group is engaged in making and selling pani pooris).

The IGAs were grouped into five sectors namely animal husbandry, agro-based, service, business/ marketing and handmade/ handicraft sectors. The study brought out interesting findings, where there is a good mix of IGAs. The pie chart below indicates that 33% are involved in animal husbandry, 20% in handmade/ handicraft sector, 18% in service sector, 17% in business/ marketing and 12% in agro-based sector.

The animal husbandry sector predominantly comprises of cow rearing (38%) and buffalo rearing (28%). The agro-based sector includes activities like beedi rolling (34%) and renting out chandrike as a group activity (41%). Tailoring is one of the most popular IGA across all sectors and comprises 80% of the service sector. Beauty parlour, hotels, tea shops, vermicelli machines, flour mills are the other activities in this sector. Cloth business (30%) and petty shops/ grocery shops (26%) form the majority under the business/ marketing sector. Among the handmade/ handicraft sector, cloth weaving (27%), rotti/ condiment making (19%), leaf plate making (19%) and making sweets and snacks (17%) are popular activities.

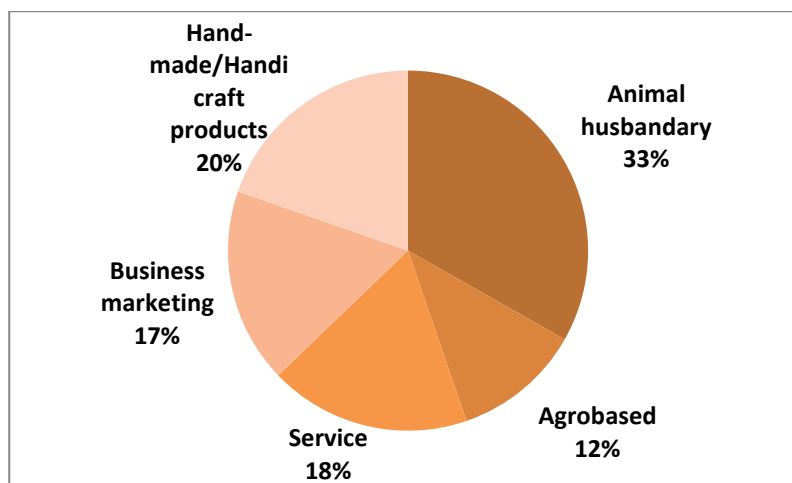


Figure 3 Sector-wise involvement in IGA

Table 3 Management of IGAs

Managed by	No. of respondents	Per cent
Self	277	55%
Self & Family	184	37%
Self & employed workers	5	1%
Group activity	37	7%
Total	503	100%

Majority of respondents, i. e. 55% manage the IGA alone, while 37% take the support of their family members, while 7% are engaged in group activities. In five cases, the members have employed workers. As regards the number of days of involvement in IGA, nearly half, i.e. 49% stated that they are engaged for 180-360 days in a year, while 30% are engaged round the year. About 12% are involved 90-180 days and 7% are involved for less than 90 days in a year, while no responses accounted for the balance three per cent.

Table 4 Annual income from IGA

Annual Income from IGA	No. of respondents	Per cent
Less than 5000	14	3%
5000-10000	21	4%
10000-15000	34	7%
15000-20000	174	35%
20000-25000	45	9%
25000-50000	97	19%
50000-100000	42	8%
Above 1 Lakh	13	3%
No response	63	13%
Total	503	100%

The annual income from IGA revealed that 35% of the respondents have an income of Rs. 15,000 – 20,000 per annum, 19% have an income of Rs. 25000 – 50000. About 9% have an income of Rs. 20000-25000, while 8% have an income of Rs. 50000 – 100000. The average annual income from income generation activities is Rs. 27,086/-

6. In how many units established by SHGs plaques Viz namely “Unit Financed By Karnataka State Women Development Corporation” was not displayed and why?

The study revealed that none of the members engaged in IGA had displayed a plaque stating that the unit was financed by KSWDC due to lack of awareness. This was the case even in the three group enterprises in Ramanagara district. In individual activities, displaying the board seemed redundant.

7. Whether the beneficiaries are utilizing the loan for the purpose for which it was sanctioned? If not, what action is taken in case of misutilization?

As mentioned earlier, among the respondents, 23% (161 members) had not utilized the micro credit loan for IGA. The SHGs had not taken any action for the same, neither had the KSWDC or DWCD.

It was inferred that 61% had wilfully not used the loan for IGA, 19% had genuine financial difficulties, 11% had used it for urgent basic needs. A few others stated reasons such as, inadequate loan amount, and lack of skill for the IGA etc.

When asked if these members are interested to take up IGAs in future, 61% stated affirmative, 28% were not interested, while the remaining 11% were unable to make a statement.

8. **What is the amount of loan (year wise) taken from banks by the SHGs selected for evaluation? Are banks demanding collateral security for sanctioning loans? Whether the loan has been repaid timely and completely? If not, what is the payment percentage and what are the reasons for cases of non-payment?**

Among the 80 SHGs covered under the study, 30 SHGs (38%) have availed bank linkage during the study reference years of 2011-12 to 2014-15, while 50 SHGs have not taken any loan from banks during this period. Banks have not taken collateral security in most cases.

Out of the 30 SHGs that had availed bank loans, records and documents were available for verification with 16 SHGs at the time of visit, while 14 SHGs could not make available the records and documents related to bank linkage. Among the 30 SHGs, four groups have availed bank loan twice during the reference years. Details are as below:

Table 5 Details of bank linkages

District	Taluk	Name of SHG	Years in which bank loan was obtained	Amount
Vijayapura	Basavana Bagewadi	Basavatatava	2012-13	100000
			2013-14	300000
Vijayapura	Basavana Bagewadi	Gramadevate	2011-12	100000
			2012-13	300000
Bidar	Basavakalyan	Vanadevi	2012-13	100000
			2014-15	200000
Bagalkot	Bagalkot	Danammadevi	2012-13	15000
			2013-14	50000

The table below shows the details of loan amount, repayment and balance to be repaid. Among the 16 SHGs, as mentioned above, four groups have taken loan twice during the years, thus the actual count of verifiable linkages may be considered as 20 linkages. The table indicates that the average loan amount for the 20 linkages is Rs. 2,52,700.

Table 6 Repayment of bank loans

Details	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
Loan Amount (Rs)	730000	985000	1089000	2250000	5054000
Repayment (Rs)	730000	759403	954600	1650000	4094003
Repayment Balance(Rs)	0	225597	134400	600000	959997

A little deeper observation of the bank linkages and the SHGs that have been able to mobilize shows that, of the 16 SHGs, none of them are 'A' grade groups. On the other hand, 9 SHGs are 'B' grade and 7 SHGs are 'C' grade groups. In the 'B' grade groups, atleast 50% of the members are engaged in IGA using the micro credit loan, while in 'C' grade groups this percentage is about 25%.

Two groups, i.e., Srilakshmi SHG from Chikkaballapur and Bhagyalakshmi SHG from Tumkur have not utilised the micro credit loan for said purpose.

Comparison of micro credit loan repayment between bank loan and micro credit repayment within the 16 SHGs, revealed that 8 SHGs have repaid microcredit loan completely, in 5 SHGs micro credit loan has waived off by the government, 2 SHGs have ongoing loan and only one SHG has not repaid completely. On the other hand, 11 SHGs have repaid bank loan completely and 5 SHGs have ongoing loans and repayment is being done on time. The repayment percentage could not be calculated since the demand figures were not available. There were no cases of defaulting and overdue loans in the case of bank loans.

9. Are the repayment cheques (where repayment is through cheques) sent by the groups sent to the Corporation every month? If not, what is the duration of delay and why?

The status of loans in the selected SHGs was examined and the results are tabulated below. The loans of SHGs supported in 2011-12 and 2012-13 have been waived off. The table below shows that among the SHGs supported in 2012-13, four groups had repaid completely despite loan being waived off. As per the repayment period in the guidelines, SHGs supported in 2013-14 should have repaid completely at the time this study was conducted. However, only 3 SHGs have repaid, while 10 SHGs the repayment is delayed. It was learned that among the SHGs with delayed/ incomplete repayment, most of them had wilfully done so. Most of the SHGs supported in 2014-15 have received the loan amount between December 2014 to March 2016, i.e. the loan is ongoing. However, 4 SHGs supported in this year have repaid the loan completely, while 29 SHGs have ongoing loans. None of the SHGs surveyed had maintained a separate loan register for micro credit scheme, which made verifying repayment details difficult.

Table 7 Status of micro credit loans

Status of loan	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
	Number of SHGs				
Loan waived off by the Government	11	9	0	0	20
Repaid completely & closed in time	9	5	3	4	21
Repayment incomplete / delayed	0	0	10	0	10
Ongoing loan	0	0	0	29	29
Total	20	14	13	33	80

It was interesting to note that 71 (89%) out of 80 SHGs made payment through cash, while 6 (7 %) SHGs made payment through account payee cheque/ demand drafts. Three groups (4%) have not made any repayment till date (Bhuvaneshwari and Kasturibai in Bangalore Urban supported in 2014-15 and Godavari SHG in Raichur district supported in 2013-14). The District Inspectors credit the cash into the account of the KSWDC every month, while in some cases, they credited it after a large sum was collected. The frequency of crediting into the account varied widely.

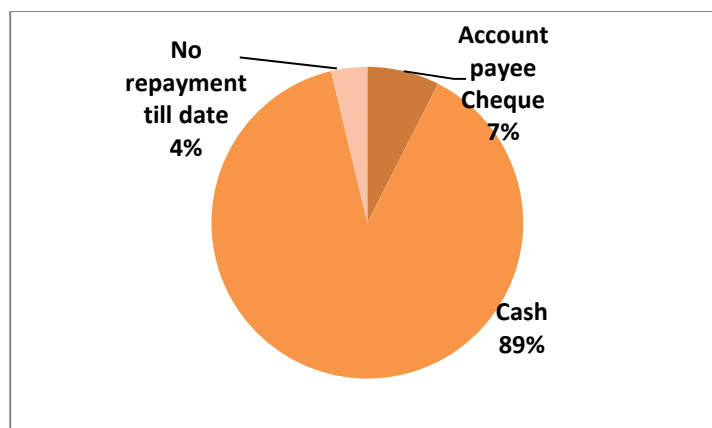


Figure 4 Mode of loan repayment

The payments in cash were mostly made to the District Inspector (68 SHGs), while in some cases, it was made to the Federation Secretary/ Anganwadi Supervisors or Anganwadi workers (9 SHGs). Three SHGs have not made any repayment till date. Seventy out of the 80 SHGs stated that they paid monthly instalments, while the others stated that they made payments as and when amount was collected in the SHGs.

10. What are the constraints of financial flow from government to groups and within the groups? How to further streamline the process?

The time duration for financial flow from the government to the groups is varying among the groups selected for the study. Majority (39%) of the groups received the amount within 60-120 days, 19 (24%) groups received it within 30-60 days, while 15 (19%) groups received it within 180 – 240 days. About nine groups have received the loan after 240 days. Of these, 6 groups mentioned that it took over one year for them to receive the loan.

During the focus group discussion, the SHGs mentioned that time delay, lack of proper guidance to prepare the application are some of the constraints they are facing to receive the loan. In some cases, it was observed that the district office had received the cheques, but it was given to the SHGs after 2-3 months. The reasons for this were varied, including waiting for the local legislator to hand-over the cheque.

Table 8 Time duration for receiving micro credit

Days	No. of SHGs
30-60	19
60-120	31
120-180	4
180-240	15
240-300	1
300-360	2
360>	6
NA	2

Within the SHG, once the group received the micro credit, it took about 30-60 days for the members to receive the loan amount as mentioned by 31% respondents. About 21% members stated that they received the loan in less than 15 days, while another 21% mentioned that it took above 90 days to receive the loan amount. One of the main reasons for delay included SHGs not conducting timely meetings.

10.3 Outcome/ Impact Related Findings

- Whether Sthree-shakthi groups platforms have helped solve the economic and social problems of its members. If yes, to what extent? Interesting cases may please be documented as case studies?**

The beneficiaries were able to clearly articulate that Sthree Shakthi groups have helped solve economic problems and they had benefitted positively. As regards, solving economic problems, 92% of the respondents stated that it had helped solve economic problems, while just one per cent stated that it was negative, while another one per cent stated that they are unable to make a statement. Five per cent of the respondents did not respond to this query.

Table 9 Opinion on support of Stree Shakthi SHGs in solving economic problems

Response	No. of Respondents	Per cent
Yes	644	92%
No	10	1%
Cannot say	10	1%
No response	37	5%
Total	701	100%

Among 644 respondents who claimed that the SHGs had helped solve economic problems, 345 stated that it was considerable, 294 stated that it was to some extent, and 5 expressed that it was to a less extent.

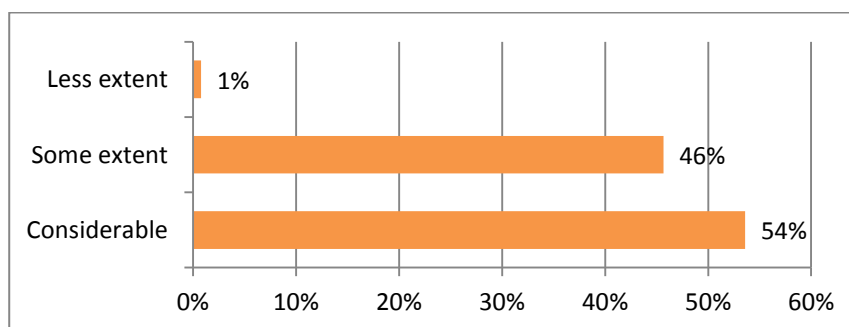


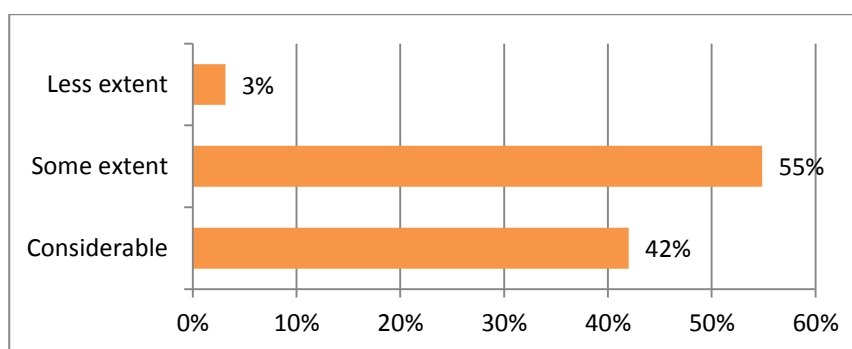
Figure 5 Extent of solving economic problems

With regard to solving social problems, 91% respondents stated that Sthree Shakthi groups have helped solve social problems, while 2% stated that there is no change. About 3% expressed that they are unable to make a statement, while 5% did not provide any response.

Table 10 Opinion on support of Stree Shakthi SHGs in solving social problems

Response	No. of respondents	Per cent
Yes	638	91%
No change	13	2%
Cannot say	14	2%
Not answered	36	5%
Total	701	100%

Among 638 respondents who claimed that the SHGs had helped solve social problems, 268 stated that it was considerable, 350 stated that it was to some extent, and 20 expressed that it was to a less extent

**Figure 6 Extent of solving social problems**

Various indicators were developed to understand the perception of the respondents on the social empowerment and extent to which social problems/ issues had been addressed through the Sthree Shakthi platform. The response was subjected to statistical analysis and the results are presented below.

Table 11 Test for Homogeneity of responses towards the extent of Social Empowerment among SHG's

Issue	Improved considerably		Improved to some extent		No change		Not answered		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self confidence	533	76	80	11	17	3	71	10	701	100
Mobility	449	64	175	25	25	4	52	7	701	100
Recognition	421	60	178	25	34	5	68	10	701	100
Interaction with outsiders	408	58	200	29	27	4	66	9	701	100
Literacy	190	27	151	22	294	42	66	9	701	100
Voice your concern	295	42	243	35	97	14	66	9	701	100
Awareness on girl child	114	16	159	23	365	52	63	9	701	100
Decision related to children	227	32	229	33	180	26	65	9	701	100
Participation in	199	28	247	35	187	27	68	10	701	100

Issue	Improved considerably		Improved to some extent		No change		Not answered		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
development programs										
Access to Health and immunization	127	18	101	15	407	58	66	9	701	100
Access to sanitation facilities	111	16	80	12	444	63	66	9	701	100
Awareness on reproductive, child & family health	100	14	67	10	468	67	66	9	701	100
Awareness on Nutrition	111	16	72	10	377	54	141	20	701	100
Significance of Chi square test of Homogeneity	3136.36**									
p value	< 0.001									

** Significant at 0.01 level

The test reveals that there is heterogeneity in responses towards social empowerment of SHGs. It shows that there is considerable improvement with regard to self-confidence, mobility, recognition and interaction with outsiders. This is in line with the findings of Bhavya and Umesh (2011) on Sthree Shakthi groups that involvement in decision making in respect of production and household aspects was high among SHG members (70%) compared to non-SHG members (55%). There was high empowerment level among SHG members in terms of social empowerment (89%), economic empowerment (96%) and capacity building (80%) than non-SHG members.

2. Has the economic condition of the beneficiary families improved? (Evaluator to create indicators for measuring this on perception of the members and then report on its basis). If not, give details.

As regards the improvement in economic condition of the beneficiaries, 92% respondents expressed that it had improved after joining the Sthree Shakthi SHG, while 1% stated that it had not improved, 1% stated that there is no change, 1% were unable to make a statement and 5% chose not to answer.

Table 12 Opinion on improvement in economic condition through Sthree Shakthi SHGs

Response	No. of respondents	Per cent
Yes	642	92%
No	6	1%
No change	7	1%
Cannot say	8	1%
Not response	38	5%
Total	701	100%

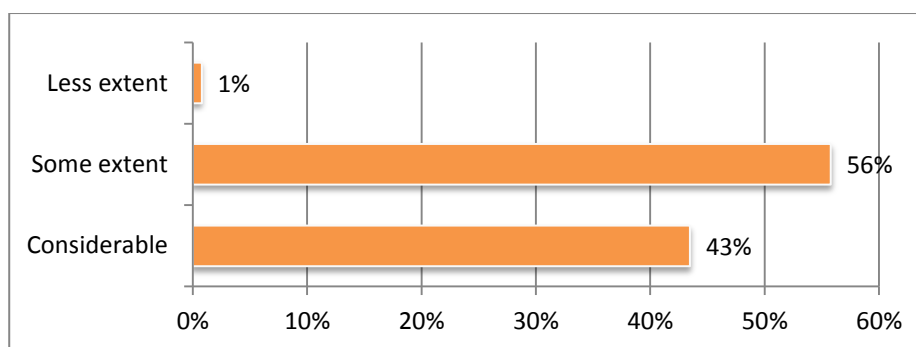


Figure 7 Extent of improvement in economic condition from Sthree Shakthi platform

Among 642 respondents who claimed that the SHGs had helped improve their economic condition, 279 stated that it was considerable, 358 stated that it was to some extent, and 5 expressed that it was to a less extent. Bhavya and Umesh (2011) in a study of SHGs in Doddaballapur taluk, Bangalore found inferred that the annual income realized and the additional employment generated was higher among SHG members compared to non-SHG members.

Various indicators were developed to understand the perception of the respondents on the economic empowerment and extent to which economic problems/ issues had been addressed through the Sthree Shakthi platform. The response was subjected to statistical analysis and the results are presented below.

Table 13 Test for Homogeneity of responses towards the extent of Economic conditions among SHG's

Issue	Improved considerably		Improved some extent		No change		Not answered		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Access to credit	557	79	82	12	14	2	48	7	701	100
Habit of savings	500	71	125	18	15	2	61	9	701	100
Access to loan with lower interest rate	466	67	155	22	17	2	63	9	701	100
Diversified sources of income	308	44	213	30	113	16	67	10	701	100
Decision making – households financial matters	301	43	257	37	82	12	61	9	701	100
Individual income for personal use	345	49	260	37	32	5	64	9	701	100
Purchase of assets	276	39	222	32	142	20	61	9	701	100
Significance of Chi square test of Homogeneity	619.21**									
p value	< 0.001									

**** Significant at 0.01 level**

The test confirms that there is heterogeneity in responses towards improvement in economic conditions of SHGs. It reveals that there is considerable improvement with regard to access to credit, habit of savings and access to loan with lower interest rate.

3. Please document 3-4 outstanding examples of success under the scheme which is worthy of emulation and being flagged as case studies. Similarly, are there some examples of failure that result in learning for future?

Five case studies have been documented. Detailed case studies are in section 10.4 of this chapter. However, it must be noted that the micro credit has been one of the supporting factors for this success and is not the sole contributing factor.

4. Please document taluk wise as to which IGA is most prominent in the taluk and most profitable in the taluk? Is the most prominent IGA the most profitable one too?

The study was carried out in over 32 taluks across 14 districts. In some districts like Bellary, only one SHG was selected as per the ToR, thus representing one taluk. Hence making an assessment of the most prominent and profitable IGA taluk-wise did not seem comprehensive. Therefore the overall sample of beneficiaries involved in IGA was considered to infer the most prominent and profitable IGA. The most prominent or popular IGA is tailoring and related activities such as garment, bag stitching, knitting and embroidery, followed by cow rearing. Buffalo rearing/ bulls purchase, sheep/ goat rearing are also taken up in many cases. Basket weaving/broom sticks seems to be least popular amongst the sample beneficiaries.

Table 14 Prominent IGAs

Sl. No.	Business	No. of beneficiaries engaged in this type of IGA
1.	Tailoring/ garment/ bag stitching/Knitting/ embroidery	79
2.	Cow rearing	65
3.	Buffalo rearing/ bulls purchased	48
4.	Sheep/Goat rearing	47
5.	Cloth weaving (loom)/blanket weaving /Koudi/ Quilt Making	30
6.	Arecanut selling/ coconut selling/ chandrike renting	28
7.	Cloth business/ silk thread	25
8.	Petty (dabba / pettige / paan shop) business	24
9.	Beedi leaf/beedi making / Agarabatti making /candle making	24
10.	Rotti / condiments/ chutney / chilli powders	20
11.	Leaf plate making/ Paper plate making	19
12.	Potato chips / sweets / snacks / bakery items/pani poori/ papad/chips/ ice making	17
13.	Grocery shop/coffee/tea/chilli powder/ Rice/Grains/salt/oil business	13
14.	Bangle selling/book store/chappal /book/utensils/fancy store / Ayurvedic medicine	11

Sl. No.	Business	No. of beneficiaries engaged in this type of IGA
15.	Others – crèche /interest business/ iron shop/mobile shop/ automobile/ DTP/Vermicelli/chilli powder/ flour mill / Black smith	9
16.	Flower business/selling	8
17.	Poultry/Piggery	6
18.	Fish marketing/ chicken shop egg business	5
19.	Hotel and tea shop	5
20.	Milk selling/sale	5
21.	Pot marketing/selling/pottery	4
22.	Vegetable/fruit business	4
23.	Beauty parlour	4
24.	Basket weaving/broom sticks	3
	TOTAL	503

The average annual income of IGAs taken up by the sample beneficiaries was tabulated and it was found that the hotel/ tea shop has the most profitable with an average annual income of Rs. 84,000/-, followed by grocery shop and related activities at Rs. 57, 923/- . The least profitable IGA seemed to be the Arecanut selling/ coconut selling/ Chandrike renting at Rs. 9731/-.

Table 15 Profitable IGAs

Sl. No.	Business	Average annual income (Rs.)
1.	Hotel and tea shop	84000
2.	Grocery shop/coffee & tea powder/chilli powder/ Rice/Grains/salt/oil business	57923
3.	Cloth weaving (loom)/blanket weaving/ Koudi/ quilt Making	43321
4.	Milk selling/sale	43200
5.	Others - crèche/ interest business/ iron shop/mobile shop/automobile/ DTP/Vermicelli/chilli powder/ flour mill / Black smith	39778
6.	Bangle selling/book store/chappal /book/utensils/fancy store / Ayuvedic medicine	38255
7.	Petty (dabba / pettige / paan shop) business	37391
8.	Cloth business/ silk thread	36739
9.	Tailoring/ craft/decorative items/handicrafts/ garment/ bag stitching	33787
10.	Buffalo rearing/ bulls purchased	30209
11.	Beedi leaf/beedi making / Agarabatti making	29727
12.	Fish marketing/ chicken shop egg business	28333
13.	Flower business/selling	28200
14.	Pot marketing/selling/pottery	27500
15.	Cow rearing	27111
16.	Vegetable/fruit business	23500
17.	Rotti / condiments/ chutney / chilli powders	23105
18.	Basket weaving/broom sticks	21667
19.	Potato chips / sweets / snacks / bakery items/pani poori/papad/chips/ice	21118
20.	Leaf plate making/ Paper plate making	20842

Sl. No.	Business	Average annual income (Rs.)
21.	Poultry/Piggery	17000
22.	Sheep/Goat rearing	13864
23.	Beauty parlour	13500
24.	Arecanut selling/ coconut selling/ Chandrike renting	9731

5. Please identify and document the areas of capacity building requirement of the Sthree shakthi groups

The SHG members were requested to express their training needs. Fifty per cent of respondents stated that they require training. Interestingly nearly similar per cent, i.e. 49% have stated that they do not require any training programme. Negligible per cent were unable to make a statement, while two members chose not to answer.

Table 16 Need for capacity building

Training requirement	No. of respondents	Per cent
Yes	348	50%
No	345	49%
Cannot say	6	1%
Not answered	2	0%
Total	701	100%

The respondents mentioned several areas of interest and training needs. Some are skill based, while some are on the managerial aspects of business, while some others are on the management of SHGs. The training topics were broadly combined into few categories and findings are presented in the table below:

Table 17 Topics for capacity building

Training Topic	No. of respondents
Tailoring/ fashion designing/ embroidery	123
Animal husbandry/ Sericulture	58
Business development and management/ New IGAs	42
Condiment/ snack preparation	27
Marketing linkages	22
SHG management	21
Agarbathi/ candle making	16
Beautician	13
Value addition to agriculture products	9
Miscellaneous	9
Computer skills	8
Total	348

The above table shows that a vast majority of the respondents requested for training in tailoring/ fashion designing/ embroidery. Other skill based topics included animal husbandry, beautician, condiment/ snacks preparation, value addition to agriculture products, computer skills, agarbathi/ candle making and other miscellaneous topics such as making paper cups, health aspects, two/ four wheeler driving etc.

The respondents also expressed the need for capacity building in business development/ management, new IGAs that could be taken up, marketing linkages and SHG management and book keeping.

6. **The evaluator is requested to grade the SHGs and various factors of the scheme like Group size, savings, recoveries, meetings, maintenance of books etc. IGA wise. (As was done in a case study of Davangere District published in September 2013. Copy enclosed). What is the correlation between the groups graded and Income Generating Activities? If so, what is the pattern emerging out of this? Please elaborate.**

The SHGs were graded using the same format that is used by the KSWDC. This format has similar criteria as that was used in the Davangere district case study. The grading brought out the following findings:

Grade	No. of SHGs	Per cent
A grade groups	8	10%
B grade groups	33	41%
C grade groups	39	49%
Total	80	100%

Group Size: The ideal group size as per the grading format is 15-20 members. The grading revealed that 64% of the groups have 15-20 members, 34% have 10-14 members and 3% have less than 10 members. Analysing SHGs in Davangere district, Kavitha and Laxmana (2013) found that there is much instability in the pattern of number of SHG members. In the rural counterpart, number is varying and in the urban counterpart number has come down drastically. It indicates how in the urban side SHG is losing its credence.

No. of members	A	B	C	Total	Per cent
10-14 members	2	10	15	27	34%
15-20 members	6	22	23	51	64%
Less than 10 members		1	1	2	3%
Total	8	33	39	80	100%

Economic Status: The ideal is for all SHG members to be below poverty line. As per the grading in 79% of the SHGs all members are below poverty line, in 11% SHGs most members are not BPL, while in 10% SHGs 2-3 members are BPL.

Economic status	A	B	C	Grand Total	Per cent
2-3 members are BPL		2	6	8	10%
All are below poverty line	8	30	25	63	79%
Most members are not BPL		1	8	9	11%
Grand Total	8	33	39	80	100%

Meetings conducted: SHGs are supposed to conduct a meeting once a week, that is 4-5 meetings per month. The study showed that 44% of the SHGs conduct weekly meetings, 46% conduct once meeting once a month, while 10% conduct two meetings per month.

Frequency of meetings	A	B	C	Total	Per cent
1 per month	1	13	23	37	46%
2 per month		2	6	8	10%
4-5 per month	7	18	10	35	44%
Grand Total	8	33	39	80	100%

Attendance in meetings: Well-functioning groups need to have over 90% attendance in meetings on an average. Nearly 78% of the SHGs have 90% attendance, 16% have 70-80% attendance and 6% have less than 70% attendance.

Attendance in meetings	A	B	C	Total	Per cent
70-80%	1	3	9	13	16%
Above 90%	7	30	25	62	78%
Less than 70%			5	5	6%
Total	8	33	39	80	100%

Participation of members: Excellent participation by all members in the SHG meetings and its operations is a healthy sign as per the grading format. This was seen in 75% of the SHGs, in 18% groups the participation was average, while in 8% the participation was found to be minimum.

Participation of members	A	B	C	Total	Per cent
Average participation		3	11	14	18%
Excellent participation	8	30	22	60	75%
Minimum participation			6	6	8%
Total	8	33	39	80	100%

SHG Savings: Nearly 70% of the groups have cumulative savings of over Rs. 5000, while 26% have less than Rs. 3000 and 4% have Rs. 3000 – 5000. Kavitha and Laxmana (2013), in their study also revealed that since numbers of members has come down drastically in the urban counterpart, savings has come down drastically as compared to rural counterpart.

SHG Savings	A	B	C	Total	Per cent
Above Rs.5000	6	29	21	56	70%
Less than Rs.3000	2	3	16	21	26%
Rs.3000-5000		1	2	3	4%
Total	8	33	39	80	100%

Use of internal loan for IGA: In 71% of the SHGs, internal loan has been used for IGA purpose by over 50% members, while in 16% groups less than 25% have used the loan for IGA and in 13% groups 25-30% members have used it for IGA purpose.

Internal loan for IGA	A	B	C	Total	Per cent
25-50%		3	7	10	13%
Above 50%	8	30	19	57	71%
Less than 25%			13	13	16%
Total	8	33	39	80	100%

Rate of interest: Of the total 80 SHGs studied, 75 groups SHGs charge 24% rate of interest for internal loans. In three groups interest rate is 24 – 36%, while two groups charge above 36%.

Extent of repayment: In 84% of the SHGs studied, the extent of repayment is above 90%, while in 9% of the SHGs it is less than 80% and in 8% groups it is 80-90%. Kavitha and Laxmana (2013) inferred that internal recovery is better than external recovery. It shows SHG leaders are strict in recollecting debt fund.

Extent of repayment	A	B	C	Grand Total	Per cent
80-90%		1	5	6	8%
Above 90%	8	32	27	67	84%
Less than 80%			7	7	9%
Grand Total	8	33	39	80	100%

Awareness & adherence to SHG rules: In 55% of the groups, all members are aware of the SHG rules and adhere to it, while in 35% of the SHGs, few members are aware and in 10% of the SHGs none of the members are aware.

Awareness & adherence to SHG rules	A	B	C	Grand Total	Per cent
All members are aware	6	23	15	44	55%
Few members are aware	2	9	17	28	35%
None of them are aware		1	7	8	10%
Grand Total	8	33	39	80	100%

Book maintenance: In 48% of the SHGs studied, important books have been maintained, while in 38% of the SHGs all books are systematically maintained and in 15% groups none of the books are maintained.

Status of Books maintained	A	B	C	Grand Total	Per cent
All books are systematically maintained and update	8	18	4	30	38%
Important books (Proceedings /Savings /Internal loan) only are maintained and update	12	26	38	48%	
None of the books are maintained and updated		3	9	12	15%
Grand Total	8	33	39	80	100%

Awareness about government schemes: This question was posed to members with specific awareness on schemes related to women and children and also livelihood related schemes, since they are most relevant to the SHGs. Interestingly in 46% of the SHGs, only few members are aware of government schemes, in 28% none of them claimed to be aware and in 26% SHGs all members are aware of government schemes.

Awareness about government schemes	A	B	C	Grand Total	Per cent
All members are aware	7	9	5	21	26%
Few members are aware	1	19	17	37	46%
None of them are aware		5	17	22	28%
Grand Total	8	33	39	80	100%

Awareness about common legislations, laws and rules of business: The grading brought out the fact that in 55% SHGs, the awareness on common legislations, laws and rules of business was seemingly low (less than 50% members are aware), while in 16% groups above 75% members seem to be aware and in 15% groups, 50-75% members are aware.

Awareness about common legislations, laws and rules of business	A	B	C	Grand Total	Per cent
50-75% are aware	3	7	2	12	15%
Above 75% are aware	5	6	2	13	16%
Less than 50% are aware		20	35	55	69%
Grand Total	8	33	39	80	100%

Literacy: The findings on literacy revealed that in 53% groups above 50% could read and write, while in 26% SHGs only 20-25% members could read and write and in 21% SHGs less than 20% could read and write.

Literacy	A	B	C	Grand Total	Per cent
20-50% can read & write	1	6	14	21	26%
Above 50% can read & write	7	19	16	42	53%
Less than 20% can read & write		8	9	17	21%
Grand Total	8	33	39	80	100%

Age group: In 56% SHGs, members are 35-55 years of age, in 31% groups members are less than 18 years and above 56 years and 13% are 18-35 years.

Age range	A	B	C	Grand Total	Per cent
18-35 years	0	8	2	10	13%
35-55 years	1	18	26	45	56%
Less than 18 and above 56 years	7	7	11	25	31%
Grand Total	8	33	39	80	100%

Members engaged in productive / business activities: In 66% SHGs above 50% members are engaged in productive/ business activities, in 19% groups less than 25% members are engaged in income generation activities and in 15% groups 25-50% SHGs are engaged in gainful activities.

Members engaged in productive activities	A	B	C	Grand Total	Per cent
25-50%	0	3	9	12	15%
Above 50%	8	30	15	53	66%
Less than 25%	0	0	15	15	19%
Grand Total	8	33	39	80	100%

Poverty Indicators: A majority (64%) of the groups have members who own a house/ colour TV/ 2-wheeler, while in 29% SHGs members live in rented house/ do not have a TV/ 2-wheeler and in 8% groups members live in leased house/ have black & white TV/ Cycle.

Poverty indicators	A	B	C	Grand Total	Per cent
Leased house/black & white TV/Cycle		2	4	6	8%
Own house/Colour TV/2-wheeler	1	20	30	51	64%
Rented house/no TV/no 2-wheeler	7	11	5	23	29%
Grand Total	8	33	39	80	100%

Migration pattern of members: In a vast majority of the groups, i.e. 90% atleast 50% members are residing in the same place for over 2 years, while in 9% SHGs atleast 50% members are residing in the same place for 1-2 years.

Extent of migration	A	B	C	Grand Total	Per cent
Atleast 50% members are residing in the same place for over 1-2 years	0	0	7	7	9%
Atleast 50% members are residing in the same place for over 2 years	8	33	31	72	90%
Atleast 50% members are residing in the same place less than 3 years	0	0	1	1	1%
Grand Total	8	33	39	80	100%

Physically challenged women: Among the groups studied, 88% SHGs do not have physically challenged women members, in 8% groups, there is one member and in 5% there are two or more members.

No. of physically challenge women	A	B	C	Grand Total	Per cent
None	5	29	36	70	88%
One		3	3	6	8%
Two or more	3	1		4	5%
Grand Total	8	33	39	80	100%

Table 18 Correlation between Grading and IGAs

Sectors and Types of IGAs	A Grade		B Grade		C Grade		TOTAL	
	No. of members engaged	Percent of Total	No. of members engaged	Percent of Total	No. of members engaged	Percent of Total	No. of members engaged	Percent of Total
A. Animal Husbandry								
Bee keeping	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Buffalo rearing	0	0%	62	16%	8	3%	70	9%
Cow rearing	10	9%	48	12%	21	8%	79	10%
Fisheries	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Goat rearing	0	0%	29	7%	7	3%	36	5%
Poultry	0	0%	1	0%	4	1%	5	1%
Sheep rearing	0	0%	10	3%	28	10%	38	5%
Others, specify	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Sub total	10	9%	151	39%	69	25%	230	30%
B. Agro based								
Flower cultivation / selling	0	0%	3	1%	2	1%	5	1%
Mushroom cultivation	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Plant nursery	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Vegetable / fruits business	4	4%	6	2%	3	1%	13	2%
Vermi organic compost business	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Others, specify	3	3%	5	1%	0	0%	8	1%
Sub total	7	6%	14	4%	6	2%	27	3%
C. Service								
Beauty parlour	0	0%	3	1%	3	1%	6	1%
Carpentry	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Deseeding cotton	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
DTP centre / computer related service	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Hotel / tea shop	3	3%	3	1%	6	2%	12	2%
Tailoring	7	6%	41	10%	43	16%	91	12%
Vermicelli machine / Chilli powdering machine / Flour mill	0	0%	1	0%	3	1%	4	1%
Others, specify	4	4%	20	5%	4	1%	28	4%
Sub total	14	13%	69	18%	59	21%	142	18%
D. Business / Marketing								
Bangle selling business	9	8%	2	1%	2	1%	13	2%
Cloth business	2	2%	15	4%	25	9%	42	5%
Fancy / novelty store / stationary shop	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Fish marketing	0	0%	3	1%	4	1%	7	1%
Grocery shop (Kirani)	3	3%	10	3%	9	3%	22	3%

Sectors and Types of IGAs	A Grade		B Grade		C Grade		TOTAL	
	No. of members engaged	Percent of Total	No. of members engaged	Percent of Total	No. of members engaged	Percent of Total	No. of members engaged	Percent of Total
angadi)								
Mobile shop	2	2%	1	0%	0	0%	3	0%
Petty (dabba / pettige / paan shop) business	20	19%	17	4%	35	13%	72	9%
Rice / grains / sugar / salt / oil business	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%	2	0%
Utensils business	0	0%	3	1%	0	0%	3	0%
Others, specify	18	17%	29	7%	22	8%	69	9%
Sub total	54	50%	81	21%	98	35%	233	30%
E. Hand-made / Handicrafts								
Agarbathi making	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%	2	0%
Bag making)cloth / paper)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Basket weaving / broomsticks	0	0%	2	1%	6	2%	8	1%
Cloth weaving (loom) / Blanket weaving	3	3%	6	2%	18	6%	27	3%
Candle / chalk piece making	0	0%	0	0%	4	1%	4	1%
Decorative items / handicraft items	0	0%	3	1%	1	0%	4	1%
Detergent / soap making	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Embroidery / knitting	1	1%	1	0%	1	0%	3	0%
Kowdi /quilt making	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Potato chips / sweets / snacks / bakery items	0	0%	2	1%	2	1%	4	1%
Pottery	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%	2	0%
Rope making	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Rotti / condiments (pappad / sandige) chutney / chilli powders	0	0%	4	1%	11	4%	15	2%
Soft toy making	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Others, specify	18	17%	58	15%	0	0%	76	10%
Sub total	23	21%	77	20%	45	16%	145	19%
Grand Total	108	14%	392	50%	277	36%	777	100%

As mentioned earlier, the SHGs were graded and it was found that 8 SHGs scored 'A' grade, 33 SHGs scored 'B' grade and 39 SHGs scored 'C' grade. The above table has been prepared using the data from the focus group discussion with SHGs since this discussion is related to grading of SHGs, where a total of 777 members have taken up IGAs. Nearly 50% of the members in 'A'

grade groups are engaged in Business/ Marketing sector related IGAs such as petty shop, renting of chandrike etc., while 21% are engaged in Handmade/ Handicraft related IGAs, in this case, most numbers represent the group IGA of making pani puris in Ramanagara district.

Most members (39%) in 'B' grade groups are engaged in animal husbandry related activities such as buffalo rearing, cow rearing, goat rearing etc. About 21% members are engaged in activities related to business/ marketing and 20% are engaged in handmade/ handicraft sector activities. About 18% are also engaged in service sector IGAs such as tailoring.

The pattern of involvement in IGAs of members in 'C' grade groups is somewhat mixed. Nearly 35% are engaged in business/ marketing related activities, 25% are engaged in animal husbandry sector, 21% are engaged in service sector IGA such as tailoring and 16% are engaged in handmade/ handicraft IGAs such as cloth weaving/ blanket weaving.

Correlation between SHGs graded and number of beneficiaries engaged in various IGAs

To arrive at the statistical significance between the groups graded and the type of IGAs, each type of IGA was given a weighted score based on its popularity or frequency of occurrence, where higher occurrence was scored higher. Then the weighted score of all IGAs being carried out in each SHG was totaled to arrive at a 'Activity Score' for each SHG. This score was correlated with the total grading score of the SHGs.

Correlation Coefficient	No. of beneficiaries engaged in different types of IGA
Group grades	0.4276**

** Significant at 0.01 level

There is high significant positive correlation (42.76 %) between SHGs graded and number of beneficiaries engaged in different types of activities. That is, higher the Group grade, higher will be their engagement in different types of IGA.

Correlation between Group graded among SHG's and Income from income generating Activities

To arrive at the statistical significance between the groups graded and the income from IGAs, each type of IGA was given a weighted score based on the average annual income from this IGA, where higher the average annual income, higher score was accorded. Then the weighted score of the income from all IGAs being carried out in each SHG was totaled to arrive at a 'Income Score' for each SHG. This score was correlated with the total grading score of the SHGs.

Correlation Coefficient	Income generating activities
Group grades	0.3717**

** Significant at 0.01 level

There is high significant positive correlation (37.17 %) between SHGs graded and Income Generating activities. That is, higher the grade, higher will be the income from different activities.

7. Should the scheme be continued? If no, why so? If yes, with what modifications/recommendations?

A vast majority of the respondents, i.e. 97% expressed the need for continuation of the micro credit scheme, while a small percentage, i.e. 3% expressed that it is not required.

The members suggested few modifications to improve the effective delivery of scheme. The responses are summarised in the table below. It is evident that enhanced loan amount is one of the common suggestions made by 75% of respondents. Other suggestions included simplify applications (4%), reduce interest rate (7%), make the loan interest free (9%), loan should be distributed to members based on need and not equally to all members (2%), and other suggestions. About 11 members did not provide any response.

Table 19 Suggestions for improvement of scheme from respondents

Suggestions	Members	Per cent
Enhance loan amount	377	75%
Simplify applications	19	4%
Reduce interest rate	34	7%
Interest free	46	9%
Loan should be distributed to members based on need and not distributed equally	9	2%
Others	7	1%
No Response	11	2%
Total	503	100%

10.4 Success Stories

10.4.1 Hearth on the Highway

Rotti making enterprise in Vijayapura

The rhythmic sound of beating the dough into wafer thin rottis and the aroma of freshly baking rottis welcome the visitor to this work-shed. One cannot but compare the pace of work to that of a factory. However, the sight of happy women engrossed in their task, yet making light talk in between, under the watchful eyes of a woman with a calm demeanour is far from the monotony of a factory.

Located 10 kms from the famed city of Gol Gumbaz, Hittanalli is a Gram Panchayat village in Vijayapura taluk and district with about 800 households approximately. The village has the unique advantage of having the National Highway No. 13 passing through it. The Panchayat comprises of two villages, namely Hittnalli and Uttanala.

Suvarna. B. Biradar, a member of the Danammadevi Sthree Shakthi SHG, aged about 40 years has been living in this village for over two decades with her husband and children. Her husband is a driver in the Agricultural Science College. The couple have 3 children aged 21, 19 and 17. The eldest girl is studying graduation while both the boys are in pre-university course. She has seen her village grow from a non-descript village to one that has easy access by road to the district headquarters. However, being landless, her family has faced several hardships to sustain a living.

Like many others in her village, she joined the Sthree Shakthi Self help Group (SHG) in 2004 with the hope of improving her life. Today her decision and expectation have seen the light of the day. She has a savings of Rs.10,800 in her SHG. Initially



she supported her family by working as a farm labour. “Being in the SHG, gradually I began to feel the need to work on my own. I attended two training programmes. One on making candles and the other on making incense sticks. But neither of them materialised into a business plan”. Not the one to be discouraged by this, Suvarna did not stop thinking about starting an enterprise.

In 2012, when her SHG was selected for the micro credit scheme, she saw a new beginning. She spoke to her family and friends and felt it would be better to take up an enterprise which she is familiar with. After much thought, the idea of making 'sajje rotti' (pearl millet/ bajra) and selling them dawned on her. She had been making rottis for eons and she was adept at the skill. What's more, these rottis are a staple for all traditional rituals, pujas and gatherings in and around her village and district. With a capital of Rs. 10,000 (Rs. 6600 from micro credit loan and investing another Rs. 4400 of her own), she began making rottis in her kitchen and selling rottis.

Initially she sold them to people in her village, and soon word spread about the good quality of the rottis. People from neighbouring villages began giving her bulk orders for festivals and marriages. The demand rose consistently. She was overwhelmed with orders, so she had to make a separate work-shed and employ people to cater to the rising demand. She now employs five women and makes nearly 600 rottis per day. The operational details of her enterprise are as below:

SN	Ingredients required for making 600 rottis per day	Cost (Rs)
1	Bajra grains 20 kg	400
2	Rice – 2 kg (Rs15/kg)	30
3	Water – 2 pot	-
4	Fuel wood – 60kg (Rs 3.5/kg)	210
5	Flour mill charges – (Rs. 5/kg)	100
6	Labour (Rs1/Roti)*	600
A	Total	1340
B	Selling price (Rs. 3 per roti)	1800
	Profit/day (B-A)	460
	Suvarna's income including her labour wages (Rs. 200 + Rs. 460)	660
	Income per Month (Rs. 660 x 25 days)	16500

*this includes Rs. 200 of Suvarna's labour cost she earns per day.

She buys the raw materials, mainly bajra grains and other raw materials from the local market in Hittanahalli. Every week she buys the above mentioned materials investing Rs. 640 and pays Rs. 100 towards milling the grains. Apart from sajje/bajra rotti she also takes orders for jowar rotti. She charges Rs. 3.50 per rotti, thus earning additional income at times.

Apart from bulk orders that come from word of mouth, she also supplies to some hotels in Bijapur city. The orders come throughout the year, there is no lean period. She has repaid the loan almost completely before it was waived off. She exclaims "Its unbelievable! From being a farm labour to becoming an employer, I had not imagined this success. What started in my

kitchen is now a full-fledged enterprise and my rotis are eaten in so many places far and wide. These five women also earn a living. What can be more satisfying?”

She hopes to expand her business in future in terms of scale. “I want to employ atleast 15 people. I’m confident to take a bigger loan to expand the business, since there is no dearth for demand” claims Suvarna. The enterprise has given the family income a big fillip. They have been able to make improvements to their house, acquire some assets and most importantly provide good education for their children. She has bought household appliances and also some gold for her daughter. “We are proud of Suvarna’s achievement. She has shown true leadership by becoming an entrepreneur” states Bharathi Benakathi, a member of the same SHG.

“She always wanted to do something on her own. I think the micro credit loan is the turning point that made her realise her ambition” summarises her husband. The story of Suvarna is a classic illustration of how a small support can give wings to a dream and create a ripple effect that supports several others.



10.4.2 Multifaceted Seamstress of Anekal

Tailoring, embroidery and handwork enterprise in Anekal

One can't help admiring the beautiful wall paintings, hand painted curtains, sofa accessories and interesting utilitarian handicrafts all over this house. "I've made all of these" smiles Nandini. She comes across as a gentle but assertive woman, who likes to keep herself busy all the time. A member of the Deepa Nagara Sthree Shakti self-help group in Bahadurpura, Anekal taluk, Bangalore Urban district, Nandini takes active role in all activities of the SHG and is a storehouse of talent and creativity. She has a total savings of Rs. 9475/- at the time of interacting with her.

Her husband is a bus driver in KSRTC. She felt she must support him to run the family and become financially independent. She was never content being a housewife. Having passed tenth class, she was not sure what she could do to make better use of her time, as she was conscious that her education was inadequate to take up good employment.

In 2007, she joined the SHG and began saving small amounts with whatever money was left from running the household. A few training programmes gave her an insight into entrepreneurship and some confidence to learn something new. After some thought, she realised she could learn tailoring from her mother. She also attended a tailoring training programme organised by the Department of Women and Child Development. Soon she began enjoying designing and making garments. She also realised that she was quite adept at it and the creative juices just flowed naturally to her. Buoyed by this new found confidence, she also experimented with various forms of embroidery and hand work such as knitting, crochet, bead work, thread embroidery, machine embroidery etc. She used her mother's machine to stitch her own garments. "Money saved is money earned" she says. She also began teaching embroidery to other women and earned some money.

Gradually she got requests from her friends to stitch a few garments. At this point of time, the need for buying a tailoring machine came to the fore. "My husband and I had promised to give good education to our only daughter. So expenditure on education was top priority. My daughter wanted to study nursing, which is an expensive course. We were working hard to save for this course, so I did not want to burden my



husband for buying the machine” she explains. At this point of time, the micro credit scheme from the KSWDC came as a blessing.

She took a loan of Rs. 5,000 and invested another Rs. 5,000 from her personal savings and bought a tailoring machine in 2014. There has been no looking back. She caters to customers who come to her from far and wide. “She customizes designs to suit the needs of each customer, and also helps them select the design that suits them best. This personalised approach is what attracts customers” adds Jyothi Lakshmi, a member of the same SHG. Nandini specialises in designer blouses for women.

Apart from threads and accessories there is not much investment in this activity. She charges anything between Rs. 200 for a simple blouse to Rs. 800 upwards for designer blouses. Apart from garments she makes sweaters, phone covers, cushion covers, curtains etc. She earns about Rs. 10,000 – 12,000 per month on average. During festivals and marriage season the orders increase considerably. During such festive rush, she outsources some orders to other women who have learned from her.

“The income earned is used to invest to buy more attractive accessories, but most of it goes towards my daughter’s education. The biggest satisfaction is being financially independent. I don’t have to depend on my husband for everything” affirms Nandini. She hopes to improve her business in terms of scale by employing two women.



10.4.3 Progress through Puris

Pani puri making Group enterprise in Ramanagara

The smell of hot fried puris wafts through the air. A few women are kneading the dough and rolling them into small puris and a few others are busy packing the fried puris. Hundreds of packets are lined up one side of the wall ready for dispatch. The atmosphere resembles the cooking scene in a traditional wedding or large gathering, where every member participates as one family. Each woman is engrossed in her task, knowing fully well that her contribution is crucial. The feeling of oneness and sharing onus is evident. This is the story of Chaithanya Sthree Shakti self-help group, Channammanahalli, Ramanagara taluk and district, where a shared vision and concerted, united effort has charted a new path of progress for the members of this group.

Started in 2010, Chaithanya SHG has 15 members. Most members in this group have studied upto primary school, while few have completed SSLC. Savings of each member is Rs.15,877/- adding up to a cumulative of Rs. 2,38,155/- which is a very good amount. Most are landless or marginal farmers engaged in agriculture and agriculture labour work. The group members are quite diligent in conducting monthly meeting and collect savings amount.

“We were functioning well as a group, but somehow boredom used to set in sometimes. So we thought we must do something during our spare time as a group” says Sunanda, a member of the group. The members consulted a few people and also made an informal survey of the local market. They found that there is good demand for ‘chaat shops or gaadis’ in Ramanagara city. The demand is great because there are many chaat centres and pani puri sellers in Ramanagara. Pani puri seems to be a favourite among most customers. Hence the group embarked upon making puris and supplying to the shops/ eateries in the year 2014. The women formed three groups based on their skill and time availability, kneading and rolling puris, frying puris and packing. The group members developed linkage with eateries through two of its members who were earlier doing this on a small scale at home.



The group succeeded in making profit from this part-time business. They were planning to expand it and were looking for financial support, when the micro credit scheme was introduced

to them at the right time by Gayathridevi, Development Inspector, KSWDC and Ms. Nimbavva , Supervisor, Women and Child Development department.

The group availed the loan of Rs. 1,00,000/- and purchased a dough mixing and grinding machine, punching machine for puris, a large oven, sieve, large utensils and frying pans. "We were not aware of these machines. Two of our members who were earlier making puris helped us and guided us to buy these machines from Bangalore. The details of utilising the micro credit loan is as follows:

Utilization of Micro Credit Loan	
Material	Amount (Rs.)
Dough mixing machine	40000
Punching machine	20000
Kadai and sieve	5000
Oven (raw materials and construction cost)	3000
Baskets and tarpaulin	2000
Packet Sealing machine	500
Weighing machine	2000
Cloth for punching machine	2000
Advance for work space	10000
First month rent	2000
Electricity bill	2000
Plate and can	500
Firewood	2000
Oil and packing covers	2000
Wheat, maida flour and chiroti rava	6000
Miscellaneous	1000
Total	100000

From a small scale activity, the group now produces nearly 400 packets of puris per day. "The owners of the chaat shop/ eateries come here and buy it from us directly. Each packet contains 100 puris and is sold for Rs. 23/-" explains Sujatha. The women now work in three batches per day. Each batch works for about 4 hours a day. The production unit works for 25 days in a month. The total income per day is Rs. 9200/- After deduction of the cost of raw materials and wages paid to one employee, the amount remaining is usually around Rs. 3200/- per day. This amount is paid to members for labour they have contributed based on the number of hours they have worked each day. This is usually Rs. 200 per day. So every member earns Rs. 4800/- per month from this enterprise. The production unit works for 25 days in a month. The operational details of the enterprise are as follows:

Cost of Raw materials per day

Material	Quantity	Amount (Rs.)
Oil	20 kgs	1500
Maida	30 kgs	1500
Wheat flour	30 kgs	1050
Chiroti rava	30 kgs	1200
Packing covers	4 kgs	400
Fuelwood		1500
Total of all materials		7150

Running cost and Income per month

Material	Cost (Rs.)	Days	Amount (Rs.)
Total of all materials	7150	25	178750
Rent	2000		2000
Electricity	2000		2000
Employee	300	25	7500
Micro credit loan repayment	5400		5400
Expenditure per month			195650
Total income per month from sale of 400 packets at Rs. 23 each packet	9200	25	230000
Expenditure per month			195650
Net income			34350
Income divided among 15 members			2290

The members buy raw materials from Ramanagara. They make sure to buy good quality materials only. They have engaged one labour to fry the puris and pay him Rs. 300 per day. During crop harvesting season, members who own land or work as agriculture labour find it difficult to make time, otherwise there are not many challenges. The group plans to increase the production and expand the unit gradually based on demand.

“Earlier, we would watch television or engage in useless conversations. Now we are spending time together as a group and we are utilising time gainfully, which is satisfying” says Vijayamma. “Each of us work here to spend time together, to build the team spirit, bring a name for our SHG and earn a few rupees. Profit making is not the sole purpose of this enterprise” clarifies Uma. This driving force is the unique point of this SHG and the enterprise.



10.4.4 Flourishing with Fashion

Readymade cloth shop in Ballari

As she is talking to one customer, another walks in, she immediately greets them with a bright smile and engages them in a conversation. She is quick to guess the needs of the customers and pulls out neatly stacked boxes and displays the clothes. In a few minutes both customers walk out of the store, happy with their purchases. "I used to be an introvert and hardly spoke to people. Now, I'm glad when people tell me I speak well and they feel happy shopping at my store. All thanks to my SHG and the micro credit loan to start and expand this enterprise" says Lakshmi. V. Her readymade clothes store is one of the most sought after shops in Mariyammanahalli village in Hospet taluk, Ballari district.

Being a graduate, she always wanted to be financially independent, but investment was a constraint. Her husband runs a petty shop which was the sole source of income before she started this store. Both her children are studying in primary school. After she joined the SHG and started saving, she was able to take a loan and start this enterprise in 2011. She had earlier experience of running a cloth shop along with her father in her native village. Guided by her father, who helped her establish links with suppliers in Hubli, she embarked upon this business. The fact that there are no similar shops in the village worked to her advantage. Many of the customers to her husband's grocery store soon became her customers too.

With an initial investment of Rs. 1 lakh, she initially bought a few varieties of ready-made garments from Hubli. Business started picking up gradually and the demand for the fashionable clothes increased. Within a year, she was ready to expand the business. When the micro credit scheme was introduced to her SHG Lakshmi availed Rs. 5000 and also borrowed Rs. 20,000 from her SHG common fund. With this additional investment of Rs. 25,000, she was able to introduce new varieties in her store.



Her husband and she visit Hubli once in three months to buy stock for their shop. The shop is their own, so there is no rent. An electricity charge of Rs. 400 per month is the only recurring operational cost apart from investing on clothes.

She stocks the latest trends in fashion, has the ability to understand the needs of the customer, attends to them with a warm smile and cordial conversation. She stocks a good collection of children's dresses, sarees, inner wear for women, blouse pieces and bedsheets. Blouse pieces range from Rs. 10 – 50, Sarees from Rs. 50 – 500 and children's clothes range from Rs. 50 – 200. She earns a net income of Rs. 7000 a month. "Earlier we would buy clothes from Hospet, about 20 kms from our village, since there were very few options in our village. Now Lakshmi's store has some good varieties from Hubli. So many people from surrounding villages also come here. The cost is also reasonable" says Lalitha, member of the same SHG.

"I'm happy that I do not have to depend on anybody for my expenses. The financial independence has given me a lot of self-confidence. I bought gold jewellery with my earning. I gifted my brother with a honey moon package for his wedding and I did not have to wait for anybody's permission to do all this" Lakshmi says proudly.



"It is very satisfying to see her enjoy her work. It is my duty to support her" adds her husband. Many of her friends now look up to her for guidance and support. She plans to expand her business gradually with more varieties and move to a more spacious shop. Lakshmi is one example of how the platform of self-help group has given wings to dreams and how the micro credit loan has nurtured the enterprise.

10.4.5 Colours of Success

Matching and Tailoring centre in Bidar

Trinkets, beads, cloth materials, zips, buttons, silk threads, embroidered patches, accessories and many other interesting things of a myriad hues are neatly stacked, hung and packed away in boxes in this little shop. There is something of interest for every woman. As if this was not enough, there are two sewing machines, one which can embroider too. Buzzing in between this kaleidoscope of things is a petite woman with a broad smile and an even longer name - Suvarna Vithal Rao Mekhale.

All of 34 years, she is a highly successful entrepreneur, engaged completely in her Matching and Piko centre in Jaishankar Colony in Basava Kalyan, Bidar district. What started off in 2002 as a hobby to support her husband is today a full-fledged year round self-employment. She lives with her husband and three children, who are all studying. Initially her husband did tailoring to support the family, since they do not own agriculture land. Suvarna began learning tailoring from him to support him during her free time. Slowly she realised she is good at this skill and began stitching clothes for others and earning income. "A proud moment I can never forget" she says. She became a member of the Vanadevi SHG and began saving the money she earned.

"Just out of my interest I used to add value to the clothes I stitched through simple hand embroidery, adding small beads and some decorations. This became a major attraction with my customers. I realised the scope for value-added products" explains Suvarna. She soon realised that there are hardly any options in the village for sewing piko and falls for saris, since most tailors in the town did basic tailoring. This was the starting point to set her thinking. With a loan of Rs. 50,000 from her SHG, her husband and she opened a shop where they stitched clothes, sewed falls and piko for saris. In 2012, she availed a loan of Rs. 10,000 from the micro credit scheme through her SHG and added another embroidery machine. The business picked up well and there was no looking back.



She provides a variety of services including stitching of blouses, salwars, petticoats, designer blouses, lining dresses, thread and hand embroidery, blouses pieces, sari falls, variety of accessories, piko falls etc. She buys materials and products for her shop from Kolhapur and Hyderabad once in 2-3 months spending around 50,000 – 1,00,000. She does the purchases herself. Today Suvarna easily earns a net profit of Rs. 500 - 750 per day. The monthly income ranges between Rs. 12,000 to 18,000 depending on the season. Festive and marriage seasons bring in better profits. “The huge variety of accessories and creative customisation she does is excellent. People come from far off to get their clothes stitched or other tailors come here to buy some stuff” adds Shivaleela, her friend and member of the same SHG.



“The shop is now our mainstay. We bought a site in Basava Kalyan to construct a house, which is a priority for us. I have bought gold too. It has immensely helped in the education of our children” beams Suvarna. She plans to move to a more spacious shop. She also wants to add women’s inner wear since she realised that good quality lingerie are not available locally and there is very good demand for this. “Looking her success, I decided to move out of the way! I now work at a winery” laughs her husband. This is the story of Suvarna’s persistence, patience and proud achievement.

11 Reflections and Conclusions

Rural development and alleviation of poverty have been given a high priority in the outline of our economic policies and strategies of Five Year plans. Various approaches and strategies have been adopted by the policy makers and planners to guarantee equity and social justice to the rural poor. In India, since the early national plans, successive governments have emphasised the role of finance in promoting equitable growth⁴.

The proposed goal of microfinance sector is to improve the welfare of the poor as a result of better access to small loans. Lack of access to credit for the poor may have negative consequences for various household level outcomes including technology adoption, agricultural productivity, food security, nutrition, health and overall welfare. Access to credit, therefore, affects welfare outcomes by alleviating the capital constraints of poor households. Access to credit, in addition, increases the poor households' risk-bearing ability, improves their risk-coping strategies and enables consumption, over time. By doing so, microfinance is argued to improve the welfare of the poor (Navajas, et al., 2000; Diagne and Zeller, 2001).

Improved access to finance by the poor facilitates enhancement of the quality of their lives by augmenting their income-earning capacity, regulating their consumption, building their assets, minimising income inequalities, improving their social status and so on. Therefore, finance is one of the decisive inputs for economic activity, growth and development (Dasgupta, 2001).

With this view point, the KSWDC has launched the Micro credit scheme for the members of Sthree Shakthi self help groups. The rationale behind the scheme is that very meager amount is deposited through regular savings by the self-help group members, which in many cases is inadequate to meet the financial and credit needs of the SHG members. Hence the scheme aims to supplement the savings of the groups, provide access to credit so that opportunities are created for involving in entrepreneurial activities. The scheme also aspires to extend prospects for self- development among women and ultimately enable SHG women to attain financial self-sufficiency and economic empowerment.

i. Selection of beneficiaries

The micro credit scheme is in the sixth year of implementation. The intended target group of beneficiaries are the members of Sthree Shakthi SHGs, who are presumed to be below poverty line. Like in all its schemes, the KSWDC gives preference to the physically challenged, destitute and widows in selecting beneficiaries in this scheme. The original guidelines have been revised during the fifth year. However, the criteria for selection of beneficiaries and loan documents remain the same.

Although the scheme is being implemented by the KSWDC, the selection of beneficiaries is done by the DWCD field functionaries (Anganwadi Worker/ Supervisors), while the onus of

⁴ The focus on poverty and finance was articulated legendary in the report on the All-India Rural Credit Survey of 1951-52 (RBI, 1954)

repayment is on the KSWDC District Inspectors. The staff of KSWDC has not interacted with most of the SHGs that have received benefit from the scheme. On one hand, the SHG members are not aware of the existence of the KSWDC, on the other hand, they are expected to make the repayment to the KSWDC District Inspectors. In majority of the cases, beneficiaries are under the impression that the loan is given by the DWCD. This has created confusion on the role and responsibilities of various functionaries.

As per the guidelines all SHGs selected must have insurance. However, none of the SHGs sampled have insurance. It was interesting to note that some of the staff involved was not aware of this criterion. OUTREACH, a Bangalore based NGO engaged in poverty alleviation through an integrated approach, also lends micro credit to SHGs. The NGO had insured its SHG members under the Janashree Bhima Yojana of Life Insurance Corporation of India with a small premium. Some of its members have opined that this has been particularly useful during the death or accident of SHG members, where the insurance amount has been used to repay the loan taken by the member, thus reducing the burden of responsibility of repayment for all other members. However, the need for insurance and its utility in such social welfare schemes needs considerable thought.

Any new scheme, has some issues in the beginning that which out during the course of implementation. There have been a few cases of improper selection of SHGs, where the groups have defaulted purposefully or SHGs were promoted just for the purpose of the scheme. It is noteworthy that less than a quarter beneficiaries interviewed were below poverty line. As regards, the selection of beneficiaries, one-fifth of the members is from disadvantaged sections such as physically challenged, destitute and widows.

ii. Grading of SHGs

As per the guideline, preference is to be given to 'A' or 'B' grade groups. However, as per the grading of the SHGs carried out by the study team, nearly half the groups obtained 'C' grade. This may be due to various reasons such as, the functioning of the SHGs may have deteriorated over the period, the SHG may be dysfunctional or the initial grading may not have been accurate.

While administering the grading format, it was felt that several criteria need to be revised. For instance, poverty indicators, where owning a house, colour TV and 2- wheeler qualify as 'not satisfactory'. It is a well-known fact that many poor families own houses in rural areas and have colour televisions in almost every household. The grading format needs to be revised to make it relevant to the current socio-economic scenario prevalent.

iii. Loan documents

The loan documents prescribed for the loan seem a little repetitive. Incidentally over three-fourth of the beneficiaries are illiterate, hence they have affixed their thumb impression without much awareness on its contents. There were several cases of incomplete documents. Grading of the SHGs is done by the DWCD field functionaries (Anganwadi Worker/ Supervisors) who are

in-charge of promoting and guiding the groups in their jurisdiction which may allow the risk of biased selection. Hence, this may not be the most accurate and unbiased method for grading. The guideline on insurance of SHGs has not been followed anywhere.

iv. Loan disbursal

Most of the SHGs have followed the prescribed guideline of distributing the loan amount equally among all its members, except in one-fourth cases where the amount was used by few members who needed the loan on priority or it was utilised by few dominant members. In some cases this decision has been participatory, while in others it was autocratic. However, it may be advisable to distribute the loan on a priority basis rather than equally. The decision of distribution may be left to the SHGs.

v. Loan utilisation

Overall, nearly 70% of the respondents have utilised the loan for the sanctioned purpose, while the remaining had either not taken the loan or not utilised it for the sanctioned purpose. Majority of the members received a loan of Rs. 5,000 – 10,000. This explains the fact that over half the respondents have utilised the amount to expand or improve existing businesses. Despite the loan amount being relatively small, it has been useful to the extent of giving a fillip to ongoing businesses.

The most prominent IGA is tailoring, however the most profitable is the hotel/ tea shop. There is a positive correlation between the groups graded, i.e. higher the group grade, higher will be their engagement in different types of IGA. Similar, higher the grade, higher will be the income from different activities.

vi. Loan repayment

Loan repayment is one of the most important aspects that denote the health and success of a micro credit initiative. The mode of repayment was not the same in all districts. In most districts repayment was done in cash, where the amount was handed over to DWCD functionaries, while in some cases cash was handed over to district inspectors. In few districts, repayment was done through cheque or demand draft, which is a safer practice. It was learned that among the SHGs with incomplete repayment, most of them had wilfully defaulted. None of the SHGs surveyed had maintained a separate loan register for micro credit scheme, which made verifying repayment details difficult.

As per the secondary data provided by the KSWDC, the total loan amount sanctioned from 2011-12 to 2014-15 in Karnataka is Rs. 8,08,00,000/- benefitting 13,224 beneficiaries and the amount repaid during the same period is Rs. 1,54,28,749/-. However, the repayment amount of Rs. 3,06,97,179/- of the SHGs of 2011-12 and 2012-13 has been waived off. Repayment details of all districts as provided by KSWDC are annexed at 5. The repayment percentage could not be calculated since the demand figures were not available.

vii. Repayment in Sampled SHGs

Observation of the repayment receipts available with the SHGs and the repayment register at the districts brought out the fact that in 33% (26) SHGs the repayment figures with SHGs and the district match, while in 11% (9) SHGs, receipts were not available for verification.

In 23% (18) SHGs, the receipt figures were more than the district register figures, which may be due to the fact that the registers are not updated, while in some cases, the SHGs received receipts for the repayment, but the amount has not been remitted to KSWDC district office, raising concern about the reliability of cash repayments and integrity of offices handling cash. Such instances seem to be slightly more in 2011-12 and 2012-13. For instance, in Bidar district, all the SHGs sampled have receipts for repayment, which is higher than the figures maintained in the district register which is a serious mismatch. Attempt was made to verify the details with the data available in the KSWDC Head office. However, the state office does not maintain SHG-wise information, hence this comparison was not possible. This brought out the lacunae in documentation, which is a very crucial aspect in finance related schemes.

In 34% (27) SHGs, the repayment amount verifiable with SHG receipts is lesser than the district register, since SHGs had not maintained the receipts or had not received it, while it has been updated in the district register.

The waiver of loans sanctioned upto 31st March 2013 has caused confusion among the SHGs about the repayment. In some cases, SHGs whose loans have not been waived off have stopped repaying the amount due to rumours that all loans will be waived off, while on the other hand, some SHGs who qualified, repaid the full amount due to lack of awareness on the waiver. (Examples of such cases were found in Shivamogga district). Repayment details of Sampled SHGs as observed are annexed at annexure 6.

Since the loans of the SHGs supported in 2011-12 and 2012-13 have been waived off, the repayment of these two years has not been considered to analyse the repayment percentage. The repayment of SHGs supported in 2013-14 and 2014-15 was analysed based on the figures in the repayment register at the districts, as well as based on documents verified with SHGs to understand the repayment percentage among the sampled SHGs.

Based on the guidelines of the scheme, the SHGs have a repayment period of 24 months, hence at the time this evaluation study, ideally, groups supported in 2013-14 should have repaid completely and closed the loans. The loan amount to be repaid is Rs. 1,12,000/- per SHG (Rs. 1,00,000 loan amount and 6% interest per annum, which works out to Rs. 12,000).

Table 20 Loan Repayment of Sampled SHGs as per Repayment Register

Year	No. of SHGs supported	Total loan amount disbursed	Total amount to be repaid including interest as on 30.11.2016 (Loan Demand)	Repayment as per Repayment register in the district	Balance amount to be repaid as per Repayment register in the district	Repayment percentage as per Repayment register in the district	Repayment as per documents verified with SHG	Repayment percentage as per documents verified with SHG
2013-14	12	12,00,000	1344024	797716	535854	59%	597751	44%
2014-15	33	33,00,000	3097195	2379542	1284688	77%	2102079	68%
Overall for 2 years	45	45,00,000	4441219	3177258	1820542	72%	2699830	61%

In 2013-14, one group has defaulted (Godavari SHG, Manvi taluk, Raichur district) since they have not made any repayment as on 30.11.2016. Loans of eight groups are overdue/ delayed repayment, while three groups have repaid completely and closed the loan.

In 2014-15 supported SHGs, two groups have defaulted (Kasturibai and Bhuvaneshwari SHGs in Anekal taluk, Bangalore urban district). Loans of 30 groups are being repaid on time, while one group has repaid completely and closed the loan.

In the above table, the difference in repayment percentage between district repayment register and documents verified with SHGs, is due to the fact that some SHGs did not have receipts for verification; however, the amount they have repaid has been updated in the district register.

viii. Comparative on Loan Repayment

As suggested by the Technical Committee of KEA, an attempt was made to understand the systems and functioning of MFIs such as NABFIN and Sanghamitra. Detailed case study of these two institutions from vision, loan procedures, repayment, challenges and way forward are presented in annexure 7. The purpose of interacting with the MFIs was to understand their repayment and if found better than KSWDC scheme, reasons thereof. The loan demand figures were not made available by the MFIs, hence the repayment percentage could not be calculated. However, interaction with the officers of the MFIs, revealed that the repayment percentage exceeded ninety percent. It is a known fact that SHGs are wary of the consequences of non-repayment to banks, thus making regular repayments.

NABFIN has a three pronged model, where Business Correspondents (NGOs mostly) take responsibility for repayment, while loans given through Business Facilitators and JLGs are recovered directly by NABFIN. The repayment is taken through cash either by the Business Correspondent or by a NABFIN staff located in all districts. The NABFIN staff at the district

include the District Manager supported by the Field Supervisory Officers who handle 200-250 SHGs and are assisted by Field Assistants.

Sanghamitra mostly supports SHGs that have been promoted by their parent organisation MYRADA, while they also tie up with like-minded NGOs who are provided incentive. The organisation also invests on the capacity building/ book writers training and also incentives to the NGOs. The organisation has well trained credit officers. Apart from this, the outstanding loans of all members in various financial institutions are verified using the EQUFAXY Credit Bureau application. The voter ID/ Adhar card number is used to check the credit worthiness of a member, which ensures to some extent that the SHG member is not burdened with too many loans, making repayment easier.

Apart from the differential attitude of beneficiaries towards various types of financial institutions, regular follow-up from the institution seems to be a key factor in ensuring better repayment. KSWDC is acutely short staffed at the district level in this regard, which impacts the repayment status, along with the precedence of loan waiver.

ix. Leveraging other loans

Among the SHGs studied, some SHGs have been able to leverage bank linkage loans during the reference period of study. Discussion with the SHGs revealed that this linkage was mostly possible due to the rapport the SHGs have established with the bank. A few SHGs have mobilised two bank loans during the period too. Most of the SHGs have repaid the bank loans, while few SHGs have ongoing loans. However, a clear and positive linkage between the micro credit scheme and bank linkages mobilised could not be established.

The repayment made to banks seems better than the repayment of micro credit loan. Interestingly, the SHGs that had mobilised loans had scored 'B' and 'C' grade.

x. Capacity building

The need for capacity building of SHG members was perceived more in terms of conducting business effectively, creating market linkages and specific skill sets for value addition in some types of enterprises. In addition there seemed to be scope for creating awareness on legal aspects of business, financing options and details of relevant government schemes. Based on a study of "Micro Credit Programme run by Self-Help Groups in Tamilnadu State, India" Kalaiselvi and Murgunandan (2014) recommended that the government could take actions like improving the education level and initiating marketing awareness programmes to increase the effective utilization of micro credit and provide more financial education.

xi. Group functioning

In general, the functioning of SHGs seems to be on the decline in terms of quality. Few SHGs have become defunct due to lack of interest among members and internal conflicts. There is a need to strengthen the SHGs, especially in terms of documentation, financial mobilisation and sustainability. There is a need to guide them towards the path of sustainability.

xii. Economic impact

It is a well-established fact that the Sthree Shakthi platform is a means for poverty alleviation. The micro credit scheme aims to empower women economically by creating opportunities for self-employment. Since the scheme stipulated the division of loan amount equally amongst its members, the amount per person is not sizeable. However, the average loan amount of Rs. 5,000-7,000 has been used to improve or expand established enterprises, which the respondents claim has helped improve the profit. The actual extent of enhancement of income or economic impact solely through micro credit scheme could not be assessed accurately since baseline figures were not available.

Apart from enhanced income, there have been other economic benefits as perceived by the respondents. The availability of easy access to credit in Sthree Shakthi groups has reduced the dependency on local money lenders considerably (as stated by 90% respondents), which is an encouraging finding. The habit of savings has been inculcated in members. The SHGs have helped women access loans with lesser interest rates. Availability of increased income has helped them purchase assets such as gold, household appliances, make home improvements etc.

Most importantly, over half the respondents agreed that the Sthree Shakthi group has helped them earn income for personal use, which was lacking earlier. Angadi and Gudaganavar (2015) found that there is a considerable increase in the number of families involved in income generating activities after they became members of SHGs. The availability of finance substantially enhanced employment opportunities for members, which led to improved income and living standard of members. The new found financial independence is significant in enhancing their self – confidence. Another noteworthy factor is the enhanced participation of women in household decision making regarding economic matters, which is one of the key components of empowerment.

xiii. Social impact

One of the major objectives of mobilising community based institutions such as the self-help group is to make them pressure groups to advocate for the cause of socially relevant issues and achieve social empowerment. Deininger and Liu (2008) in a large study of SHGs in Andhra Pradesh found that female social and economic empowerment in program areas increased irrespective of participation status, suggesting positive externalities.

A vast majority of the respondents claimed that there is considerable improvement in self-confidence as a result of being a member of Sthree Shakti group. In addition, other aspects that have influenced social empowerment are mobility, recognition in the society and improved communication with outsiders.

Factors such as awareness on girl child related issues, awareness on reproductive health issues, nutritional aspects, health and sanitation facilities did not seem to have been influenced very much. Although literacy levels have not been influenced significantly, during the study, several

respondents who are illiterate stated that they have learned to affix their signature after joining the SHG, which for them is an important growth.

In keeping with the above finding, Kumar Ashok and Kumari Mohan (2015) in a study of 'Working Status of Sthree Shakti Self Help groups in Mysore District ' found that Sthree Shakti Self Help Groups are playing an important role in social transformation and are serving the cause of women empowerment. The performance of self help groups under the Sthree Shakti scheme not only improved the economic status of the women in Mysore district but there is also a drastic change in their social status. The scheme has conferred human dignity and higher status to the rural poor women

Conclusion

In conclusion, it may be said that the micro credit scheme has helped give a fillip to existing income generating activities of the SHGs, thus encouraging self-employment. The improvement in business has helped increase the income from the IGA to some extent. However, attaining financial self-sufficiency through a micro credit seems a little far-fetched and a long term goal, provided the SHGs have adequate access to larger financial resources. The micro credit scheme has been particularly useful to SHGs who have not been able to mobilise bank loans for various reasons. The economic and social benefits of being members of Sthree Shakthi SHGs are discernable to the respondents. Although the scheme has not provided any capacity building related to entrepreneurship, being members of SHGs has helped the women face difficult situations in business. The study clearly brought out the need for strengthening of the SHGs, providing training on maintaining records, skill training, along with hand-holding support until they achieve financial sustainability. Linkages with markets and basic entrepreneurship training will give the women much needed management skills. However, if the scheme needs to be continued in an effective manner, adequate human resource, sizeable loan amount, and clarity in roles and responsibilities between the KSWDC and DWCD need to be addressed.

12 Recommendations

This evaluation has been done for the first time after the introduction of the micro credit scheme for Sthree Shakthi SHGs for the period 2011-12 to 2014-15. The study commenced during the latter half of 2016 and is completed by March 2017. However, the scheme guidelines have been revised in 2015-16. Hence, the timing of the evaluation is not the most appropriate since the revised, currently in-use guidelines have not been covered. Nevertheless, the study team has made every effort to cover all aspects of the scheme and the following recommendations are made in light of achieving the objectives of the scheme and improving the overall effectiveness of the scheme.

Short term recommendations

a) Economic empowerment of Sthree Shakthi self-help groups

Most beneficiaries have suggested enhancing the loan amount and reducing the interest component. In the new guidelines, this has already been implemented, where each SHG is eligible for Rs. 2 lakhs interest free loan. However, instead of equal distribution of loan among all members, the SHGs may give preference to group enterprises, if not; loan may be distributed among members for individual activities based on priority and extent of investment required for the IGA. For instance, a member desiring to take up tailoring needs lesser investment as compared to buying a cow. However, the group needs to give priority to needy members and take a participative decision. If the group decides to take up a group IGA, a business plan may be submitted as a supporting document.

b) Encourage self-employment

The grading format needs to be modified to suit the current socio-economic scenario. The verification of books maintained by the groups and bank transactions could become a part of this process. KSWDC could refer the grading and loan application documents of NABFIN, Sanghamitra, and such agencies to pick up the best suited practices. (Refer NABFIN grading format in annexure 8). The grading could be done by a third party to ensure bias and prejudices are avoided. The selection could be vetted by a team of KSWDC and DWCD. In addition, the need for a plaque may be redundant since most are individual activities.

c) Create opportunities for involving in entrepreneurial activities, establish production centres and develop themselves

Follow-up visits are required to all SHGs to ascertain the status of micro credit utilisation, repayment, familiarize them with KSWDC and its schemes. Problematic or defunct SHGs need to be identified and appropriate decision needs to be taken to draw a logical conclusion to such cases. A comprehensive need assessment of Sthree Shakthi groups across the state could be done to identify groups that have not accessed any financial resource and are genuinely interested to take up income generating activities. At the same time, it is also essential to

identify the SHGs that have received micro credit, are functioning well, are genuinely taking up income generating activities and have the need for further credit to enhance productive activities. Bank linkages could be facilitated for such SHGs to guide them towards financial sustainability. This kind of need assessment will help in planning for future disbursements to the groups that have genuine credit requirement and also facilitate linkages to other groups. Since the District Inspectors are over-burdened with schemes, support of well –experienced, reputed organisations with integrity or retired bank officers may be sought for this exercise.

d) Attain financial self-sufficiency and economic empowerment of self help groups

In view of the current demonetization and also in lieu of safe financial practices, all repayments from the SHG to the KSWDC may be made through cheque/ RTGS. This is being suggested to ensure that cash transactions are avoided. A separate recovery account could be opened at the district level. The remittance to this account needs to be kept track and repayment recorded SHG-wise at the district office. The amount could be remitted to head office account on a pre-fixed date every month. The SHG-wise repayment details could be communicated to the Head Office on the same day of remittance through social media such as whatsapp group or email. This way, any errors can be rectified within a short time.

There is a need to simplify the loan documents. A formal agreement, realistic grading, identity proofs for all members may be adequate. It is important to stress the need to maintain a separate loan register at the SHG level. This could be made mandatory for SHGs. The soundness of SHGs in terms of functioning and documentation could be verified prior to selection.

Medium and Long term recommendation

a) Economic empowerment of Sthree Shakthi self –help groups

Monitoring and Documentation

A robust system of monitoring needs to be established to ascertain utilisation of micro credit and guide the SHGs as and when required. The documentation of the baseline, support provided, progress, repayments, showcasing success cases and learnings need to be internalised within KSWDC. An online platform/ application could be developed for the purpose of monitoring. Such a system will help KSWDC monitor the extent of economic and social empowerment of the beneficiaries.

b) Encourage self-employment

Capacity building

There is a need to strengthen the Sthree Shakthi groups. Since there is no follow-up, there is lack of awareness and improper management. Hence capacity building of these groups to operate and function sustainably may be taken up by the DWCD. On the other hand, KSWDC can take up the task of providing entrepreneurship development, skill training, value addition for SHGs. However, these trainings need to be interactive, hands-on and participative in nature,

considering the fact that most SHG members are illiterate. The support of existing NGOs/ organisations specialised in such aspects, agencies like CEDOK, RUDSETI, and experienced individuals could be taken. A resource bank of such agencies and individuals could be compiled district-wise and made available to all the districts.

c) Create opportunities for involving in entrepreneurial activities, establish production centres and develop themselves

Marketing linkages

Several NGOs, agencies, artisan collectives and colleges are engaged in creating opportunities for marketing. Linkages and network with such agencies and marketing through online media needs to be promoted. In fact, the KSWDC and DWCD could establish an online marketing portal or tie up with existing portals where the products and services of SHG members could be advertised and marketed. This could also be done as a government-private partnership programme under the corporate social responsibility programme of corporate bodies. Most importantly, it is important to advertise and build the linkage with consumers at the local level using various media.

d) Attain financial self-sufficiency and economic empowerment of self-help groups

Bank and Government scheme linkages

Since the KSWDC is already working with banks in other schemes, it is easier to build a rapport between the SHGs and the banks. This will help promote bank linkages, which in the long turn contributes to the financial sustainability of the SHGs. Similarly, there is a need to enhance awareness about various other relevant schemes at the grassroot level. A block level or panchayat level mela/ workshop could be organised where all departments are invited to share the schemes that the women can make use of.

e) Apart from the above, the following suggestions maybe considered in light of improving the delivery mechanism of the scheme:

Clarity in Role and responsibilities

The staff are currently sharing office space with the Department of Women and Child Development. The fact that they do not have a separate identity among the community is forthcoming. While it is important to work in convergence with the DWCD, it is also important to build and strengthen the identity and image of the KSWDC. Therefore, it is needless to say that KSWDC needs to establish itself as a separate entity at the district level with adequate manpower, equipment and infrastructure. It is important to establish clear lines of roles and responsibilities between KSWDC and DWCD. The method and process of selection of beneficiaries, monitoring and responsibility for output need to be worked out in detail. Once this is done, the KSWDC can work in a more concentrated and streamlined manner. For instance, if KSWDC staff are not involved in selection of beneficiary SHGs, putting the onus of monitoring and recovery on them does not seem the most effective process. In addition, the

schemes of the KSWDC need more clarity in objective, cohesiveness and must be handled by the corporation, including selection of beneficiaries, instead of forming committees for selection which will unduly delay the process and adversely impact timeliness and effectiveness of the schemes. If absolutely required, a single committee headed by the Managing Director of KSWDC can be formed with representation from Deputy Directors of KSWDC, DWCD, Bankers, Social Scientists, representative from DIs etc.

Human Resource

Currently, the staff at the district level comprises of the District Inspectors, who are assisted by one contractual staff, i.e. Counsellor, of the State Resource Centre, while at the state level one case worker is handling several schemes. The study brought out the inadequacy in the human resource at the district and state level. The KSWDC needs to seriously consider recruiting additional staff at the district level and the head office to deliver the schemes in an effective manner. At the district level, there is an immediate need for two other staff namely, a computer operator and accounts cum administration assistant, so that the DIs can focus on implementation. For larger districts, KSWDC needs to recruit additional District Inspectors on a priority basis. The staff are not provided any mode of transport which makes follow-up difficult, hence a vehicle/ vehicle allowance may be provided for effective follow-up.

There is a need for a dedicated team of professionals/ consultants at the head office, with relevant experience in banking/ micro credit sector who can oversee the micro credit and other loan schemes of the KSWDC, since the state staff are not equipped adequately to supervise a large micro credit scheme. Thus it is imperative to ensure adequate manpower, equipment and infrastructure to the staff at the district and state level. If the KSWDC has several schemes with loan component, a separate staff/ Consultant maybe appointed in each district to take responsibility of loan recovery.

Time management

The district and state staff have over five schemes to handle, which consists of different types of stakeholders. It was evident that precious time is lost in repeated meetings for various schemes and committees, data collation for various internal studies and very less time is being spent on actual implementation and monitoring of schemes, thus reducing the efficiency and output. KSWDC could allocate a few days in a month for such progress review meetings, thus providing time for effective implementation. Relevant higher authorities need to take cognisance of this and organise coordinated meetings to facilitate effective implementation.

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12.2 Appendices

1. Terms of Reference
2. Government order for Loan waiver
3. List of Taluks covered
4. Study tools
 - a. Focus Group Discussion Schedule for SHGs
 - b. Grading format
 - c. Questionnaire for beneficiary
 - d. Proforma for reporting Case study
 - e. Questionnaire for District Inspector
 - f. Check list of Micro finance institution
5. Repayment details of Micro Credit Scheme – Secondary data provided by KSWDC
6. Repayment of Sampled SHGs 2013-14 and 2014-15
 - a. As per Documents verified with SHGs
 - b. As per District Repayment Register
7. Case study of Micro Finance Institutions
8. NABFIN Grading format
9. Suggestions of independent assessor and Technical Committee

Annexure 1: Terms of Reference

SECTION –III

Terms of Reference for the Evaluation of Micro credit scheme for Sthree-Shakthi self-help groups, implemented in the period 2011-12 to 2014-15 by the Karnataka State Women’s’ Development Corporation

1. Study Title:

The title of the study is “*Evaluation of Micro credit scheme for Sthree-shakthi self help groups, implemented in the period 2011-12 to 2014-15 by the Karnataka State Women’s’ Development Corporation*”.

2. Department implementing the scheme:

The scheme being evaluated is implemented by the Karnataka State Women Development Corporation, Bangalore.

3. Background Information:

To bring a revolution for women’s participation in the economic development of women and their families, the Sthree-shakthi scheme was launched in 2000-01. It is being implemented throughout the State to empower rural women and make them self reliant. Sthree-shakthi Groups are formed at the village level to inculcate the habit of savings in their members and to empower the women economically. Groups of about 15 to 20 women members, including those who are from Below Poverty Line(BPL) families, landless agricultural laborers, SC/ST etc. have joined together to form 1.40 lakh Sthree-shakthi groups in which 20 lakh women members are organized. Representatives from 10-12 Sthree-shakthi groups have formed clusters on their own, and representatives from 10-12 clusters form Block Level Societies which are registered under the Karnataka Society Registration Act-1960 in 175 taluks of the State.

The microcredit scheme for Self Help Groups (SHGs) commenced in the year 2011-12. Micro credit is given to Sthree-shakthi self help groups to take up small individual business activities, self employment (Cottage Industries, Animal husbandry etc.) and in accordance with a Government of Karnataka order no. WCD 38 WDC 2010 dated: 01.12.2010. The loan amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is given to eligible Sthree-

shakthi self-help groups at 6% rate of interest which is to be distributed among the members. The loan amount is Rs 5000 to Rs 10,000 to every member of the group to take up income generating activities which helps them to improve and promote the economic conditions. This avoids the group members availing loans from private parties at high interest rates.

The scheme is being implemented since 2011-12. Since inception of the scheme, Rs.1130.00 lakh is budgeted and Rs.808.00 lakh has been utilized by Sthree-shakthi self help groups till March 2015. Recovery of loan under this scheme by the groups is continuous and it was 60% during 2011-12.

4. Monitoring Arrangements:

- (a) **State Level:** The Secretary to Government Women and Child Development Department reviews the financial and physical progress of the scheme every month along with heads of line departments, PD & FD.
- (b) **District Level:** The Chief Executive Officer of the district Zilla Panchayat reviews the progress every month along with districts officers of Women & Child Development Department.
- (c) **Taluk Level:** The nodal officers of the taluk along with taluk executive officer review the progress with Assistant Directors & CDPOs of the Department.

5. Scope of the Study:

The scheme is implemented in all districts of the state. A woman who is member of a Sthree-shakthi self help group, with or without skill, is eligible under the scheme for financial assistance. The groups are selected as per the norms of the scheme. The financial assistance is given to the SHGs members for small scale business activities like animal husbandry, flowers selling, fruits, vegetables vending, milk business etc.

Details of physical and financial progress from 2011-12 to 2014-15 is as follows:

Sl. no	Year	Target fixed		Achievement	
		Physical (beneficiaries)	Financial (lakh)	Physical (beneficiaries)	Financial (lakh)
1	2011-12	3000	200.00	3393	200.00
2	2012-13	4500	300.00	2373	141.00
3	2013-14	4500	300.00	2195	131.00
4	2014-15	4950	330.00	5263	336.00

The period of evaluation of the study is confined for the years from 2011- 12 to 2014-15. The District wise details of groups assisted, beneficiaries covered and financial progress of the scheme is given in *Annexure A*.

6. Purpose of the Scheme:

Very meagre amount is deposited through regular savings by the group members. Hence the purpose of the scheme is to-

- a. Enhance regular savings by groups.
- b. To meet additional financial needs of SHGs members.
- c. To build capacity of its members to become a financial sound.
- d. To have the skill to deal with organizations helping for financial assistants.

7. Objectives of the scheme:

- a. To economic empowerment of Sthree-shakthi self help groups.
- b. To encourage self employment.
- c. To create opportunities for involving in entrepreneurial activities establish production centers and develop themselves.
- d. To attain financial self sufficiency and economic empowerment of self help groups.

8. Eligibility criteria to get loan:

- a. The Bank account of SHGs and its members should have an active account in the bank.
- b. Members of the group should be resident of Karnataka.
- c. There should be no outstanding loan in financial institutions/banks.
- d. The group should not have been involved in any litigation/legal problems.

- e. The groups should provide the records/documents as required by the Government and they should have been graded under A, B and C category. The preference to be given for sanction of loan to these grades while sanctioning the loan.
- f. There must be group insurance for these groups.

9. Records to be submitted for getting loan:

- a. Loan application prescribed by the corporation for groups.
 - b. Record of gradation of the groups.
- c. Decision of the SHG for availing the loan.
- d. Copy of the rules formed by the SHG.
- e. Record for opening the bank account and its transaction made by the group.
- f. Records of savings made by the group.
- g. Internal agreement made by all the members of group for availing loan.
- h. Certificate regarding not having availed loan facility in any other financial institutions.

10. Objectives of the study:

The study will evaluate the extent of individual women who are empowered economically through Sthree-shakthi self help groups. It will also be tested whether the benefit of the scheme has prevented the beneficiaries (within groups) from going to money lenders to borrow loan at high interest rates. Analysis of SHGs/Individual beneficiaries will be done to arrive at conclusion on the following points.

- a) Current status of individual beneficiaries and impact on economic status of individuals.
- b) Awareness created to face competitive situations and make them self employed.
- c) To identify the constraints in implementation and to suggest measures for the improvement of the existing scheme.
- d) To collate suggested measures for empowerment of individual/group members for improvement of the scheme.

11. Process of sanction:

Based on Yearly action plan prepared by KSWDC, the Deputy Director/District Manager of Department of Woman and Child Development calls applications from Sthree-shakthi groups to take Micro credit loan. An eligible SHGs applies in a particular application form, and along with related documents required submit to the Deputy Director/District Manager, KSWDC. District Manager verifies all details and documents of proposals, which are submitted by SHGs. The District Manager

recommends to the Managing Director of KSWDC with the indicators of eligibility of SHGs, weekly meeting attendance, financial transactions capacity etc.

The proposals received from District manager are examined in the Corporation's head office and the financial assistance cheques, along with sanction orders regarding the SHGs who are to be given the financial assistance, are issued. The District Manager gets the required security documents from the SHGs, and guides the groups for proper utilization and prompt repayment, by conducting Pre Disbursement Counseling (PDC) and then releases the cheques along with the pass books in the name of the SHGs, which is mentioned in the sanction order. It is the responsibility of District Manager/Development Inspector to distribute the loan amount among member of the group in ensure that the unit is established and send the inspection report of the unit to the corporation once in a quarter. For the established units prominent plaques such as **“UNIT FINANCED BY KARNATAKA STATE WOMEN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION”** is to be displayed.

12. Security for Loan:

- a. Inter-se-agreement as Annexure-A for loan amount to be undertaken from all group members.
- b. On-demand Pro-note and consideration receipts agreement in stamp paper of Rs. 50/-

There is no need to get the individual surety from group members and collateral security of any property.

13. Repayment of Loan:

- a. The entire amount of loan provided to the group to be repaid by the each beneficiary at 6% rate of interest. It is to be repaid in 24 monthly installments, including 2 months moratorium period in the beginning.
- b. It is the responsibility of the District Development Inspector to get the principal and interest amount repaid. In case the repayment installment is less than the amount prescribed then full interest to be paid first and remaining amount deducted from principal amount.
- c. The amount recovered to be remitted to the bank account of the Corporation regularly.
- d. If need be, the services of reputed NGOs also can be engaged in recovery and preparation of an MIS for implementation and recovery.

14. Evaluation Questions:

- 1) Whether District Managers are making proper selection of SHGs? In how many cases (percent wise) the selection was found to be faulty? And how?
- 2) Whether the loan amount is distributed among all SHGs members and equally? If not, how it is distributed? And why?
- 3) Whether Sthree-shakthi groups platforms have helped solve the economic and social problems of its members. If yes, to what extent? Interesting cases may please be documented as case studies?
- 4) What are the Skill development training been imparted to members of Sthree-shakthi groups? Whether this training has been helpful? If yes, how and to what extent?
- 5) Whether SHGs have given the correct and full amount of the loan sanctioned to their members timely? If not? What are the deviations and why?
- 6) Whether the SHG members have undertaken small business after availing the benefit? If so, have they continued with the activity? If not, reasons to be furnished?
- 7) In how many units established by SHGs plaques Viz namely **UNIT FINANCED BY KARNATAKA STATE WOMEN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**” was not displayed and why?
- 8) Whether the beneficiaries are utilizing the loan for the purpose for which it was sanctioned? If not, what action is taken in case of misutilization?
- 9) What is the amount of loan (year wise) taken from banks by the SHGs selected for evaluation? Are banks demanding collateral security for sanctioning loans? Whether the loan has been repaid timely and completely? If not, what is the payment percentage and what are the reasons for cases of non-payment?
- 10) Has the economic condition of the beneficiary families improved? (Evaluator to create indicators for measuring this on perception of the members and then report on its basis). If not, give details.
- 11) Please document 3-4 outstanding examples of success under the scheme which is worthy of emulation and being flagged as case studies. Similarly, are there some examples of failure that result in learning for future?

- 12) Are the repayment cheques (where repayment is through cheques) sent by the groups sent to the Corporation every month? If not, what is the duration of delay and why?
- 13) What are the constraints of financial flow from government to groups and within the groups? How to further streamline the process?
- 14) Please document taluk wise as to which IGA is most prominent in the taluk and most profitable in the taluk? Is the most prominent IGA the most profitable one too?
- 15) Please identify and document the areas of capacity building requirement of the Sthree-shakthi groups.
- 16) The evaluator is requested to grade the SHGs and various factors of the scheme like Group size, savings, recoveries, meetings, maintenance of books etc. IGA wise. (As was done in a case study of Davanagere District published in September 2013. Copy enclosed). What is the correlation between the groups graded and Income Generating Activities? If so, what is the pattern emerging out of this? Please elaborate.
- 17) Should the scheme be continued? If no, why so? If yes, with what modifications/recommendations?

15. Qualification of Consultant:

Consultants should have and provide details of evaluation team members having minimum technical qualifications/capability as below-

- i. A Social scientist.
- ii. An MBA or a retired Banker dealing with retail banking.
- iii. An Economist (Masters in Economics)/Statistician.

And in such numbers that the evaluation is completed within the scheduled time prescribed by the ToR.

Consultants not having these number and kind of personnel will not be considered as competent for evaluation.

16. Deliverables time Schedule:

The Managing Director, Karnataka State Women Development Corporation will provide year wise and district wise targets and achievement details. The Managing Director, Karnataka State Women Development Corporation will issue necessary instructions to the District Managers Of Karnataka State Women Development Corporation to co-operate and facilitate for collection of the necessary data during the course of study. It is expected to complete the study in 6 months time excluding the time taken for approval. The evaluating agency is expected to adhere to the following timelines and deliverables.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Work plan submission | : One month after signing the agreement. |
| 2. Field Data Collection | : Three months from date of work plan approval |
| 3. Draft report submission | : One month after Field Data Collection |
| 4. Final report submission | : One month after Draft report submission |
| 5. Total duration | : 6 Months |

17. Agency for Evaluation:

The evaluating agency should be finalized as over provision of the Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurement Act and Rules, but without compromising on the quality.

18. Evaluation and Sampling Methodology:

- a. Since SHGs are quite homogenous entities; but it can be expected that variability will vary from region to region, like SHGs in Hyderabad Karnataka region being different from Malnad region, it is important that regional variability is captured in the sample but sample size is not kept needlessly large.

The sampling method used in this study is systematic random sampling using an intensity of four districts for every year since 2011-12 to 2014-15, but with districts where the scheme did not cover any SHG in a year being kept out. The population of district names was arranged in increasing numbers of SHGs covered under the scheme in that district in that year. Districts with same number of SHGs covered in the year were arranged in lexicological order of English language. This way, districts of all scheme intensity are covered in the district sample. Within the districts, the sample SHGs are taken in numbers proportional to their population weight, such that their total is equal to 10% of all the SHGs covered under the scheme in the year. Doing this the sample selected is as follows:

Sl. no.	SAMPLE OF THE YEAR							
	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	District	SHGs	District	SHGs	District	SHGs	District	SHGs
1	Karwar	2(4)	Shimoga	2 (4)	Bellary	1 (1)	Chikkamagalur	2 (7)
2	Bidar	4 (10)	Chamarajnagar	2 (6)	Chikkabalapur	1 (3)	Ramanagara	3 (10)
3	Bijapur	6 (16)	Kolar	3 (7)	Raichur	3 (8)	Bangalore Urban	8 (16)
4	Tumkur	8 (22)	Chikkaballapur	7 (13)	Tumkur	8 (19)	Bagalkote	20 (60)
		20		14		13		33
	Population	200	24	141	21	131	27	336

* Figure in bracket indicate population SHGs of the district.

- b. Among the total beneficiaries, physically challenged women, illiterate women, widows, a woman doing business locally, doing business in other places, and those who do not do business to be adequately represented.
- c. All district Manager to provide the list of beneficiaries and SHGs to the evaluator.
- d. All beneficiaries in the taluk to be interviewed regarding micro credit loan scheme and the activities under taken by them and its impact. Detailed reports to be taken from the beneficiaries which substantiate the outcome of the scheme.
- e. FGDs to be conducted with the stake holders at the taluk levels and their views complied and reported.

19. Qualities Expected from the Evaluation Report:

The following are the points, only inclusive and not exhaustive, which need to be mandatorily followed in the preparation of evaluation report:-

- a) By the very look of the evaluation report it should be evident that the study is that of Karnataka State Women Development Corporation of the Government of Karnataka and Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) which has been done by the consultant. It should not intend to convey that the study was initiative and work of the Consultant, merely financed by the Karnataka State Women Development Corporation/Government of Karnataka.
- b) The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the study should from the first Appendix or Addenda of the report.

- c) The results should first correspond to the ToR. In the results chapter, each question of the ToR should be answered, and if possible, put up in a match the pair's kind of table, or equivalent. It is only after all questions framed in the ToR that is answered, that results over and above these be detailed.
- d) In the matter of recommendations, the number of recommendations is measure of the quality of evaluation. Evaluation has to be done with a purpose to be practicable to implement the recommendations. The practicable recommendations should not be lost in the population maze of general recommendations. It is desirable to make recommendations in the report as follows:-

(1) Short Term practicable recommendations

These may not be more than five in number. These should be such that it can be acted upon without major policy changes.

(2) Long Term practicable recommendations

There may not be more than ten in number. These should be such that can be implemented in the next four to five financial years, or with sizeable expenditure, or both but does not involve policy changes.

(3) Recommendations requiring change in/of policy:

These are those which will need lot of time, resources and procedure to implement or those which intend to drastically modify the scheme.

20. Cost and schedule of Budget release:

Output based budget release will be as follows-

- a. the first installment of Consultation fee amounting to 30% of the total fee shall be payable as advance to the Consultant after the approval of the inception report, but only on execution of a bank guarantee of a scheduled nationalized bank valid for a period of at least 12 months from the date of issuance of advance.
- b. The Second Installment of Consultation fee amounting to 50% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the draft report.
- c. The Second Installment of Consultation fee amounting to 20% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the receipt of the hard and soft copies of the final report in such format and number as prescribed in the agreement, along with all original documents containing primary and secondary data,

processed data outputs, study report and soft copies of all literature used to the final report.

Tax will be deducted from each payment as per rates in force. In addition, the Consultant/evaluating agency is expected to pay statutory taxes at their end.

21.Contact person for further details:

Dr. K.N.Vijaya Prakash, Managing Director, Karnataka State Women Development Corporation Ltd, 6th Floor, Jayanagar Shopping Complex, 4th Block, Bengaluru, phone no.26632973 email. md.kswdc@gmail.com and Sri.N.R. Vijay , General Manager -2 Mobile.no. 9448653542, email-nrvgmdwc@gmail.com will be the contact persons for giving information and details for this study.

The entire process of evaluation shall be subject to and conform to the letter and spirit of the contents of the Government of order no. PD/8/EVN (2)/2011 dated 11th July 2011 and orders made there under.

These Terms of Reference were approved by the Technical Committee of KEA in its 19th Meeting held on 18th August 2015.

Sd/-
Chief evaluation Officer
Karnataka evaluation Authority

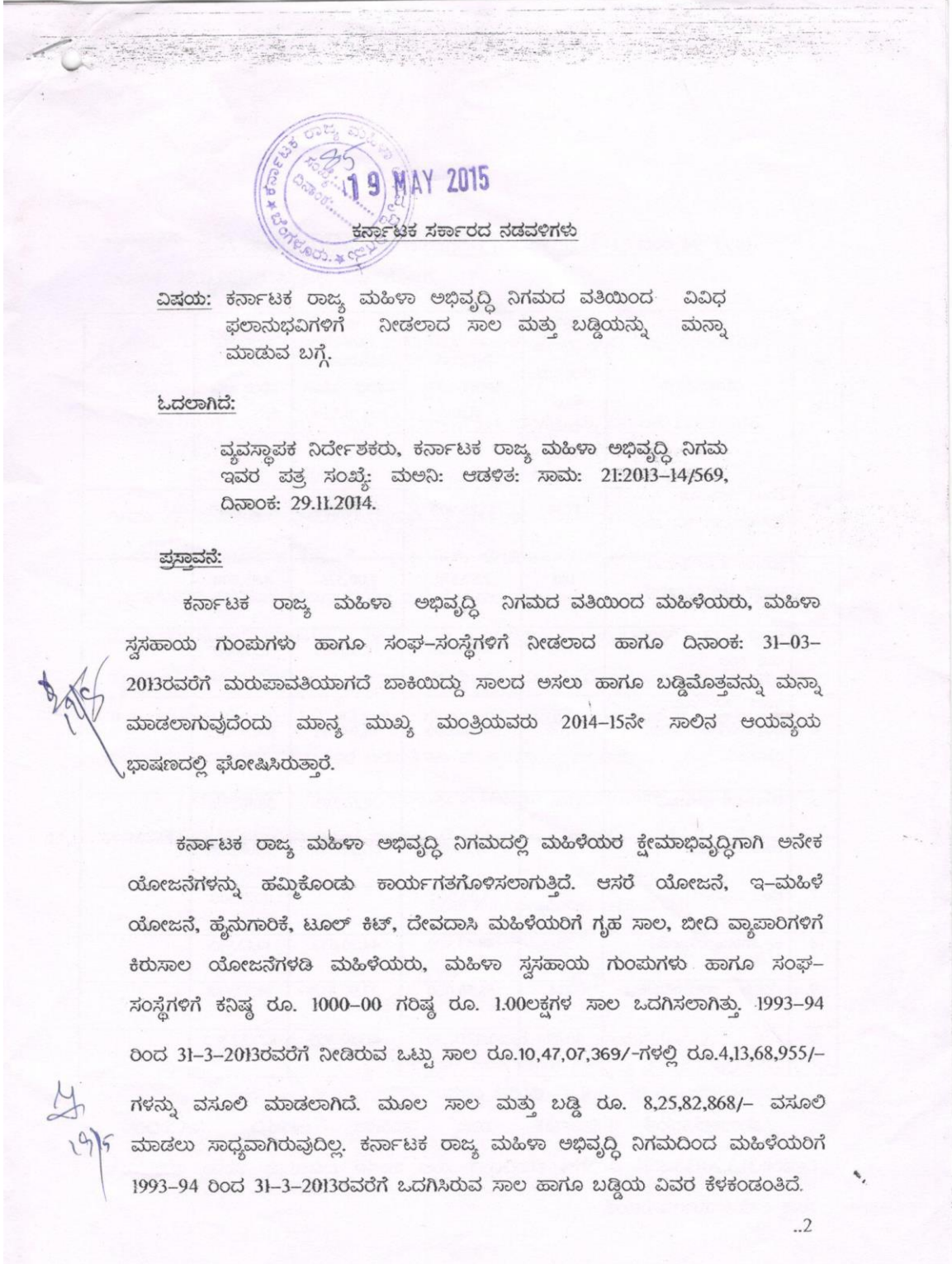
ANNEXURE-A

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಹೆಸರು: ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಿರುಸಾಲ ಯೋಜನೆ

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹೆಸರು	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
		ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಧನೆ (ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	ಭೌತಿಕ ಸಾಧನೆ		ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಧನೆ (ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	ಭೌತಿಕ ಸಾಧನೆ		ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಧನೆ (ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	ಭೌತಿಕ ಸಾಧನೆ		ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಧನೆ (ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	ಭೌತಿಕ ಸಾಧನೆ	
			ಸಂಘಗಳು	ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು		ಸಂಘಗಳು	ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು		ಸಂಘಗಳು	ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು		ಸಂಘಗಳು	ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು
1	ಬೆಂ.ನಗರ	13.00	13	242	6.00	6	113	0.00	0	0	16.00	16	269
2	ಬೆಂ.ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ	2.00	2	38	7.00	7	127	11.00	11	187	10.00	10	184
3	ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ	5.00	5	75	5.00	5	85	1.00	1	15	21.00	21	317
4	ಬಿಜಾಪುರ	8.00	8	142	6.00	6	98	0.00	0	0	7.00	7	105
5	ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ	0.00	0	0	7.00	7	117	0.00	0	0	60.00	60	780
6	ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ	5.00	5	90	4.00	4	71	1.00	1	20	4.00	4	45
7	ಬೀದರ್	5.00	5	100	0.00	0	0	2.00	2	32	9.00	9	142
8	ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ	4.00	4	64	6.00	6	98	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
9	ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ	15.00	15	251	8.00	8	128	12.00	12	200	12.00	12	191
10	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು	5.00	5	77	5.00	5	73	4.00	4	49	7.00	7	120
11	ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ	16.00	16	282	13.00	13	214	3.00	3	50	12.00	12	201
12	ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ	14.00	14	237	9.00	9	171	0.00	0	0	10.00	10	153
13	ದ.ಕ.(ಮಂಗಳೂರು)	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	3.00	3	60
14	ಧಾರವಾಡ	2.00	2	20	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	8.00	8	126
15	ಗದಗ್	6.00	6	97	1.00	1	15	10.00	10	163	12.00	12	200
16	ಗುಲಬರ್ಗಾ	6.00	6	96	10.00	10	176	5.00	5	93	17.00	17	271
17	ಹಾಸನ	11.00	11	173	7.00	7	110	11.00	11	169	17.00	17	269
18	ಹಾವೇರಿ	16.00	16	270	0.00	0	0	18.00	18	300	10.00	10	184

19	ಕೋಲಾರ	11.00	11	186	7.00	7	123	6.00	6	101	15.00	15	262
20	ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ	0.00	0	0	6.00	6	108	1.00	1	13	3.00	3	39
21	ಕೊಡಗು	0.00	0	0	2.00	2	20	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
22	ಮಂಡ್ಯ	4.00	4	78	7.00	7	114	8.00	8	143	7.00	7	117
23	ಮೈಸೂರು	4.00	4	80	3.00	3	58	1.00	1	20	0.00	0	0
24	ರಾಯಚೂರು	17.00	17	241	3.00	3	33	8.00	8	120	9.00	9	120
25	ರಾಮನಗರ	6.00	6	112	8.00	8	139	3.00	3	56	10.00	10	167
26	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ	5.00	5	88	4.00	4	66	5.00	5	93	11.00	11	184
27	ತುಮಕೂರು	15.00	15	269	1.00	1	20	19.00	19	334	25.00	25	410
28	ಉ.ಕ (ಕಾರವಾರ)	3.00	3	55	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	1.00	1	18
29	ಉಡುಪಿ	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	2.00	2	37	4.00	4	73
30	ಯಾದಗಿರಿ	2.00	2	30	6.00	6	96	0.00	0	0	16.00	16	256
	ಒಟ್ಟು	200.00	200	3393	141.00	141	2373	131.00	131	2195	336.00	336	5263

Annexure 2: Government order for Loan waiver



19 MAY 2015
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು

ವಿಷಯ: ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ವಿವಿಧ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾದ ಸಾಲ ಮತ್ತು ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಮನ್ನಾ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ:

ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ ಇವರ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಮಅನಿ: ಆಡಳಿತ: ಸಾಮ: 21:2013-14/569, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29.11.2014.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ:

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಗುಂಪುಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಘ-ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾದ ಹಾಗೂ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 31-03-2013ರವರೆಗೆ ಮರುಪಾವತಿಯಾಗದೆ ಬಾಕಿಯಿದ್ದು ಸಾಲದ ಅಸಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಬಡ್ಡಿಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಮನ್ನಾ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರು 2014-15ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಕ್ಷೇಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆಸರೆ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಇ-ಮಹಿಳೆ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಹೈನುಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಟೂಲ್ ಕಿಟ್, ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಗೃಹ ಸಾಲ, ಬೀದಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಿರುಸಾಲ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಡಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಗುಂಪುಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಘ-ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ರೂ. 1000-00 ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ರೂ. 1.00ಲಕ್ಷಗಳ ಸಾಲ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. 1993-94 ರಿಂದ 31-3-2013ರವರೆಗೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಾಲ ರೂ.10,47,07,369/-ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೂ.4,13,68,955/- ಗಳನ್ನು ವಸೂಲಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೂಲ ಸಾಲ ಮತ್ತು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ರೂ. 8,25,82,868/- ವಸೂಲಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮದಿಂದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ 1993-94 ರಿಂದ 31-3-2013ರವರೆಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವ ಸಾಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯ ವಿವರ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತಿದೆ.

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1993-94 ರಿಂದ 31-3-2013ರವರೆಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವ ಸಾಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯ ವಿವರ

ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು	ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ನೀಡಿರುವ ಸಾಲದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ	ವಸೂಲಾದ ಸಾಲದ ಮೊತ್ತ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಸಮೇತ	ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ಅಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಸೇರಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ	ಷರಾ
1	ಮಾಜಿ ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಕಿರು ಸಾಲ	1724	85,85,000	30,80,000	62,50,000	
2	ಮಹಿಳಾ ತರಬೇತಿಯಡಿ ಟೂಲ್ ಕಿಟ್ ಯೋಜನೆ	180	2,57,370	1,00,376	4,85,000	
3	ಮಾಜಿ ದೇವದಾಸಿಯರಿಗೆ ಮನೆ ಸಾಲ	181	36,20,000	34,85,000	1,35,000	
4	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಶಕ್ತಿ ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಿರು ಸಾಲ ಯೋಜನೆ	5766	341,00,000	74,94,821	306,97,179	
5	ಇ-ಮಹಿಳೆ ಯೋಜನೆ	106	26,50,000	32,62,915	32,62,915	
6	ಆಸರೆ ಯೋಜನೆ	1776	444,00,000	171,22,879	368,02,121	
7	ಬೀದಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ	240	4,00,000	0	4,80,000	
8	ಹೈನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಯೋಜನೆ	581	48,44,999	44,30,632	10,12,985	
9	ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಸಾಲ ಯೋಜನೆ	234	58,50,000	23,92,332	34,57,668	
	ಒಟ್ಟು	10788	10,47,07,369	413,68,955	825,82,868	

ಮೇಲ್ಕಾಣಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮದಿಂದ ದಿನಾಂಕ:31.3.2013ರವರೆಗೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಸಾಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಮನ್ನಾ ಮಾಡಲು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸುವಂತೆ

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ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ ಇವರು ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29.11.2014ರ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ, ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಮಮಇ 13 ಮಅನಿ 2014, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 12.03.2015.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರುವ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಕ್ಷೇಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಾದ, ಆಸರೆ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಇ-ಮಹಿಳೆ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಹೈನುಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಟೂಲ್ ಕಿಟ್, ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಗೃಹ ಸಾಲ, ಬೀದಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಿರುಸಾಲ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಡಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಗುಂಪುಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಘ-ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ 1993-94 ರಿಂದ 31-3-2013ರವರೆಗೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಾಲ ರೂ.10,47,07,369/-ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ವಸೂಲಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದ ಮೂಲ ಸಾಲ ಮತ್ತು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ರೂ. 8,25,82,868/- ಗಳನ್ನು (ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಎಂಟುನೂರ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದು ಲಕ್ಷದ, ಎಂಬತ್ತೆರಡು ಸಾವಿರದ ಎಂಟುನೂರ ಅರವತ್ತೆಂಟು ಮಾತ್ರ) ಮನ್ನಾ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

ಈ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:1014 ವೆಚ್ಚ-3 2014, ದಿನಾಂಕ:23-12-2014ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಸಹಮತಿ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆಜ್ಞಾನುಸಾರ
ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ



(ಲಲಿತ)

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ-2,
ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಕಲಚೇತನರ
ಮತ್ತು ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

-4-

ಇವರಿಗೆ:

1. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಹಾಲೇಖಪಾಲರು, (ಜಿ & ಎಸ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಎ/ ಇಆರ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಎ ಮತ್ತು ಎ & ಇ)ಅಂಚೆ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:5398, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 001.
2. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ, ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
3. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
4. ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
5. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹುಜೂರ್ ಖಜಾನೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
6. ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು/ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹುಜೂರ್ ಖಜಾನೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
7. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಕಲಚೇತನರ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಸಚಿವರ ಅಪ್ಪ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
8. ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಎನ್.ಎಂ.ಸಿ. ಖನಿಜ ಭವನ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
9. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ವೆಚ್ಚ-3)
10. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರ.ಕಾರವರ ಅಪ್ಪ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಕಲಚೇತನರ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬಹುಮಹಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
11. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಉ.ಕಾರವರ ಅಪ್ಪ ಸಹಾಯಕರು, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಕಲಚೇತನರ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಬಹುಮಹಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
12. ಶಾಖಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟ ಶಾಖೆ, ಸಿ ಆ ಸು.ಇ- ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಸಿ-100/2015ರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ.
13. ಶಾಖಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಸ್ವೀ ಮ ರ, ಸಂಕಲನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ
14. ಶಾಖಾ ರಕ್ಷಾ ಕಡತ/ODGC/ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಪ್ರತಿ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಮಮಇ 13 ಮಅನಿ 2014, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 12.03.2015ಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಬಂಧ

ನಿಗಮದಿಂದ ದಿ:31.03.2013 ರವರೆಗೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಸಾಲದ ಮೊತ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಸಮೇತ ವಸೂಲಾದ ಮೊತ್ತ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಸಮೇತ ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ಅಸಲು ಮೊತ್ತದ ವಿವರ

ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು	ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ನೀಡಿರುವ ಸಾಲದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ	ವಸೂಲಾದ ಸಾಲದ ಮೊತ್ತ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಸಮೇತ	ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ಅಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಸೇರಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ	ಷರಾ
1	ಮಾಜಿ ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಕಿರು ಸಾಲ	1724	85,85,000	30,80,000	62,50,000	
2	ಮಹಿಳಾ ತರಬೇತಿಯಡಿ ಟೂಲ್ ಕಿಟ್ ಯೋಜನೆ	180	2,57,370	1,00,376	4,85,000	
3	ಮಾಜಿ ದೇವದಾಸಿಯರಿಗೆ ಮನೆ ಸಾಲ	181	36,20,000	34,85,000	1,35,000	
4	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಶಕ್ತಿ ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಿರು ಸಾಲ ಯೋಜನೆ	5766	341,00,000	74,94,821	306,97,179	
5	ಇ-ಮಹಿಳೆ ಯೋಜನೆ	106	26,50,000	32,62,915	32,62,915	
6	ಆಸರೆ ಯೋಜನೆ	1776	444,00,000	171,22,879	368,02,121	
7	ಬೀದಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ	240	4,00,000	0	4,80,000	
8	ಹೈನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಯೋಜನೆ	581	48,44,999	44,30,632	10,12,985	
9	ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಸಾಲ ಯೋಜನೆ	234	58,50,000	23,92,332	34,57,668	
	ಒಟ್ಟು	10788	10,47,07,369	413,68,955	825,82,868	

Annexure 3: List of Taluks Covered

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	No. of SHGs
1.	Bagalkot	Jamkhandi	8
		Hunugund	4
		Bagalkot	2
		Mudhol	6
2.	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	8
3.	Bellary	Hospet	1
4.	Bidar	Basavakalyan	1
		Bidar	2
		Humnabad	1
5.	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	2
6.	Chickballapur	Chickballapur	4
		Sidlaghatta	2
		Bagepalli	2
7.	Chikkamagalur	Chikkamagalur	1
		Kadur	1
8.	Kolar	Kolar	2
		Mulbagal	1
9.	Raichur	Raichur	2
		Manavi	1
10.	Ramanagaram	Ramanagaram	1
		Kanakapura	2
11.	Shimoga	Shimoga	2
12.	Tumkur	Gubbi	3
		Sira	3
		Turuvekere	3
		Tumkur	4
		Chikkanayakanahalli	3
13.	Vijayapura	Vijayapura	1
		Indi	1
		Sindagi	2
		Basavana Bagewadi	2
14.	Uttara Kannada	Sirsi	1
		Siddapura	1
TOTAL			80

Annexure 4: Study Tools**Annexure 4a**

**Evaluation of Microcredit Scheme for Sthree Shakthi Self-help groups, implemented
in the period 2011-12 to 2014-15 by the Karnataka State Women's Development
Corporation**

Focus Group Discussion Schedule for Sthree Shakthi Group

District: _____

Taluk: _____

Grama Panchayat: _____

Name of Village: _____

Name of the SHG: _____

Caste Composition of SHG

a) Mixed

b) SC

Membership in other SHG: Yes/ No

c) ST

d) Muslim

If yes, formed by: _____

I. Micro Credit Status & Details					
1.	In which year was the loan amount sanctioned to this SHG?	a) 2011-12	b) 2012-13	c) 2013-14	d) 2014-15
2.	Total amount to be repaid in 24 installments including 6% interest	Rs.....			
3.	Status of loan (Check Loan/ Repayment register)	a) Repaid completely & closed in time b) Repayment incomplete, time delayed/ lapsed c) Loan waived off by the Government partially d) Ongoing loan			
4.	Status of repayment (only if response to Q3 is a, b, or d)	a) Amount repaid till date Rs..... as per SHG b) Balance to be repaid Rs.....			
5.	If response to Q3 is b, reason for incomplete, time delayed/ lapsed	a) Willful deviation b) Genuine financial difficulties in repaying c) Any other, specify.....			
6.	Has the group maintained a loan register/ document for this micro credit loan?	a) Yes. b) No If yes, status of maintenance			
7.	What is the mode of loan repayment? (Check Loan Register)	a) Cash b) Account payee Cheque			

8.	To whom is the repayment made?	a) District Inspector directly b) Federation President c) Federation Member d) Federation Secretary (Anganwadi Supervisor) Anganwadi worker e) Any other, specify f)	
9.	What is the frequency of repayment ?	a) Monthly installment b) Half yearly c) Annually d) As and when money is collected in the SHG/ Lumpsum	
II. Micro Credit Utilization & Repayment			
10.	Whether the loan amount is distributed among all the SHG members equally? (Check Loan Register)	a) Yes	b) No
11.	If No, how is it distributed?	a) Given to few members based on priority/ need b) Given to dominant member/ members c) Any other, specify	
12.	Reason for not distributing equally	a) Lack of awareness about the guidelines b) Only some members require loan c) Some members are not willing to take the loan d) Domination of one/ some member/ members e) Any other, specify	
13.	Has the SHG given the full sanctioned amount of Rs. 1 lakh to the members? (Check Loan Register)	a) Yes	b) No
14.	If no, what are the deviations?		
15.	Reasons for deviation	a) Lack of awareness about the guidelines b) Only some members require loan c) Some members are not willing to take the loan d) Domination of one/ some member/ members e) Any other, specify f)	
16.	Details of Loan distribution in the group (Check Loan Register and Loan Proposal)	a) Total No. of members in the SHG	
		b) How many members have utilised loan for the purpose sanctioned? (Fill Matrix)	
		c) How many members did not utilise loan for sanctioned purpose? For what purpose it has been used _____ _____	

		d) Among the above, how many have utilized the loan to <u>start</u> small business?	
		e) How many have utilized the loan to <u>expand/ improve existing</u> business?	
		f) Among those who <u>started</u> the business, how many are <u>continuing</u> the business now?	
		g) Among those who <u>expanded/ improved existing</u> business, how many are <u>continuing</u> the business now?	
17.	If some members who had started new business/ improved existing business have discontinued, what are the reasons for discontinuing	a) Not applicable b) Lack of time c) Lack of raw materials d) Lack of marketing options e) Reduced demand/ potential f) Lack of proper guidance g) Lack of knowledge/ skill h) Unable to keep up to market demand i) Any other, specify	
18.	Does the group take any action for mis-utilizing loan?	a) Yes	b) No
19.	If yes, what action is taken?		
20.	Are there any defaulters are there in the SHG in repaying this micro credit loan?		
21.	How does the group deal with defaulters?	a) Other members are forced to pay on their behalf b) Amount is taken from their savings c) They are removed from the SHG d) No action taken e) Any other, specify	

Purpose for which loan amount has been used by members

Sl. No.	A. Animal Husbandry		B. Agro based		C. Service		D. Business/Marketing		E. Hand-made/ Handicrafts	
	Activity	No. of members	Activity	No. of members	Activity	No. of members	Activity	No. of members	Activity	No. of members
i.										
ii.	Bee keeping		Flower cultivation/ selling		Beauty parlour		Bangle selling business		Agarbathi making	
iii.	Buffalo rearing		Mushroom cultivation		Carpentry		Cloth business		Bag making (cloth/ paper)	
iv.	Cow rearing		Plant nursery		Deseeding cotton		Fancy/ novelty store/ stationary shop		Basket weaving/ broomsticks	
v.	Fisheries		Vegetable / fruits business		DTP centre/ computer related service		Fish marketing		Cloth weaving (loom)/ Blanket weaving	
vi.	Goat rearing		Vermi/ organic compost business		Hotel/ tea shop		Grocery shop (Kirani angadi)		Candle/ chalk piece making	
vii.	Poultry				Tailoring		Mobile shop		Decorative items/ handicraft items	
viii.	Sheep rearing				Vermicelli machine/ Chilli powdering machine/ Flour mill		Petty (dabba/ pette/ paan shop) business		Detergent/ soap making	

Sl. No.	A. Animal Husbandry		B. Agro based		C. Service		D. Business/Marketing		E. Hand-made/ Handicrafts	
ix.							Rice/ grains/ sugar/ salt/ oil business		Embroidery/ knitting	
x.							Utensils business		Kowdi/ quilt making	
xi.									Potato chips/ sweets/ snacks/ bakery items	
xii.									Pottery	
xiii.									Rope making	
xiv.									Rotti/ condiments (pappad/sandige)/ chutney/ chilli powders	
xv.									Soft toy making	

III. Micro Credit Scheme Procedures		
22.	How many days did it take to receive the loan amount from the time of submitting application?	
23.	Are there any constraints of financial flow from government (KSWDC) to SHGs?	a) Yes b) No
24.	If yes, what are the problems and please give suggestions to streamline the process	
25.	Are there any constraints of financial flow from SHG to SHG members?	a) Yes b) No
26.	If yes, what are the problems and please give suggestions to streamline the process	
27.	Are there any other problems/ difficulties in obtaining micro credit from the KSWDC?	a) Yes b) No
28.	If Yes, what are the problems/ difficulties?	
29.	Should this scheme be continued?	a) Yes b) No
30.	If Yes, kindly give suggestions/ recommendations to improve the scheme	a) Enhance loan amount b) Simplify application formats and procedure c) Reduce interest rates d) Loan should be distributed to members based on need and not distributed equally e) Any other, specify
31.	If No, why?	a) There are better micro credit options b) Repayment issues c) Conflicts within the SHG d) Any other, specify

IV. Impact of the Economic Status					
32.	Do you think joining the Sthree Shakthi SHG has solved/ helped face the economic problems/ obstacles?	a) Yes b) No c) Cannot say			
33.	If yes, to what extent	a) Considerable b) Some extent c) Less extent			
34.	Has your income/ economic condition improved after availing micro credit?	a) Yes b) Not specifically from micro credit scheme c) No change d) Cannot say			
35.	If yes, to what extent?	a) Considerable b) Some extent c) Less extent			
36.	If No/ No change, why?				
37.	Economic empowerment through Sthree Shakthi SHG	Issue	Improved considerably	Improved to some extent	No change
		a) Access to credit			
		b) Habit of savings			
		c) Access to loan with lower interest rate			
		d) Diversified sources of income			
		e) Involvement in decision making related to household financial matters and expenditure			
		f) Individual income for personal use			
		g) Skills/ knowledge start small business			
		h) Purchase of assets			
		i) Any other, specify			
38.	As a result of the micro credit/Sthree Shakthi SHG, has it prevented SHG members from borrowing loan at high interest from money lenders/ other	a) Yes b) No c) No change d) Cannot say			

	similar sources?				
39.	Do you think joining the Sthree Shakthi SHG has solved/ helped face the social problems?	a) Yes b) No c) Cannot say			
40.	If yes, to what extent	a) Considerable b) Some extent c) Less extent			
41.	Social Empowerment through Sthree Shakthi SHG	Issue	Improved considerably	Improved to some extent	No change
		a) Self confidence			
		b) Mobility			
		c) Recognition in family/ community			
		d) Interaction with outsiders & Communication skills			
		e) Literacy/ education			
		f) Platform to voice your concern			
		g) Awareness on Girl Child Development			
		h) Decision making related to children			
		i) Participation in Development Programmes			
		j) Access to Immunization & Health services			
		k) Access to sanitation facilities			
		l) Awareness on Reproductive, Child & Family Health			
		m) Awareness on Nutrition			

V. SHG Bank Linkage					
42.	Has the SHG availed loan from bank during 2011-12 to 2014-15	a) Yes b) No			
43.	Has the SHG maintained records for the same	a) Yes b) No If yes, is it available for scrutiny?			
44.	If records are available for scrutiny, kindly fill the following details				
	a) Details of Loan taken	Year	Loan Amount (Rs)	Repayment (Rs)	Balance (Rs)
		2011-12			
		2012-13			
		2013-14			
		2014-15			
	b) Status of Loan	a) Repaid completely & closed b) Defaulted c) Ongoing			
	c) If defaulted/ not repaid completely what is the repayment percentage? %			
	d) Reasons for non-repayment/ defaulting	a) Willful defaulting by SHG b) Reduced income c) Conflict among SHG members d) Some/ few members defaulted e) Any other, specify			

VI. Skill Training and Capacity Building		
45.	Have the group members attended any skill development programs?	a) Yes b) No c) Cannot say
46.	If yes, kindly fill the following details	
	a) If yes, how many members have attended?	a) All b) Less than 5 c) 6-10 d) 10-15
	b) Which Department/ Organization?	a) Department of Women and Child development b) Agriculture/ Watershed Development Department c) Social welfare department d) Zilla Panchayat e) NGOs f) Corporate company g) Any other, specify
	c) Which skills?	a) Tailoring b) Embroidery c) Animal husbandry d) Fisheries e) Condiments (pappad, chutney powders etc.) f) Agarbathi making g) Candle making h) Beauty parlour i) Bakery and snacks j) Computers k) Any other, specify
	d) Was the training useful?	a) Yes b) No c) Cannot say
	e) If Yes, to what extent?	a) Considerable b) Some extent c) Less extent

	f) How was it useful?	a) Improved knowledge b) Improved skill c) Built self confidence d) Helped in developing marketing linkages e) Helped in developing financial linkages f) Better preparedness to start/ handle small business g) Any other, specify.....
47.	Do you require any training programs?	a) Yes b) No c) Cannot say
48.	If yes, what topics?	

Signature of SHG representative 1: _____ **Contact number :**

Signature of SHG representative 2: _____ **Contact number :**

Date: _____

Name of field investigator:

Place: _____

Signature of field investigator:

Documents submitted by the SHG for micro credit loan (verify with DI)

1. Application
2. Grading document
3. Copy of Meeting resolution from the SHG stating the group will take the micro credit
4. Copy of the rules of the SHG
5. Documentary proof for bank account and transaction
6. Documentary proof for savings of members
7. Internal agreement signed by all members to take and repay the loan
8. Undertaking that the SHG does not have any other outstanding loan and had not availed this scheme earlier.
9. Inter-se agreement
10. On demand pro note and consideration receipt
11. Agreement on stamp paper of Rs. 50/-

Annexure 4b

**Evaluation of Microcredit Scheme for Stree Shakthi Self-help groups,
implemented in the period 2011-12 to 2014-15 by the Karnataka State Women's
Development Corporation
Grading Format for Stree Shakthi SHGs under Micro Credit Scheme**

1	Name of the Stree Shakthi SHG and Address ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸ್ವ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘದ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಾಸ	
2	Date of formation ಸಂಘ ರಚನೆಯಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕ	
3	Name of the Village/ Area/ City ಪಟ್ಟಣ/ನಗರ/ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹೆಸರು	
4	Name of the constituency/ ward/ slum area ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ/ವಾರ್ಡ್/ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಹೆಸರು	
5	Name of the Bank, Address and Account Number where SHG its account ಖಾತೆ ತೆರೆಯಲಾದ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಾಸ ಖಾತೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:	
6	Name of the Anganwadi worker who formed the SHG and her address ಸಂಘ ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಾಸ	
	Grade obtained ಪಡೆದ ಗ್ರೇಡ್ (ನಮೂದಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು)	
7	20 - 24 points = A Grade ಗ್ರೇಡಿಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 20-24 ಅಂಕಗಳು 'ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ' ಎಂದು ಪಡೆದ ಗುಂಪನ್ನು "A ಗ್ರೇಡ್" ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.	
8	15-19 points = B Grade ಗ್ರೇಡಿಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 15-19 ಅಂಕಗಳು 'ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ' ಎಂದು ಪಡೆದ ಗುಂಪನ್ನು "B ಗ್ರೇಡ್" ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.	
9	10-14 points = C Grade ಗ್ರೇಡಿಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 10-14 ಅಂಕಗಳು 'ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ' ಎಂದು ಪಡೆದ ಗುಂಪನ್ನು "C ಗ್ರೇಡ್" ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.	

Date of grading (ಗ್ರೇಡಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ):

Name & Signature of the person who did the grading (ಗ್ರೇಡಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಸಹಿ):

Designation (ಹುದ್ದೆ):

Organization (ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಮೊಹರು):

Criteria for Grading Stthree Shakthi SHG

ಕಿರುಸಾಲ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಸ್ತ್ರೀಶಕ್ತಿ ಸ್ವ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳು

Tick the appropriate criteria (ಸೂಚನೆ: ಮಾನದಂಡದ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಚೌಕದಲ್ಲಿ '✓' ಚಿಹ್ನೆ ಹಾಕಿ)

Sl. No. ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	Criteria ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳು	Excellent ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ	Good ಉತ್ತಮ	Not satisfactory ಅತ್ಯಪ್ಪಿಕರ
1.	Group Size	15 - 20 members	10-14 members	Less than 10 members
	ಸಂಘದ ಗಾತ್ರ	15 ರಿಂದ 20 ಸದಸ್ಯರು	10 ರಿಂದ 14 ಸದಸ್ಯರು	10 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರು
2.	Economic status of members	All are below poverty line	2 - 3 members are BPL	Most members are not BPL
	ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ	ಎಲ್ಲರು ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗಿನವರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ	2-3 ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಮೇಲಿನವರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ	ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಬಡವರಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ
3.	Meeting conducted	4 - 5 per month	2 per month	1 per month
	ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ ವಾರದ ಸಭೆಗಳು	ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 4-5 ಸಭೆಗಳು	ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 2 ಸಭೆಗಳು	ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 1 ಸಭೆ
4.	Attendance of members in meeting	Above 90%	70 - 80%	Less than 70%
	ಸಭೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹಾಜರಾತಿ	ಶೇ.90ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಶೇ.70 ರಿಂದ ಶೇ.80	ಶೇ.70ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ
5.	Participation of members	Excellent participation	Average participation	Minimum participation
	ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ರೀತಿ	ಉತ್ತಮ ಮಟ್ಟದ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ	ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಮಟ್ಟದ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ	ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಮಟ್ಟದ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ
6.	SHG Savings	4-5 times a month	Thrice in a month	Twice in a month
	ಸಂಘದ ಉಳಿತಾಯ	ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 4-5 ಬಾರಿ	ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 3 ಬಾರಿ	ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 2 ಬಾರಿಗಿಂತ ಕಮ್ಮಿ
7.	Cumulative savings	Above Rs. 5000	Rs. 3000 - 5000	Less than Rs. 3000
	ಸಂಚಿತ ಉಳಿತಾಯದ ಮೊತ್ತ	ರೂ.5000/- ಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು	ರೂ.3000/- ರಿಂದ ರೂ.5000/- ಗಳು	ರೂ.3000/- ಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ
8.	Use of internal loan for IGA purpose	Above 50%	25 - 50%	Less than 25%
	ಆಂತರಿಕ ಸಾಲವು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.	ಶೇ.50ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಂದ	ಶೇ.25 ರಿಂದ ಶೇ.50 ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಂದ	ಶೇ.25ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಮ್ಮಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಂದ
9.	Interest rate on internal loan	24%	24 -36%	Above 36%

Sl. No. ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	Criteria ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳು	Excellent ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ	Good ಉತ್ತಮ	Not satisfactory ಅತ್ಯಪ್ಪಿಕರ
	ಆಂತರಿಕ ಸಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಶೇ.24 ವಿಧಿಸಲಾದ ಬಡ್ಡಿದರ	ಶೇ.24	ಶೇ.24 ರಿಂದ ಶೇ.36 ರವರೆಗೆ	ಶೇ.36 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಬಡ್ಡಿ
10.	Extent of repayment	Above 90%	80-90%	Less than 80%
	ಸಾಲ ಮರುಪಾವತಿಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ	ಶೇ.90 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು	ಶೇ.80 ರಿಂದ 90	ಶೇ.80 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ
11.	Awareness & adherence to SHG rules	All members are aware	Few members are aware	None of them are aware
	ಸಂಘದ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪರಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಸರಣೆ	ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ	ಕೆಲ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತ್ರ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ	ಯಾರೂ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ
12.	Book maintenance	All books are systematically maintained and updated	Important books (proceedings, savings, internal loan) only are maintained and updated	None of the books are maintained and updated
	ಸಂಘದ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ	ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾಲೋಚಿತಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ	ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ (ನಡವಳಿ, ಉಳಿತಾಯ, ಆಂತರಿಕ ಸಾಲ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ) ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾಲೋಚಿತಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ	ಯಾವುದೇ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾಲೋಚಿತಗೊಳಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ
13.	Awareness about government schemes	All members are aware	Few members are aware	None of them are aware
	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪರಿಜ್ಞಾನ	ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ	ಕೆಲ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತ್ರ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ	ಯಾರೂ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ
14.	Awareness about common legislations, laws and rules of business	Above 75% are aware	50 – 75% are aware	Less than 50% are aware
	ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಚಲಿತ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ, ಕಾನೂನು ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಪರಿಜ್ಞಾನ	ಶೇ.75 ರಷ್ಟು ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಜ್ಞಾನವಿದೆ	ಶೇ.50 ರಿಂದ ಶೇ. 74 ರಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಪರಿಜ್ಞಾನವಿದೆ	ಶೇ.50 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಜ್ಞಾನವಿದೆ
15.	Literacy level	Above 50% can read & write	20 – 50% can read & write	Less than 20% can read & write

Sl. No. ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	Criteria ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳು	Excellent ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ	Good ಉತ್ತಮ	Not satisfactory ಅತ್ಯಪ್ಪಿಕರ
	ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟ	ಶೇ.50 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಓದು ಬರಹ ಬಲ್ಲವರು	ಶೇ.20 ರಿಂದ ಶೇ.50 ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಓದು ಬರಹ ಬಲ್ಲವರು	ಶೇ.20 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಓದು ಬರಹ ಬಲ್ಲವರು
16.	Number of members engaged in productive/ business activities	Above 50%	25-50%	Less than 25%
	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ/ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಶೇ.50 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸದಸ್ಯರು	ಶೇ.25 ರಿಂದ ಶೇ.50 ಸದಸ್ಯರು	ಶೇ.25 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರು
17.	Age range of members	18-35 years	35-55 years	Less than 18 and above 56 years
	ಸದಸ್ಯರ ವಯೋಮಿತಿ	18-35 ವರ್ಷದ ವಯೋಮಿತಿ	35-55 ವರ್ಷದ ವಯೋಮಿತಿ	18ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ,56 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು
18.	No. of instances where a member has been represented by family/ friends	2 or less than 2 instances	3 -4 instances	Above 5 instances
	ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯೆಯು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರಿಂದ/ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಿಂದ ವಾರದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು	2 ಅಥವಾ 2 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು	3 ರಿಂದ 4 ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು	5ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು
19.	Change in membership	Once	2-3 times	More than thrice
	ಸಂಘದ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ	ಒಂದು ಬಾರಿ ಮಾತ್ರ	2 ರಿಂದ 3 ಬಾರಿ	3 ಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಾರಿ
20.	Poverty indicators	Rented house, no TV, no 2-wheeler	Leased house, black& white TV, cycle	Own house, colour TV, 2-wheeler
	ಬಡತನದ ಸೂಚಕಗಳು (ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತಲೂ ಕೆಳಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಬಿಪಿಎಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು)	ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಮನೆ ಟಿ.ವಿ. ಇಲ್ಲ ದ್ವಿಚಕ್ರ ವಾಹನ ಇಲ್ಲ	ಭೋಗ್ಯದ ಮನೆ ಕಪ್ಪು ಬಿಳುಪು ಟಿ.ವಿ. ಸೈಕಲ್	ಸ್ವಂತ ಮನೆ ಬಣ್ಣದ ಟಿ.ವಿ. ದ್ವಿಚಕ್ರ ವಾಹನ

Sl. No. ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	Criteria ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳು	Excellent ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ	Good ಉತ್ತಮ	Not satisfactory ಅತ್ಯಪ್ಪಿಕರ
21.	Migration pattern of members	Atleast 50% members are residing in the same place for over 2 years	Atleast 50% members are residing in the same place for over 1-2 years	Atleast 50% members are residing in the same place less than 1 year
	ಸದಸ್ಯರ ವಲಸೆಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪ	ಶೇ.50ಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ 2 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅವಧಿಯಿಂದ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.	ಶೇ.50ಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ 1 ಅಥವಾ 2 ವರ್ಷ ಅವಧಿಯಿಂದ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.	ಶೇ.50ಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ 1 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಅವಧಿಯಿಂದ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
22.	No. of members who do not want to take up micro enterprise	Less than 20%	20-50%	Above 50%
	ಚಿಕ್ಕ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡಲು ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಪಡೆದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು	ಶೇ.20 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರು	ಶೇ.20 ರಿಂದ ಶೇ.50 ಸದಸ್ಯರು	ಶೇ.50 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸದಸ್ಯರು
23.	No. of members with a background/ history of business	Above 50%	25- 50%	Less than 25%
	ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಶೇ.50 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸದಸ್ಯರು	ಶೇ.25 ರಿಂದ ಶೇ.50 ಸದಸ್ಯರು	ಶೇ.25 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರು
24.	No. of physically challenged women	Two or more	One	None
	ಸಂಘದಲ್ಲಿ ದೈಹಿಕ ಅಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯತೆ ಉಳ್ಳ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	2 ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು	ಒಂದು	ಇಲ್ಲ
	Total marks			
	ಒಟ್ಟು ಪಡೆದ ಅಂಕಗಳು			

Annexure 4c

**Evaluation of Microcredit Scheme for Sthree Shakthi Self-help groups,
implemented in the period 2011-12 to 2014-15 by the Karnataka State Women's
Development Corporation**

Questionnaire for Sthree Shakthi Group Micro Credit Beneficiary

District: _____

Taluk: _____

Grama Panchayat: _____

Name of Village: _____

Respondent category

If option (f) is ticked, then fill module I, V, VI and VII only

If option (g) is ticked, then fill module I, V and VII only

a) Physically challenged

b) Illiterate

c) Widow

d) Local business (inside village)

e) Business in other place (outside village)

f) Non-utilization of loan for said purpose

g) Loan not taken

I. General Information			
1.	Name of the respondent		Contact no.
2.	Name of Sthree Shakthi SHG		
3.	Age years	
4.	Education	a) Illiterate	b) Signature only
		c) Primary	d) SSLC
		e) PUC	f) Graduate & others
5.	Caste	a) Others	b) SC
		c) ST	d) Minority
6.	Type of family	a) Nuclear b) Joint c) Extended	
7.	Type of Landholding (Landless = 0) acres	
8.	Primary Occupation of respondent	a) Agriculture	b) Agriculture labour
		c) Self employed	d) Housewife
		e) Employed	
9.	Average Annual Household Income	Rs. per year	
10.	Ownership of house	a) Own	b) Rented
		c) Leased	
11.	Drinking water source	a) Piped water supply to house	b) Surface (tank/ river/ canals)
		c) Own Borewell	d) Public tap/ borewell/ wells

		e) Community R.O. Unit			
12.	Electrification	a) Yes		b) No	
13.	Toilet facilities	a) Yes		b) No	
14.	Cooking device	a) Traditional fuel-wood cook stove		b) Improved cook stove c) (sarala ole)	
		d) LPG		e) Induction stove	
		f) Kerosene stove		g) Electric/ Coil stove	
II. Micro Credit Status & Details					
15.	In which year did you take the micro credit?	a) 2011-12	b) 2012-13	c) 2013-14	d) 2014-15
16.	What is the micro credit loan amount you have taken from your SHG?	Rs..... (record exact amount)			
17.	Total amount to be repaid in 24 installments including 6% interest	Rs..... (record exact amount)			
18.	Status of loan	a) Repaid completely & closed in time b) Repayment incomplete, time delayed/ lapsed c) Loan waived off by the Government d) Ongoing loan			
19.	If the response to Q.18 is b , c, or d status of repayment	a) Amount repaid till date Rs..... b) Balance to be repaid Rs..... (not for waived loan)			
20.	If response to Q. 18 is b, what are the reasons	a) Willful deviation b) Genuine financial difficulties in repaying c) Any other, specify.....			
21.	What is the frequency of repayment to SHG?	a) Weekly b) Monthly c) Half yearly d) Annualy e) As and when money is collected in the SHG			

III. Micro Credit Utilization				
22.	Has the beneficiary used the Micro Credit for	a) New IGA	b) Improving/ Expanding existing	c) Loan not used for IGA
If answer to above question is c) or d) skip to Module V If answer to above question is a) or b) continue with Q23				
23.	Purpose for which loan amount has been used by members (type of IGA currently)	<i>Tick (✓) the appropriate in the options below</i>		
	A. Animal Husbandry	B. Agro based		
	i. Bee keeping ii. Buffalo rearing iii. Cow rearing iv. Fisheries v. Goat rearing vi. Poultry vii. Sheep rearing viii. Any other, specify	i. Flower cultivation/ selling ii. Mushroom cultivation iii. Plant nursery iv. Vegetable / fruits business v. Vermi/ organic compost business vi. Any other, specify		
	C. Service	D. Business/ Marketing		
	i. Beauty parlour ii. Carpentry iii. Deseeding cotton iv. DTP centre/ computer related service v. Hotel/ tea shop vi. Tailoring vii. Vermicelli machine/ Chilli powdering machine/ Flour mill viii. Any other, specify	i. Bangle selling business ii. Cloth business iii. Fancy/ novelty store/ stationary shop iv. Fish marketing v. Grocery shop (Kirani angadi) vi. Mobile shop vii. Petty (dabba/ pettidge/ paan shop) business viii. Rice/ grains/ sugar/ salt/ oil business ix. Utensils business x. Any other, specify		
	E. Hand-made/ Handicraft products			
	i. Agarbathi making ii. Bag making (cloth/ paper) iii. Basket weaving/ broomsticks iv. Cloth weaving/ Blanket weaving v. Candle/ chalk piece making vi. Decorative items/ handicraft items vii. Detergent/ soap making viii. Embroidery/ knitting ix. Kowdi/ quilt making x. Potato chips/ sweets/ snacks/ bakery items xi. Pottery xii. Rope making xiii. Rotti/ condiments (pappad/sandige)/ chutney/ chilli			

	powders xiv. Soft toy making xv. Any other, specify	
24.	Is there a plaque displaying unit financed by KSWDC'?	a) Yes b) No
25.	If no, why?	a) Lack of awareness b) Not interested c) It is not attractive d) Any other, specify
26.	Who manages the IGA	a) Self only b) Self & famliy c) Self & employed workers
27.	How many days in a year are you engaged in IGA? days in a year
28.	Annual Income from IGA	Rs. Per year
IV. Micro Credit Scheme Procedures		
29.	How many days did it take to receive the loan amount from the time of submitting application in SHG? days
30.	Are there any other constraints/problems/ difficulties in obtaining micro credit from your SHG?	a) Yes b) No
31.	If Yes, what are the problems/ difficulties?	
32.	Should this scheme be continued?	a) Yes b) No
33.	If Yes, kindly give suggestions/recommendations to improve the scheme	a) Enhance loan amount b) Simplify application formats and procedure c) Reduce interest rates d) Interest free e) Loan should be distributed to members based on need and not distributed equally f) Any other, specify
34.	If No, why?	a) There are better micro credit options b) Repayment issues c) Conflicts within the SHG d) Any other, specify

V. Impact on the Economic Status					
35.	Do you think joining the Sthree Shakthi SHG has solved/ helped face the economic problems/ obstacles?	a) Yes b) No c) Cannot say			
36.	If yes, to what extent	a) Considerable b) Some extent c) Less extent			
37.	Has your income/ economic condition improved after availing micro credit?	a) Yes b) No c) No change d) Cannot say			
38.	If yes, to what extent?	a) Considerable b) Some extent c) Less extent			
39.	If No/ No change, why?				
40.	Economic empowerment through Sthree Shakthi SHG (✓)	Issue	Improved considerably	Improved to some extent	No change
		a) Access to credit			
		b) Habit of savings			
		c) Access to loan with lower interest rate			
		d) Diversified sources of income			
		e) Involvement in decision making related to household financial matters and expenditure			
		f) Individual income for personal use			
		g) Skills/ knowledge start small business			
		h) Purchase of assets			
		i) Any other, specify			

41.	As a result of the micro credit/ Sthree Shakthi SHG, has it prevented SHG members from borrowing loan at high interest from money lenders/ other similar sources?	a) Yes b) No c) No change d) Cannot say			
42.	Do you think joining the Sthree Shakthi SHG has solved/ helped face the social problems?	a) Yes b) No c) Cannot say			
43.	If yes, to what extent	a) Considerable b) Some extent c) Less extent			
44.	Social Empowerment through SHG (✓)	Issue	Improved considerably	Improved to some extent	No change
		a) Self confidence			
		b) Mobility			
		c) Recognition in family/ community			
		d) Interaction with outsiders & Communication skills			
		e) Literacy/ education			
		f) Platform to voice your concern			
		g) Awareness on Girl Child Development			
		h) Decision making related to children			
		i) Participation in Development Programmes			
		j) Access to Health & Immunization services			
		k) Access to sanitation facilities			
l) Awareness on					

		Reproductive, Child & Family Health			
		m) Awareness on Nutrition			

VI. Non-utilization of Loan amount for IGA	
If not used for the given purpose, for what other purposes the amount has been used?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Loan has been used for basic needs such as food, education, medical expenses, clothing etc b) Agriculture & related activities c) Social obligations/ festivals/ entertainment d) Loan has been used to repay another loan e) Purchase assets f) Other domestic issues/ family needs g) Any other, specify.....
What are the reasons for not utilizing loan for given purpose or not doing small business?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Willful deviation b) Genuine financial difficulties in starting the business c) Inadequate loan amount d) Inadequate skill/ knowledge about small enterprise e) No family support f) Other urgent basic needs g) Any other, specify.....
Are you interested in taking up IGA in future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Yes b) No c) Cannot say

VII. Skill Training and Capacity Building		
45.	Have you attended any skill development programs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Yes b) No c) Cannot remember
46.	If yes, kindly give details	

	<p>a) Which Departement/ Organization?</p>	<p>a) Department of Women and Child development b) Agriculture/ Watershed Development Department c) Social welfare department d) Labour Department e) Zilla Panchayat f) NGOs g) Corporate company h) Any other, specify </p>
	<p>b) Which skills?</p>	<p>a) Tailoring b) Embroidery c) Animal husbandry d) Fisheries e) Condiments (pappad, chutney powders etc.) f) Agarbathi making g) Candle making h) Beauty parlour i) Bakery and snacks j) Computers k) Any other, specify </p>
	<p>c) Was the training useful?</p>	<p>a) Yes b) No c) Cannot say</p>
	<p>d) If Yes, to what extent?</p>	<p>a) Considerable b) Some extent c) Less extent</p>
	<p>e) How was it useful?</p>	<p>a) Improved knowledge b) Improved skill c) Built self confidence d) Helped in developing marketing linkages e) Helped in developing financial linkages f) Better preparedness to start/ handle small business g) Any other, specify.....</p>

47.	Do you require any training programs?	a) Yes b) No c) Cannot say
48.	If yes, what topics?	

Signature of Respondent/ Thumb Impression: _____

Date: _____

Signature of field investigator:

Place: _____

Name of field investigator: _____

Annexure 4d

Evaluation of Microcredit Scheme for Sthree Shakthi Self-help groups, implemented in the period 2011-12 to 2014-15 by the Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation

Proforma for Reporting Case Study

1. Background information of the SHG member

- District_____
- Taluk_____
- Name of village/ urban area_____
- Name _____
- Age _____
- Education _____
- Number of family members_____
- Your Main occupation _____
- Income per month from you main occupation_____
- What is your husband's occupation? _____
- What do your children do? _____
- Land holding (acres) _____
- How many acres are cultivated (acres) _____
- How much is fallow (acres) _____
- Kharif crops grown _____
- Rabi crops grown _____

2. Details of SHG membership

- Which Sthree Shakthi SHG you belong to?
- How many members in your group?
- Since when are you a member of this SHG?
- What is your savings in the group till date?
- As a member of Sthree Shakthi group have you attended any training program?
- If yes, please give details

3. Details of IGA

- What is the IGA activity?
- Who made the decision to start this IGA?
- Whether the micro credit was used to start the enterprise or expand/ improve existing one?
- When was it started?
- What is the investment on IGA?
 - Total investment
 - Self-investment
 - Micro credit
 - SHG Savings
 - Bank loan
 - Loan from friends/ family

- How much loan do you have to repay towards this IGA as on date?
- Did u have existing skill for the IGA?
- Did you undergo any skill development training for this IGA? If yes, from KSWDC/ Other department/ NGO?
- Who supports you in doing this IGA?
- Source for raw materials for this activity
- Product varieties . E.g. in case of tailoring, what type of clothes are stitched? How much is charged for each type of garment? In case of animal husbandry type of cow/ buffalo, how many litres of milk does it yield per day?
- Cost of raw materials/ repair/ maintenance/ operational costs
- What is the selling price of products/ service? E.g. in case of tailoring, How much is charged for each type of garment? In case of animal husbandry, what is the price of milk?
- Where is the market?
- Seasonal variations
- Net Profit per month from the IGA?

4. Impact & Future plan

- How has the IGA helped you improve economically, personally & socially?
- How have you used the income from IGA?
- What are your future plans for this IGA?
- What are your short term and long term aspirations / dreams for yourself and your family?

5. Photograph

- High quality action photos to be taken (entrepreneur doing the activity)
- One photo with the board visible clearly
- One photo with the study team member

Annexure 4e

**Evaluation of Microcredit Scheme for Sthree Shakthi Self-help groups,
implemented in the period 2011-12 to 2014-15 by the Karnataka State Women's
Development Corporation**

Questionnaire for District Inspector

District _____

I. General Information			
1.	Name of District Inspector (DI)		Contact No.
2.	Age years	
3.	Education	a) PUC	b) Graduate
		c) Post graduate	d) Diploma & others
4.	No. of years of experience as DI		
II. Micro Credit Sanction			
5.	Were you directly involved in selection of SHG?	a) Yes b) No	
6.	What are the criteria for selection of SHGs?		
7.	What is the procedure for allotting fund to SHG's?		
8.	Do you grade the SHGs prior to taking the application?	a) Yes b) No	
9.	What documents do SHGs have to submit to obtain micro credit?		
10.	How many days does it take to release the micro credit after the applications are received from SHGs?		
11.	Do you provide any skill training to SHG members under micro credit scheme?	a) Yes b) No	
12.	If yes, please provide details of frequency of training, topics, duration		

13.	Do you provide any guidance/ counseling to SHGs about utilization of micro credit prior to disbursal or after?	a) Yes b) No If yes, details
III. Micro credit Utilization		
14.	What percentage of beneficiaries generally uses the micro credit for the sanctioned purpose? %
15.	Do you take any action against SHGs/ beneficiaries who mis-utilize micro credit?	a) Yes b) No If yes, details
16.	What system do you have to monitor utilization of micro credit and progress of IGAs?	a) Yes b) No If yes, please explain
17.	What are the types of reports you send to KSWDC head office? What is the frequency?	
18.	Which IGA is most prominent in your district?	
19.	Which IGA is most profitable?	
20.	What is the average percentage of defaulting SHGs? %
21.	What are the reasons for defaulting?	
22.	Do you take any action against defaulting SHGs	a) Yes b) No c) If yes, what action?
23.	When do you send the repayment cheques to the corporation?	a) Monthly b) Once in 2 – 3 months c) As and when cheques are accumulated
	If it not sent every month, give reason?	
IV. Impact and Challenges		
24.	Do you think joining the Sthree Shakthi SHG has solved/ helped face the economic problems/ obstacles for SHG members?	a) Yes b) No c) Cannot say
25.	If yes, to what extent	a) Considerable b) Some extent c) Less extent

26.	Has the income/ economic condition of Sthree Shakthi SHG members improved after availing micro credit?	a) Yes b) No c) No change d) Cannot say
27.	Do you think joining the Sthree Shakthi SHG has solved/ helped face the social problems for SHG members?	a) Yes b) No c) Cannot say
28.	If yes, to what extent	a) Considerable b) Some extent c) Less extent
29.	As a result of the micro credit/ Sthree Shakthi, has it prevented SHG members from borrowing loan at high interest from money lenders/ other similar sources?	a) Yes b) Not specifically due to micro credit scheme c) No change d) Cannot say
30.	What are the constraints to transfer of fund from government to SHGs?	
31.	What are the main problems in promotion of micro enterprises/IGA	
32.	Do you think SHG members require any capacity building?	a) Yes b) No c) Cannot say If yes, what topics?
33.	Do you think this scheme has to be continued?	a) Yes b) No c) Cannot say If no, why?
34.	Any other suggestions to improve the scheme	

Signature of DI:

Name of Investigator:

Date:

Signature of Investigator:

Documents to be collected from DI

- List of SHGs supported with details of sanction
- Repayment details year-wise and SHG wise
- Copies of loan proposals of selected SHGs
- Copy of case studies/ any other reports and useful documentation they have done

Annexure 4f

**Evaluation of Microcredit Scheme for Sthree Shakthi Self-help groups,
implemented in the period 2011-12 to 2014-15 by the Karnataka State Women's
Development Corporation**

Check list for microfinance institution

Name of the institution	
Type of registration	
Name of the respondent	
Designation	
Contact number	
Institution genesis	
Objective	
Target beneficiaries	
Micro Finance products and services they are offering	
System and procedure for lending	
Rate of interest	
Method of repayment	
Progress in 5 years	Year-wise loans given, beneficiaries, repayment status
Successes rate	
Challenges	
Sustainability model	
How repayment rate is better than the KSWDC micro credit scheme?	
Measures taken to ensure timely repayment and How do they handle defaulters?	

Details of beneficiaries for interview	
--	--

Signature of Respondent:

Name of Investigator:

Date:

Signature of Investigator:

Collect recent annual report or any document which can give data to make the case study comprehensive

Annexure 5: Repayment Details of Micro Credit Scheme - Secondary Data Provided by KSWDC

ನಾರ್ತಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ
2011-12 ರಿಂದ 2015-16 ರವರೆಗೆ ಕಿರುಸಾಲ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ನಿಗ್ಗಮಕ್ಕೆ ಮರುಪಾವತಿಸಿದ ಮೊತ್ತದ ವಿವರಗಳು

(ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಕಿರುಸಾಲ ನೀಡಿದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ	ಸಾಲ ತಿರುವಳಿ	ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಕಿರುಸಾಲ ನೀಡಿದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ	ಸಾಲ ತಿರುವಳಿ	ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಕಿರುಸಾಲ ನೀಡಿದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ	ಸಾಲ ತಿರುವಳಿ	ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಕಿರುಸಾಲ ನೀಡಿದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ	ಸಾಲ ತಿರುವಳಿ	ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಕಿರುಸಾಲ ನೀಡಿದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ	ಸಾಲ ತಿರುವಳಿ
1	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ	13	1300000	0	6	600000	300000	0	0	0	16	1600000	0	8	1600000	0
2	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ	2	200000	0	7	700000	0	11	1100000	251466	10	1000000	653146	6	1200000	843432.7
3	ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ	5	500000	0	5	500000	94262	1	100000	141597	21	2100000	141054	24	4800000	428013
4	ಬಿಜಾಪುರ	8	800000	0	6	600000	0	0	0	183451	7	700000	0	8	1600000	144000
5	ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ	0	0	0	7	700000	100000	0	0	40000	60	6000000	148000	8	1600000	2545534
6	ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ	5	500000	0	4	400000	0	1	100000	5000	4	400000	0	12	2400000	20000
7	ಬೀದರ್	5	500000	0	0	0	0	2	200000	0	9	900000	0	5	1000000	111105
8	ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ	4	400000	0	6	600000	100000	0	0	332000	0	0	0	7	1400000	0
9	ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ	15	1500000	0	8	800000	0	12	1200000	559722	12	1200000	14040	7	1400000	1237683
10	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು	5	500000	0	5	500000	89335	4	400000	293807	7	700000	202300	5	1000000	194081
11	ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ	16	1600000	0	13	1300000	427700	3	300000	620815	12	1200000	40000	8	1600000	150000
12	ವಾವಣಗೆರೆ	14	1400000	0	9	900000	0	0	0	0	10	1000000	1272439	8	1600000	433044
13	ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	300000	0	6	1200000	168339
14	ಧಾರವಾಡ	2	200000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	800000	0	5	1000000	0
15	ಗದಗ್	6	600000	0	1	100000	35520	10	1000000	284114	12	1200000	183273	6	1200000	519282

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಕಿರುಸಾಲ ನೀಡಿದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ	ಸಾಲ ತಿರುವಳಿ	ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಕಿರುಸಾಲ ನೀಡಿದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ	ಸಾಲ ತಿರುವಳಿ	ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಕಿರುಸಾಲ ನೀಡಿದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ	ಸಾಲ ತಿರುವಳಿ	ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಕಿರುಸಾಲ ನೀಡಿದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ	ಸಾಲ ತಿರುವಳಿ	ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಕಿರುಸಾಲ ನೀಡಿದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ	ಸಾಲ ತಿರುವಳಿ
16	ಕಲಬುರ್ಗಿ	6	600000	0	10	1000000	335895	5	500000	0	17	1700000	14800	16	3200000	934047
17	ಹಾಸನ	11	1100000	0	7	700000	657950	11	1100000	931717	17	1700000	507316	11	2200000	1459276
18	ಹಾವೇರಿ	16	1600000	0	0	0	0	18	1800000	0	10	1000000	640000	8	1600000	698404
19	ಕೋಲಾರ	11	1100000	0	7	700000	0	6	600000	624204	15	1500000	637220	7	1400000	0
20	ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ	0	0	0	6	600000	77052	1	100000	87150	3	300000	25000	5	1000000	35000
21	ಕೊಡಗು	0	0	0	2	200000	0	0	0	0	0	0	79860	4	800000	0
22	ಮಂಡ್ಯ	4	400000	0	7	700000	0	8	800000	100000	7	700000	76000	11	2200000	191800
23	ಮೈಸೂರು	4	400000	0	3	300000	76660	1	100000	188400	0	0	20000	11	2200000	10000
24	ರಾಯಚೂರು	17	1700000	0	3	300000	0	8	800000	0	9	900000	280000	9	1800000	91000
25	ರಾಮನಗರ	6	600000	0	8	800000	0	3	300000	0	10	1000000	443316	7	1400000	790941
26	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ	5	500000	0	4	400000	199287	5	500000	542708	11	1100000	645255	7	1400000	746569
27	ಶುಮಕೂರು	15	1500000	0	1	100000	0	19	1900000	763805	25	2500000	323340	16	3200000	1288539
28	ಉ.ಕ (ಕಾರವಾರ)	3	300000	0	0	0	24001	0	0	132970	1	100000	28790	5	1000000	0
29	ಉಡುಪಿ	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	200000	0	4	400000	159012	6	1200000	371028
30	ಯಾದಗಿರಿ	2	200000	0	6	600000	0	0	0	286000	16	1600000	8000	5	1000000	513573
	ಒಟ್ಟು	200	20000000	0	141	14100000	2517662	131	13100000	6368926	336	33600000	6542161	251	50200000	13924691

ಷರಾ: (1) 2011-12 ರಿಂದ 2012-13 ವರೆಗಿನ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಮರುಪಾವತಿ ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂ.3.06,97,179/- ಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸಾಲ ಮನ್ನಾ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

2) 2012-13ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 2013ರ ನಂತರ 26 ಸ್ತ್ರೀಶಕ್ತಿ ಗುಂಪುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಮಂಜೂರಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, 2012-13ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ 115 ಸಂಘಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಲ ಮನ್ನಾ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

Annexure 6a: Repayment of Sampled SHGs as per documents verified with SHGs

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Grama Panchayat	Name of Village	Name of the SHG	Year of loan sanction	Loan Amount (Rs.)	Repayment as per documents verified in SHGs (Rs.)	Repayment as per District Repayment register/ information provided (Rs.) as on 30.11.2016	Difference in repayment amount (Rs.) - District figures minus SHG figures	Demand figures (Rs.)	Repayment percentage as per documents verified in SHG	Remarks
1	Bidar	Humnabad	Humnabad Municipality	Kufalthod Area	Akkamahadevi	2011-12	100000	101800	71260	-30540	Loan waived		
2	Bidar	Bidar	Bidar Municipality	Brahmanbadi	Bhagyavanthi	2011-12	100000	50900	40720	-10180	Loan waived		
3	Bidar	Bidar	Bidar Municipality	Mailoor	Nanda Deepa	2011-12	100000	86530	40720	-45810	Loan waived		
4	Bidar	Basana Kalyan	Basana Kalyan Municipality	Jai Shankar Colony	Vanadevi Nagara	2011-12	100000	101830	50900	-50930	Loan waived		
5	Kolar	Kolar	Shettihalli	Andrahalli	Basaveshwara	2011-12	100000	112000	107000	-5000	Loan waived		
6	Shimoga	Shimoga	Shimoga City Municipality	Navule	Chinmay	2011-12	100000	112000	113490	1490	Loan waived		
7	Tumkur	Sira	CMC	Sira	Anapoorleshwari	2011-12	100000	14000	18200	4200	Loan waived		Dysfunctional group. Receipt verified for Rs. 14,000
8	Tumkur	Tumkur	CMC	Nauval Kote	Sangama	2011-12	100000	96000	96000	0	Loan waived		
9	Tumkur	Sira	CMC Sira	Sira Muchagara hatti	Sha Sharif	2011-12	100000	90500	90500	0	Loan waived		
10	Tumkur	Gubbi	CMC Gubbi	Gubbi	Channabasaveswara	2011-12	100000	NA	106000	NA	Loan waived		Documents not available at the time of visit with SHG
11	Tumkur	Sira	Sira Municipality	Jajinagar	Shree Devika	2011-12	100000	NA	107000	NA	Loan waived		Documents not available at the time of visit with SHG
12	Tumkur	Gubbi	CMC	Jyothi Nagar	Shri Lakshmi	2011-12	100000	46000	50500	4500	Loan waived		Dysfunctional group. Verified receipts for 46,000
13	Uttarakannada	Sidhapur	Pattana Panchayat	Not mentioned	Deepa	2011-12	100000	112070	112070	0	Loan waived		

Evaluation of Micro Credit Scheme for Sthree Shakthi SHGs

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Grama Panchayat	Name of Village	Name of the SHG	Year of loan sanction	Loan Amount (Rs.)	Repayment as per documents verified in SHGs (Rs.)	Repayment as per District Repayment register/ information provided (Rs.) as on 30.11.2016	Difference in repayment amount (Rs.) - District figures minus SHG figures	Demand figures (Rs.)	Repayment per centatg as per documents verified in SHG	Remarks
14	Uttarakannada	Sirsi	Sadashivalli	Sadashivalli	Yashaswini	2011-12	100000	121460	121460	0	Loan waived		
15	Vijayapur	Vijayapur	Hittanahalli	Hittanahalli	Danammadevi	2011-12	100000	112000	112000	0	Loan waived		
16	Vijayapur	Sindagi	Manur	Devoor	Rameshwara	2011-12	100000	115000	115000	0	Loan waived		
17	Vijayapur	Indi	Bhatagunki	Bhatagunki	Bhavani	2011-12	100000	37336	37336	0	Loan waived		
18	Vijayapur	Sindgi	Manur	Manur	Bhuwaneshwari	2011-12	100000	105001	105001	0	Loan waived		
19	Vijayapur	Basavana Bagewadi	Basavana Bagewadi	Basavana Bagewadi	Basavatatva	2011-12	100000	25000	25000	0	Loan waived		
20	Vijayapur	Basavana Bagewadi	Basavana Bagewadi	Basavana Bagewadi	Gramadevate	2011-12	100000	40000	29334	-10666	Loan waived		
							2000000	1479427	1549491	70064			
21	Bellary	Hospet	Mariammanahalli	Mariammanahalli	Sri Lakshmi SHG	2012-13	100000	100000	112000	12000	Loan waived		
22	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	Bisalvadi	Bisalvadi	Manjunath	2012-13	100000	105200	105200	0	Loan waived		
23	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	Naviluru	Ganaganur	Spoorthi	2012-13	100000	61000	61000	0	Loan waived		
24	Chikkaballapur	Chikkaballapur	Chikkaballapur	Chikkaballapur town	Kalpataru	2012-13	100000	115200	96000	-19200	Loan waived		
25	Chikkaballapur	Bagepalli	Bagepalli Municipality	Kottapathi	Pragathi	2012-13	100000	NA	28800	NA	Loan waived		Documents not available at the time of visit with SHG
26	Chikkaballapur	Sidlaghatta	Abloodu	Abloodu	Gayathri Devi	2012-13	100000	33600	33300	-300	Loan waived		
27	Chikkaballapur	Bagepalli	Paragod	Kottappalli	Nagashree	2012-13	100000	28800	28800	0	Loan waived		
28	Chikkaballapur	Chikkaballapur	Dodda Marali	D Hosur	Sree Lakshmi	2012-13	100000	67200	67200	0	Loan waived		
29	Chikkaballapur	Sidlaghatta	Venkatapura	Venkatapura	Lakshmi	2012-13	100000	9900	9900	0	Loan waived		
30	Chikkaballapur	Chikkaballapur	Pattrenahalli	Anakanurn	Ranganathaswamy	2012-13	100000	48010	48010	0	Loan waived		
31	Kolar	Kolar	Kolar Tower	Kolaramma badavane, Kote	Kolaramma Nagara	2012-13	100000	75130	60964	-14166	Loan waived		

Evaluation of Micro Credit Scheme for Sthree Shakthi SHGs

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Grama Panchayat	Name of Village	Name of the SHG	Year of loan sanction	Loan Amount (Rs.)	Repayment as per documents verified in SHGs (Rs.)	Repayment as per District Repayment register/ information provided (Rs.) as on 30.11.2016	Difference in repayment amount (Rs.) - District figures minus SHG figures	Demand figures (Rs.)	Repayment per centatge as per documents verified in SHG	Remarks
32	Kolar	Kolar	Purasabe	Hydarinagar	Bibi Ayisha	2012-13	100000	22375	22375	0	Loan waived		
33	Shimoga	Shimoga	Shimoga City Municipality	Gurupura	Marikamba	2012-13	100000	112000	112000	0	Loan waived		
34	Tumkur	Tumkur	CMC	Gandhinagara	Lakshmi	2012-13	100000	89600	89200	-400	Loan waived		
35	Tumkur	Tumkur	CMC	Bhavikere	Sree Molokatamma	2012-13	100000	106000	106000	0	Loan waived		
							5500000	3932869	4079731	146862			
36	Chikkaballapur	Chikkaballapur	Poshettihalli	Poshettihalli	Lakshmi	2013-14	100000	NA	65000	NA	112002		Documents not available at the time of visit with SHG
37	Raichur	Manavi	Bettadur	Bettadur Thanda	Godavari	2013-14	100000	NA	0	NA	112002		Dysfunctional group. Documents not available at the time of visit with SHG
38	Raichur	Raichur	Gunjalli	Gunjalli	Kalikamba	2013-14	100000	42298	42298	0	112002	38%	
39	Raichur	Raichur	Gunjalli	Gunjalli	Marikamba	2013-14	100000	52298	52298	0	112002	47%	
40	Tumkur	Tumkur	Obalapur	Muddramayanapalya	Bhuwaneshwari	2013-14	100000	112000	106000	-6000	112002	100%	
41	Tumkur	Tumkur	Sirwar	Bammanahalli	Baghyalakshmi	2013-14	100000	88875	101820	12945	112002	79%	
42	Tumkur	Tumkur	Balageri	Sopannahalli	Padmashree	2013-14	100000	48680	62330	13650	112002	43%	
43	Tumkur	Tumkur	Swandevanahalli	Swandevanahalli	Kamadhenu	2013-14	100000	106000	106370	370	112002	95%	
44	Tumkur	C N Halli	CMC	C N Halli	Bharathambe	2013-14	100000	18400	33400	15000	112002	16%	
45	Tumkur	C N Halli	C N Halli	C N Halli	Banashankari	2013-14	100000	18000	17000	-1000	112002	16%	
46	Tumkur	C N Halli	Municipal	C N Halli	Shree Lakshmi	2013-14	100000	11200	105200	-6000	112002	99%	
47	Tumkur	Gubbi	CMC	Gubbi	Sidalu Basesaswara	2013-14	100000	NA	106000	NA	112002	-	Documents not available at the time of visit with SHG

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Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Grama Panchayat	Name of Village	Name of the SHG	Year of loan sanction	Loan Amount (Rs.)	Repayment as per documents verified in SHGs (Rs.)	Repayment as per District Repayment register/ information provided (Rs.) as on 30.11.2016	Difference in repayment amount (Rs.) - District figures minus SHG figures	Demand figures (Rs.)	Repayment percentatge as per documents verified in SHG	Remarks
							1200000	597751	797716	199965	1344024	44%	
48	Bagalkot	Mudhol	Madhubavi	Sanganatti	Daneswari	2014-15	100000	79339	70505	-8834	90280	88%	
49	Bagalkot	Mudhol	Madhabhavi	Sanganatti	Lakshmi	2014-15	100000	65338	74672	9334	90280	72%	
50	Bagalkot	Mudhol	Madhabhavi	Sanganatti	Durgadevi	2014-15	100000	88673	88673	0	90280	98%	
51	Bagalkot	Jamkhandi	Municipality	Banahatti	Akka Mahadevi	2014-15	100000	70005	88686	18681	87565	80%	
52	Bagalkot	Jamkhandi	Municipality	Banahatti	Lakshmi	2014-15	100000	65338	88673	23335	96899	67%	
53	Bagalkot	Jamkhandi	Jagadala	Jagadala	Kittur Chennamma	2014-15	100000	70013	79339	9326	89432	78%	
54	Bagalkot	Jamkhandi	Jagadala	Jagadala	Bhagirathi	2014-15	100000	70013	79339	9326	91129	77%	
55	Bagalkot	Mudhol	Mudhabavi	Mudhabavi	Mahalakshmi	2014-15	100000	79339	74612	-4727	85189	93%	
56	Bagalkot	Honugod	Aihole	Aihole	Gayathri	2014-15	100000	60671	79339	18668	89093	68%	
57	Bagalkot	Hungund	Aihole	Nimbul gundi	Akkamahadevi	2014-15	100000	65338	79339	14001	102669	64%	
58	Bagalkot	Hunugoud	Aihole	Aihole	Daneshwari	2014-15	100000	74672	84006	9334	89093	84%	
59	Bagalkot	Hungund	Aihole	Nimbul gundi	Baghyalakshmi	2014-15	100000	65338	79339	14001	102669	64%	
60	Bagalkot	Jamkhandi	CMC	Banatti	Vijayashri	2014-15	100000	65331	74672	9341	94523	69%	
61	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	CMC	Jayanagara Extension	Danamma Devi	2014-15	100000	79339	98007	18668	103347	77%	
62	Bagalkot	Jamakandi	CMC	Banahatti	Gayatri	2014-15	100000	60671	84006	23335	80947	75%	
63	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	CMC	Jayanagara Badawane	Gangothri	2014-15	100000	79339	98007	18668	103347	77%	
64	Bagalkot	Jamakandi	CMC	Rabakavi	Vijayalaxmi	2014-15	100000	65338	79339	14001	94523	69%	
65	Bagalkot	Jamakandi	CMC	Rabakavi	Tulasi	2014-15	100000	65338	79339	14001	94523	69%	
66	Bagalkot	Janakandi	CMC	Rabakavi	Ashrayagiri	2014-15	100000	65338	79337	13999	94523	69%	
67	Bagalkot	Jamakandi	CMC	Rabakavi	Jyothi	2014-15	100000	79339	79337	-2	94523	84%	
68	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	Samandur	Kuempunagara	Adiparashakthi	2014-15	100000	18668	48002	29334	91468	20%	
69	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	Anekal	Bahadurpura	Deepanagara	2014-15	100000	14001	14001	0	90620	15%	

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Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Grama Panchayat	Name of Village	Name of the SHG	Year of loan sanction	Loan Amount (Rs.)	Repayment as per documents verified in SHGs (Rs.)	Repayment as per District Repayment register/ information provided (Rs.) as on 30.11.2016	Difference in repayment amount (Rs.) - District figures minus SHG figures	Demand figures (Rs.)	Repayment percentatge as per documents verified in SHG	Remarks
70	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	Anekal	Bahadurpura	Bhuvaneshwari	2014-15	100000	NA	0	NA	90450	-	Dysfunctional group. Documents not available at the time of visit with SHG.
71	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	Samandur	Kuvempunagara	Chamundi	2014-15	100000	70005	65338	-4667	90959	77%	
72	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	Mantapa	Vajarahalli	Lakshmvienkateshwara	2014-15	100000	NA	9334	NA	89941	-	Documents not available at the time of visit with SHG
73	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	Mantapa	Malenallasandra	Meenakshi	2014-15	100000	46670	65338	18668	90620	52%	
74	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	Anekal Municipal Corporation	Hosur Bagilu	Kasturibai	2014-15	100000	NA	0	NA	90450	-	Dysfunctional group. Documents not available at the time of visit with SHG.
75	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	Mantapa	Malenallasandra	Yashaswini	2014-15	100000	70000	65338	-4662	90790	77%	
76	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur City Municipality	Housing Board Area	Janani	2014-15	100000	88730	88730	0	96220	92%	
77	Chikmagalur	Kadur	Tangli	Tangli Tandya	Venkatlakshamma	2014-15	100000	90000	90000	0	85699	105%	
78	Ramanagara	Kanakapura	Devara Shivanahalli	Tulasidoddi	Sri Parameshwari	2014-15	100000	100000	100000	0	11154	90%	
79	Ramanagara	Ramanagara	Vibuthikere	Chanamanahalli	Chaithanya	2014-15	100000	104895	104895	0	11154	94%	
80	Ramanagara	Kanakapura	Shivanahalli	Kalegowdana dodde	Chowdeswari	2014-15	100000	85000	90000	5000	102838	83%	
	TOTAL						3300000	2102079	2379542	277463	3097197	68%	0
										0			
	TOTAL						4500000	2699830	3177258	477428	4441221	61%	

Note

0 = Instances where SHG receipts figures match with District register	26	33%
Negative difference amount = Instances where SHG receipts figures are more than District register	18	23%
Positive difference amount = Instances where District register figures are more than SHG receipts	27	34%
NA = Instances where SHG receipts were not available	9	11%
TOTAL	80	100%

**Annexure 6b: Repayment of Sampled SHGs as per District Repayment Register SHGs
benefitted in 2013-14 and 2014-15 considered**

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Village / Urban Area	Name of SHG	Total No of SHG members	No. of SHG member beneficiaries	Year of Loan sanction	Loan amount sanctioned	Date on which amount was credited to the particular SHG	Month as on 30-11-2016	No. of months since loan was released	No. of installments to be paid after repayment holiday as on 30-11-2016	Demand figures (Rs.) as on 30-11-2016	Repayment as on 30.11.2016 as per District Repayment register	Balance as on 30.11.2016 as per District Repayment register	Recovery percentage	Loan status
1	Chickballapur	Chickballapur	Poshettishalli	Lakshmi	20	20	2013-14	100000	13-07-2013	30-11-2016	41	22	112002	65000	47000	58%	Overdue
2	Raichur	Raichur	Gunjahalli	Marikambaha	15	15	2013-14	100000	01-07-2013	30-11-2016	42	22	112002	52298	62102	47%	Overdue
3	Raichur	Raichur	Gunjahalli	Kalikambha	15	15	2013-14	100000	01-07-2013	30-11-2016	42	22	112002	42298	72102	38%	Overdue
4	Raichur	Manavi	Bettadur Thanda	Godavari	16	15	2013-14	100000	01-07-2013	30-11-2016	42	22	112002	0	114400	0%	Defaulted
5	Tumkur	Gubbi	Gubbi	Sidilu Channabasaveswara	16	16	2013-14	100000	31-07-2014	30-11-2016	28	22	112002	106000	0	100%	Repaid early
6	Tumkur	Tumkur	Swandenahalli	Kamadhenu	19	19	2013-14	100000	16-06-2014	30-11-2016	30	22	112002	106370	0	100%	Repaid early
7	Tumkur	Tumkur	Bommanahalli	Bagyalakshmi	18	18	2013-14	100000	08-10-2013	30-11-2016	38	22	112002	101820	10180	91%	Overdue
8	Tumkur	Tumkur	Sopanaahalli	Padmashree	15	15	2013-14	100000	15-03-2014	30-11-2016	33	22	112002	62330	49670	56%	Overdue
9	Tumkur	Tumkur	Muddaramaiahnapalya	Bhuwanesawari	20	20	2013-14	100000	03-07-2014	30-11-2016	29	22	112002	106000	0	100%	Repaid early
10	Tumkur	Chikkanayakanahalli	Chikkanayakanahalli	Bharathambe	20	20	2013-14	100000	24-10-2013	30-11-2016	38	22	112002	33400	78600	30%	Overdue
11	Tumkur	Chikkanayakanahalli	Chikkanayakanahalli	Banashankari	18	18	2013-14	100000	20-08-2014	30-11-2016	28	22	112002	17000	95000	15%	Overdue

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Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Village / Urban Area	Name of SHG	Total No of SHG members	No. of SHG member beneficiaries	Year of Loan sanction	Loan amount sanctioned	Date on which amount was credited to the particular SHG	Month as on 30-11-2016	No. of months since loan was released	No. of installments to be paid after repayment holiday as on 30-11-2016	Demand figures (Rs.) as on 30-11-2016	Repayment as on 30.11.2016 as per District Repayment register	Balance as on 30.11.2016 as per District Repayment register	Recovery percentage	Loan status
12	Tumkur	Chikkanayakanahalli	Chikkanayakanahalli	Shree Lakshmi	20	20	2013-14	100000	06-11-2013	30-11-2016	37	22	112002	105200	6800	94%	Overdue
SUB TOTAL								1200000					1344024	797716	535854	59%	
13	Bagalkot	Jamkhandi	Banahatti	Akkamahadevi	11	11	2014-15	100000	04-05-2015	30-11-2016	19	17	87565	88686	23314	101%	On time
14	Bagalkot	Jamkhandi	Banahatti	Lakshmi	16	16	2014-15	100000	10-03-2015	30-11-2016	21	19	96899	88673	23327	92%	On time
15	Bagalkot	Jamkhandi	Banahatti	Vijayashree	12	9	2014-15	100000	24-03-2015	30-11-2016	21	19	94523	74672	37328	79%	On time
16	Bagalkot	Jamkhandi	Banahatti	Gayatri	10	6	2014-15	100000	12-06-2015	30-11-2016	18	16	80947	84006	27994	104%	On time
17	Bagalkot	Jamkhandi	Rabakavi	Vijayalakshmi	12	12	2014-15	100000	24-03-2015	30-11-2016	21	19	94523	79339	32661	84%	On time
18	Bagalkot	Jamkhandi	Rabakavi	Tulasi	12	9	2014-15	100000	24-03-2015	30-11-2016	21	19	94523	79339	32661	84%	On time
19	Bagalkot	Jamkhandi	Rabakavi	Jyothi	14	13	2014-15	100000	24-03-2015	30-11-2016	21	19	94523	79337	32663	84%	On time
20	Bagalkot	Jamkhandi	Rabakavi	Ashrayagiri	12	12	2014-15	100000	24-03-2015	30-11-2016	21	19	94523	79337	32663	84%	On time
21	Bagalkot	Hunugund	Nimbalagundi	Bhagalakshmi	10	1	2014-15	100000	04-02-2015	30-11-2016	22	20	102669	79339	32661	77%	On time
22	Bagalkot	Hunugund	Nimbalagundi	Akkamahadevi	12	10	2014-15	100000	04-02-2015	30-11-2016	22	20	102669	79339	32661	77%	On time
23	Bagalkot	Hunugund	Aihole	Dhaneshwari	10	3	2014-15	100000	25-04-2015	30-11-2016	20	18	89093	84006	27994	94%	On time
24	Bagalkot	Hunugund	Aihole	Gayatri	12	1	2014-15	100000	25-04-2015	30-11-2016	20	18	89093	79339	32661	89%	On time

Evaluation of Micro Credit Scheme for Sthree Shakthi SHGs

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Village / Urban Area	Name of SHG	Total No of SHG members	No. of SHG member beneficiaries	Year of Loan sanction	Loan amount sanctioned	Date on which amount was credited to the particular SHG	Month as on 30-11-2016	No. of months since loan was released	No. of installments to be paid after repayment holiday as on 30-11-2016	Demand figures (Rs.) as on 30-11-2016	Repayment as on 30.11.2016 as per District Repayment register	Balance as on 30.11.2016 as per District Repayment register	Recovery percentage	Loan status
25	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	Jayanagara extension	Gangotri	13	7	2014-15	100000	31-01-2015	30-11-2016	22	20	103347	98007	13993	95%	On time
26	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	Jayanagara extension	Dhanamma Devi	12	5	2014-15	100000	31-01-2015	30-11-2016	22	20	103347	98007	13993	95%	On time
27	Bagalkot	Mudhol	Jagadala	Kittur Channamma	12	12	2014-15	100000	23-04-2015	30-11-2016	20	18	89432	79339	32661	89%	On time
28	Bagalkot	Mudhol	Jagadala	Bagirathi	12	12	2014-15	100000	13-04-2015	30-11-2016	20	18	91129	79339	32661	87%	On time
29	Bagalkot	Mudhol	Sanganatti	Daneswari	12	12	2014-15	100000	18-04-2015	30-11-2016	20	18	90280	70505	41495	78%	On time
30	Bagalkot	Mudhol	Sanganatti	Sri Durga Devi	10	10	2014-15	100000	18-04-2015	30-11-2016	20	18	90280	88673	23327	98%	On time
31	Bagalkot	Mudhol	Sanganatti	Sri Lakshmi Devi	16	16	2014-15	100000	18-04-2015	30-11-2016	20	18	90280	74672	37328	83%	On time
32	Bagalkot	Mudhol	Madabhavi	Mahalakshmi	11	1	2014-15	100000	18-05-2015	30-11-2016	19	17	85189	74612	37328	88%	On time
33	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	Kuvempunagar	Adiparashakthi	20	17	2014-15	100000	11-04-2015	30-11-2016	20	18	91468	48002	63998	52%	On time
34	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	Mallenallasandra	Chamaundi	15	10	2014-15	100000	14-04-2015	30-11-2016	20	18	90959	65338	46662	72%	On time
35	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	Mallenallasandra	Yashashwini	20	19	2014-15	100000	15-04-2015	30-11-2016	20	18	90790	65338	46662	72%	On time
36	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	Mallenallasandra	Sri Meenakshi	20	20	2014-15	100000	16-04-2015	30-11-2016	20	18	90620	65338	46662	72%	On time
37	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	Bahadurpura	Deepa Nagara	14	14	2014-15	100000	16-04-2015	30-11-2016	20	18	90620	14001	97999	15%	On time
38	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	Bahadurpura	Bhuvaneshwari	15	0	2014-15	100000	17-04-2015	30-11-2016	20	18	90450	0	112000	0%	Defaulted
39	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	Vajaralli	Sri Lakshmi Venkateshwara	15	15	2014-15	100000	20-04-2015	30-11-2016	20	18	89941	9334	102666	10%	On time

Evaluation of Micro Credit Scheme for Sthree Shakthi SHGs

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Village / Urban Area	Name of SHG	Total No of SHG members	No. of SHG member beneficiaries	Year of Loan sanction	Loan amount sanctioned	Date on which amount was credited to the particular SHG	Month as on 30-11-2016	No. of months since loan was released	No. of installments to be paid after repayment holiday as on 30-11-2016	Demand figures (Rs.) as on 30-11-2016	Repayment as on 30.11.2016 as per District Repayment register	Balance as on 30.11.2016 as per District Repayment register	Recovery percentage	Loan status
40	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	Hosur Bagilu	Kasturi Bai	15	10	2014-15	100000	17-04-2015	30-11-2016	20	18	90450	0	112000	0%	Deafulted
41	Chikkamagalur	Chikkamagalur	Housing Board	Janani	15	15	2014-15	100000	14-03-2015	30-11-2016	21	19	96220	88730	17884	92%	On time
42	Chikkamagalur	Kadur	Tangli tandya	Venkatalakshamma	20	20	2014-15	100000	15-05-2015	30-11-2016	19	17	85699	90000	15805	105%	On time
43	Ramanagaram	Ramanagaram	Chanamannahalli	Chaitahanya	18	18	2014-15	100000	16-12-2014	30-11-2016	24	22	11154	104895	0	94%	Repaid early
44	Ramanagaram	Kanakapura	Kallegowdana Doddi	Chowdeshwari	20	20	2014-15	100000	03-02-2015	30-11-2016	22	20	102838	90000	15383	88%	On time
45	Ramanagaram	Kanakapura	Tulasi Doddi	Parmeswari	16	16	2014-15	100000	16-12-2014	30-11-2016	24	22	11154	100000	5593	90%	On time
SUB TOTAL								3300000					3097195	2379542	1284688	77%	
TOTAL					676	583		4500000					4441219	3177258	1820542	72%	

Annexure 7: Case Study of Micro Finance Institutions

NABARD Financial Services Limited

Background and Objective

NABARD Financial Services Limited, (NABFINS) is a subsidiary of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) with equity participation from NABARD, Government of Karnataka, Canara Bank, Union Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Dhanalakshmi Bank and Federal Bank. It is a non-deposit taking NBFC registered with the Reserve Bank of India and shall operate throughout India. NABARD, which is the world renowned apex development bank of our country and pioneered the world's largest microfinance movement, while promoting NABFINS has envisaged that NABFINS shall evolve into a Model Microfinance Institution to set standards of governance among the MFIs, operate with exemplary levels of transparency and operate at reasonable / moderate rates of interest.

The objectives of NABARD are as follows:

The main objectives of the Company is to provide financial services in two broad areas of agriculture and microfinance. NABFINS provides credit and other facilities for promotion, expansion, commercialization and modernization of agriculture and allied activities. NABFINS shall engage in the business of providing micro finance services (with or without thrift) and other facilities to needy and disadvantaged sections of the society for securing their prosperity in both rural and urban areas.

Strategies

NABFINS has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for advancing loans. The company advances loans to SHGs through Business Correspondents and Business Facilitators. It provides direct loans to Individuals and JLGs. It also finances institutions.



Area of Operation

NABFIN works in 8 states in India including, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, covering 92 districts.

Micro finance products and services offered

The activities of NABFINS focus predominantly on improving the lives of the disadvantaged and poorer sections of the society. NABFINS' main aim is to support sustainable livelihoods of rural and urban poor in both agriculture and non-farm sectors. NABFINS extends loans to farmers, artisans & individuals; SHGs, JLGs & small and marginal producers groups; micro and small enterprises; SHG Federations, Producers' Companies (particularly those of the small and marginal segment); Mutually Aided, Souharda & other Cooperative Societies, Trusts, Societies or other Organisations that support production/aggregation/marketing in sectors like agriculture, sericulture, handlooms, handicrafts; Companies/corporate bodies/partnerships engaged in agriculture, non farm activities mainly with focus on poor / disadvantaged sections of the population, remote geographies etc.

Loans are extended either directly through Branches/Financial Service Officers or through agents, known as Business Correspondents (who handle cash) / Business Facilitators (who do not handle cash) engaged on commission basis for services rendered.

Systems and procedures for lending

NABARD provides loans through three methods. One is through Business Correspondent, second through Business Facilitator and third to JLGs/ individuals. Business Correspondents are generally NGOs who identify SHGs and take responsibility of recovery also. They receive a total incentive of 2%. The Business Facilitators identify SHGs, but do not take responsibility of recovery. They receive a total incentive of 1%. In both cases, NABFIN representatives grade the SHGs before accepting their application.

For SHGs, the documents to be provided along with the application include proof of identity for all members and proof of residence for all members. However, at the time of grading, the SHGs have to provide resolution for borrowing from NABFIN, household survey, loan passbook/ ledger, all books of accounts, photos of all members, proof of identity and statement of bank/ MFI loan/outstanding (no dues certificate).

Customers desirous of availing services of NABFINS may directly approach the District Managers, Financial Service Officers, Business Correspondents/Facilitators nearest to them for assistance. The Contact details are provided on their website.

Farmers/ artisans, SHGs/JLGs etc may obtain guidance from the Regional Managers/FSOs/BC/BF of NABFINS. Institutional borrowers may use the application forms given on their website. The forms for applying for loans are provided on their website. Application forms along with necessary attachments like audited financial statements, copy of bye laws/Articles of Association etc. can be attached either as separate files or as one zipped file folder and uploaded on the website.

Rate of interest and Repayment

Borrower Category	Loan Amount	Interest rate (%)	Processing fees	Service Tax	Penal Charges
Individuals	Upto Rs.5 lakh	16.50%	1% of sanctioned amount	15.00% of processing fee	Nil
	Above Rs. 5 lakh	17.00%	1% of sanctioned amount	15.00% of processing fee	Nil
SHG/JLG/ Other groups	Upto Rs. 2 lakh	15.50%	1% of sanctioned amount	15.00% of processing fee	Nil
	Loans > Rs. 2 lakh and upto Rs. 5 lakh	16.70%			
	Loans > Rs. 5 lakh	16.90%			
Institutions	Upto Rs.25 lakh	13.25%	1% of sanctioned amount	15.00% of processing fee	Nil
	Loans > Rs. 25 lakh and upto Rs. 100 lakh	13.75%			
	> Rs. 100 lakh	14.00%			
Direct Lending- Individual- JLG	Upto Rs.0.60 lakh	16.50%	1% of sanctioned amount	15.00% of processing fee	Nil
Direct Lending- Trader Individual	Upto Rs. 1 lakh	16.50%	1% of sanctioned amount	15.00% of processing fee	Nil

* Based on composite ratings, Internal and External wherever applicable. Additional risk premium can be added based on the risk evaluation undertaken by the Company.

Interest is calculated on daily product basis (i.e., on reducing balances). Repayment of principal is either in equal instalments or based on cash flows. The above measures reduce interest burden on the borrower.

Repayment period is determined based on cash flows of the SHGs. The maximum repayment period for agriculture and allied activities is 5 years and for others it is 3 years. The repayment is taken through cash either by the Business Correspondent or by a NABFIN staff.

The operating structure of NABFIN includes the Chairman, Managing Director, General Manager, Deputy General Managers, Chief Operating Officers – Operations at the head office level. The Regional Managers handle 5-6 districts and are assisted by District

Managers. Under each District Manager there are Field Supervisory Officers who handle 200-250 SHGs and are assisted by Field Assistants.

Progress

The company is has covered 20,868 SHGs during 2015-16. The table below shows the details of loan disbursed to SHGs and the loan repayment and outstanding.

Year	Loan disbursed during the year (Rs. Lakhs)	Loan outstanding (Rs. Lakhs)	Loan recovered (Rs. Lakhs)	No. of SHGs	Average loan size per SHG (Rs. Lakhs)
2015-16	83400.00	6000.00	77400.00	21392	3.90
2014-15	79400.00	18100.00	61300.00	20443	3.88
2013-14	64600.00	24100.00	40500.00	17217	3.75
2012-13	41400.00	19200.00	22200.00	12014	3.45
2011-12	21100.00	13600.00	7500.00	6810	3.10
Total	289900.00	81000.00	208900.00	77876	3.72

Challenges

One of the major challenges in the MFI scenario is the focus on individual data rather than on the SHG as a group, which has made the purpose of lending of SHGs self-defeating and waste of time. NABFIN faces some challenges such as conflict within SHGs resulting in defaulting and non-repayment, one dominant person utilises the sanctioned loan completely, resulting in no benefit to other members. Some SHGs or its members do not have bank account. Miscommunication by local politicians assuring members that loans will be waived off, results in non-repayment. There are members in several SHGs who are entrepreneurs and need larger loans than SHGs are comfortable to provide. Larger enterprises require loans between Rs. 2 – 5 lakhs. Banks are unwilling to provide this, while MFIs have a limitation of Rs.1 lakh. This results in multiple borrowings. It needs to be seen if NABFIN can bridge this gap, with suitable changes in its policies.

Sustainability model/ Future Plan

The income for NABFIN mainly depends on the interest levied on loans and the processing fees. The institution has a systematic structure, procedures, and rules which makes it a robust system. The human resource deployed in every district is adequate to manage the operations. At the same time, partnering with NGOs and second level institutions such as Farmer Producer Companies/ Cooperatives has helped scale up the operations.

NABFIN could extend loans for training in technical skills which is one of the major thrust of the present government. Providing financial and management support to build the second level institutions such as farmers cooperatives will take the SHG movement forward. For this, NABFIN has to introduce innovations and make its requirements client friendly. A dedicated tea, with appropriate skills maybe required to promote this.

Sanghamitra Rural Financial Services

Background and Objective

The idea for Sanghamithra as a Financial Institution for Self-help Affinity Groups (sAg) linkage originated because of the inability/ unwillingness of the formal Banking System to reach out adequately to the poor for various reasons. It was incorporated on February 15, 1995 as a Section 25 Company, with liability of its Members limited by guarantee. However, Sanghamithra was operationalized in March 2000 and the first loan of Rs. 10,000 given to an sAg in Chitradurga District in Karnataka. In October 2000, their services were extended to the Bangalore urban slums. Sanghamithra envisions a society that supports a sustainable and vibrant financial and development environment where every self-help Affinity Group of the poor has the ability to access credit at competitive terms as well as skills and linkages in order to maximize the livelihood opportunities of its members.

The objectives of Sanghamitra are as follows:

- To work with the poor to build on their efforts to rise and remain above the poverty line
- To provide credit on interest or otherwise, to groups of poor persons who come together on the basis of affinity, both in rural and urban areas with the support of SAG promoting Institutions such as NGOs and Government Departments.
- To create replicable models in the area of financial services for the economically poor and socially exploited sections of the Society in rural and urban India
- To support the rural poor and urban poor to overcome poverty of all kinds (economic poverty, poverty of values and poverty of relationships with people and organizations.) through capacity building, skill development and attitudinal changes
- To encourage and collaborate with people and institutions with objectives similar to Sanghamithra
- To collaborate with Government and Non-Government Organizations to bring about changes in public policies and practices in favour of the poor and deprived, particularly in the areas of economic fiscal and social administration

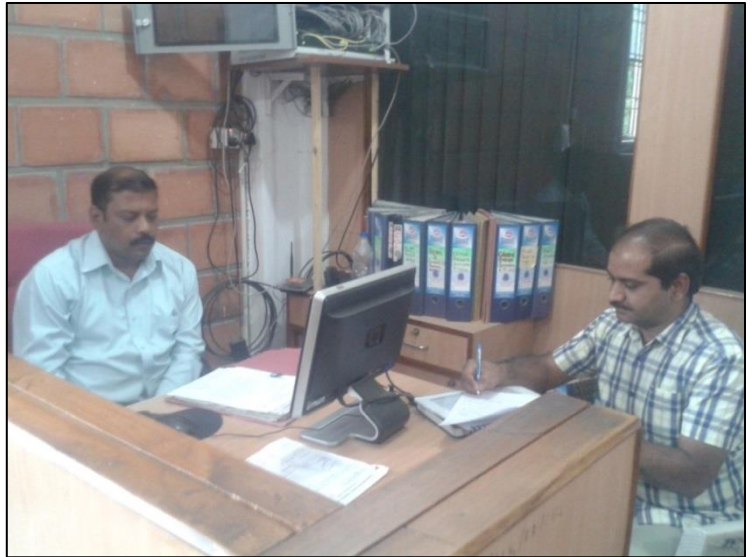
Strategies

The following strategies are adopted by Sanghamitra

- reaching clients that would otherwise have difficulty accessing credit (service provision);
- developing flexible and sustainable credit systems that can reach poor clients (innovation);
- Prove that "poor are bankable"- 'credit discipline' wise, 'productivity' wise and 'profitability' wise -(leadership)
- transferring new credit delivery practices to the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)

Area of Operation

In Karnataka, 18 districts are covered in the implementation. Currently the Company operates full scale in the revenue districts of Mysore, Mandya, Chamarajnagar, Chikkaballapura, Chitradurga, Davangere, Ramanagara, Shimoga, Kolar, Gulbarga, Bidar and Bangalore Rural in the state of Karnataka and the revenue districts of Dharmapuri, Erode, Krishnagiri and Salem in Tamil Nadu. In Andhra Pradesh, Ananthapur and Cuddapah districts.



Micro finance products and services offered

- 1) General loan
- 2) Housing loan
- 3) Sanitation loan
- 4) Providing insurance for members who are taken the loan

Systems and procedures for lending

Sanghamitra enters into a MoU with the Local NGOs (Business Facilitators) for providing loan to the SHGs that are formed by the NGO and sometimes, SHGs formed by the Government are also selected. The company provides loan to the groups based on the feedback of NGO and other criteria laid by the institution. The NGOs are provided an incentive of 1-2% for monitoring day to day activities of groups and to look after repayment. The company also establishes direct rapport with the SHGs. If any member defaults, the onus of responsibility is on the SHG representatives. The documents to be submitted to obtain the loan by members are as follows:

- Aadhar card
- Statement of continuity of SHG
- Group details, resolution signed by members and loan requirement details
- Demand pro note
- Receipts cum link letter
- E-Stamp paper signed by Group President and Vice President
- Article of agreement for financial assistance to SHG (filled form)
- Pass book photo copy

Once the application is submitted, the Loan Committee scrutinizes the application. The outstanding loans of all members in various financial institutions are verified using the EQUFAXY Credit –Bureau application. The voter ID/ Adhar card number is used to check the credit worthiness of a member.

After scrutiny and acceptance, the loan amount is transferred to the SHG's bank account through RTGS or cheque. Sanghamitra will not form the groups, they utilize the groups formed by the government and NGOs. Loan repayment monitoring will be done by the local NGO and Sanghamitra. NGOs will be paid some amount (1-2% of loan amount) for mentoring, repayment and other activities of SHGs.

The loans are given based on link system. One loan taken and repaid completes one link step. An SHG has to complete 13 link steps to avail loan amount of above Rs. 3 lakhs.

Rate of interest and Repayment

The rate of interest is varying for General Loans depending on the loan period. Loans below one lakh are charged 18%, 1 – 3 lakhs are charged 19% and above 3 lakhs are charged 20% per annum. Housing loan is charged at 18% per annum, while Sanitation loan is charged at 18% per annum. Rates of interest are on declining basis.

Initially, 45 days grace period is given, after this period, every month end the Credit Officer of the organisation collects the loan through cash/ cheque. If cash is collected, it is deposited in the SHG account and then cheque is taken again from the group. One credit officer is responsible for 150 SHGs.

Some of the measures taken to ensure effective repayment are proper selection of groups in the initial stage, regular monitoring of loan repayment by NGO and credit officer and group members and providing loans to the people genuinely in need.

Regarding measures taken for defaulter, as a first step the credit officer will visit the village and have a meeting with the group to resolve the issue. If the SHG has been dismantled, credit officer visits door to door to have a discussion with members to convince for repayment. Further if required, the credit officer will seek the support from village leaders to resolve the issue. If nothing works, the final step team is to issue legal notice to defaulters.

Progress

The year-wise loan amount disbursed, outstanding loan, recovered amount and recovery percentage are given below. Currently, the company has disbursed loan an amount of Rs. 13988 lakhs to 6650 groups. Recovery amount is cumulative figures. Year-wise loan recovery details were not available.

Year	Cumulative loan disbursed (Rs. Lakhs)	Loan outstanding (Rs. Lakhs)	Loan recovered (Rs. Lakhs)	No. of SHGs	Average loan size per SHG (Rs. Lakhs)
Karnataka					
2015-16	61670.73	8877.80	52792.93	46760	1.32
2014-15	53210.54	8578.21	44632.33	43186	1.23
2013-14	45139.3	7602.66	37536.64	39300	1.15
2012-13	38133.82	7354.61	30779.21	35664	1.07
Total	198154.39	32413.28	165741.11	164910	1.20
Total of Organization					
2015-16	88526.41	14848.91	73677.5	62449	1.42
2014-15	74538.12	14047.56	60490.56	55799	1.34
2013-14	61210.92	11991.39	49219.53	48990	1.25
2012-13	49833.82	10497.44	39336.38	43357	1.15
Total	274109.27	51385.3	222723.97	210595	1.30

Challenges

One of the main challenges faced by the company is in identifying SHG members without outstanding loans from other financial institutions. The reason for this may be attributed to the fact that some institutions provide loans without proper documents and savings. The company depends on SHGs promoted by other NGOs and Government, where a dilution of quality has been observed. Sustainability of the SHGs is an issue. MFIs like Sanghamitra require that an SHG is functioning well atleast for six months after formation. However, members are impatient to go through this initial process and form JLGs and avail credit from MFIs who are lending to individuals, thus gaining easy and quick credit. Migration of members is another significant challenge in ensuring repayment. Being a non-profit the company is unable to attract investors, thus making growth moderate. There are instances where SHG representatives do not take responsibility for recovery from members, or they have misused loans with vested interest. The NRLM program has taken over SHGs in reality and the groups are not functioning like people's institutions, affecting credit expansion and recovery. New generation private sector banks provide higher incentives to NGOs facilitating business.

Sustainability model/ Future Plan

Sanghamitra has well laid down systems and procedures, good governance and transparent practices which are its strength. They provide credit to SHGs at affordable rate of interest on declining basis with flexible repayment period. The company does not use coercive methods of recovery. Peer pressure exerted by SHG members is used for recovery of loan. The amount of loan and the schedule of repayment of loan by the SHG is related to the cash flow of the group and is flexible. Repayment is fixed at monthly intervals. They provide capacity building/ book writers training and also incentives to the NGOs. They have waived processing fees. Their cost of operation is moderate because they deal with the SHG as a group and not with individual members.

Annexure 8: NABFIN Grading Format

SHG – Grading Sheet Format

NABARD FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

[Subsidiary of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development]

Critical Rating of SHGs

Ensure that the following documents are produced at the time of Rating:

1. Resolution for borrowing from NABFINS	2. Household Survey
3. Loan Pass Book/Ledger	4. All Books of account
5. Photos of all members	6. KYC (Proof of address/identity)
7. Statement of Bank/MFI loans closure/outstanding (No dues certificate, if relevant)	

GROUP INFORMATION

Name of the Group		Village/ Habitation/ Ward/ Nagar/Layout	
Type of SHG/JLG		Urban/ Rural	
Block		District	
State		Date of Formation	
No. of Members		No. of Loanee Members	
Name(s) of Leaders	1	2	
<u>SB A/c No:</u>	<u>IFSC Code</u>	<u>Bank & Branch</u>	
<u>SB A/c Name:</u>			
Frequency of Meeting : Weekly/ Fortnightly/ Monthly		Day/ Time/ Venue of Meeting	
Savings Per Month (each member)	Rs	(A) Total Savings (Group)	Rs
(B) Accumulated interest	Rs	TOTAL CORPUS (A+B)	Rs
Previous Loan Details (Outside Agency)			
Bank Branch:			

Loan A/c No: Total Loan Amount: Date of Availing Loan: Loan Outstanding:	Group Surplus	Rs
<u>Following Groups are not eligible for Loan from NABFINS</u>		
No internal lending	<input type="checkbox"/>	
More than 3 members defaulting in saving continuously for 4 weeks/2 fortnights/2 months	<input type="checkbox"/>	
More than 3 members defaulting in loan repayment continuously for 2 installments not Completed	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Not completed 6 months vintage with BC who has sponsored the group	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Low Average savings / Low Growth in savings of the group since formation as per frequency of savings	<input type="checkbox"/>	

	PART A: NON-FINANCIAL RATING	SCORE	GRADING	RE-GRADING
1	Group Governance / Homogeneity	(Tick all)		
	• Awareness of members about rules & regulations of the Group	1		
	• Leader responsibility sharing by members	1		
	• Awareness about frequency/quantum of savings; interest rate on loans etc	1		
	• Homogeneity / Solidarity / Affinity (Close knit group with concern for each other)	2		
	Group Administration/Discipline			
2	Conduct of Meetings (during last 6 months)	(TICK ONE)		
	• Meetings are held regularly on fixed day, time & place	8		
	• Meetings are held regularly but at convenience of members	7		

	• Only 80% of scheduled meetings are held	5		
	• More than 20% of scheduled meetings are not held	2		
3	Attendance in Meetings	(TICK ONE)		
	• Above 90% in all group meetings	8		
	• 70% - 90% in all group meetings	6		
	• 50% - 70% in all group meetings	3		
	• Less than 50% in all group meetings	0		
4	Financial Transactions in the Group	(TICK ONE)		
	• All fund collections, financial decisions & disbursement of loans are made during the meetings	8		
	• All fund collections, financial decisions & disbursement are made in the meetings but loans disbursed outside	6		
	• Fund collections are made outside but loan decisions taken in the meeting	2		
	• Both fund collections & financial decisions are taken outside the meeting	0		
5	Awareness about Financial Transactions	(TICK ONE)		
	• Above 80% of members are aware about the financial transactions of the Group	8		
	• 60-80% of members are aware	6		
	• Less than 60% are aware	3		
6	Maintenance of records	(Tick all)		
	• Minutes Book	1		
	• Bye Laws of the Group	1		
	• Attendance register	1		

	PART B: FINANCIAL RATING	SCORE	GRADING	RE-GRADING
1	Regularity of Savings	(TICK ONE)		
	• All members are regular in savings	8		
	• Upto 90% members are regular in savings	6		
	• 70 - 90% members are regular in savings	3		
	• Less than 70% members are regular in savings	0		
2	Regularity in Internal Loan repayment	(TICK ONE)		
	• Regular in 100% repayment of principal + interest	10		
	• Regular payment of interest in full & partial repayment of principal	6		
	• Regular repayment of only interest in full	2		
3	Velocity of Internal Lending:Formula: Total loans disbursed / Corpus (Savings + accum. Interest)	(TICK ONE)		
	• Over 1.5 times	4		
	• Between 1 - 1.5 times	3		
	• Less than one time	0		
4	Pattern of Internal Lending	(TICK ONE)		
	• Need based loan availed by many members	8		
	• Need based loan availed by few members	6		
	• Equal distribution of loan among members	4		
	• Loans extended repeatedly to only to select members in the group	0		
5	Borrower Quality	(TICK ONE)		
	• No defaulting members	10		
	• Only 1 defaulting member	9		

	• Between 2 – 3 members	6			
	• Between 3 – 5 members	5			
	• More than 5 defaulting members	0			
6	Asset Quality = Principal Overdue for more than 3 months / Total Loans Outstanding	(TICK ONE)			
	• No overdues	10			
	• Less than 2%	9			
	• Between 2 – 5%	4			
	• More than 5%	0			
7	Maintenance of Records	(Tick all)			
	• Maintenance of savings ledger upto date	2			
	• Maintenance of loan ledger upto date	2			
	• Member wise savings & loan portfolios	2			
	• Maintenance of General Ledger upto date	2			
	• Maintenance of cash register upto date	2			

Particulars	Maximum Score	Minimum Score for loan eligibility	Actual Score in Grading	Eligible for Loan	Actual Score in Re-grading	Eligible for loan
Non-Financial Parameters (PART-A)	40	32		Y/N		Y/N
Financial Parameters (PART-B)	60	48		Y/N		Y/N
Previous Loan Assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y/N	N/A	Y/N
Total	100	80		Y/N		Y/N

Name of the Grading Officer: _____

Designation: _____ Signature: _____

Date of Grading: _____ Place: _____

Name of Re-Grading Officer: _____

Designation: _____ Signature: _____

Date of Re-Grading: _____ Place: _____

Remarks(Any Observation)

.....

WORK SPACE

CHECK LIST DURING GRADING

1	Resolution for loan application in SHG Minutes Book	
2	Resolution for reduced tenure	
3	Grading resolution in SHG Minutes Book	
4	Cheque/ Bank Pass Book Photo Copies	
5	FSO Seal and Signature in SHG Minutes Book	
6	District office seal in SHG Minutes Book	
7	Mention of Verified Loan Amount, Tenure, Interest, Frequency and Repayment Start Date in SHG Minutes Book	

Annexure 9: Suggestions of Independent Assessor And Technical Committee

The Independent Assessor has appreciated the comprehensiveness of the report and the quality of the findings and suggestions. It has been observed that the sample size could have been slightly larger. Since the sample size has been formulated by Karnataka Evaluation Authority, this may be considered for future studies.

The 34th Technical Committee Meeting (TCM) of KEA is convened on 01-03-2017 has made the following suggestions, which have been complied as explained below:

Sl. No.	Suggestions/ Comments	Compliance
1.	The non-availability of baseline data and its impact on method of analysing the improvement in economic/ social conditions and empowerment may be explained explicitly (especially the fact that response based approach was adopted).	Complied under 8.3 Pilot study on page 27 and under 9.3 Data Gaps and Limitations on page 30
2.	The repayment percentage calculated based on the repayments as per documents verified with SHGs may be added to the table on page 79	Complied under chapter 11 Reflections and conclusions, under Repayment in Sampled SHGs on page 72
3.	The content layout of the recommendations may be restructured to align to the scheme objectives.	Complied in chapter 12 Recommendations on page 81