



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

**EVALUATION OF PATTERN OF UTILIZATION OF LOAN
AVAILED BY SELF HELP GROUPS AT CONCESSIONAL
INTEREST RATES FROM CO-OPERATIVE
INSTITUTIONS AND ITS IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT
INCOME OF THE MEMBERS AND ATTAINMENT OF
TARGETS IN SDG GOAL-5**



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, PROGRAMME MONITORING AND STATISTICS

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FEBRUARY 2022

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STATE COOPERATIVE APEX BANK LIMITED.**



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FOREWORD

Economic empowerment increases women's access to resources and opportunities including jobs, financial services, property and other productive assets, skill development and market information. Micro credit to Self Help Groups 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 and can play crucial role in both Financial and Social Inclusion. The evaluation Study on Utilization pattern of institutional loan availed by Self Help Groups (SHGs) at concessional interest rates through co-op institutions from 2014-15 to 2018-19 and its impact on Employment, Assets and Income of the Members and attainment of targets under SDG-5 was initiated by the Department of Cooperation. The study was taken up by M/s. Hyderabad-Karnataka Centre for Advanced Learning, Kalaburagi under the guidance of KEA.

The study is based on both primary and secondary data. Nine districts are selected as sample districts viz. Bidar, Koppal, Belagavi, Haveri, Tumkur, Bangalore rural, Kolar, South Canara and Chamarajanagar. 1520 SHGs are included in the sample & strategic random sampling is adopted for the study. The study also includes case studies and Focus Group Discussions in all nine districts. The major findings are it was found that 60 – 70% of money taken from SHGs as loan is being used for personal / family consumption purposes due to poverty. The major type of economic activities fall in the traditional categories of Dairy, Farming, weaving and petty business, and many of the SHG members from Bangalore rural, Belagavi, Haveri, Kolar and Tumkur are into milk vending or farming, this is a serious concern as why they have not diversified into other activities. Further, it was found that cloth weavers are the most vulnerable groups, followed by agriculturists and thus require more assistance from the Banks. In Chamarajanagar cost benefit ratio is 27.22 and it stood in first place among nine districts. Dakshina Kannada and Bangalore Rural districts are in second and third places respectively. Bidar and Tumkur have least cost benefit ratio. The respondents were getting enough support from their banks, and staff are able to resolve their issued properly and on time. They felt their family prospered after joining the groups. 50% of the respondents in Bangalore Rural, 90% in Chamarajanagar, 43% in Haveri felt they had decision making role in their family.

The major recommendations are loans can be directly sanctioned and dispersed through NRLM. Loan amount for SHG members should be increased from Rs. 50,000 to Rs.1,00,000 paving way for the diversification of business. Training for all SHG members. Government

or Bank should establish credit counselling centres, the products like cloth and others produced by SHG members should be marketed by conducting campaigns, exhibitions, mela, fairs and also educate them on quality of products for exports. The government should take initiative to associate them with KASSIA and other organizations for support. Interest subvention scheme to be extended to Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks.

I expect that the findings and recommendations of the study will be useful to the Government & Department of Cooperation, to bring in the necessary modifications to achieve the objective of economic empowerment of women.

The study received support and guidance of the Additional Chief Secretary Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka. The report was approved in 52nd Technical Committee meeting. The review of the draft report by KEA, members of the Technical Committee and an Independent Assessor, provided useful insights and suggestions to enhance the quality of the report. I duly acknowledge the assistance rendered by all in successful completion of the study.



Chief Evaluation Officer
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

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The “**Evaluation of Pattern of Utilization of Loan availed by Self Help Groups at Concessional Interest Rates from Co-operative Institutions and its Impact on Employment Income of the Members and Attainment of Targets in SDG Goal-5**” Implemented by Department of Co-operation and Karnataka State Cooperative Apex Bank Limited., Govt. of Karnataka was compiled with efficient analysis of primary and secondary data obtained from the valuable information contributed by beneficiaries of the scheme selected from 13 districts of Karnataka. Hyderabad Karnataka Centre for Advanced Learning (HKCAL) would like to acknowledge the following personalities for their valuable contributions in completing this evaluation study.

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Dr. K. Nirmala has carried out this study as its Principal Investigator and prepared this report. Her total dedication for the evaluation study and involvement in preparing this report is highly appreciated. Our special thanks to her team

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President



Hyderabad Karnataka Centre for
Advanced Learning, (HKCAL)
Kalburgi

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ABBREVIATIONS

AGFI	Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index
AICs	Akaike Information Criterion
AMOS	Analysis of a Moment Structures
APL	Above Poverty Line
AVE	Average Variance Extracted
BICs	Bayesian information criterion
BLP	Berry-Levinsohn-Pakes
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CEDAW	Covenant on Elimination of All forms of Discriminations against Women
CFA	Confirmatory factor analysis
CFI	Comparative Fit index
CGAP	Consultative Group to Assist the Poor
CMINDF	Minimum Discrepancy per Degree of Freedom
C.R.	Critical ratio
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DCCB	District Cooperative Central Bank
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FP	Function Point
FY	Financial Year
GFI	Goodness of Fit index
IGA	Income Generating Activities
INR	Indian Rupee
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Program
JLGPIs	Joint Liability Groups Promoting Institutions
JLGs	Joint Liability Groups
KEA	Karnataka Evaluation Authority
KMO	Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin
KSWDC	Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation
LPG	Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization
MCD	Mission Capability Document
MD & EF	Microfinance Development and Equity Fund

MFI	Microfinance institutions
MIS	Management Information Systems
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSV	Maximum Shared Variance
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NBFC	Non-Banking Financial Company
NFI	Normed Fit Index
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
NPA	Non Performing Asset
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
NULM	National Urban Livelihoods Mission
OBC	Other Backward Classes
OIJIF	Oman India Joint Investment Fund
PACs	Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RFI	Relative Fit index
RMSEA	Root Mean Square Error Approximation
RRB	Regional Rural Banks
SBLP	SHG-Bank Linkage Program
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEM	Structural Equation Modeling
SFBs	small finance banks
SGSY	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojane
SHG	Self Help Group
SIDBI	Small Industries Development Bank of India
SJSRY	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
SRLM	State Rural Livelihood Mission
ST	Scheduled Tribes
STEP	Support to Training and Employment Programme
TLIs	Tucker-Lewis index
WSHG	Women Self Help Group

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Women are an integral part of every economy. All round development and harmonious growth of a nation would be possible only when women are considered as equal partners in progress with men. Empowerment of women is a holistic concept. It is multi-dimensional in its approach and covers social, political and economic aspects.

In the last five decades, the concept of women empowerment has gone a sea change from welfare oriented approach to equity approach. It is widely recognized that apart from managing household, bearing children, rural women bring income with productive activities ranging from traditional work in the fields to working in factories or running small and petty businesses. They have also proven that they can be better entrepreneurs and development managers in any kind of human development activities.

One of the powerful approaches to women empowerment and rural entrepreneurship is the formation of Self-Help Groups especially among women. Women Self-Help Groups are increasingly being used as tool for various development interventions. The Self-Help Groups approach has proved successful not only in improving the economic conditions through income generation, but in creating awareness about health and hygiene, sanitation and cleanliness, environmental protection, importance of education and better response for development schemes.

In this context the study is undertaken to evaluate the utilization of loan at concessional rates and its impact on employment, income and other related variables. Nine districts are selected as sample districts namely, Bidar, Koppal, Belagavi, Haveri, Tumkur, Bangalore rural, Kolar, South Canara and Chamrajanagara. Total of 1520 SHG sample selected for the study in nine districts. Purposive and strategic random sampling is adopted for the study. The study also reveals case studies and Focus Group Discussions of all nine districts.

There are several constraints that check the process of women empowerment in India. Poverty, the reality of life for the vast majority of women in India, is an important factor that poses challenge in realizing women's empowerment. Lack of awareness about legal and constitutional provisions and failure in realizing it, is another factor that hinders the process of empowerment. Most of the women are not aware of their legal rights.

The Self-Help Groups associated micro financing is targeted to mostly women. The experience has shown that the economic activities have not been crossed beyond the micro scale. The women who have been taken up economic activities, hardly promoted to produce products of global importance.

It was found that overall the SHG members have improved in their economic and financial conditions and slowly moving towards the decision making position in family and business. The Government, Banks and NGO and organizations have to intervene in development and marketing of products produced, so that the rural recognition of products can be established and preserved. It was found that active members were able to achieve their financial goals, had an increased standard of living and felt empowered compared to inactive members. Further, it was found that cloth weavers are the most vulnerable groups, followed by agriculturists and thus require more assistance from the Banks. The members needs to advise to carry on multiple economic activities and needs to be trained on areas like efficient marketing of their products, maintenance of quality.

It was found that 60 – 70% of money taken from SHGs as loan is being misused for personal/family purposes. Hence Government or Bank should establish credit counseling centre in each district so that awareness and utilization of funds can be educated to SHG members.

Further, it was found that cloth weavers are the most vulnerable groups, followed by agriculturists and thus require more assistance from the Banks. The members needs to advised to carry on multiple economic activities and needs to be trained on areas like efficient marketing of their products, maintenance of quality. Currently the loans are given by the DCC bank with the representation of PACs. The loans can be directly sanctioned and dispersed through NRLM. Loan amount for SHG members should be increased from Rs. 50,000 to Rs.1,00,000. Paving way for the diversification of business. For training SHG members by NGO, they select few members, this restriction should be lifted and all SHG members should be trained. Government or Bank should establish credit counseling centre in each district so that awareness and utilization of funds can be educated to SHG members.

SHG linkage programme should be continuously monitored, implement and evaluate the results efficiently, it will definitely eradicate to some extent the gap between rural and urban. This will definitely improve the standard of living, literacy, economic and social conditions.

1. INTRODUCTION AND STUDY DESIGN

1.1 MICRO FINANCE

Development is the main solution to India's rural poverty. India lives in its villages as the Father of the Nation properly commented, any measure that tries to address India's financial issues should initially address the issues that constrain rural India's development. There are some successful instruments that organizers can adventure to accomplish rural development. To develop the rural economy there is no need for huge capital intensive activities nor highly skilled human resource. Just a moderate amount of capital along with semiskilled and unskilled labour is adequate. Activities arranged for rural development can improve innovation and work creation can be guaranteed at the same time. The rural-urban separation is another prominent feature in India. The Indian economy has grown to a greater height after the economic reforms in the year 1991 with the introduction of policy of LPG. Though India was able to record a faster pace of economic growth, poverty and unemployment remains the two major challenges for development in India. To alleviate the poverty and to empower the women, the micro-finance has emerged as a powerful instrument in the new economy. With availability of micro-finance, self-help groups (SHGs) and credit management groups have also started in India and thus the movement of SHG has spread out in India. In India, banks are the predominant agency for delivery of micro-credit. The majority of total population and specifically rural India is deprived of basic needs like Housing, water, health, education, sanitation and electricity. It is highly essential for any economy to aim at inclusive growth involving each and every citizen in the development process. Micro Finance and Self Help Groups are the two tools which address both the issues of financial & Social Inclusion.

The financial inclusion refers to the process of including everyone into the productive activity for the upliftment of socio economic conditions of all the people who are otherwise deprived of certain facilities & services by the organized sectors of a nation. Though the organized banking sector has established branches in rural areas has established branches in rural areas; it is not able to meet the demand of the weaker section and their credit needs. This is due to various limitations of organized market. This is where the initiative of Micro Finance & Self Help Group formation has helped to address the issue. Under the umbrella of Micro Finance a range of financial services is provided like deposits, loans, payment services, money transfers, and insurance to the poor. This helps the weaker section to involve in the economic activity which leads to social inclusion. Hence Micro Finance can play an important role in

the financial inclusion; Self Help Groups can play crucial role in both Financial and Social Inclusion. The estimated size of the below poverty line (BPL) population gives some idea about the potential client base of the Micro Finance sector. There are about 12.9 million people or 21% people of Karnataka who are in the BPL category; by looking at this estimation one can say that about 50 million households in the country presently constitute the basic target group of the Micro Finance & Self Help Groups. In early 1990s, NABARD started an experiment with MYRADA-Non Governmental Organizations (NGO) in Karnataka by promoting groups, mobilizing their savings and linking them with banks for credit support. Later on, NABARD replicated this project all over India under the Self Help Groups-Bank Linkage Programme and many Non-Governmental Organizations came forward to implement this project with the co-operation of banks (Dr. Naresh, 2008) Group lending activities first started in the Southern states of India namely, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Though, Micro finance programmes are mostly organized by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in India, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) launched a Bank - Self Help Group (SHG) linkage programme in a small way in 1992 (NABARD Report 2008-09). After the successful implementation of Micro Finance programmes there is a need to study & analyze the role played by these SHGs' in the financial & social inclusion.

1.1.1 Historical Background of Microfinance

Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) experienced the validity of miniaturized scale borrowers from the standpoint of bankers in the 1980s and 1990s, and, as a result, limited the entry of the poor to formal banking administrations. As a result, the entire system of cooperatives in the country, as well as the RRBs, are equipped to meet the financial demands of rural areas. The financial soundness of the regional rural banks (RRBs) crumbled quickly as a result of coordinated credit and a prohibitive loan fee system, while the cooperatives experienced the usual mishandle, favoured authority, and debasement that comes with excessive state support and assurance.

1.1.2 The Microfinance Ecosystem and the Parties to Microfinance

The microfinance environment included the microfinance borrowers, the lender which could be a bank or a microfinance establishment and the SHGs/joint. Borrowers access credit through the privately established self-improvement gatherings/joint risk gatherings, better known by the abbreviation, SHGs. These SHGs are thus financed by a DCC or PAC or a regional rural bank office. A relationship of ten or twenty borrowers ordinarily comprises a

SHG and as the very name proposes, they help each other satisfy their objective of accomplishing liberation and financial strengthening. They start to save money for a short period before they approach the bank for microfinance. The cash saved by them persuades the bank that they are not kidding about taking up a profitable financial action if the bank advances. It persuades the bank that the borrowers will train themselves to save at normal interims.

1.1.3 SEWA Co-operative Bank (1974)

The utilization of formal credit programs towards the poor is brimming with difficulties. In India to acknowledge structure depended for empowering the poor was not successful as it had been accumulated by a few powerful people in the setting of excessive administrative impedance and rule. The pursuit for a choice rather than the best possible financial section and an effective money related structure to consider the necessities of needy individuals, especially the provincial poor, went on. The initiation of microfinance can be pursued to the constitution of the SEWA agreeable bank in 1974, to give banking organizations to the poor women used in the riotous zone in Ahmadabad in Gujarat.

1.1.4 Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Microfinance

During the seventies and the Fourth Five Year Plan, Government focused on insignificant farmers and rural India. Coordinated viable pay age development was progressed under Integrated Rural Development Program. Inadequacies trademark in realizing programs focused on individual nuclear families advocated a transition to a social event based procedure. The underlying move towards setting up Self Help Groups (SHGs) was taken by MYRADA.

1.1.5 National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

In 1991-92, NABARD pushed the SHG-Bank Linkage Program (SBLP) on a pilot basis to support SHGs. Better recoveries achieved by the SHGs drove the banks to fund SHGs. The SBLP has ascended as a noteworthy improvement on overall scale. It organizes the poor into gatherings and it interfaces the poor with the banks for credit workplaces. As of FY 2018, the amount of SHGs financed stayed at 2,261,132 units. The credits apportioned stayed at INR 47,186 crores. The extraordinary credits stayed at INR 75,598 crores, covering 5,020,358 SHG units. Speculation assets of SHGs with banks stayed at INR 19,592 crores, the amount of contributors being 8,744,437. The typical credit per SHG stayed at INR 2.09 lakhs (NABARD, 2018).

1.1.6 Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), 1994

In 1994, the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) impelled a pilot plan to render monetary assistance by technique for advances to NGO's for offering credit to poor nuclear families, especially women. The program didn't achieve the perfect objective. Endless NGOs were not prepared to up-scale their advancing undertakings. Financing cost top on crediting, security stipulations, etc., came in the way. SIDBI reoriented its Micro Finance Program in 1999 by keeping an eye on the weakness of the pilot plot. The desire was to set up a national arrangement of tremendous and handy Micro Finance Institutions from the formal and casual division. The program gave need-based assistance by strategy for term credits to accessory organizations for social event their on-advancing resource needs. The program took off step by step. The bank had the choice to improve its portfolio by 100 % consistently for the accompanying three years in a row. It had supported INR.320 crore budgetary assistance during 2006 as against INR 189.73 crore during 2005. Until March 31, 2018 the bank had raised the utmost of at least 100 MFIs. It had monetarily supported them to the level of INR 17,561 crores. At the same time, 381 lakh people profited a huge bit of them women. The gross remarkable of the bank's microfinance stayed at INR 6,032 crores, getting a handle on 98 MFIs (SIDBI, 2018).

1.1.7 SHG-Bank Linkage Programme (1996)

In 1996, the Reserve Bank of India portrayed financing of SHGs as a standard development of banks under the need division advancing projects. The SHG-Bank linkage program verified over 24.3 million families by March 2005. Under the Bank SHG Linkage Program 2.24 million SHGs were associated, as of 31st March 2006, of which 90 % are women's gatherings

1.1.8 Microfinance Development and Equity Fund (MD & EF), 2001

Govt. of India, in 2001, re-relegated the current Micro Finance Development Fund as Micro Finance Development and Equity Fund. The objective was to energize and reinforce the proficient development of the microfinance zone, by focusing on women, the frail portions of society and similarly by supporting their capacity building endeavours. The size of the store was similarly raised from INR.100 crore to INR.200 crore. The additional total was to be contributed by Reserve Bank of India, NABARD and the business banks in the degree 40:20:20.

1.1.9 Karnataka's MFI scenario

“The Department of Women and Child Development of the government of Karnataka has put in place several programmes for the development of women. The strategy adopted for the programmes in the area 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 Department implements programmes in the areas of employment, training for women, awareness and gender sensitization. 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 bring up their status in life. The department aims at the economic development and integration of women into the main stream of society and also as individuals with a right to human dignity. Besides expanding the on-going programmes, the Department has evolved some innovative schemes such as "Stree Shakthi" for empowerment of women and "Santhwana" for providing assistance to victims of various atrocities in the society”

1.1.10 Stree Shakthi

“The scheme was launched during 2000-01 with an objective to empower rural women and make them self-reliant by inculcating the habit of savings and proper utilization of financial resources. About 15 to 20 women who belong to below poverty line families, landless agricultural labourers”. Anganwadi workers and supervisors are instrumental in organizing rural women in self-help groups.

1.1.11 Credit Linkages to SHGs

“As at the end of March 2018, 99,969 groups were eligible for credit linkage with banks programmes and also to take up income generating activities. So far 90,182 groups have been credit linked and given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 496.13 crores” as per the NABARD report of the year 2018.

1.1.12 Income Generating Activities

NABARD reports of March 2018 reflects “74,896 SHGs have taken up various IGA (Income Generating Activities) programmes available in other Government Departments namely, Animal Husbandry, Nirmithi Kendras etc., A few of these groups have been given training and technical support under Giriraja Scheme of Animal Husbandry Department. The

department has also assisted the SHGs to procure Giriraja birds. So far 14,718 groups have taken up this activity and invested Rs.3.81 lakh towards purchase of Giriraja birds.

The different activities taken up are as follows:

1. Dairy
2. Production and sale of readymade garments
3. Marketing of blankets
4. Marketing of agricultural seeds and manure
5. Production and sale of
 - a. Papad
 - b. Sambar Powder
 - c. Agarbathi etc.
6. Production and sale of composite manure
7. Karnataka is among the top five states in production and sale of soap and detergent that collectively account for 59 percent of gross loan portfolio of MFIs. The top five states are West Bengal, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra and UP, in that order”.

1.2 Karnataka State Women’s Development Corporation

“The Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation was incorporated in the year 1987 under the Companies Act 1956. The paid up capital of the company is INR 12.34 crores, out of which INR 2.84 crores has been contributed by the Government of India and INR 9.50 crores by the Government of Karnataka.

The Corporation seeks to promote schemes for sustained income generating activities' of women's groups and women from the weaker sections of the society. It will focus on single women, and women from households that qualify for assistance under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. The Corporation will stock several viable projects and provide technical consultancy services. It will also arrange credit through banks and other financial institutions under the scheme of margin money assistance. It will promote the products / goods turned out by the beneficiaries by tying up with state level marketing organizations. It trains the beneficiaries in their respective trade, project formulation and financial management through Women Polytechnics. As already said, the Corporation will cover only those sections of women who qualify for assistance under the Integrated Rural Development Programme”.

1.2.1 Schemes

The Corporation assists the beneficiaries through the following schemes / programmes:

- Marketing assistance scheme
- Training programme for women
- Special component plan
- Devadasi rehabilitation programme
- Urban Stree Shakthi scheme
- Asare scheme
- Swalamban
- STEP
- Udyogini scheme

1.3 Regulatory environment concerning women empowerment in Karnataka

“In 1957, a dedicated Department called the Probation and After-Care Services Department was inaugurated by the government of Karnataka. It was tasked with supervising the enforcement of various social legislations and attached to the social welfare department. The After-Care Services Department was renamed the Department of Women and Child Welfare in 1975 year being declared the International Women's Year. A Women's Development Corporation was established in 1987 to finance income generating programs taken up by women. A State Commission for Women set up in 1995-96 became functional in August 1996. It is a statutory body tasked with investigating and assessing the efficacy of safeguards guaranteed to women by our Constitution and their implementation. It is required to address the grievances women face owing to gender inequality”

1.3.1 Karnataka policy for empowerment of women

“The Karnataka government’s policy for empowering women, called “State Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2016” (Policy, hereafter) furnishes the government’s commitment to all the women in the state to bring about their holistic development and empower them. The salient features of the Policy are as follows:

- The policy derives from the Constitution of India and the National Policy for Empowerment of Women.
- The Policy conforms to Sustainable Development Goals and reposes faith in the doctrines of equality and human rights enshrined in the principles of the Beijing

Covenant on Elimination of All forms of Discriminations against Women (CEDAW) and similar international instruments.

- Given the diverse and pluralistic content of our society, the Policy seeks to lead to an egalitarian society – a society where women participate equally with men and contribute equally with men in all spheres of activity. Needs of women from the marginalized and vulnerable sections of society, like those belonging to SC, ST, OBC, and minority communities, physically challenged women, migrant women and sex workers will be focused upon.
- Supplemented by progressive economic and social measures the Policy seeks to engender an environment where women can realize their full potential and live with their honour and dignity intact.
- The Policy seeks to ensure the de-jure and de-facto enjoyment of all human rights by women, including reproductive rights, right to sexual health and right to fundamental freedom.
- The Policy seeks to ensure that women gain equal access to health care, quality education up to the highest level, career and vocational guidance, employment at all levels, equal and fair remuneration, occupational health and safety and social security.
- The Policy seeks to ensure that women gain equal access to and control of, economic resources, including common property, forest, land, water and other means of production. The Policy seeks to boost the legal machinery in such a way that all forms of gender-based violence and discrimination against women and the girl child are eliminated.
- The Policy seeks to minimize the intra-state regional disparities in the development and empowerment of women.
- “Noteworthy is the Policy’s intention to empower women economically and the areas it has marked out for priority treatment for the purpose.

1.4 Self-Help Group

A Self-Help Group (SHG) is a village-based financial intermediary committee usually composed of 10–20 local women or men. A mixed group is generally not preferred. Most self-help groups are located in India, though SHGs can be found in other countries, especially in South Asia and Southeast Asia. Members make small regular savings contributions over a few months until there is enough capital in the group to begin lending. Funds may then be lent back to the members or to others in the village for any purpose. It is small amount

ranging from Rs. 10 to 200 per month. A monthly meeting is organized, where apart from disbursement & repayment of loan, formal and informal discussions are held on many Social issues. The minutes of these meetings are documented and the accounts are written. To make the bookkeeping simple, flat interest rates are used for most loan calculations. The President, Secretary and Treasurer are three official posts in any SHG. In India, many SHGs are 'linked' to banks for the delivery of micro-credit. Self-Help Group or in-short SHG is now a well-known concept. It is now almost two decade old. It is reported that SHGs have a role in hastening country's economic development. SHGs have now evolved as a movement. Mainly, members of the SHGs are women. Consequently, participation of women in the country's economic development is increasing. They also play an important role in elevating the economic status of their families. This has led to boost the process of women's empowerment.

A self-help group may be registered or unregistered. It typically comprises a group of micro entrepreneurs having homogeneous social and economic backgrounds all voluntarily coming together to save regular small sums of money, mutually agreeing to contribute to a common fund and to meet their emergency needs on the basis of mutual help. They pool their resources to become financially stable, taking loans from the money collected by that group and by making everybody in that group self-employed. The group members use collective wisdom and peer pressure to ensure proper end-use of credit and timely repayment. This system eliminates the need for collateral and is closely related to that of solidarity lending, widely used by micro finance institutions.

1.5 Characteristics of SHGs

The important characteristics of SHGs are as follows: i) they usually create a common fund by contributing their small savings on a regular basis, ii) The groups evolve a flexible system of operations often with the help of the NGOs and manage their common pooled resources in a democratic manner, iii) Groups consider loan requests in periodical meetings, with competing claims on limited resources being settled by consensus regarding greater needs, iv) Loan is mainly on the basis of mutual need and trust with minimum documentation and without any tangible security, v) The amounts given as loan are small, frequent and for short duration, vi) Rates of interest vary from group to group depending upon the purpose of loans and are often higher than those of banks but lower than those of moneylenders, vi) At periodical meetings, besides collecting money, emerging rural, social and economic issues

are discussed and vii) Defaulters are rare due to group pressure and intimate knowledge of the end use of the credit as also of the borrower's economic resources.

1.6 Functions of SHGs

The important functions of SHGs are the following: i) enabling members to become self-reliant and self-dependent, ii) Providing a forum for members for discussing their social and economic problems, iii) Enhancing the social status of members by virtue of their being members of the group, iv) Providing a platform for members for exchange of ideas, v) Developing and enhancing the decision-making capacity of members, vi) Fostering a spirit of mutual help and co-operation among members, vii) Instilling in members a sense of strength and confidence which they need for solve their problems, viii) Providing organizational strength to members, ix) Promoting literacy and increasing general awareness among members and x) Promoting numerically and equipping the poor with basic skills required for understanding monetary transactions.

1.7 Linkage between banks and SHGs

The NABARD continues to provide 100 per cent refinance to banks at an interest rate. Other support measures provided include facilitating training of the bank officials and the field staff of the NGOs, the SHGs, the Federations of NGOs / SHGs and other related institutions through financial assistance, faculty support etc.,. As many as 550 NGOs are participating in the programme. Women SHGs constituted about 94 per cent of the total groups linked. On the whole, the programme benefited 5.60 lakh rural poor families in 280 districts. The Southern region continues to dominate the linkage programme with a share of 65 per cent followed by the Western (11 percent), the Eastern (11 per cent) the Central (10 per cent) and the Northern regions (8 per cent). Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu states have taken the lead in promoting the SHGs and in establishing the bank SHG linkage. The bank linkage is generally established after the successful functioning of individual groups for about six months to a year. The concept of the SHGs has not been as successful in the North East and some of the Eastern states. Area- specific programmes need to be formulated to meet the varying socio-cultural practices.

After successful experimentation in Cauvery Grameen Bank, Mysore (Karnataka), in association with an experienced NGO, namely MYRADA, more and more RRBs are involving themselves as SHGs. Some Government agencies like Zillah Panchayat have also

taken initiatives to promote SHGs and such efforts are supported by the NABARD through assistance in organizing training programmes for the staff.

Notwithstanding 100 per cent refinance from the NABARD, commercial banks perceive this activity as unprofitable. Hence, only regional rural banks and cooperative banks take up such financing. The RBI has been prevailing upon the commercial banks to formulate their respective policies on microcredit and promotion of SHG. The NABARD has been organizing the SHGs workshops involving bankers and development personnel to accelerate the process of SHG Bank Linkage. The RBI has issued a circular to the commercial banks to reckon microcredit extended directly to individual borrowers or through intermediaries as part of their priority sector lending. The circular also stated that microcredit should form an integral part of the corporate credit plan of the bank and should be received at the biggest level on a quarterly basis.

Faced with the poor recovery rates of programmes involved with lending to the poor, the NABARD was searching for alternative strategies among which the "Self-help Group" concept appeared to be the most promising. The NABARD was willing to persuade the banks to advance loans directly to the groups, anticipating that repayments will improve, the transaction costs to the banks will decline.

Attempts to compare the SHG model with the Grameen Bank of Bangladesh do not take into account that the latter is a Centralized Bank, however friendly it is to the customer; while the SHG model operates in a decentralized manner, which is far from standardized; it is able to respond to the needs of different situations without any delay. What India needed was not another Bank; rather it needed a model which used the existing banking network, adequately decentralized (designed and controlled by people), low cost and flexible enough to respond to the complexity of individual needs.

The Reserve Bank of India issued a circular dated July 24, 1991 to the commercial banks advising them to participate actively in the pilot project for linking Self-help Groups with Banks. The NABARD, after consultations with a few interested banks and voluntary agencies, issued a set of guidelines on February 26, 1992; which, while being adequately comprehensive were kept flexible enough to enable participating banks and field level bankers to innovate and to contribute to strengthening the project concept and strategy. When the pilot project was initiated by the NABARD, the Self-help Group model was adopted and

was called as an Indian model. Later, in the early nineties the NABARD called it the SHG - Bank Linkage Model.

Table 1.1: Uniqueness's Of Self-Help Groups in Karnataka

Social mobilization	Community participation at each stage, reaching the last person
Capacity development and social inclusion	Marginalized to mainstream
Livelihood promotion	Farming and allied activities with market creation, marketable and employable skills, promoting inherent artisan skills
Financial linkages	Proactive and effective bank relationship, safe and financial profitable habits
Partnership for entitlement and additional benefits	Reaching key entitlements, proactive partnership for comprehensive benefit.

(Source: Srimathi, S P. (2021). Study on Status of Self Help Groups (SHGS) under State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) in Karnataka-Karnataka Evaluation Authority, Bangalore.)

The present study aims at Evaluation of Pattern of Utilization of Loan Availed by Self Help Groups at Concessional Rates from Co-Operative Institutions and its Impact on Employment Income of the Members and Attainment of Targets in SDG Goal-5.

1.8 Log Framework and Theory of Change:

Table: 1.2 Evaluation Matrix (Input/Output/Impact)

Key questions	Indicators	Data source	Method	Analysis methodology
1. Socio economic background	Family profile possession before and after	Primary FGD	Questionnaire	Statistical tools a. Percentage b. Ratio
2. Possession	Category wise identification of beneficiary	Primary FGD	Questionnaire	Statistical tools a. Percentage b. Ratio
3. Approaching group	Category wise identification of beneficiary	Primary FGD	Questionnaire	Statistical tools a. Percentage b. Ratio
4. Group Formation	Category wise identification of beneficiary	Primary FGD	Questionnaire	Statistical tools a. Percentage b. Ratio
5. Loan Utilisation	Type of economic activity Impact on quality of living	Primary	Questionnaire FGD	Statistical tools a. Percentage b. Ratio
6. Group Dynamics	Intervals of meeting Discussion in meeting Business activity Repayment of loan	Primary	Questionnaire FGD	Statistical tools a. Percentage b. Ratio
7. Facilitator Performance	Intervals of meeting Discussion in meeting Business activity Repayment of loan	Primary	Questionnaire FGD	Statistical tools a. Percentage b. Ratio
8. Satisfaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient loan • Processing charges • Opportunities to meet • Resolve disputes • Economic activities 	Primary data collection through filed survey secondary data from respective departments	Questionnaire	Statistical tools a. Percentage b. Ratio
9. Introduction of government schemes	Existing patterns government subsidiary, allocation and distribution pattern among various group time taken to release subsidy	Secondary data, interview with officials	One to one discussion	Statistical tool a. Percentage b. Ratio

Key questions	Indicators	Data source	Method	Analysis methodology
10. Gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in lifestyle • Improve in financial status • Decision making • Self-respect 	Primary data collection through filed survey secondary data from respective departments	Questionnaire	Statistical tools a. Percentage b. Ratio
11. SHGs Caste wise member of loan availed	BC, SC/ST, Mixes Rural/Semi-urban	Primary data collection through filed survey secondary data from respective departments	Questionnaire	Statistical tools a. Percentage b. Ratio
12. Stability of membership	SHG member stay SHG member quit	Primary data collection through filed survey secondary data from respective departments	Questionnaire	Statistical tools a. Percentage b. Ratio
13. Frequency of Internal borrowing	Non-borrowing	Primary data collection through filed survey secondary data from respective departments	Questionnaire	Statistical tools a. Percentage b. Ratio
14. Promptness in book keeping	Membership change every 1 or 2 years	Primary data collection through filed survey secondary data from respective departments	Questionnaire	Statistical tools a. Percentage b. Ratio
15. Women empowerment	Home atmosphere Independent decision	Primary data collection through filed survey secondary data from respective departments	Questionnaire	Statistical tools a. Percentage b. Ratio

1.9. OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE OF THE SCHEME

1.9.1 Objectives of the Evaluation

- Assess the impact of loan given at concessional rate of interest to SHG
- To study the type of Economic activity undertaken and its sustainability
- To study the cost benefit analysis and viability of economic activity
- To study the formation, growth and sustainability of SHG's
- Problem faced by SHG members in production and marketing
- To study the impact on status in the family and society, participation in decision making index
- To find potential for evolving any SHG model

1.9.2 Evaluation Methodology Sample and Sampling Design

Table 1.3: Evaluation Methodology Sample and Sampling Design

Division	Kalaburgi		Belgaum		Bengaluru			Mysore		Total
District	Bidar	Koppal	Belgaum	Haveri	Tumkur	Bengaluru Rural	Kolar*	South Canara	Chamraj nagar	
SHG No	24333	765	6035	595	16025	348	15036	18542	328	82007
Sample	365	015	327	033	200	010	190	370	010	1520

The control group is 9 SHGs and two members from each group.

Sample data is given by KEA, and the respondents were chosen by the data given by co-operative banks. All the beneficiaries were women SHG members and this data is given by the co-operative banks.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

SECTION-I: REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Micro Finance

Malvika, (2017) Most small finance banks expect a sizeable lump of their non MFI loan development to originate from redesigning existing MFI customers. Microfinance institutions (MFIs) that turned out to be small finance banks (SFBs) in the most recent year and accessed a wealthier and broadened demographic will keep on being profoundly subject to their low-esteem borrowers even in their new form. Most SFBs additionally expect a sizeable segment of their non-MFI loan development to originate from overhauling the current MFI customers. In September 2015, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) gave on a fundamental level endorsement to 10 candidates to set up SFBs, of which nine were MFIs.

As of now, MFI loans represent 90-98 % of the loan book for SFBs, the majority of which expect up to a fourth of their MFI customers to be moved up to non-MFI loan items right away. Since the non-MFI loan book of these banks is still small, the redesigning will support the development of non-MFI portfolio in the coming years. Varanasi-based Utkarsh SFB is expecting at any rate 25 % of its MFI customers to be moved up to cutting edge loan items like small ticket home loans and two-wheeler loans. Microfinance will continue to be the bank's mainstay in the coming years as micro lending is a viable and scalable business.

Kavya, (2018) with a portfolio of over INR 2,000 crore, Annapurna is one of the pioneers in microfinance in eastern India. It takes into account the financial needs of over 1.2 million borrowers through a network of more than 400 branches across 14 states,, (Kavya, 2018). Annapurna Microfinance Pvt. Ltd unveiled it had raised INR 155 crore from Oman India Joint Investment Fund (OIJIF), a private value store sponsored by Oman's sovereign riches reserve State General Reserve Fund and India's biggest loan specialist State Bank of India.

Sathish, (2017) The government has brought about the anger of ladies business people and individuals from self-help groups for lessening the quantity of recipients ('physical objective') for the current financial year under different schemes offered to them through the Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation (KSWDC). In a few schemes, the number of recipients has reduced from the previous years. The company has

guarded itself by contending that the cash part has been raised for the current year. The government has decreased the quantity of recipients under the scheme for sex labourers too - from 975 (a year ago) to 325, a long way from growing the extent of such schemes. As per a source associated with the schemes, there are more than 100,000 sex labourers in the State and if the recipient number is just four or five for each district, the time required to cover every one of the recipients in the state is impossible to say. Hassan district has been doled out a 'physical objective' of just four recipients under this scheme.

2.2. Self Help Groups

The efficient functioning of SHGs depends on a mixed bag of factors which can be broadly summarized as: individual characteristics, group variables and economic variables (**Singh et al., 2007; Sultana et al., 2011; Nagaraj et al., 2009**). The economic variables like risks involved in SHGs activities (**Royal Tropical Institute, 1987**), transparency in SHGs activities (**CGAP, 2007**), cost in acquiring the SHGs credit (**Bardhan and Dabas, 2007**) are important elements of collective action influencing group functioning and performance of SHGs.

The role of individual characteristics like trust across the members (**Van Bastelaer, 2000; Jones, 2004**), motivation to join SHGs (**Purnima and Narayanareddy, 2007**), attendance in SHG meetings and activities (**Bardhan and Dabas, 2007**) influence the performance of SHGs.

The performance of SHGs also differs depending on the influence of structural and functional characteristics of the group. The structural variables include transparency in administration and management, record keeping and leadership (**CGAP, 2007; Sarada et al., 2008; Narayanaswamy et al., 2007**). The functional variables that influence the SHG's performance are frequency of group meetings, timely action on training, support and service delivery.

The group characteristics such as group formation criteria, freedom of participation, decision-making, face-to-face communication, group homogeneity, conflict management and empathy have been found to play an important role in indicating the effectiveness that brings about group cohesion and better performance of SHGs (**Kerr and Kaufman, 1994 Purnima and Narayanareddy, 2007; Hare, 1976; Nixon II, 1979; Cole, 1987**). Hence, conducting research with few important potential variables, which have been posited to have strong

causal relationship, is recommended by several researchers (**Agarwal, 2002; Gibson et al., 2005; Hayes and Ostrom, 2005**).

2.3 Socio Economic Conditions – Living Conditions, Family Income & Personal Savings, Possessions

Gireesh Kumar and Susy Paul (2010) “Impact of SHG – Bank linkage program on savings of rural poor” To find out the variation in savings of SHG members across different types of SHGs, regions, mode of linkage, group age. This led to increased income, savings, employment generation, asset acquisition, entrepreneurship development, capacity building and empowerment of the rural poor.

Meena (2008) “Measurement of attitudes of rural women towards SHGs” Made an attempt to assess the attitude changes in women about SHGs as a result of training. The survey instrument contained 5 sections namely, socio-economic upliftment, education and training, marketing and entrepreneurship qualities, technology adoption and participatory research and banking/credit aspects.

Srivatsava (2005) “Socio economic impact through SHGs” The Indicators used are education, housing, facilities, exposure of mass media, external orientation, occupation, size of holdings and material possessions, caste and type of family.

2.4 Group Dynamics

Annual report of **NABARD (2000)** Impact of micro finance on the living standards of SHG members. Improvement of self-confidence, self-worth and communication with others. Group members were assertive in confronting social evils and problem situation, resulting in reduction of family violence.

MuhabSen (2000) “Sree Mamahila Samity” Impact on women members. The study concludes with suggestion that group cohesion, group action, need based credit, and timely repayment is the essential elements for the long term sustainability of the groups. Hence, these elements need to be taken care.

2.5 Loan Utilization

Arjun U Pangannavar (2009) “Rural Development: Women Self Help Group” Supplemented family income. Economic empowerment and consequent improvements in decision making. Better access to credit and higher income.

Balakrishnan S (2008) “Women Employment in Fishnet Industries: a study” Contribute to their family income. Improve their standard of living, Improve their communicative skill, social status.

2.6 Social Awareness

BhaskaraRao’s (2007) “Women Empowerment, an overview” Women are facing gender specific barriers to access the public services. Deals with all major interrelated issues of economic welfare, social justice, education, health and customary traditions.

Gladis Mary John(2008) “Women Empowerment through Self Help Groups” After joining the Self Help Groups majority of the women become empowered.

Nagabhushana Rao E and Geetanjali K (2010) “Self Help Groups and Women Empowerment: A Case Study” The impact of selected SHGs on the economic and political empowerment of women. The issues related to child labour, child marriage, child health care, domestic violence, dowry problem, matrimonial litigation, anti-arrack issues, maternal and general health care, hygienic practices, family planning, education, decision making, self-confidence level, purpose of loan taken, income and expenditure pattern and political position of the members.

Sandhya Rani G (2008), “Role of NGOs in Women Development” The significance and role of NGOs in removing gender discrimination, providing gender awareness and sensitization.

Sudarsana Reddy B(2010) “Role of Self Help Groups in Women Empowerment – an empirical study” To analyze the impact of Self Help Groups on women empowerment using the indicators like women’s household decision making power, financial autonomy, freedom of movement, political participation, acceptance of unequal gender role, exposure to media, access to education and experience of domestic violence.

2.7 Theory building

2.7.1 Member Satisfaction

Individuals' own evaluations and emotional reactions to a service are referred to as satisfaction (Soltani-Nejad et al., 2020). The user who is more satisfied with the user experience will use the product more frequently in the future (Xu & Du, 2018). In this study we try to measure the satisfaction of SHG members, which in turn will lead to increased use of banking services in future.

2.7.2 Facilitator's performance

Customer perceptions of how a service meets or exceeds their expectations (Ziethami, 2000) are used to define service quality. Several experts describe service quality as the gap between a customer's expectations for a service encounter and their assessments of the service they received (Munusamy et al., 2010). The two most important components of service quality are customer expectation and perception. Customers consider quality to be "poor" when performance (perception) falls short of expectations and "high" when performance surpasses expectations (Esghi et al., 2008).

There are five dimensions to service quality: Reliability (ability to perform the promised service consistently and accurately), responsiveness (willingness to assist customers and provide prompt service), assurance (knowledge and courtesy of employees and their ability to inspire trust and confidence), and empathy (caring and individual attention the firm provides its customers) are all tangibles (Kankam-Kwarteng et al., 2016). In this study we try to measure responsiveness and assurance dimension of Service quality through Facilitator's performance.

2.7.3 Loan Utilization Pattern and Approaching group

Conformity, or people's willingness to follow the norms and expectations of others, is a powerful motivator of conduct (Brugger, 2019). According to the Tripartite model affect, behavior and cognition independently contribute to attitude (Crano, 2008). Hence, the members behavior of loan utilization and their cognition of the process of joining the groups is measured using Loan Utilization Pattern and Approaching group constructs.

2.8 Hypothesis Development

2.8.1 Facilitator's Performance and Member Satisfaction

Customer happiness is linked to service quality, according to studies (Lee,1990; Gilbert, 2007; Seliman, 2011; Buttle, 1996). Most academics believe that a high degree of service quality should be supplied by the service provider to attain a high level of customer satisfaction, as service quality is typically considered an antecedent of customer contentment. The likelihood of customer satisfaction rises as service quality improves. Hence in this study the researcher would like to study the impact of Facilitator's performance on Member satisfaction

2.8.2 Loan Utilization and Member Satisfaction

The tripartite model propounds the relationship between behavior and attitude. Hence in this study the researcher would like to study the impact of Loan utilization pattern on Member satisfaction.

2.8.3 Approaching Group on Loan Utilization Pattern and Facilitator's performance

Social Cognitive theory (Rosenstock, 1988) propounds that “expectancies about environment cues” affect people's action and cognition. Thus, in this study the researcher studies the impact of a persons' approachability of SGH on Loan utilization and Facilitator's performance.

SECTION – II: EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

2.9 Statement of the Problem:

Though the nationalized banks extensively carried on the Branch expansion programme by & large they were able to cater to a section of the society due to their strict credit risk management policies. Hence the BPL (Below Poverty Line) population was heavily dependent on the unorganised sector to meet their financial needs. The unmet demands of finance by the organised sector which has forced them to a low economic activity. The demand for inclusive growth of this deprived section has introduced the concept of Social & Financial Inclusion which offers a varied kind of products & services like Loans, Saving Deposits, Insurance & Pension Facilities.

The initiative for the formation of Self Help Groups by Government, Non-Government Organizations (NGO's) & Micro Finance activity of the banks & other Institutions has helped in protecting the interest of SHG members. It is observed that more importance was given in identifying the leading indicators for the formation of SHG's but less concentration on the issues related with growth & sustainability of SHG's. To reap the success of any programme one needs to concentrate on the influencing factors of formation, growth & sustainability of SHG's.

Hence the present study concentrated to identify these factors which are essential for the growth and sustainability. The study is also conducted to know the role of Self Help Group's in uplifting the socio economic condition of the Self Help Group members which is a leading parameter identified to analyze the growth and sustainability.

2.10 Scope & Evaluation Frame Work

The evaluation is done in all 5 divisions of 9 districts for the period 2014-2019. The aim of the evaluation is to study the utilization of loan availed from co-operative institutions and its impact on economic status and also attainment of targets in SDG-5.

- Scheme is implemented in all districts
- 5268 PAC & 21 DCC Bank
- 2,03,673 SHG in Karnataka (November 2021) out of which 219 SHGs having less than 5 Members (source: Ministry of Rural Development, <https://nrlm.gov.in>). As on December 2021 the number of SHGs is 209509.

- To cover the Nine districts in state, that is **Bidar, Koppal, Belgaum, Haveri, Tumkur, Bengaluru Rural, Kolar, South Canara and Chamarajnagar.**
- Period of Evaluation 2014-2019

2.11 Evaluation Methods and Techniques

- Purposive and Stratified Random sampling method is adopted. Purposive sampling is used to select the districts in order to represent the entire geography of Karnataka, whereas for individual SHG members in a district stratified random sampling is used.
- Both active and inactive SHG is evaluated with questionnaire and FGD.
- Statistical methods like mean, regression and path analysis are applied to find the extent of relation between indicators.
- Graphical and chart methods are used for better understanding of findings.
- The control group is 9 SHGs and two members from each group.
- Sample data is given by KEA, and the respondents were chosen by the data given by co-operative banks. All the beneficiaries were women SHG members and this data is given by the co-operative banks.

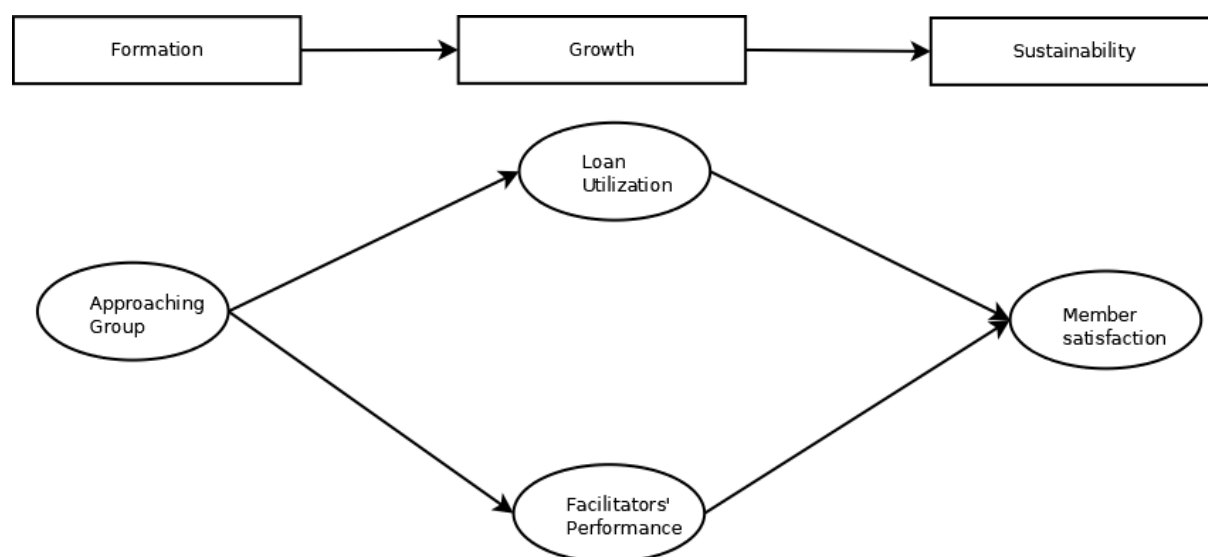
Division	Kalaburgi		Belgaum		Bengaluru			Mysore		Total
District	Bidar	Koppal	Belgaum	Haveri	Tumkur	Bengaluru Rural	Kolar*	South Canara	Chamrajnagar	
SHG No	24333	765	6035	595	16025	348	15036	18542	328	82007
Sample	365	015	327	033	200	010	190	370	010	1520

Table 2.1: Sample details

2.12 Hypothetical Model

The theoretical sem model tries to find the relationship between various variables like group formation, its growth and its sustainability. The formation stage is measured by using the construct Approaching group, the growth stage is measured by the constructs Loan utilization and Facilitator's performance and finally the sustainability stage is measured using Member's satisfaction.

Fig 2.1: Hypothetical model



The theoretical sem model tries to find the relationship between various variables like group formation, its growth and its sustainability. The formation stage is measured by using the constructs like Approaching group and Group Formation. Since Group formation construct did not have any significant impact on any of the mediating constructs like Loan utilization, facilitators performance, it was not considered in the model.

The growth stage is measured by the constructs Loan utilization, Group dynamics and Facilitator's performance. Since Group dynamics construct did not have any significant impact on any of the consequent constructs like Member Satisfaction and Bank Performance it was not considered in the model.

Finally, the sustainability stage is measured using Member's satisfaction and Bank Performance. Since none of the mediating construct had significant impact on Bank Performance construct, it was not considered in the final theoretical model

2.13 Hypothesis

Hypothesis 1: Approaching group has the significant impact on Loan Utilization.

Hypothesis 2: Approaching group has the significant impact on Facilitators' Performance.

Hypothesis 3: Loan utilization has the significant impact on Member's satisfaction.

Hypothesis 4: Facilitator's performance has the significant impact on Member's satisfaction.

2.13.1 Tools for Data collection

Data has been gathered using questionnaire as a tool; which was designed based on the literature reviewed and interviews with experts in the field. The questionnaire was a

structured one used after due validation and included both open ended and close ended questions to augment and supplement information needed for the study.

2.13.2 Plan of analysis

Factor Analysis

Factor analysis is a statistical method for describing variability among associated variables in terms of a smaller number of unobserved variables known as factors.

Principal Component analysis

PCA is utilized in exploratory data analysis and predictive model development. It's often used for dimensionality reduction, where each data point is projected onto only the first few principal components to produce lower-dimensional data while preserving as much variance as feasible.

Structural Equation model

The term Structural Equation Modeling denotes that the causal processes under investigation are represented by a set of structural (i.e. regression) equations that can be graphically modeled for a better understanding of the research. The hypothesized model can be statistically tested by performing a simultaneous analysis of the full system of variables to see how well it matches the data. The model argues for the plausibility of stated relationships among the variables if the goodness-of-fit is satisfactory.

2.14 Data and Information Sources

- Primary data includes both qualitative and quantitative data and the source of information is from beneficiaries through survey observation and focus group discussion.
- The source of information is from state and district level officials and DCC Bank members through in-depth interview.
- Secondary data is obtained from department annual reports from Departmental and District level.
- Control group is selected, who are non-beneficiaries i.e., they represent as SHG members, but they are inactive. The information is collected through questionnaire.
- Case study analysis is done.

2.15 Findings of Pilot Study

Outcome

- Demand for increase the loan amount to 1 lakh each member.
- Currently SHG members have to go to DCC bank for loan withdrawal after sanction and application is processed at PAC. Members wanted even loan disbursement at PAC.
- Currently Anganwadi workers are giving training, awareness of child marriage. Pre and post pregnancy. PAC can initiate these programmes with innovative schemes.

2.16 The Input of the Study

Table 2.2: Input of the Study

Sl. No.	Evaluation questions	Indicators	Data sources
1	Beneficiaries	Loans, marketing, training Empowerment –political, economic, social decision making, savings, income generating etc.	FGD methods, questionnaire, interviews,
2	SHG Group	Administration problems, programmes, training, networking, meetings	Interview through questionnaires, FGD and discussions
3	SHG members	Loans, economic activities, training, counselling, social/ political participation	Interview methods
4	Taluk & district officers	Programmes, initiatives, networking, administration, changes	FGD and interviews
5	Training institute	Training programmes, administration problems, trainers, networking, skill development	Interview methods.

2.17 Limitations of the Study

- ▶ The study is conducted in selected districts of Karnataka only.
- ▶ The survey is conducted at the respective groups' (SHG's) regular meeting places when all the members of the SHG were present (Under Group Influence environment).
- ▶ The study is also on qualitative factors, there is a possibility that the values might be inflated by the SHG members.
- ▶ Covid Constraints in collecting field data.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The secondary data was collected from reports of NABARD and is presented below.

Table 3.1 Achievements of SHG-Bank Linkage Programme

Sl. No	Particulars	Total	
		Physical (No in Lakhs)	Financial (in crore)
1	Total number of SHGs saving linked with banks	102.43	26,152.05
(i)	Out of total SHGs - exclusive Women SHGs	88.32	23,320.55
(ii)	Out of total SHGs- under NRLM/SGSY	57.89	14,312.70
(iii)	Out of total SHGs -under NULM/SJSRY	4.69	1,523.57
2	Total number of SHGs credit linked during the year 2019-20	31.46	77,659.35
(i)	Out of total SHGs - exclusive Women SHGs	28.84	73,297.56
(ii)	Out of total SHGs – under NRLM/SGSY	20.49	52,183.73
(iii)	Out of total SHGs – under NULM/SJSRY	1.59	3,406.22
3	Total number of SHGs having loans outstanding as on 31 March 2020	56.77	1,08,075.07
(i)	Out of total SHGs - exclusive Women SHGs	51.12	1,00,620.71
(ii)	Out of total SHGs - under NRLM/SGSY	36.89	67,717.07
(iii)	Out of total SHGs - under NULM/SJSRY	2.67	5,466.87
4	Average loan amount outstanding/SHG as on 31 March 2020 (in `)		1,90,371.18
5	Average loan amount disbursed/SHG during 2019-20 (in `)		2,46,850.92
6	Estimated number of families covered up to 31 March 2020	1241	
7	No of Banks and Financial Institutions submitted MIS (in number)	470	
8	Data on Joint Liability Groups		
(i)	Joint Liability Group promoted during 2019-20	41.80	
(ii)	Loan disbursed to Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) during 2019-20		83,102.95

(iii)	Cumulative Joint Liability Groups promoted as on 31 March 2020	92.56	1,54,853.09
9	Support from NABARD		
(i)	Capacity building for partner institutions		
	Under SHG-BLP and JLGs		
	Number of programmes conducted during 2019-20 (in no. only)	3592	
	Number of participants covered during 2019-20 (in lakh)	1.53	
	Cumulative number of participants trained upto 31 March 2020 (in lakh)	40.45	
	Under WSHG Scheme (in LWE affected and backward districts)		
	Number of programmes conducted during 2019-20 (in no. only)	1152	
	Number of participants covered during 2019-20 (in lakh)	0.69	
(ii)	Refinance Support		
	Refinance to banks during 2019-20		15,434.00
	Cumulative refinance released upto 31 March 2020		78,594.65
(iii)	Revolving Fund Assistance (RFA) and Capital Support to MFIs		
	RFA outstanding as on 31 March 2020		3.61
	Capital support outstanding as on 31 March 2020		3.59
	Refinance disbursed to NBFC-MFIs during 2019-20		2460.00
(iv)	Grant Assistance to SHPIs for promotion of SHGs under SHG-BLP		
	Grant Assistance sanctioned during 2019-20		6.74
	Cumulative sanctioned upto 31 March 2020		417.68
(v)	Cumulative grant assistance sanctioned to anchor NGOs for promotion of SHGs under WSHG Development Scheme upto 31 March 2020		204.38

(vi)	Cumulative grant assistance sanctioned to JLGPIs for promotion of JLGs upto 31 March 2020		201.60
10	Total number of SHGs saving linked with banks as on 30 September 2020	106.97	35,530.90
11	Total number of SHGs credit linked during the year 2020-21 up to 30 September 2020	9.92	29,985.93
12	Total number of SHGs having loans outstanding as on 30 September 2020	61.99	1,08,578.36
13	Average loan amount outstanding/SHG as on 30 September 2020 (in Rs. Lakh)		1.75
14	Joint Liability Group promoted during 2020-21 up to 30 September 2020	8.28	
15	Loan disbursed to Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) during 2020-21 up to 30 September 2020		11,701.16

Source: Status of Micro Finance in India, 2019-20, NABARD Report for India

Table 3.2: Growth of Savings of SHGS with Banks

Year	Cumulative Number of SHGs	Cumulative amount of savings (Rs. In Crores)	Savings per SHG
2007-08	50,09,794	3,785	7,556
2008-09	61,21,147	5,546	9,060
2009-10	69,53,250	6,199	8,915
2010-11	74,61,946	7,016	9,402
2011-12	79,60,349	6,551	8,230
2012-13	73,17,551	8,217	11,228
2013-14	74,29,500	9,897	13,320
2014-15	76,97,469	11,060	14,369
2015-16	79,03,002	13,691	17,323
2016-17	85,76,875	16,114	18,787
2017-18	87,44,437	19,592	22,406
2018-19	1,00,14,243	23,324	23,291
2019-20	1,02,43,323	26,152	25,531

Source: Status of Micro Finance in India, 2007-08 to 2019-20, NABARD Report for India

Table 3.3: Growth of Savings of SHGs (Agency-Wise Position) (Rs. In Crores)

Year	Agency			
	Commercial Banks	Regional Rural Banks	Co-operative Banks	Total
2007-08	2,078 (28,10,750)	1,166 (13,86,838)	541 (8,12,206)	3,785 (50,09,794)
2008-09	2,773 (35,49,509)	1,990 (16,28,588)	783 (9,43,050)	5,546 (61,21,147)
2009-10	3,674 (40,52,915)	1,299 (18,20,870)	1,226 (10,79,465)	6,199 (69,53,250)
2010-11	4,230 (43,23,473)	1,351 (11,55,076)	1,435 (19,83,397)	7,016 (74,61,946)
2011-12	4,153 (46,18,086)	1,300 (21,27,368)	1,098 (12,14,895)	6,551 (79,60,349)
2012-13	5,533 (40,76,986)	1,527 (20,38,008)	1,157 (12,02,557)	8,217 (73,17,551)
2013-14	6,631 (40,22,810)	1,960 (21,11,760)	1,306 (12,94,930)	9,897 (74,29,500)
2014-15	6,631 (41,35,821)	2,346 (21,61,315)	2,083 (14,00,333)	11,060 (76,97,469)
2015-16	9,034 (41,40,111)	2,484 (22,56,811)	2,173 (15,06,080)	13,691 (79,03,002)
2016-17	10,170 (44,44,428)	3,632 (25,86,318)	2,312 (15,46,129)	16,114 (85,76,875)
2017-18	11,664 (46,33,712)	5,807 (28,07,744)	2,121 (13,02,981)	19,592 (87,44,437)
2018-19	13,240 (54,76,914)	7,692 (30,78,473)	2,392 (14,58,856)	23,324 (1,00,14,243)
2019-20	15,662 (54,73,833)	7,811 (32,61,879)	2,679 (15,07,611)	26,152 (1,02,43,323)

Source: Status of microfinance in India 2007-08 to 2019-20, NABARD

The number in the bracket represent no of SHG and the number without the brackets represent of saving of SHG in Rscrores

No of SHG in Karnataka

New SHG	Revived SHG	Pre NRLM SHG	Total SHG	Total members in SHG
45920	10495	153542	209957	2610148

Source: SHG report of Karnataka. (2021, December 26). NRLM. Retrieved December 26,2021, from <https://nrlm.gov.in/shgOuterReports.do?methodName=showShgreport>

The data collected through questionnaire is analyzed and presented in Part A: Demographic profile and Part B:-Economic Analysis.

1. Part A:- Demographic Profile
2. Part B:- Economic Analysis
 - Assess The Impact of Loan Given at Concessional Rate of Interest of SHG
 - Economic Activity and Sustainability
 - Cost Benefit Analysis
 - Problem faced by SHG Members in Production and Marketing

- Participation in Decision Making
- Structural Equation Model
- Analysis of Control Group and Co-Operative Societies
- Co-Operative Societies
- Analysis of DCC Bank
- Case Studies
- Focus Group Discussions

PART-A: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Table3.4- Age Distribution of SHG Members

Age-SHG Members (in years)	Bangalore Rural		Belagavi		Bidar		Chamarajnaragar		Haveri		Kolar		Koppal		Mangalore		Tumkur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-30	3	30.0	53	16.2	51	14	1	10	3	9.00	30	15.8	4	26.7	61	16	36	18.0
31-40	3	30.0	187	57.2	210	57.5	2	20	16	48.0	82	43.2	7	46.6	110	30	99	49.5
41-50	2	20.0	58	17.7	98	26.9	6	60	14	43	68	35.8	4	26.7	88	24	55	27.5
51-60	2	20.0	27	8.3	6	1.6	1	10	0	0	9	4.7	0	0	60	16	9	4.50
Above 60	0	0	2	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	51	14	1	0.50
Total	10	100	327	100	365	100	10	100	33	100	190	100	15	100	370	100.0	200	100.0

From the above table age of the respondent is analyzed,

In Belagavi 57%, Bidar 58%, Bangalore rural 30%, Haveri 48%, Kolar 43%, Koppal 47%, Mangalore 30% and Tumkur 49.5% of the respondents fall under the age category 31-40 years age group. Also, in Bangalore rural 30 % of the SHG members are from 18-30 year's age group. Further, 60% of the Chamarajnaragar respondents fall under age category 41-50 age group.

Table 3.5: Social Category of the Respondents

Social Category		Poverty Line			Social Category				
		APL	BPL	Total	General	O.B.C	S.C	S.T	Total
Bangalore Rural	No.	1	9	10	2	2	2	4	10
	%	10.0	90.0	100	20	20	20	40	100
Belagavi	No.	5.0	322.0	327	19	13	161	134	327
	%	1.5	98.5	100	6	4	49	41	100
Bidar	No.	10.0	355.0	365	58	48	192	67	365
	%	2.7	97.3	100	16	13	53	18	100
Chamarajnagar	No.	3.0	7.0	10	8	0	1	1	10
	%	30.0	70.0	100	80	0	10	10	100
Haveri	No.	0.0	33.0	33	3	0	24	6	33
	%	0.0	100.0	100	9	0	73	18	100
Kolar	No.	3.0	187.0	190	36	32	74	48	190
	%	1.6	98.4	100	19	17	39	25	100
Koppal	No.	0.0	15.0	15	4	3	4	4	15
	%	0.0	100.0	100	27	20	26	27	100
Mangalore	No.	3.0	367.0	370	15	7	181	167	370
	%	0.8	99.2	100	4	2	49	45	100
Tumkur	No.	0.0	200.0	200	108	17	33	42	200
	%	0.0	100.0	100	54	9	17	21	100

The above table shows the social category of the respondents:

In Belagavi 49%, Bidar 53%, Haveri 73%, Kolar 39%, Mangalore 49% of the respondents belong to Scheduled Caste category. In Bangalore rural 40 %, Koppal 27% and Mangalore 45% of the SHG members belong to scheduled Tribe category. Further, 80% of the, 27% of Chamarajnagar, 27% of Koppal and 54% of Tumkur respondents belong to General Category.

Table 3.6: Educational Qualification of Respondents

Educational Qualification	Bangalore Rural		Belagavi		Bidar		Chamarajnaragar		Haveri		Kolar		Koppal		Mangalore		Tumkur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Uneducated	0	0	1	0.3	18	4.9	0	0	14	42.4	10	5.3	0	0	16	4.3	0	0
Some Informal Education capable of Signing	4	40	100	30.6	186	51	2	20	5	15.2	69	36.3	3	20	135	36.5	58	29
Below S.S.C. / 10 th	3	30	123	37.6	102	27.9	2	20	14	42.4	79	41.6	4	26.7	122	33.0	88	44
12 th / +2 /P.U.C.	3	30	82	25.1	59	16.2	6	60	0	0	20	10.5	5	33.3	90	24.3	28	14
DEGREE (Graduation)	0	0	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.6	3	20	7	1.9	17	8.5
Professional Course /Diploma	0	0	20	6.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3.7	0	0	0	0	4	2
Post-Graduation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.0	0	0	0	0	5	2.5
OTHERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	10	100	327	100	365	100	10	100	33	100	190	100	15	100	370	100	200	100

From the above table educational qualification of respondents is analyzed:

In Bangalore rural 30%, Haveri 42%, Kolar 42% and Tumkur 44% have done their schooling below SSC/ 10th class. 60% of Chamarajnaragar and 33% of Koppal have completed their 12th / PUC. 40% of Bangalore Rural, 51% of Bidar and 37% of Mangalore respondents have some informal education. Of all 41% of the Haveri respondents are uneducated.

Table 3.7: Occupation / Profession of the Respondents

Occupation / Profession	Bangalore Rural		Belagavi		Bidar		Chamarajnaragar		Haveri		Kolar		Koppal		Mangalore		Tumkur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Un-Employed	0	0	10	3	13	4	5	50	1	3	11	6	0	0	6	2	23	12
Daily wage Labourer / Agricultural Labourer	10	100	87	27	47	13	2	20	5	15	67	35	4	26.7	104	28	95	48
Farmer	0	0	43	13	24	7	0	0	0	0	40	21	4	26.7	60	16	29	15
Private Job / Skilled Worker	0	0	16	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	17	9	0	0.0	7	2	11	6
Shop / Own Business	0	0	33	10	231	63	3	30	7	21	16	8	3	20.0	119	32	14	7
Self-Employed Profession	0	0	71	22	38	10	0	0	5	15	2	1	4	26.7	62	17	0	0
Home Maker / Housewife	0	0	60	18	7	2	0	0	15	46	37	19	0	0	12	3	28	14
OTHERS	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	10	100	327	100	365	100	10	100	33	100	190	100	15	100	370	100	200	100

The above table shows the occupation/profession of the respondent

In Bangalore rural 100%, Belagavi 27%, Kolar 35% Koppal 27% and Tumkur 48% of respondents work as Daily wage labourer or Agricultural Labourer. 63% of the respondents of Bidar and 32 % of Mangalore respondents have their own business or shop. 50% of the respondents of Chamarajnaragar are unemployed and 46% of the respondents of Haveri are House wife.

Table3.8: Monthly Income of Family of Respondents

Monthly Income of Family Rs.	Bangalore Rural		Belagavi		Bidar		Chamaraj nagar		Haveri		Kolar		Koppal		Mangalore		Tumkur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below 5000	0	0	80	24	116	32	2	20	5	15	81	43	0	0	126	34	122	61
5000-10000	5	50	174	53	231	63	7	70	18	55	93	49	7	47	132	36	56	28
10000-20000	5	50	62	19	12	3	1	10	7	21	16	8	8	53	94	25	21	10
20000 Above	0	0	11	3	6	2	0	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	18	5	01	0.5
TOTAL	10	100	327	100	365	100	10	100	33	100	190	100	15	100	370	100	200	100

The above table depicts the monthly income of family:

In Bangalore rural 50%, Belagavi 53%, Bidar 63%, Chamarajnagar 70%, Haveri 55%, Kolar 49% and in Mangalore 36% of the respondents fall under the income bracket of Rs 5000 to Rs 10000. 50% of the respondents of Bangalore rural and 53 % of Koppal respondents fall under the income bracket of Rs 10000 to Rs 20000. Only in Tumkur 61% of the respondents earn less than Rs 5000.

Table3.9: Monthly Expenditure of Family of Respondents

Monthly expenditure of Family Rs.	Bangalore Rural		Belagavi		Bidar		Chamaraj nagar		Haveri		Kolar		Koppal		Mangalore		Tumkur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below 5000	10	100	153	47	332	91	0	0	24	73	101	53	8	53	315	85	157	79
5000-10000	0	0	147	45	25	7	9	90	5	15	75	39	7	47	41	11	35	18
10000-15000	0	0	22	7	8	2	1	10	3	9	11	5	0	0	14	4	5	3
15000-20000	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	1
Total	10	100	327	100	365	100	10	100	33	100	190	100	15	100	370	100	200	100

The above table depicts the Monthly expenditure of Family of targeted population,

In Bangalore rural 100%, Belagavi 47%, Bidar 91%, Haveri 73%, Kolar 53%, Mangalore 85% and Tumkur 79% of the respondents monthly expenditure is below Rs 5000. Only in Chamarajnagar 90 % of the respondents monthly expenditure is more than Rs 5000 but below Rs 10000.

- Expenditure of 15000 to 20000.

Table 3.10: Marital Status of the Respondent

Marital Status	Bangalore Rural		Belagavi		Bidar		Chamaraj nagar		Haveri		Kolar		Koppal		Mangalore		Tumkur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Single	0	0	9	3	13	4	1	10	0	0	2	1	2	13	13	4	4	2.0
Married	10	100	303	93	340	93	9	90	33	100	181	95	10	67	303	82	189	94.5
Divorcee	0	0	15	4	12	3	0	0	0	0	7	4	3	20	54	14	7	3.5
Total	10	100	327	100	365	100	10	100	33	100	190	100	15	100	370	100	200	100.

- The above table represents marital status of the respondent

In Bangalore rural 100%, Belagavi 92%, Bidar 93%, Chamarajnagar 90%, Haveri 100%, Kolar 95%, Koppal 66%, Mangalore 82% and Tumkur 95% of the respondents were married.

Table 3.11: Number of Children of the Respondent

Number of Children		No. of Male Children	No. of Female Children	Total
Bangalore Rural	No.	13	12	25
	%	52	48	100
	Avg Children per Family	1 to 2 Children	1 to 2 Children	
Belagavi	No.	414	396	810
	%	51.11	48.88	100
	Avg Children per Family	1 to 2 Children	1 to 2 Children	
Bidar	No.	599	587	1186
	%	51	49	100
	Avg Children per Family	1 to 2 Children	1 to 2 Children	
Chamaraj nagar	No.	7	3	10
	%	70	30	100
	Avg Children per Family	0 to 1 Children	0 to 1 Children	
Haveri	No.	18	15	33
	%	55	45	100
	Avg Children per Family	0 to 1 Children	0 to 1 Children	
Kolar	No.	194	227	421
	%	46.1	53.9	100
	Avg Children per Family	1 to 2 Children	1 to 2 Children	

Number of Children		No. of Male Children	No. of Female Children	Total
Koppal	No.	25	22	47
	%	53.2	46.8	100
	Avg Children per Family	1 to 2 Children	1 to 2 Children	
Mangalore	No.	294	76	370
	%	79	21	100
	Avg Children per Family	0 to 1 Children	0 to 1 Children	
Tumkur	No.	243	241	484
	%	50.21	49.79	100
	Avg Children per Family	1 to 2 Children	1 to 2 Children	

The above table represents number of children of the respondents in study. Except in Kolar where the percentage of female children were at 54%, in all other districts the percentage of male children were more like, Bangalore rural 52%, Belagavi 51.11%, Chamarajnagar 70%, Haveri 55%, Koppal 53%, Mangalore 79% and Tumkur 50%.

Table3.12: Number of Dependents on the Respondent

District	Number of Dependents	Dependents Below 18 years	Dependents Above 60 years	Total
Bangalore Rural	No.	15	9	24
	%	63	37	100
	Avg Dependent per Family	1 to 2 Dependent	0 to 1 Dependent	
Belagavi	No.	665	403	1068
	%	62.26	37.74	100
	Avg Dependent per Family	2 to 3 Dependents	1 to 2 Dependent	
Bidar	No.	443	465	908
	%	49	51	100
	Avg Dependent per Family	1 to 2 Dependent	1 to 2 Dependent	
Chamarajnagar	No.	22	12	34
	%	65	35	100
	Avg Dependent per Family	2 to 3 Dependents	1 to 2 Dependent	
Haveri	No.	17	16	33
	%	52	48	100
	Avg Dependent per Family	0 to 1 Dependent	0 to 1 Dependent	

District	Number of Dependents	Dependents Below 18 years	Dependents Above 60 years	Total
Kolar	No.	329	191	520
	%	63.3	36.7	100
	Avg Dependent per Family	1 to 2 Dependent	1 to 2 Dependent	
Koppal	No.	28	15	43
	%	65.1	34.9	100
	Avg Dependent per Family	1 to 2 Dependent	0 to 1 Dependent	
Mangalore	No.	333	37	370
	%	90	10	100
	Avg Dependent per Family	0 to 1 Dependent	0 to 1 Dependent	
Tumkur	No.	312	154	466
	%	66.95	33.05	100
	Avg Dependent per Family	1 to 2 Dependent	0 to 1 Dependent	

In the above table number of dependents on the respondent is depicted

In all the districts except Bidar the respondents had more number of dependents less than 18 years than dependents more than 60 years, like 63% in Bangalore Rural, 62 % in Belgaum, 65% in Chamarajnagar, 52% in Haveri, 63% in Kolar, 65 % in Koppal, 90 % in Mangalore and 67% in Tumkur.

PART-B: ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

3.1 ASSESS THE IMPACT OF LOAN GIVEN AT CONCESSIONAL RATE OF INTEREST TO SHG

Table 3.13: Prime Purpose of Consuming Loan

Prime Purpose	Bangalore Rural		Belagavi		Bidar		Chamaraj nagara		Haveri		Kolar		Koppal		Dakshina Kannada		Tumkur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
To Start a New Business	3	30	230	82	115	32	1	10	9	27	91	48	3	20	80	22	57	29
To Pay other Debts	0	0	12	4	52	14	8	80	5	15	27	14	0	0	19	5	33	17
To Pay other MFI loans/ Debts	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	10	1	3	2	1	0	0	11	3	1	1
To Expand the Existing Business	3	30	17	6	108	30	0	0	7	21	60	32	2	13	63	17	94	47
To meet some family Expenses	4	40	14	5	85	23	0	0	10	30	10	5	6	40	179	48	12	6
To lend to others	0	0	6	2	2	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	27	18	5	3	2
Total	10	100	279	100	365	100	10	100	33	100	190	100	15	100	370	100	200	100

The above table analyses the prime purpose of consuming loan.

The primary purpose to take a loan was to start a new business in Belagavi (82%), Bidar (32%), Kolar (48%). Further in Tumkur the main purpose to take a loan was to expand a business (47%). Whereas, loan was taken to meet some family expenses in Bangalore Rural (40%), Haveri (30%), Koppal (40%) and Dakshina Kannada (48%). Respondents in Chamarajnagar took loan to pay debts (80%).

Table 3.14: Type of Resident Before and After Joining SHG

District	Type of resident (before)				Type of resident (after)			
	Rented	Lease	own	Total	Rented	Lease	own	Total
Bangalore rural	0	5	5	10	0	0	10	10
Belagavi	21	6	300	327	12	7	308	327
Bidar	50	95	220	365	22	22	321	365
Chamarajnaragar	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	10
Dakshina Kannada	14	151	205	370	13	14	343	370
Haveri	6	0	27	33	2	0	31	33
Kolar	4	7	179	190	1	1	188	190
Koppala	0	8	7	15	0	0	15	15
Tumkur	3	1	196	200	2	0	198	200
Total	98	273	1149	1520	52	44	1424	1520

The above table shows the type of resident of SHG members of all the nine districts before joining and after joining SHG. From the above table it is clearly understood that the members who were staying in rented house and leased house before joining SHG majority of them have own house after joining SHG. Which means the economic condition of the SHG members has improved after joining SHG.

As per the respondents they have played a significant role to improve their standard of living by improving the facilities at the home environment.

Table 3.15: State of Resident Before and After Joining SHG

District	State of Resident (before)				State of Resident (after)			
	Hut	Covered	Concrete	Total	Hut	Covered	Concrete	Total
Bangalore rural	2	4	4	10	0	2	8	10
Belagavi	31	181	115	327	10	194	123	327
Bidar	57	250	58	365	6	259	100	365
Chamarajnaragar	0	9	1	10	0	9	1	10
Dakshina Kannada	43	251	76	370	37	157	176	370
Haveri	0	13	20	33	1	11	21	33
Kolar	2	35	153	190	1	36	153	190
Koppala	0	11	4	15	0	5	10	15
Tumkur	4	12	184	200	3	8	189	200
Total	139	766	615	1520	58	681	781	1520

The above table shows the status of resident of SHG members of all the nine districts before joining and after joining SHG. From the above table it is clearly understood that the members who were staying in Hut and covered house before joining SHG, majority of them are staying in concrete house after joining SHG. Which means the standard of living of the SHG members has improved after joining SHG.

As per the respondents they have played a significant role to improve their standard of living by improving from the hut houses to the concrete houses.

Table 3.16: Category of Resident Before and After Joining SHG

District	Category of Resident (before)			Category of Resident(after)		
	Individual House	Row House	Total	Individual House	Row House	Total
Bangalore rural	2	8	10	2	8	10
Belagavi	151	176	327	184	143	327
Bidar	224	141	365	190	175	365
Chamarajnagar	7	3	10	7	3	10
Dakshina Kannada	254	116	370	210	160	370
Haveri	22	11	33	23	10	33
Kolar	137	53	190	138	52	190
Koppala	11	4	15	9	6	15
Tumkur	132	68	200	135	65	200
Total	940	580	1520	898	622	1520

The above table shows the category of resident of SHG members of all the nine districts before joining and after joining SHG. From the above table it is clearly understood that the members who were staying in individual house before joining SHG, many of them have shifted to row house after joining SHG. Which means the SHG members have realized that unity in strength and the attitude of social living has improved after joining SHG.

The field experience revealed that they want to stay and work together for their support of the economic activity they are performing individually. A case study of Rani Bennur of Haveri District, Bidar, Chamrajangar Taluk, Malur taluk (Page No. 82-87).All these case studies revealed that the SHG loan taken has definitely impacted the improvement in economic conditions

Table 3.17: Achievement of Defined Financial Goals

Increase in Income	Bangalore Rural		Belagavi		Bidar		Chamaraja nagara		Haveri		Kolar		Koppala		Dakshina Kannada		Tumkur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
10% to 30%	3	30	253	77.4	201	55.1	2	20	13	39.4	90	47.4	4	26.7	205	55.4	82	41
31% to 50%	3	30	37	11.3	48	13.2	3	30	6	18.2	50	26.3	5	33.3	73	19.7	34	17
51% to 75%	2	20	10	3.1	106	29.0	4	40	10	30.3	40	21.1	6	40.0	86	23.2	53	26.5
76% 100%	2	20	27	8.3	10	2.7	1	10	4	12.1	10	5.3	0	0.0	6	1.6	31	15.5
Total	10	100	327	100	365	100	10	100	33	100	190	100	15	100	370	100	200	100

The above table summarizes the achievement of defined financial goals of the respondents of the following districts:

In Bangalore Rural 30%, Bidar 86%, Belagavi 77% Haveri 39%, Kolar 47%, Dakshina Kannada 55% and Tumkur 41% of the respondents have moved to 10% to 30% increase in finance due the SHG environment. The respondents opined their financial or economic position and standard of living improved and informational awareness improved after joining SHG's

3.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Table3.18: Type of Economic Activity Taken By theSHG Members of Various Districts

Sl. no	Type of economic activity	Bidar	Kolar	Tumkur	Bangalore rural	Belgavi	Chamaraj nagar	Haveri	Koppala	Dakshina Kannada
1	Sheep/Goat Rearing	16	0	14	8	0	3	0	4	46
2	Milk animals	85	28	2	10	268	9	0	4	86
3	Agriculture Investment	14	87	138	7	29	2	16	0	104
4	Fruits/Flower/Vegetables sellers	9	23	02	5	2	10	2	0	46
5	Weaving	80	6	22	4	2	3	8	5	12
6	Tailoring	7	20	8	3		6	0	1	24
7	Petty Shop	8	6	2	4	1	10	6	0	30
8	Street Wise Cloth selling	96	0	12	6	20	0	0	1	6
9	Hotel/Tiffin Centers	5	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	3
10	Other activity	18	20	0	8	5	2	0	0	5
11	Not applicable	27	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	8
	Total	365	190	200	58	327	52	33	15	370

The above table explains the type of economic activity taken up by the selected SHG members of respondents in various districts of HK region.

In Bidar 85 respondents, Bangalore Rural 10, Belagavi 268, undertook dairy. While in Kolar 87 respondents, Tumkur 138 respondents, Haveri 16 and Dakshina Kannada 104 members invested in agriculture. Agriculture has a great potential for becoming a profitable venture as central government pomegranate, rose onion, coffee and pepper growing areas in Karnataka for developing as export promotion clusters under the Agriculture Export Policy (Athrad, 2020).

Reshma and Babu (2014) state that there will be an acute shortage of milk with total consumption increasing to 83.15 lakh tonnes and 125.06 lakh tonnes, respectively. The corresponding increase in production in the state will be 50.4 lakh tonnes and 52.4 lakh tonnes respectively, due to the slow growth of output of milk in relation to consumption

growth. Hence there is a huge incentive for dairy farmers. For dairy activities banks or NGOs can take the initiatives to sell through online.

For Agriculture products through CSR activities or Banks /NGOs can take the initiatives to enter into MOU with Amazon flipkart etc.to sell their product. The farmers can be given an access to sell their product through melas, Santhes or even through commodity exchanges.

Compared to agricultural sector and milk dairy, weaving sector is the most vulnerable for financial distress (Kulkarni, 2021). Increased support is required for this sector. Banks and NGOs should take an intuitive step to organize an exhibition to sell their native production at different states.

Table 3.19: Distribution of Respondents Possessing Assets in Pre and of Joining SHG

Sl. No	Possessions	Bidar		Kolar		Tumkur		Bangalore rural		Belgaum		Chamarajna gar		Haveri		Koppala		Da.kannada	
		Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
1	Toilet	200	305	182	189	185	194	10	10	231	256	4	9	31	32	8	12	196	248
2	Bathroom	364	365	186	188	185	195	10	10	221	278	9	10	32	33	13	14	359	363
3	Cooking gas	225	330	134	147	108	102	9	10	229	283	9	10	27	31	14	15	223	298
4	Cycle	221	292	59	86	40	60	2	4	172	204	8	9	19	23	8	11	208	251
5	Scooter	87	174	109	123	156	170	4	8	185	212	8	8	16	22	7	9	130	197
6	ColourTV	208	323	73	188	185	195	8	9	158	194	7	9	23	28	11	13	198	284
7	DTH	69	156	63	156	69	76	9	10	118	178	8	9	26	28	9	11	70	123
8	Audio system	42	53	19	34	4	12	6	8	50	89	6	8	14	19	4	6	21	32
9	Mobile phone	366	369	156	163	187	195	9	10	177	216	9	10	30	32	13	14	329	358
10	Refrigerator	35	102	27	48	42	50	6	9	63	84	6	8	18	20	7	8	127	153
11	Washing machine	35	73	12	23	8	13	5	7	49	63	7	9	15	19	6	8	15	24
12	Silver item	43	56	60	88	66	85	6	8	82	116	5	7	5	11	8	10	124	210
13	Gold item	52	69	92	112	135	151	5	8	91	123	6	7	15	21	9	12	97	166
14	Computer	19	28	41	69	68	70	6	8	38	74	6	7	13	17	8	10	21	49
15	Insurance policy	66	141	35	84	49	53	5	8	73	135	7	8	14	18	11	12	124	173
16	Savings a/c	76	355	112	149	118	138	5	7	116	169	8	9	24	29	13	14	184	314
17	Fixed deposit	45	56	49	65	82	103	8	8	47	83	7	8	9	14	8	9	36	49

Sl. No	Possessions	Bidar		Kolar		Tumkur		Bangalore rural		Belgaum		Chamaraj nagar		Haveri		Koppala		Da. Kannada	
		Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
18	Any investment	23	36	55	83	91	98	6	7	47	69	7	7	6	11	5	7	21	38
19	House site	45	59	66	73	93	96	4	6	112	164	6	7	8	13	8	9	177	204
20	Recurring deposit	33	64	16	28	22	28	5	8	34	58	8	9	9	14	9	12	23	48
21	Induction	52	68	123	145	25	28	4	6	42	73	8	9	11	14	6	9	32	53
22	Agricultural land	159	203	174	188	164	170	8	9	96	144	9	10	26	29	14	15	139	167
23	Power inverter	39	86	46	93	22	30	4	7	23	59	7	8	10	14	6	9	28	39
24	Auto/car	29	32	18	35	16	22	7	8	26	48	7	9	13	17	8	10	14	31

It is found that possession of assets and improvement in living conditions has increased drastically, which indicates the improvement in living conditions and sustainability in their family living. The respondents opined their financial or economic position and standard of living improved and informational awareness improved after joining SHG's. This is also observed in case studies.

3.3 COST BENEFIT RATIO

Table 3.20: Cost Benefit Ratio

District	Economic Activity	Cost	Benefit	cost benefit ratio=benefit/cost	Rank
Bangalore Rural	Dairy	1800000	2150000	1.19	3
Belagavi	Dairy	2425000	1845000	0.76	5
Bidar	Cloth Selling	88525000	49504786	0.56	8
Chamarajnagar	Petty Shop	79000	2150000	27.22	1
Dakshina Kannada	Agriculture	59000	310000	5.25	2
Haveri	Agriculture	335000	231000	0.69	6
Kolar	Agriculture	2076000	1415000	0.68	7
Koppala	Weaving	1795000	1395000	0.78	4
Tumkur	Agriculture	65996000	36848000	0.56	8

In above table SHG members cost benefit survey for all the nine districts is presented for the five years from the year 2014-15 to 2018-19. Chamarajnagar has achieved highest cost benefit ratio of 27.22 which means the SHGs work in Chamarajnagar district has more benefit or earnings than cost and stood in first place among nine districts. Dakshina Kannada and Bangalore Rural district stood in second and third place. Bidar and Tumkur have least cost benefit ratio.

All those districts which have a ratio of less than one in cost/benefit analysis should be given loans at lesser interest rate to reduce the cost. Further, in order to promote and increase sales, increase the demand for the products, public exhibitions, fairs should be arranged especially for cloth weavers.

Table 3.21: Status of Education before and after Joining SHG

District	Uneducated	Informal Education	Up to 10 th	Up to 12 th	Graduation	Diploma	Others	Total	Uneducated	Informal Education	Up to 10 th	Up to 12 th	Graduation	Diploma	Others	Total
Bangalore rural	0	3	4	3	0	0	0	10	0	3	4	3	0	0	0	10
Belagavi	17	107	86	48	25	22	22	327	5	93	104	50	30	22	22	327
Bidar	62	162	104	34	3	0	0	365	28	145	146	38	5	3	0	365
Chamarajnagar	0	1	2	7	0	0	0	10	0	1	2	7	0	0	0	10
Dakshina Kannada	84	143	86	38	16	2	1	370	56	163	93	38	16	3	1	370
Haveri	0	5	19	8	1	0	0	33	0	7	17	8	1	0	0	33
Kolar	4	54	99	19	7	5	2	190	3	54	99	20	7	5	2	190
Koppala	3	5	4	2	1	0	0	15	2	6	4	2	1	0	0	15
Tumkur	5	38	112	35	3	6	1	200	4	38	110	36	5	5	2	200
Total	175	518	516	194	56	35	26	1520	98	510	579	202	65	38	28	1520

The above table shows the status of education of SHG members of all the nine districts before joining and after joining SHG. From the above table it is clearly understood that the members who had least qualification before joining SHG, their status of education has improved after joining SHG. Which means members are educating more after joining SHG which is creating more awareness among members.

Table3.22: Status of Profession Before and After Joining SHG

District	status of profession (before)									status of profession (after)								
	Unemployed	daily wages	farmer	skilled worker	self employed	own business	home maker	others	Total	Unemployed	daily wages	farmer	skilled worker	self employed	own business	home maker	Others	Total
Bangalore rural	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Belagavi	13	82	36	9	35	69	77	6	327	03	52	36	12	80	106	36	2	327
Bidar	36	112	31	9	43	86	45	3	365	0	28	51	1	33	250	1	1	365
Chamaraj nagar	7	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	10	7	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	10
Dakshina Kannada	13	142	70	20	37	22	63	3	370	12	41	8	6	4	290	8	1	370
Haveri	1	6	0	0	6	10	10	0	33	0	5	0	0	9	11	8	0	33
Kolar	4	36	45	7	18	46	32	2	190	3	25	31	3	42	65	20	1	190
Koppala	0	4	4	1	2	1	3	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15
Tumkur	4	47	30	2	17	79	17	4	200	3	47	30	1	17	82	17	3	200
Total	78	430	226	48	158	314	248	18	1520	28	199	166	23	185	820	91	8	1520

The above table shows the status of profession of SHG members of all the nine districts before joining and after joining SHG. From the above table it is clearly understood that the members who were unemployed, working for daily wages, farmers ,homemakers before joining SHG slowly became self-employed or having own business after joining SHG, the confidence of members has improved after joining SHG. Which means members are involving in some money earning activity more after joining SHG which will lead to increase in standard of living of members.

Table3.23: Support of Family to Run the Business

Is your family supportive to run the business	Bangalore Rural		Belagavi		Bidar		Chamarajnaragar		Haveri		Kolar		Koppal		Mangalore		Tumkur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	8	80	260	79.51	319	87.39	7	70	15	45.45	146	76.84	15	100	318	85.94	161	80.5
No	2	20	67	20.49	46	12.61	3	30	18	54.55	44	23.16	0	0	52	14.06	39	19.50
Total	10	100	327	100	365	100	10	100	33	100	190	100	15	100	370	100	200	100

The above table depicts the support of the family of the respondents to run the business

In all the districts majority of the respondents have support of the family to run the business.

Table3.24: Management of Business and Other Activities

Ability to manage	Bangalore Rural		Belagavi		Bidar		Chamarajnaragar		Haveri		Kolar		Koppal		Mangalore		Tumkur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	7	70	253	77.37	325	89.04	6	60	14	42.42	165	86.84	15	100	310	83.78	190	95
No	3	30	74	22.63	40	10.96	4	40	19	57.58	25	13.16	0	0	60	16.22	10	5
Total	10	100	327	100	365	100	10	100	33	100	190	100	15	100	370	100	200	100.0

The above table represents whether the respondents can manage their business and other activities simultaneously.

In almost all the districts the respondents felt that they were able to manage their business.

3.4 PROBLEM FACED BY SHG MEMBERS IN PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Table3.25-Time taken to sell the Product

Time Taken to sell	Bangalore Rural		Belagavi		Bidar		Chamarajnaragar		Haveri		Kolar		Koppal		Mangalore		Tumkur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Daily	01	10	00	00	365	100	07	70	28	84.85	134	70.53	15	100	303	81.89	144	72.00
3 Days	01	10	277	84.70	00	00	03	30	00	00	00	00	0	0	55	14.86	02	1.00
1 Month	02	20	40	12.24	00	00	00	00	00	00	25	13.15	0	0	12	3.25	06	3.00
1 Year	05	50	10	3.06	00	00	00	00	05	15.15	22	11.58	0	0	0	0	39	19.5
2 Years	01	10	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	09	4.74	0	0	0	0	09	4.5
Total	10	100	327	100	365	100	10	100	33	100	190	100	15	100	370	100.0	200	100.0

From the above table time taken to sell the product by respondents is analyzed

In Bidar 100%, Chamarajnaragar 70%, Haveri 85%, Kolar 71%, Koppal 100%, Mangalore 82% and Tumkur 72% of the respondents sell their products daily.

In Belagavi 85% of the respondents take 3 days to sell the products and in Bangalore rural 50% of respondents take one year to sell the products

Table 3.26: Monthly Average Sales

Monthly Average Sales	Bangalore Rural		Belagavi		Bidar		Chamarajnaragar		Haveri		Kolar		Koppal		Mangalore		Tumkur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below 10000	04	40	249	76.15	365	100	07	70	02	6.07	146	76.84	00	00	12	3.26	118	59
10000-20000	02	20	18	5.50	00	00	03	30	20	60.60	23	12.10	01	6.66	60	16.21	60	30
20000-30000	02	20	00	00	00	00	00	00	11	33.33	21	11.06	07	46.67	105	28.37	15	7.5
Above 30000	02	20	60	18.35	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	07	46.67	193	52.16	07	3.5
Total	10	100	327	100	365	100	10	100	33	100	190	100	15	100	370	100	200	100

The above table represents the monthly average sales of respondents

In Bangalore Rural 40%, Belagavi 76%, Chamarajnaragar 70%, Kolar 77% and Tumkur 59 % of the respondents' monthly average sale was below 10000. In Haveri 61% of the respondents' monthly average sale was 10000 to 20000. 47% of the respondents in Koppal monthly average sale were 20000 to 30000. Only 52% Mangalore respondents monthly average sales was more than 30000.

Table3.27: Stability of Earnings

Stability of Earnings	Bangalore Rural		Belagavi		Bidar		Chamarajnaragar		Haveri		Kolar		Koppal		Mangalore		Tumkur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	4	40	144	44.03	77	21.09	4	40	26	78.78	64	33.68	08	53.33	250	67.56	56	28
No	6	60	183	55.97	288	78.91	6	60	7	21.22	126	66.32	07	46.67	120	32.44	144	72
Total	10	100	327	100	365	100	10	100	33	100	190	100	15	100	370	100	200	100

The above table shows the steady of earnings by the respondents

In Bangalore rural 60%, Belagavi 56%, Bidar 79%, Chamarajnaragar 60%, Kolar 66% and Tumkur 72% of the employees felt that they did not have stability of their earnings. While 79% of the respondents in Haveri, 53% of them in Koppal and 68% of them inn Mangalore reported that they have stability of earnings

Table3.28: Ease of Getting Raw Material

It is easy to get raw material	Bangalore Rural		Belagavi		Bidar		Chamarajnaragar		Haveri		Kolar		Koppal		Mangalore		Tumkur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	4	40	167	51.07	335	91.78	6	60	25	75.76	95	50	8	53.33	143	38.64	85	42.50
No	6	60	160	48.93	30	8.22	4	40	8	24.24	95	50	7	46.67	227	61.36	115	57.50
Total	10	100	327	100	365	100	10	100	33	100	190	100	15	100	370	100	200	100

From the above table it is analyzed that whether the respondents can get the raw material easily:

In Belagavi 51%, Bidar 91%, Chamarajnaragar 60%, Haveri 76%, Kolar 50%, Koppal 53% of the respondents reported that it was easy to get raw material. While 60% in Bangalore rural, 61 % in Mangalore and 58 % of the respondents in Tumkur opined that it was difficult to get raw materials.

Table3.29: Showing the Regular Orders

Are you getting the regular orders	Bangalore Rural		Belagavi		Bidar		Chamarajnaragar		Haveri		Kolar		Koppal		Mangalore		Tumkur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	3	30	91	27.83	56	18.12	3	30	14	42.42	36	18.95	6	40	204	55.13	13	6.5
No	7	70	236	72.17	309	81.88	7	70	19	57.58	154	81.05	9	60	166	44.87	187	93.5
TOTAL	10	100	327	100	365	100	10	100	33	100	190	100	15	100	370	100	200	100

The above table shows that whether the respondents get the regular orders for their products.

Almost majority of the respondents in all the districts felt that they were not getting regular orders for their products.

Table3.30: Is the Loan Sufficient to run the Business?

Is your loan sufficient to run the business	Bangalore Rural		Belagavi		Bidar		Chamarajnaragar		Haveri		Kolar		Koppal		Mangalore		Tumkur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	6	60	127	38.83	349	95.61	6	60	19	57.57	137	72.10	8	53.33	158	42.70	161	80.50
No	4	40	200	61.17	16	4.39	4	40	14	42.43	53	27.90	7	46.67	212	57.30	39	19.50
TOTAL	10	100	327	100	365	100	10	100	33	100	190	100	15	100	370	100	200	100

The above table depicts the sufficiency of the loan to run the business:

In Bangalore rural 60 %, Bidar 96%, Chamarajnaragar 60%, Haveri 58%, Kolar 72%, Koppal 53%, Tumkur 81% of the respondents felt that loan was sufficient to run their business. 61% of the respondents in Belagavi and 57 % of them in Mangalore opined that the loan was not sufficient.

3.5 PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

Table3.31- Role of Respondent in His/ Her Family in Decision Making

Role of Respondent in His/ Her Family in Decision Making	Bangalore Rural		Belagavi		Bidar		Chamarajnaragar		Haveri		Kolar		Koppal		Mangalore		Tumkur	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Family Head	2	20	92	28	60	16	1	10	12	36	74	38	6	40	71	20	90	45
Decision Making Role	5	50	58	17	32	9	9	90	14	43	27	14	4	26	65	18	18	9
Active Role	2	20	77	23	133	36	0	0	7	21	63	33	3	20	92	25	69	34
Supporting Role	1	10	100	30	140	38	0	0	0	0	26	13	2	13	142	38	23	11
Savings bank a/c	7	70	169	52	355	97	9	90	29	88	149	78	14	93	314	85	138	69
Total	10	100	327	100	365	100	10	100	33	100	190	100	15	100	370	100	200	100

From the above table, Role of Respondent in his/her family is analyzed.

In Kolar 38% of the respondents, 40% of them in Koppal and 45% in Tumkur were Family heads. 50% of the respondents in Bangalore Rural, 90% in Chamarajnaragar, 43% in Haveri felt they had decision making role in their family. 30% in Belagavi and 38% in Bidar felt that they had only supportive role in their family.

3.6 STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODEL

3.6.1 Principal Component Analysis

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.899
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	17430.440
	df	171
	Sig.	.000

KMO and Bartlett were used to evaluate the strength of the linear association among the set of items in the correlation matrix. KMO is a measurement of sampling adequacy that compares the magnitudes of the observed correlation coefficients to the magnitudes of the partial correlation coefficients. The result of KMO is .899 which is higher than .5 which is quiet acceptable. Bartlett test is to test the null hypothesis that correlation matrix is an identity matrix. Chi square value is 17430.440 and sig value is less than $< .05$. The test outcome suggest reject null hypothesis and conclude that correlation matrix is not an identity matrix. Given these two results above, the correlation matrix appear to be factorable. Below Table shows the result of Rotated component matrix and Key statistics of Factor Analysis.

Evaluation of Pattern of Utilization of Loan availed by Self Help Groups at Concessional Interest Rates from Co-Operative Institutions and its Impact on Employment Income of the Members and Attainment of Targets in SDG Goal-5

Table 3.33: Total Variance Explained									
Component	Initial Eigen values			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	7.733	40.700	40.700	7.733	40.700	40.700	5.000	26.315	26.315
2	2.176	11.454	52.154	2.176	11.454	52.154	2.810	14.791	41.106
3	1.723	9.070	61.224	1.723	9.070	61.224	2.725	14.341	55.447
4	1.211	6.375	67.599	1.211	6.375	67.599	2.309	12.152	67.599
5	.888	4.673	72.272						
6	.698	3.673	75.945						
7	.590	3.107	79.052						
8	.528	2.779	81.832						
9	.487	2.561	84.393						
10	.428	2.253	86.646						
11	.412	2.166	88.813						
12	.376	1.977	90.790						
13	.357	1.880	92.670						
14	.308	1.622	94.292						
15	.283	1.492	95.784						
16	.254	1.338	97.122						
17	.237	1.250	98.372						
18	.161	.849	99.221						
19	.148	.779	100.000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

The total variance explained is 67.599 for four factors extracted at Eigen value of 1 or more, which is a good percentage in for exploratory factor analysis.

Table 3.34: Rotated Component Matrix^a

	Component			
	1	2	3	4
LU8				.848
LU9				.845
LU10				.819
FP2		.744		
FP4		.745		
FP8		.833		
FP11		.769		
AG1			.836	
AG2			.825	
AG3			.773	
MS3	.788			
MS6	.829			
MS7	.801			
MS9	.797			
MS10	.626			
MS11	.735			
MS13	.645			
MS14	.568			
MS15	.546			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

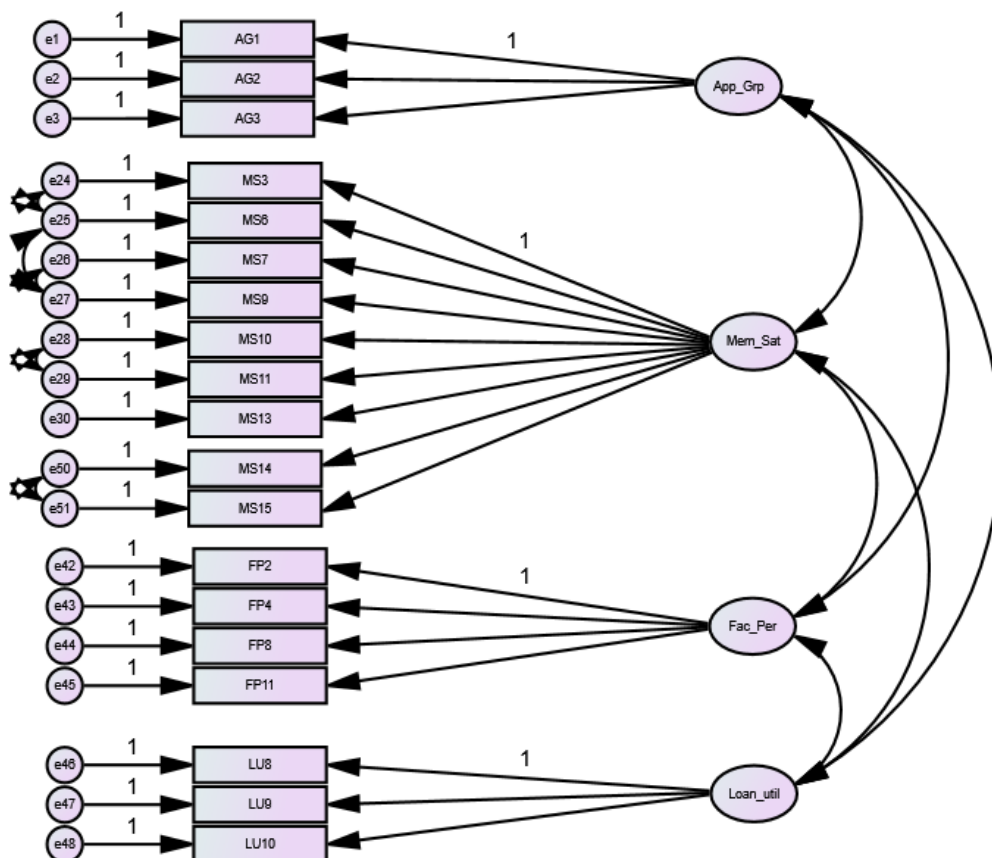
a. Rotation converged in 5 iterations.

The above table showed the consolidated result of factor analysis which includes Rotated component matrix factor loadings and communalities. There are several methods available for rotating factor matrix. The one used in this analysis is **Varimax Rotation**, the most commonly used method, which attempts to minimize the number of variables that have high loadings on a factor. This should enhance the interpretability of the factors. The Rotated Factor Matrix showed Rotated Component Matrix using Varimax rotation is given in the above table, where each factor identifies itself with a few set of variables. The data was reduced to four factor model namely

1. Approaching group
2. Loan utilization
3. Facilitator performance
4. Member satisfaction

3.6.2 Measurement Model

Figure 3.1: CFA loadings



The Measurement model shown in the below figure comprises of four factors. Each factor is measured by a minimum of three to a maximum of nine observed variables. Each of these observed variables is regressed into its respective factor.

Model fit measures used to assess the overall goodness of fit of the model

Table 3.35: CFA Model Fit

Fit statistic	Recommended	Obtained
Chi-square (χ^2)	-	991.360
Degree of freedom	-	141
Chi-square significance	$p \leq 0.05$	0.000
Chi-square/df	<5	7.031
Goodness of Fit Index	>0.90	0.936
Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index	>0.90	0.914
Normed fit Index	>0.90	0.943
Relative Fit Index	>0.90	0.931
Comparative Fit Index	>0.90	0.951
Root Mean Square Error Approximation	<0.08	0.063

The overall fit of the relationship model was initially determined by examining the χ^2 statistic. As the Chi-square/df is 7.031 which is more than 5, but since CMINDF is dependent on sample size we proceed to consider other fit indices. Goodness of Fit index (GFI) obtained is 0.936 as against the recommended value of above 0.90. Another index originally associated with AMOS is the adjusted goodness-of-fit index. It corrects downward the value of the Goodness of Fit index based on model complexity. Adjusted Goodness of Fit index is 0.914 as against the recommended value of above 0.90 as well.

A Normed fit index of one indicates perfect fit. Relative Fit index (RFI) close to one indicates superior fit. The Comparative Fit index (CFI) is an incremental fit index that is an improved version of the Normed fit index. The Normed fit Index (NFI), Relative Fit index (RFI) and Comparative Fit index (CFI) are 0.943, 0.931 and 0.951 respectively as against the recommended level of above 0.90.

Root Mean Square Error Approximation (RMSEA) represents how well a model fits a population, not just the sample used for estimation. Lower RMSEA values indicate better fit. RMSEA is 0.063 and is well below the recommended limit of 0.08. Hence the model shows an overall acceptable fit. The model is an identified model. The confirmatory factor analysis showed an acceptable overall model fit and hence, the theorized model fit with the observed

data. It can be concluded that the hypothesized four factor Confirmatory factor analysis model fits the sample data very well.

Note:1. Chi square model not fit

Reply: Chi square test is a test in which your data is compared with what is going on in general population (e.g. in social sciences). Hence it is a very crude test. We are supposed to report this test and then ignore it as it is highly sensitive to a sample size (look at Tanaka, 1987). It is also often inflated with non-normal data. In a nut shell, non significant value for this test is not mandatory. CFIs, TLIs, AICs, and BICs are better fit indices.

2. Reason for sem

Reply: regression is observed-variable (does not admit variable error), whereas SEM is latent-variable (models error explicitly)

3.6.3 Discriminate and Convergent Validity

Since the model is fit we now proceed to calculate Discriminate and convergent validity

Table 3.36: Average Variance Extracted and Maximum Shared Variance

	AVE	MSV	MaxR(H)	App_Grp	Mem_Sat	Fac_Per	Loan_util	
App_Grp	0.911	0.773	0.422	0.928	0.879			
Mem_Sat	0.900	0.504	0.422	0.910	0.649***	0.710		
Fac_Per	0.849	0.588	0.357	0.868	0.598***	0.542***	0.767	
Loan_util	0.818	0.600	0.117	0.820	0.342***	0.270***	0.341***	0.775

The model has discriminant model because AVE is more than MSV. Further, since AVE is more than 0.5 the model has convergent validity.

Table 3.37: Correlation Matrix

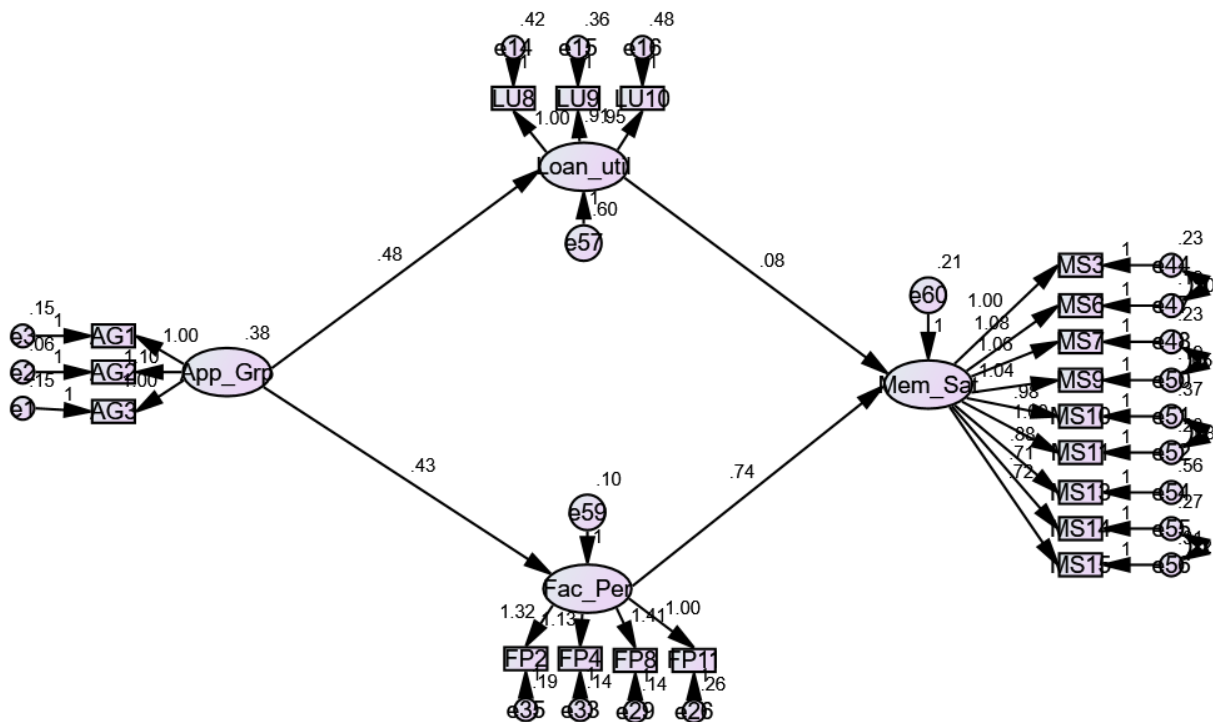
Variables	App_Grp	Mem_Sat	Fac_Per	Loan_uti
App_Grp	1			
Mem_Sat	0.705	1		
Fac_Per	0.654	0.606	1	
Loan_uti	0.386	0.314	0.394	1
SD	0.593	0.526	0.513	0.754
Mean	3.729	3.652	3.761	2.95
Sample size	1520	1520	1520	1520

Correlation is calculated to evaluate the relationship between the various factors. From the above table it was found that Approaching group factor had high positive correlation with Member satisfaction followed by Facilitator performance and loan satisfaction. Loan utilization had low positive correlation between all factors. Facilitator performance had high positive correlation with approaching group followed by Member satisfaction and loan utilization. Member satisfaction had high positive correlation with approaching group followed by facilitator performance and loan utilization.

3.6.7 Structural Model

The theoretical sem model tries to find the relationship between various variables like group formation, its growth and its sustainability. The formation stage is measured by using the construct Approaching group, the growth stage is measured by the constructs Loan utilization and Facilitator’s performance and finally the sustainability stage is measured using Member’s satisfaction.

Fig 3.2 : Structural Equation model – Standardised values



3.6.8 Squared Multiple Correlations (R²)

Facilitator’s performance = 0.407

Loan utilization = 0.128

Member’s satisfaction = 0.333

The loan utilization construct is is represented adequately with R² value of 0.128.

Facilitator’s performance is adequately represented adequately with R² value of 0.407 and finally the Member satisfaction construct has a very good representation with R² value of 0.333.

3.6.9 Model fit measures used to assess the overall goodness of fit of the model

Table 3.38: Structural Model Fit Indices

Fit statistic	Recommended	Obtained
Chi-square (χ^2)	-	1329.945
Degree of freedom	-	144
Chi-square significance	p<= 0.05	0.000
Chi-square/df	<5	9.236
Goodness of Fit Index	>0.90	0.916
Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index	>0.90	0.8889
Normed fit Index	>0.90	0.924
Relative Fit Index	>0.90	0.910
Comparative Fit Index	>0.90	0.932
Root Mean Square Error Approximation	<0.08	0.074

In the model Chi-square appears to be high 1329.945 and further Chi-square/df value is 9.236 which are more than 5. But since chi-square depends upon sample size we proceed to check other fit indices. Hence we go ahead testing the fit indices like GFI, AGFI, NFI, RFI, CFI all of which were more than 0.9 hence in the acceptable range. Also the Models RMSEA is 0.074 which is less than 0.08 suggesting good model fit. Since the model has a good fit we go ahead to test the path hypothesis.

3.6.10 Equations

The structural equations of the model are shown below:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Loan Utilization } (\eta_1) & : Y_1 = \gamma_{11}X_1 + \zeta_1 \\ \text{Facilitators Performance } (\eta_2) & : Y_2 = \gamma_{12}X_1 + \zeta_2 \\ \text{Member satisfaction } (\eta_3) & : Y_3 = \beta_{13}Y_1 + \beta_{23}Y_2 + \zeta_3 \end{aligned}$$

Where,

X_1 = Approaching groups (ξ_1)

Y_1 = Loan Utilization (η_1)

Y_2 = Facilitators Performance (η_2)

Y_3 = Member satisfaction (η_3)

Each hypothesis in the model (Fig:4.1) is represented by a γ or a β path based on the order of the relationship. The value of the path co-efficient and the \pm indicates the direction and magnitude of the effect.

3.6.11 Structural Equations establishing the relationships

After testing the relationship model fit through AMOS we get the following equations. The squared multiple correlations (R^2) show high percentage of model fit.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Loan utilization } (\eta_1) & : Y_1 = 0.358 X_1 + 0.872\zeta_1 \\ \text{Facilitator's performance } (\eta_2) & : Y_2 = 0.638 X_1 + 0.593\zeta_2 \\ \text{Member satisfaction } (\eta_3) & : Y_3 = 0.114 Y_1 + 0.541 Y_2 + 0.667 \zeta_3 \end{aligned}$$

3.6.12 Hypothesis framing

Hypothesis 1: Approaching group has the significant impact on Loan Utilization.

Based on the research model and output of AMOS results shown in the above table, the research hypothesis was statistically significant since the Critical ratio (C.R.) is 12.171 which is more than 1.96 and the value of significance level i.e., p value <0.000 which is lower than 0.05. Therefore, approaching group has the significant impact on Loan Utilization.

Hypothesis 2: Approaching group has the significant impact on Facilitators' Performance.

Based on the research model and output of AMOS results shown in the above table, the research hypothesis was statistically significant since the Critical ratio (C.R.) is 19.456 which is greater than 1.96 and the value of significance level i.e., p value <0.000 which is lower

than 0.05. Therefore, approaching group has the significant impact on facilitator’s performance.

Hypothesis 3: Loan utilization has the significant impact on Member’s satisfaction.

Based on the research model and output of AMOS results shown in the above table, the research hypothesis was statistically significant since the Critical ratio (C.R.) is 4.409 which is greater than 1.96 and the value of significance level i.e., p value = 0.00 which is lesser than 0.05. Therefore, Loan utilization has significant impact on Member’s satisfaction.

Hypothesis 4: Facilitator’s performance has the significant impact on Member’s satisfaction.

Based on the research model and output of AMOS results shown in the above table, the research hypothesis was statistically significant since the Critical ratio (C.R.) is 15.356 which is greater than 1.96 and the value of significance level i.e., p value = 0.00 which is lesser than 0.05. Therefore, Facilitator performance has significant impact on Member’s satisfaction.

3.6.13 Variable wise mean for response score

Variable wise mean for response score of Approaching Group

Table 3.39 Variable Wise Mean for Response Score of Approaching Group

Items	Item name	Mean	SD
I have known about the groups well before joining the groups	AG1	2.84	1.225
I myself approached the groups to join the group	AG2	3.5	1.066
Joining the groups were very easy	AG3	3.69	0.822

The respondents opined that they usually did not know about the group before joining the groups (M = 2.84 ± 1.225). They further agreed that they themselves approached the group to join them (M = 3.5 ± 1.066) and joining the groups were very easy (M = 3.69 ± 0.822).

This shows that they were satisfied after they joined SHG.

Table 3.40: Variable Wise Mean for Response Score of Loan Utilization

Items	Item name	Mean	SD
I have invested all the money in my proposed project only	LU8	3.38	1.489
I have utilized some portion of money for my personal use	LU9	3.31	1.003
I have diverted some of the loan money to my family need	LU10	3.65	.952

The respondents opined that they mostly invested their money in the projects only ($M = 3.38 \pm 1.489$). Some members also agreed to utilizing some money for personal use ($M = 3.31 \pm 1.003$) and family needs ($M = 3.65 \pm 0.952$).

Table 3.41: Variable Wise Mean for Response Score of Facilitator Performance

Items	Item name	Mean	SD
Facilitator explained all about functioning of the groups	FP2	3.56	1.191
Facilitator explained well about all the charges and interest rates	FP4	3.89	0.864
Facilitator guided us well in achieving our economic targets	FP8	3.56	0.937
Facilitators informs well about the dates and venues of the meetings regularly	FP11	3.63	1.050

The respondents agreed that the facilitator explained all about the functioning of the groups ($M = 3.56 \pm 1.191$) along with the loans charges and interest rates ($M = 3.89 \pm 0.864$). The respondents also agreed that facilitators guided the respondents in achieving their targets $M = 3.56 \pm 0.937$). They also opined that facilitator informed them regularly about the meeting dates and venues $M = 3.63 \pm 1.050$).

Table 3.42: Variable Wise Mean for Response Score of Member Satisfaction

Items	Item name	Mean	SD
I am getting enough support from my bank/MFI	MS3	3.61	0.936
My banks/ MFI staffs are able to resolve my issues properly	MS6	3.73	1.049
My banks/MFI staffs are able to resolve issues in time	MS7	3.73	0.972
My family has prospered after joining in groups	MS9	3.58	1.206
I am satisfied with my Bank/MFI	MS10	3.69	0.940
I don't want to change my Bank/MFI	MS11	3.91	0.861
I am satisfied with the way in which new loans are being sanctioned when the previous loan was closed properly	MS13	3.76	1.021
I am satisfied with my economic achievement through groups	MS14	3.54	0.911
I am satisfied with my personal savings achieved through groups	MS15	3.74	1.179

The respondents felt that they are getting enough support from their banks ($M = 3.61 \pm 0.936$), and staffs are able to resolve their issued properly ($M = 3.73 \pm 1.049$) and on time ($M = 3.73 \pm 0.972$). They felt their family prospered after joining the groups ($M = 3.58 \pm 1.206$), hence they are satisfied with the bank ($M = 3.69 \pm 0.940$) and do not want to change the bank ($M = 3.91 \pm 0.861$).

The respondents also felt that they were satisfied with the way the new loans were being dispersed ($M = 3.76 \pm 1.021$). The further opined that they were satisfied with their economic achievement ($M = 3.54 \pm 0.911$) and savings ($M = 3.74 \pm 1.179$) through the support of SHG members in the groups.

The four parameters are approaching group, facilitator performance, loan utilization and member satisfaction.

Questions like “**I am satisfied with my economic achievement through groups**” and “**I am satisfied with my personal savings achieved through groups**” form a part of above parameters and thus explains the impact of utilization of concessional interest rate loans.

3.7 ANALYSIS OF CONTROL GROUP AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES'S PERFORMANCE

Table 3.43: Age, Religion, Social Category and Occupation of the Respondent of Control Group

	Group	No. of Respondents
Age Group	20-30	3
	31-40	7
	41-50	5
	51-60	3
	Above 60	0
	Total	18
Religion	Hindu	9
	Christian	4
	Muslim	0
	Others	5
	Total	18
Social Category	General	6
	B.C	4
	S.C	6
	S.T	2
	Total	18
Occupation	Daily wage Labourer / Agricultural Labourer	7
	Government employee	0
	Private Employee	2
	Self Employed	5
	Home maker/House wife	4
	Total	18

The above table depicts Age, Religion, Social Category and Occupation of the Respondent of Control Group, it is evident that 3 respondents fall in the age bracket 20-30, 7 respondents are in the age group of 31-40, 5 respondents fall under the age group of 41-50, 3 respondents fall under the age group of 51-60 and there are no respondents in the age group of Above 60. The above table also represents the religion of the respondent, 9 respondents

belong to Hindu religion which is majority of all, 4 respondents belong to Christian religion and the rest 5 respondents belong to other religion. The above table shows the social category of the respondents, 6 respondents belongs to the social category of General, 4 respondents belongs to B.C category, 6 respondents are S.C category and 2 of total respondents belongs to S.T category which is the lowest. The above table shows the occupation/profession of the respondent, in study it shows that 7 respondents are Daily wage labourer, 2 respondents are private employee, 5 are self-employed and remaining 4 of the respondents are home maker/ house wife and in the group no Government employees are there. The above table clearly indicates that the majority of the SHG members are daily wage or agricultural labourer.

Table 3.44: Marital Status, Family Type, Monthly Income and Monthly Expenditure of the Respondent of Control Group

	Group	No of Respondents	
Marital Status	Single	2	
	Married	16	
	Divorcee/ Widow	0	
	Total	18	
Family Type	Joint Family	8	
	Nuclear Family	10	
	Total	18	
Monthly Income	Less than 5000	2014-15	9
		2015-16	3
		2016-17	3
		2017-18	3
		2018-19	6
	5000-10000	2014-15	6
		2015-16	12
		2016-17	9
		2017-18	9
		2018-19	6
	10000-20000	2014-15	0
		2015-16	0
		2016-17	3
		2017-18	0

		2018-19	0
	Above 20000	2014-15	3
		2015-16	3
		2016-17	3
		2017-18	6
		2018-19	6
Monthly Expenditure		Below 5000	2014-15
	2015-16		3
	2016-17		3
	2017-18		8
	2018-19		12
	5000-10000	2014-15	14
		2015-16	5
		2016-17	10
		2017-18	5
		2018-19	5
	10000-15000	2014-15	0
		2015-16	6
		2016-17	4
		2017-18	4
		2018-19	0
	15000-20000	2014-15	1
		2015-16	4
		2016-17	1
		2017-18	1
		2018-19	1

The above table represents marital status of the respondent it is analyzed here in study that 2 of the respondents are single, 16 respondents are married. The above Table shows Family type of the respondent is analyzed in that 8 respondents are belong to joint family and 10 respondents' family type is Nuclear family. The above table also depicts the monthly income of family from one year to another year. It is clear from the above table that the income of the respondents has been increased from year to year. In the year of 2017-18 and 2018-19 out of

18 respondents 6 respondents income has raised above 20000. The above table explains the Monthly expenditure of Family of targeted population, it is found that the number of respondents who spend below 5000 has increased from one year to another year. Its 03 respondents out of 18 in the year 2014-15 and its increased to 12 out of 18 in the year 2018-19.

Table 3.45: Extent of Loan Provided by the Bank to the Respondents of Control Group

Extent of loan provided by Bank					
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Below 10,000	00	00	00	00	00
10000-30000	06	04	11	06	02
30000-60000	07	03	06	07	08
60000-90000	05	11	01	05	08
90000 and above	00	00	00	00	00
Total	18	18	18	18	18

From the above Table it shows that bank has provided in the range of above 10,000 to 90,000. The quantum of loan provided by bank is increasing from year to year. In 2018-19 the amount of loan given is in the range 30000 to 90000.

Table 3.46: Time taken to sanction the Loan by Bank

Time taken to sanction the loan					
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Within 1 week	00	00	00	00	00
Within 15 days	00	00	00	00	00
Within one month	18	18	18	18	18
Within two month	00	00	00	00	00
Other	00	00	00	00	00
Total	18	18	18	18	18

The above table clearly shows that the loan is disbursed to all the respondents by the bank within one month.

Table 3.47: Respondents Opinion about the Empowerment of Women of Control Group

Descriptive Statistics		
	Mean	Std. Deviation
Helps to buy assets to the family	3.22	1.35
Helps to meet the needs of the family	2.67	1.61
Financial Assistance provided for children education	3.28	1.23
Financial Assistance provided for children marriage	3.11	1.49
Economic Independence	3.72	1.02
Financial Strength	4.11	0.76
Reduction in the poverty	4.28	0.67
Financial Assistance to start business	2.78	1.59
Creating platforms to sell the products and services provided	3.72	1.41
Providing opportunities to earn livelihood	3.39	1.29
Providing platforms to develop existing business	2.17	1.10
Providing training to start and develop business	3.00	1.53
Participate in election campaign	2.67	1.46
Nomination of election	3.33	1.41
Awareness of human right	3.06	1.59
Participation in Gram Sabah meeting	3.39	1.50
Awareness about political programs	3.22	1.52
Awareness about Banking Transactions	4.00	1.08
Training on Technical skills	3.22	1.31
Training is provided on using Cell phones and Computers	3.83	0.99
Self-Confidence is increased after joining SHG	3.83	0.99
Income generating activities helps to have economic independence	2.61	1.42
Discussions in the meetings will be useful to have knowledge on current issues	3.33	1.46
Social security is increased after joining the SHG group	3.22	1.52
Social relationships are increased among the group members	3.22	1.40

The above table shows the opinion of the respondents about the empowerment of women. The respondents agree that after becoming the SHG it has helped them buy assets to the family (Mean=3.22, $SD \pm 1.35$), it has not much helped them to meet the needs of the family (Mean=2.67, $SD \pm 1.61$), it has provided the financial assistance to children education (Mean=3.28, $SD \pm 1.23$), Financial Assistance provided for children marriage (Mean=3.11, $SD \pm 1.49$), Economic Independence (Mean=3.72, $SD \pm 1.02$), Financial Strength (Mean=4.11, $SD \pm 0.76$), Reduction in the poverty (Mean=4.28, $SD \pm 0.67$), Creating platforms to sell the products and services provided (Mean=3.72, $SD \pm 1.41$), Providing opportunities to earn livelihood (Mean=3.39, $SD \pm 1.29$), Providing platforms to develop existing business (Mean=2.17, $SD \pm 1.10$), Providing training to start and develop business (Mean=3.00, $SD \pm 1.53$), Participate in election campaign (Mean=2.67, $SD \pm 1.46$), Nomination of election (Mean=3.33, $SD \pm 1.41$) Awareness of human right (Mean=3.06, $SD \pm 1.59$), Participation in Gram Sabah meeting (Mean=3.39, $SD \pm 1.50$), Awareness about political programs (Mean=3.22, $SD \pm 1.52$), Awareness about Banking Transactions (Mean=4.00, $SD \pm 1.08$), Training on Technical skills (Mean=3.22, $SD \pm 1.31$), Training is provided on using Cell phones and Computers (Mean=3.83, $SD \pm 0.99$), Self-Confidence is increased after joining SHG (Mean=3.83, $SD \pm 0.99$), Discussions in the meetings will be useful to have knowledge on current issues (Mean=3.23, $SD \pm 1.46$), Social security is increased after joining the SHG group (Mean=3.22, $SD \pm 1.52$), Social relationships are increased among the group members (Mean=3.22, $SD \pm 1.40$).

Control group comparison with beneficiaries

Women in control group feel that SHGs does not help to meet the needs of the family (Mean=2.67, $SD \pm 1.61$), whereas active members have opined that they stood to gain due to in SHGs which is evident through their increase in assets possessed after joining SHG's (table 3.19). Control group respondents felt that Financial Assistance to start business (Mean=2.78, $SD \pm 1.59$) was inadequate, but whereas majority of the active members felt that the financial assistance was adequate (table 3.30).

Further, Control group members felt that Income generating activities does not helps to have economic independence (Mean=2.61 $SD \pm 1.42$), whereas active members feel they have more role in decision making thus economic independence (table 3.5).

3.8 CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Table 3.48: Funds Disbursed By Co-Operative Societies

Year	2014-15 (Base year)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Funds Disbursed (Rs)	1325.00	1538.00	2130.66	1017.88	1115.05
Trend (%)	100.00	116.08	160.80	76.82	84.15

In the above table, the funds disbursed by the cooperative society has increased by 16.08% in the year 2015-16 and 60.80% in the year 2016-17 from the base year of 2014-16, while the trends look different after third year i.e., 2016-17, At the end of 2017-18, the funds disbursed has decreased by almost 23.18%, and 16.85% in the year 2018-19 compared to the base year of 2014-15. Over the period of five years it is observed that the funds disbursed has decreased by 16.85% from 2014-15 to 2018-19. This table shows the direction of the trend of increase or decrease of funds from the base year 2014-15. Trend analysis is a horizontal analysis that reveals a change in the funds disbursed by Co-operative societies over a period of time.

Graph 3.3: Funds dispersed by cooperative societies

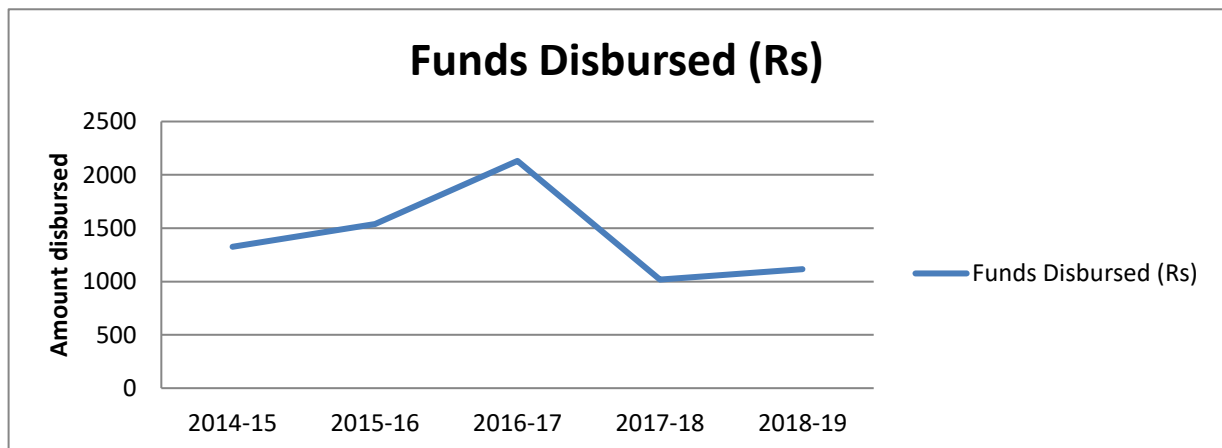


Table 3.49: Maximum Amount given to SHG Members Individually

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
10000-20000	4	0	0	0	0
20000-30000	3	5	2	0	0
30000-40000	1	3	3	3	2
40000-50000	0	1	3	3	1
50000-60000	1	0	1	3	4
60000-70000	0	0	0	0	2

From the above table it can be inferred that the maximum amount given to SHG members individually out of 9 districts in each year the highest 4 and 5 districts in 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively falls between 10000-20000 thousands, in 2016-17 falls between 30000-50000 thousands, in 2017-18 it falls between 30000-60000 and in 2018-19 that the maximum amount given to SHG members individually falls between 50000-60000.

Table 3.50: Outstanding Amount of Loan for the Year.

YEAR	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Outstanding Loan(Rs)	650990	545902	546370	583250	549750
Trend (%)	100.00	83.86	83.93	89.59	84.45

In the above table, the outstanding amount of loan has decreased by 16.14% in the year 2015-16, 16.07% in the year 2016-17, 10.41% in the year 2017-18 and the end of 2018-19 it is 15.55% compared to the base year of 2014-15. Over all it is observed that the outstanding amount of loan has decreased by almost 15.55% from 2014-15 to 2018-19. . This table shows the direction of the trend of increase or decrease of outstanding loans from the base year 2014-15. Trend analysis is a horizontal analysis that reveals a change in the outstanding loans over a period of time.

Graph 3.4: Outstanding loans

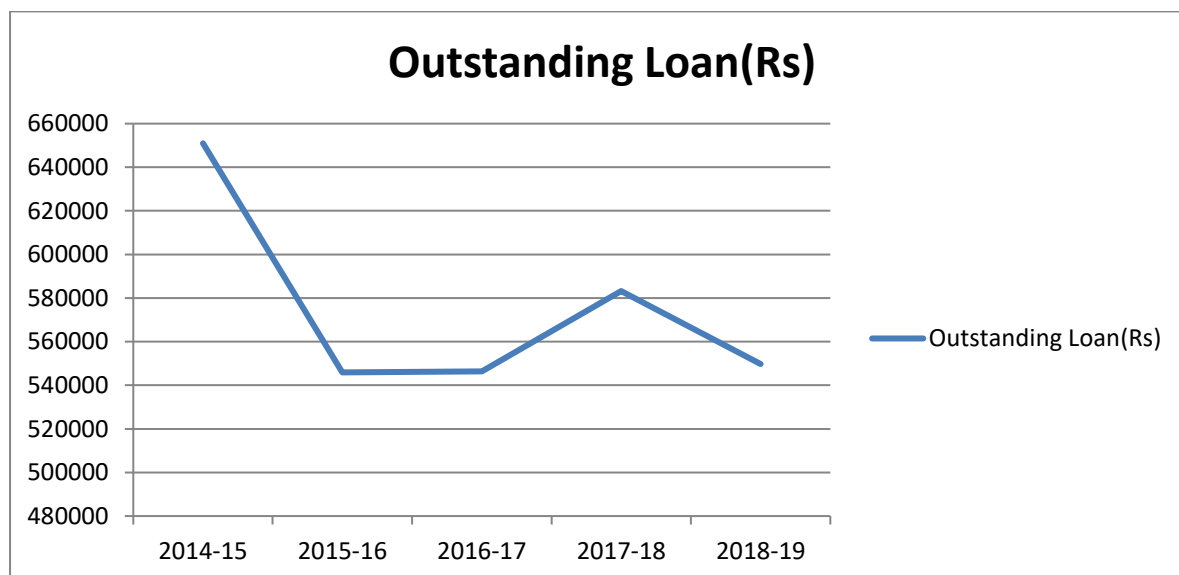
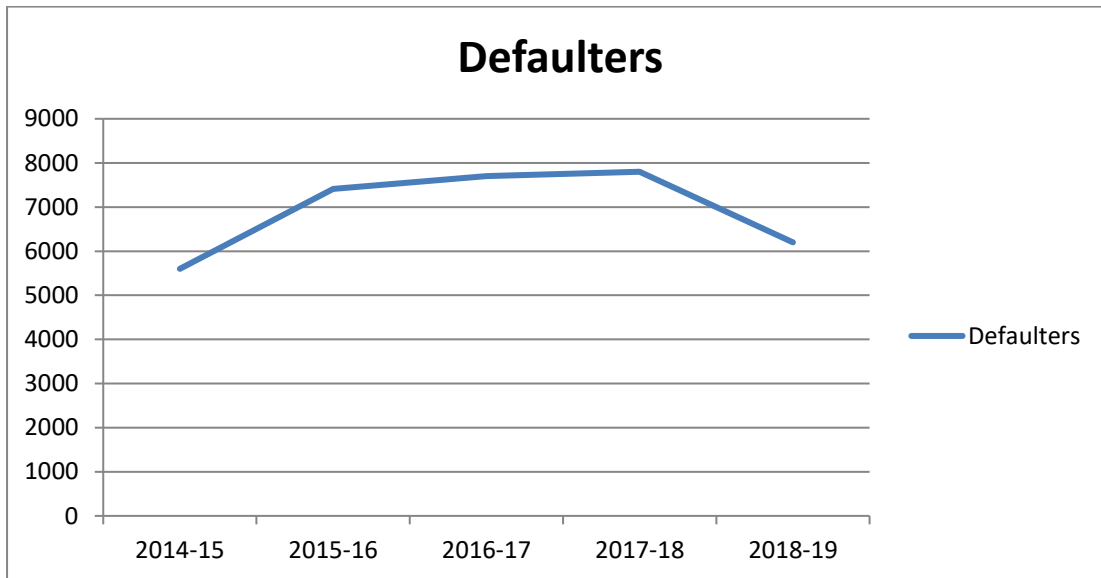


Table 3.51 SHG Members Defaulters

YEAR	Defaulters	Trend (%)
2014-15	5600	100.00
2015-16	7408	132.29
2016-17	7700	137.50
2017-18	7800	139.29
2018-19	6200	110.71

From the above table it can be observed that the number SHG Members who are defaulters of the loan has increased to 32.29% in the year 2015-16, 37.50% in the year 2016-17, 39.29% in the year 2017-18 and 10.71% in the year 2018-19. Over the period of five years the Defaulters has increased by 10.71% from the year 2014-15 to 2018-19.

Graph 3.5: Defaulters

**Table 3.52: Percentage of Loan Amount given to SHG Members is NPA.**

Percentage	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1%-5%	5	1	0	1	2
5%-10%	4	6	7	6	7
10%-15%	0	2	2	2	0

From the above table it can be inferred that in 2014-15 the maximum percentage of loan amount given to SHG members become NPA is falls between 1%-5%, remaining all the years' percentage of loan amount given to SHG members become NPA is 5%-10%.

The other findings are

- **Percentage of funds disbursed to DCC for SHG loan as compare to other loan:** It can be inferred that the percentage of funds disbursed to DCC for SHG loan in the year 2014-2015 out of 9 districts, 3 districts have got 60%-70% funds and 6 districts have got 70%-80% fund disbursements, in the year 2015-16 3 districts have got 60%-70% funds, 4 districts have got 70%-80% funds and 2 districts have got 80%-90% funds, in the year 2016-17 2 districts have got 70%-80% funds and 9 districts have got 80%-90% funds, in the year 2017-18. 1 district have got 70%-80% funds, 4 districts have got 80%-90% funds and 4 districts have got 90%-100% funds and in the year 2019-20 1 district have got 70%-80% funds, 4 districts have got 80%-90% funds and 4 districts have got 90%-100% funds.
- **Training to SHG Member:** It can be inferred that over the period of five years out of 9 districts in 8 districts cooperative societies are giving training to their SHG members.
- **The gap between the loans disbursed to SHG members after repayment of loan:** It can be inferred that in all the districts for all the years the gap between the loans disbursed to SHG members after repayment of loan given is 1 year.
- **The SHG members aware of maximum amount of loan to be given:** It can be inferred that in all the districts for all the years the SHG members are aware of maximum amount of loan to be given.
- **The Members aware of rate of interest:** It can be inferred that in all the districts for all the years Members aware of rate of interest.

3.9 ANALYSIS OF DCC BANK

Table 3.53: -- Showing Descriptive Statistics for Empowerment Dimension of the Microfinance Scheme

Empowerment dimension of the microfinance scheme	Mean	Std. Deviation
Financially, the women beneficiaries have been gradually becoming independent.	4.48	0.51
Women beneficiaries have been able to gradually recognize themselves as important members of the community.	3.59	0.50
Savings has been the important motto of the women beneficiaries	3.48	0.94
The schemes have motivated the women beneficiaries to achieve full financial independence in the shortest possible time	3.63	0.49
The schemes have improved the status of the women beneficiaries in society	4.37	0.49
Women beneficiaries are now able to educate their children	4.33	0.48
The schemes have led the women to take care of their health.	4.19	0.68
Women beneficiaries can improve their economic activity because of financial support from banks	3.89	0.89
Women beneficiaries are now familiar with more income-generating activities and hence can diversify into newer products / services	3.70	0.95
Women beneficiaries are trustworthy	3.85	0.72
Women work with lot of patience	4.33	0.48

The above table shows the opinion of the respondents about the empowerment of women through microfinance scheme. The respondents strongly agree that financially, the women beneficiaries have been gradually becoming independent. (Mean=4.48 ,SD±0.51), Women beneficiaries have been able to gradually recognize themselves as important members of the community(Mean=3.59,SD±0.50), Savings has been the important motto of the women beneficiaries(Mean=3.48,SD±0.94), the schemes have motivated the women beneficiaries to achieve full financial independence in the shortest possible time(Mean=3.63,SD±0.49),The schemes have improved the status of the women beneficiaries in society (Mean=4.37,SD±0.49), Women beneficiaries are now able to educate their children(Mean=4.33,SD±0.48), the schemes have led the women to take care of their health (Mean=4.19,SD±0.68), women beneficiaries can improve their economic activity because of financial support from banks(Mean=3.89,SD±0.89), Women beneficiaries are now familiar with more income-generating activities and hence can diversify into newer products /

services(Mean=3.70,SD±0.95),women beneficiaries are trustworthy (Mean=3.85,SD±0.72) and Women work with lot of patience(Mean=4.33,SD±0.48)

Table 3.54:-Showing Descriptive Statistics for SHG Bank Linkage Programme

SHG Bank Linkage Programme	Mean	Std. Deviation
Marketing support for the women beneficiaries is needed	4.52	0.51
The formation of SHGs involves great deal of effort	2.30	0.72
Loan amount is not sufficient	2.96	1.16
Apart from bank linkage loan other loans are availed by women beneficiaries	3.81	0.40
Coordination between co-operative societies, DCC and PAC is not very good	2.04	1.51
Loan repayment period is not clear	1.48	0.51
Eligibility norms are very strict	2.19	0.40
The allocation of the funds to different schemes is not same or even.	2.63	0.74
funds are used for different purpose by women beneficiaries	3.07	0.92
Funds are misused by women beneficiaries	4.19	0.40
women beneficiaries lack enthusiasm to benefit from the SHG-Bank Linkage Programmes	1.81	0.40
Implementation of policies for SHG-Bank Linkage programmes is not effective	1.96	0.59

The above table reveals the opinion of the respondents about the **SHG Bank Linkage Programme**. The respondents strongly agree that Marketing support for the women beneficiaries is needed (Mean=4.52, SD±0.51), the Apart from bank linkage loan other loans are availed by women beneficiaries (Mean=3.81, SD±0.40), funds are used for different purpose by women beneficiaries (Mean=3.07, SD±0.92), Funds are misused by women beneficiaries (Mean=4.19 SD±0.40). The SHG members disagreed that The formation of SHGs involves great deal of effort (Mean=2.30 SD±0.72), Loan amount is not sufficient (Mean=2.96 SD±1.16), Coordination between co-operative societies, DCC and PAC is not very good (Mean=2.04 SD±1.51), Loan repayment period is not clear (Mean=1.48 SD±0.51), Eligibility norms are very strict (Mean=2.19 SD±0.40),The allocation of the funds to different schemes is not same or even (Mean=2.63 SD±0.74), women beneficiaries lack enthusiasm to benefit from the SHG-Bank Linkage Programmes (Mean=1.81 SD±0.40), Implementation of policies for SHG-Bank Linkage programmes is not effective (Mean=1.96 SD±0.59).

Table 3.55:- Showing Descriptive Statistics for Implication of the Microfinance Programme

Implication of the microfinance programme	Mean	Std. Deviation
MF beneficiaries are over-burden with loan	1.63	0.49
Beneficiaries are financed for non-entrepreneurial activities	1.63	0.49
Informal or market financing still alive	3.07	1.66
Informal intermediaries or finance agents undermine the effectiveness of MF programmes	2.89	1.48
Banks are unable to identify the poorest of borrowers	1.93	1.00
Former loan officers of MFI too become informal intermediaries or finance agents	2.37	1.28
A mismatch is between scheme incentives and objectives of the scheme	1.78	0.70
Most MFIs do not focus on promoting the savings products.	4.63	2.32
The objective of beneficiary is profit maximization	1.81	0.74
The fear of default can lead to attempt suicide.	1.63	0.49

The above table reveals the opinion of the respondents about **Implication of the microfinance programme**. The respondents agree that Informal or market financing still alive (Mean=3.07, SD±1.66), Most MFIs do not focus on promoting the savings products (Mean=4.63, SD±2.32), the SHG members disagreed that MF beneficiaries are over-burden with loan (Mean=1.63 SD±0.49), Beneficiaries are financed for non-entrepreneurial activities (Mean=1.63SD±1.49), Informal intermediaries or finance agents undermine the effectiveness of MF programmes (Mean=2.89 SD±1.48), Banks are unable to identify the poorest of borrowers (Mean=1.93 SD±1.00), former loan officers of MFI too become informal intermediaries or finance agents (Mean=2.37 SD±1.28), A mismatch is between scheme incentives and objectives of the scheme (Mean=1.78 SD±0.70), the objective of beneficiary is profit maximization (Mean=1.81 SD±0.74), The fear of default can lead to attempt suicide(Mean=1.63 SD±0.49).

3.10 CASE STUDIES

1. Ranibennur town, (Haveri district).

Smt.Sunitha S resident of Ranibennur town, in fact she is in migrated after marriage to this town. Presently total members in the house is six, apart husband four children. She is member of Chandraguttem SHG, this was started during 2012, and thus it is around nine years old. The group has 18 members and carries out all the activities related savings and credit as per NABARD norms. This group after formation, waited for two years to get ranking to link with the banking.

Sunitha in beginning, she has borrowed from the group Rs 15000, for tailoring purpose Lack of experience in the work and lack of knowledge in marketing, her find difficulty in the earnings. After getting experience and obtaining market knowledge in the field, she has applied for Rs 50000; she upgraded sewing machines with mechanization. Now, she employed couple of members to assist in her work. Presently, she is good adequate income from the activity. By this, her household income has increased. The pattern of her consumption and lifestyle is elevated.

2. Bailahongal (Belgavidistrict)

In Bailur village, Mallamma is the member of Ranichennamma Self Help Group (SHG), which has formed eleven years ago. In fact she was founder member, she has taken lead in contacting members and the officials of cooperative are facilitated to form the group. She has been working with all the group members with lot of affection, she councils members any dispute arise among the members.

As family is depend on the farming, their land holding less than hectare and uneconomical, hence they have leased out the neighbored. She says group functioning efficiently, all the members contribute for the development of groups, though timely providing their contribution with regard to saving as well as loan amount. The entire family has depended on her earnings continuously. She was managing hawker activity with small borrowings and takes care of household economy.

She says, with the grace of god from the DCCB, under the present scheme of subsidiary interest credit got Rs 50000. After getting the loan, she expanded her business and earning good money and regularly repaying the due installment. In beginning, her income Rs 10,000 to 12 000, at present is around 20 to 25 thousand. Due to this income, she got repaired her

house and also bought a cow under some scheme with payment of seed money. Presently, she contributes family insurance with the help of NGO.

3. BIDAR (*Bidar district*)

Promotion of self-employment through Micro Enterprises is an integral aspect of the livelihood strategy of Government of India. As part of strategy various schemes have been introduced, among them the concessional interest rate to the micro entrepreneurs. The concessional rate is extended by banks as well cooperative banks.

In Karnataka, the cooperative have extended concessional rate of interest to the Self Help Groups (SHGs) for taking up micro enterprise activities.

Smt. Sridevi, Banthala village, in Bidartaluk has risen from being a laborer to a person managing a micro enterprise successfully. Mrs. Sridevi, 35 years old member of Akkamahadevi Self Help Group, she had high school education. Similar to group members, she also intended to improve economic status and social up gradation of the family. In fact, she owns family provision store at very low scale of operation. Under the promotional activities of this scheme, a series of training have been organized by the SHG federation with concerned institutions and experts and conducted expose trips to understand various micro enterprise activities across districts and neighboring states. Mrs. Sridevi had undergone most of the training mentioned above and gained confidence.

She has mentioned briefly the function and operation of Akkamahadevi self help group. Since, formation of the group one person is dropped, due to outmigration. Most of the members are workers; however, they do not find difficulty in making weekly Rs 25 as saving account. As the group is around five years old, the saving amount is accumulated reasonably well, which helped to opened bank account. The first loan disbursed to this group under group lending programme after a period of 19 months.

Financial stability is maintained by her, as she mentioned that each person's saving amount is Rs 18,500, revolving fund Rs 50000. Under the guidelines of SRLM, she got efficient training supply chain activity. Under the programme, she obtained Rs 50000 and expanded provision shop through adding new items. The daily earning has gone up three times compared to earlier situation.

This, continuous income has made her life style to change for positive development, adding more and more confidence in her work and adding new household items at house and

at the shop. Further, children have been shifted for good school. She also obtained health insurance from NGO.

4. Chamarajanagar taluk (Chamarajnagar dist)

This case study is from Bedarawadi village of Chamarajanagar taluk. The Parvathi Mahila Self Help Group was formed in 2014 and Mrs. Pavithra is the member of this group since its formation. This group consists of 18 members; all the members belonging to backward community group and most them are landless. They derive their livelihood from animal husbandry and other non-farm activity. The total savings of the group is Rs 72,000 as on today. This group has linked to the bank under SHG-BL programme. Since linkage of the bank, they have borrowed four times with the bank. This loan under the programme (SDG GOAL-5). As under this programme the interest rate is supported with subsidy component, thus cost of the loan is cheaper compared to regular loan.

Under this programme, Mrs. Parvathi, 35 years old got Rs 40,000 for improving her tailoring business. Further, she attended the training programme on marketing and skill improve programme. After sanction and disbursement of money, she purchased two tailoring machines. Out of two one machine was being used for the stitching of the clothes and another machine being used for training purpose. She gets Rs 3000. From the candidate for teaching and training of tailoring job.

She has created her own brand in blouse stitching, hence she draws customer from neighboring villages. With this, her monthly income has increased and social status within the community. She is repaying loan installment regularly to the bank.

5. Tumkurtaluk (Tumkur District)

We have identified a beneficiary from the K G Bovinahalli, of Tumkurtalluk. Mrs. Susheelamma, member of Sharadadevi Self Help Group. This group is 10 years old and exclusively women in the group, economically they are homogenous in the sense all of them belong to Below Poverty Line (BPL), The group consists of 10 members, to form the group the department of women and child has motivated and helped in each step to by creating awareness and holding little finger of the group. The group member saves Rs 20 per week, under SHG-BL; the group obtained so for three loans.

The family consists of seven members including in-laws and three children. The children and in-laws are dependent, only her husband provides economic support. She does not have any

immovable assets except a house under Indira Awas yojana. They largely depend on small provision shop in the village, which was started with the bank loan assistance of the present programme. Earlier to this, they working as wage laborer, the business daily turnover from Rs 700 to 1000, per month the net income will be around 5 to 6 thousand rupees.

Mrs. Susheelamma, confesses that after joining the group, whenever she needs small money, she used to get it. After getting loan along with subsidy she has improved economically, she had small personal loans; with the provision shop they have been repaid. I am living debt free life with moderate earning from the provision shop. I am very thankful to the bank and as well as to the group.

6.Malur taluk (Kolar District)

We have visited Lokkur village , which was one of the selected sample village in the district. We have initiated a focus group discussion with Pushpanjali Self Help Group (SHG) to understand the operation and function of the programme among the small groups within the group members. This group is formed in 2012 by an NGO, which has taken up rural development and environmental issues among the selected village in the taluk.

This group consists of 16 members, their weekly saving is Rs 25, and the total amount saved Rs 70,000, which is being rotated among the people on demand with agreed interest rate. The group has bank linkage, the NGO facilitated and the book keeping activity is monitored by them with frequent visit to the group. The group has borrowed four times from the bank and this loan is fifth one.

As this loan has significant in its nature due to subsidized interest credit under the scheme. She has got Rs 50,000 from the bank, with this loan amount; she has started shop for women beautification items and general store. She do not have any overhead cost as it is kept in her own house, no rent or any other establishment cost. She quite often visits to Bangalore to purchase items. And she confines that, there is around 30 per cent of margin is available. Now younger generation has prone to modern life due to media impact, they spend on these items, hence I get good business. I am earning a reasonably good amount.

It has been observed during our interact that good number of customer are approaching this shop. As this only shop with these items, it is functioning as monopoly to the extent of these exclusive items. .

7. Doddaballapur (Bangalore Rural District)

We have visited Madgondahalli as per the selected sample villages. We have visited Manjushree Self Help Group, which was stated during 15/4/21 with the promotion of department of women and child development. This is 10 members' homogenous group caste wise and class wise. The group makes saving of Rs 25 per week, they hold every fortnight meeting. The group managed by two person, who has school education and trained by department personal for book keeping. The total savings of the group as on the out interact day is Rs 60,000.

We have interacted with Kaveri, who is middle age and had primary education. She belong to marginal land holding family, they do cultivated Ragiand little land used for the cultivation of floriculture. Of the total loan received by the group (three lakhs) she received Rs 30, 000. To this amount, she added her personal amount Rs 25,000 and purchased her buffalo. She takes bullion to her farm for grazing, in addition to it she provides stall feeding by purchase feed from the market. The milk yield from the buffalo is around eight liter combining morning and evening. Of the total milk yield, she keeps one liter for family consumption and rest she sells to the nearby hotels.

According to her, the earning from this animal husbandry activity supplementing for family income. From the filled, the income is periodical , whereas from this activity it is regular. Thus, the household income has enhanced.

8. Bantwalataluk (Dakshina Kannada district)

This case study is from Yelder village of Bhantwala taluk. The Karanjeshwari Mahila Self Help Group was formed in 2012 and Mrs. Shashikala is the member of this group since its formation. This group consists of 14 members; all the members belonging to backward community group and most them are landless. They derive their livelihood from animal husbandry and other non-farm activity. The total savings of the group is Rs 65000 as on today.

This group has linked to the bank under SHG-BL programme after meeting the NABARD criteria for linking. After the linkage, the group borrowed from the bank. Each loan is enhance to earlier one, and the group was promptly repaying as per scheduled. Since linkage of the bank, they have borrowed four times with the bank. As this loan is under the programme (SDG GOAL-5), the cost of the loan is cheaper. Mrs, Shashikala, a middle age women with a family of six members lives together. She is professionally tailor and

supporting for family livelihood with this activity. From the bank loan, she got Rs 40,000 with this she purchased two tailoring machines with mechanization fitting with electric motor. She is providing training and taking up tailoring job. Thus, she earns per month around Rs 15000 and more during festival season.

The earnings are supporting for better life as well as for children education. She has two children, both are studding in English media in well known school in the area.

3.11 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

A} Bidar District.

The following SHG members and bank officials have together participated in the group meeting

1. Veeranatha SHG
2. Basavajyothi SHG
3. Panduranga SHG
4. Someshwara SHG

Total number of members were 25 and all of them belong to AURAD Taluk of Bidar District and are formed by the DCC Bank. These SHGs have continuously been functioning for 6 months and are extending Savings and Loan facilities among members. These SHGs have received assistance under NRLM scheme from Zilla Panchayats. The SHGs of Bidar District have also achieved a 99% recovery rate during the past 25-30 years.

PACS and MCD divisions of DCC banks are providing trainings to the Members of SHGs that are recognized under the NRLM scheme with various one week skill development trainings like Tailoring, Beautician course, Provision Stores etc., in the training institute of Banks. The trainees will also be trained in areas like Time Management, Banking, Market Information and the like, by Major Experts of relevant fields. Thus, SHGs in the Taluk are functioning satisfactorily the Taluk are functioning satisfactorily.

According to the women of SHGs, they take turns to conduct the meetings at their homes every week. All the members of the group compulsorily participate. They save some money every week and pay towards the interest and installments every month. Members save Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 every week. People from various states visit to learn about the success of SHGs of Bidar district. A Supervisor will be appointed for each village to monitor the SHG who performs his duty excellently.

Women in this area, who did not possess any account before joining the SHG, have opened their own bank account. SHGs have helped many women lead an independent life and many have also been able to provide for higher education of their children. These women proudly say that their standard of living has bettered after being a part of the SHG.

B} Dakshina Kannada district

The following SHGs have been formed in the Padawa village of Mangalore taluk.

- Bramarambha SHG
- Navadaurga SHG
- Sanmathi SHG
- Panchamakuhi SHG

Including the bank staff and SHG members 30 members have attended the meeting.

The above self-help groups are formed through DCC banks. The members of these SHGs are also members in others SHGs outside the above cluster. In spite of it they are very active in the above mentioned group. They conduct a meeting once in every month and have saved RS 100. The bank staffs have also discussed their role in this meeting.

There are many SHGs in the village but only the above mentioned SHGs have been recognized under NRLM scheme by the Zilla Panchayat. Bank employees conduct the SHG meetings regularly. Eligible candidates are trained for a period of one week. This training helps the candidates in improving self-confidence, trust, banking knowledge and the skill to conduct business successfully.

Inclusion in SHG has inculcated the habit of saving and the knowledge of business among the members of the SHGs. The women are very much concerned about the SHG because it has contributed towards better education of their children. Further these SHGs have supported the women to motivate their children to pursue higher education as high as a medical seat in a reputed college.

SHGs have motivated women to take up tasks like provision store, dairy farming, sheep rearing and many household business activities. This has improved their economic status and standard of living. Moving ahead two of the members have also been elected to the Gram Panchayat as well indicating the raise of women in the society.

Politicians have also recognized the presence of these groups and have contributed for the development of SHGS. Moving ahead they have been successful in getting grants for the SHGs through their contacts. SHGs have extended loans up to five lakh rupees for various purposes mentioned earlier. Loans have been extended even for the purpose of wedding.

C} Kolar District analysis

It was found that 43% of Kolar respondents fall under the age category of 31-40 years. Further 39% of them were from Scheduled caste category. 42% of them have done at-least schooling below 10th standard. It was found that 35 % of the respondents were working as Daily or agricultural labourers with 92% of them having low monthly income of less than Rs 10000. Speaking of Standard of living the respondents have low monthly expenditure of less than Rs 5000. Compared to other districts, only Kolar had more female children than male children. Many of them in Kolar district took loan to start a new business or expand an existing business. Kolar respondents did not have any considerable change in their housing amenities before and after joining SHGs. Kolar respondents have a decimal cost/benefit ratio, indicating their primary economic activity (agriculture) is not always profitable. In Kolar, respondents had stable source of income, and felt that the financial assistance was adequate.

4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Findings

- Based on the understandings of the study and also based on the aforesaid analysis, the following conditions / factors are to be checked / required in order to have a sustainable SHG model(s)
- Joining as a member in SHGs must be really easy & less tedious with not many restrictions like: From one family, only one person can become a member of an SHG, The group normally consists of either only men or of only women. Mixed groups are generally not preferred. Women's groups are generally found to perform better and Members should have the same social and financial background.
- Members are expecting/anticipating LIBERTY in order to form their own combination of Group.
- Newly joining members are preferring / anticipating to join in a Group where they have some known members. The newly joining members are expecting / anticipating that their requests to join a particular group shouldn't be hindered.
- Through the research, it was evident that about 60 – 70% of money taken from SHGs as loan is being misused for personal / family purposes. There should be a proper mechanism to check / train the members in such a way that the entire loaned amount is utilized on the livelihood creation activity alone.
- All Group members must discuss about their current status of their businesses regularly, frequently and openly. Such an atmosphere must be created / trained.
- The members must be trained to send out of their inhibitions and a conducive atmosphere to members should be created / maintained to open-up and be friendly with each other thereby helping each other in their economic activity. The attitude of “Together We grow” is very much required for each participating member of the SHGs.
- Participating Members expect that the Coordinator/Agent/Officer whoever is attached to them must be very Courteous, Professional, Polite, empathetic & guide the members in step-by-step in achieving / attaining their economical / financial goals.
- The members expect / anticipate that the Loan processing must be Quick and less tedious. Also, expect / anticipate that the new loan sanctioning must be made easy, simple, less tedious and frequent. Paper work should be less and conditions for giving loan should be minimized.

4.2 Reflections

- The approachability to GROUPS all by their own is one of the Key factors. The more easier we make the approach, the chances are more to join more members into the SHGs thereby strengthening the SHG environment.
- The members of SHGs want to have prerogatives like forming a group with their own choice of members; joining a particular group of their own interest; Choice to select a particular group are key factors for a frictionless group formation. The more flexibility / prerogatives the members get, the more ease is the successful group(s) formations.
- The loaned funds diversion to family needs is acting as a key factor in the utilization of loaned funds. If we can bring in a mechanism / checksum to control / monitor the diversion of loaned funds to family needs, the successful utilization of funds to the livelihood mission will improve by at least 86%.
- Members helping each other are acting as a key factor in the Group dynamics. If we can bring in a conducive mechanism to create / enhance more member-to-member interactions and member-helping-member situations, the group dynamics will improve at least by 86% thereby enhancing the overall SHG environment.
- The Helping nature of the Facilitator is a very key factor in the overall SHG environment & the satisfaction of the SHG members.
- If we can create a training mechanism for this Agents / Facilitators / Coordinators and train them for helping the SHG members individually in reaching / achieving the members' economic targets, that will improve the overall SHG environment by at least 81% & will improve Satisfaction of members by at least 80%.
- The Ease of Loan Sanction is key factor. If we can create / enhance / fine tune the loans providing agencies operations and make them more easy, transparent for Page 157 sanction of loans overall agency performance will improve at least by 87% thereby enhancing the overall SHG environment.
- The Ability of STAFF to resolve issues in-time, at the SHG linked agency is a key factor in SATISFACTION to SHG members.
- If we can create / enhance / fine tune the Staff at linking agencies in order to resolve the SHG members' issues in-time will improve the satisfaction of SHG members at least by 80%.

4.3 Conclusion:

By and large, the SHGs are contributing significantly to the Lives of the participating members by the ways of providing secondary incomes, pushing family incomes and creating / enhancing family savings etc.

But, the million dollar question is – are they serving their basic objective of creating livelihood or creating micro entrepreneurs?

Winston Churchill often says - “To improve is to change; to be perfect is to change often” and the legend of Democratic systems says - “No System is perfect. We have to make it perfect by constant vigil and proper fine-tuning.”

We need to perfect this SHG system by the ways of Constant Research, Constant fine tuning the system without forgetting the empathy. As discussed here earlier, in many cases, the major problems of the system are – 1) loaned funds diversion by the members to their personal / family needs and 2) Cooperation of the coordinator / facilitator to members in realizing the members’ economic targets.

First problem can be solved by implementing a mechanism to check the utilization of funds by the members and guide them when they are derailing from their economic / financial goals. Second problem can be solved by giving more training to the Facilitators in such a way that their knowledge in dealing with social / personal problems is enhanced and also they are empathetic to the woes of the participating members.

With these changes, the SHG environment can act better thereby enhancing the lives of Billions of people who are living away from the main of economic development.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Currently the loans are given by the DCC bank with the representation of PACs. The loans can be directly sanctioned and dispersed through NRLM.
2. Loan amount for SHG members should be increased from Rs. 50,000 to Rs.1,00,000. Paving way for the diversification of business.
3. For training SHG members by NGO, they select few members, this restriction should be lifted and all SHG members should be trained.
4. Non active women members feel that SHGs does not help to meet the needs of the family, whereas active members have opined that they stood to gain due to in SHGs which is evident through their increase in assets possessed after joining SHG's (table 3.19).
5. Further, non active women members felt that Income generating activities does not helps to have economic independence), whereas active members feel they have more role in decision making thus economic independence (table 3.5). They opined that their increased sense of independence economically was due the loans given by Co-operative societies at concessional rates.
6. Government or Bank should establish credit counseling centre in each district so that awareness and utilization of funds can be educated to SHG members.
7. To eradicate the defaulter cases in Banks, Banks should reward the prompt repayment members. This will motivate the defaulters for prompt payment.
8. The products like weaved cloths produced by SHG members should be marketed by conducting campaigns, exhibitions, mela, fairs and also educate them on quality of products for exports.
9. Most of the SHG members from Bangalore rural, Belagavi, Haveri, Kolar and Tumkur are into milk vending or farming, this is a serious concern why they have not diversified into other activities. The government should take initiative to educate them about different small business or associate with KASSIA and other organizations to educate them.
10. Co-operative societies among weavers should be established for facilitating trade network and establishment of Market outlets.
11. SHG requires a national policy that acknowledges them as institutions of the poor.

12. Sixty Nine percent of the respondents stated that financial assistance taken was effective. Also financial schemes should be made easier so that many rural women can take it up for education.
13. SHGs should also promote the cloths and weaved products manufactured by its members by conducting exhibitions in rural and urban areas. This initiative will increase the awareness level as well as give the rural women member a wider exposure. This in turn will increase the employment, income and economic development of the rural areas thereby reducing the regional imbalance of income and wealth in the country.
14. Micro finance institutions should facilitate trade networking and establishment of market outlets to avoid the problems of buying necessary raw materials for production of salable goods.
15. Legal framework and SHG model should be formulated at national level which will enhance standard of living.
16. Frequent interval training should be conducted at district, local level to create awareness of innovations in updated technology and market needs.
17. Call centers should be established for SHG members for entrepreneurship and counseling.
18. The Government, NGO and banks should take the initiative to associate with Amazon, Flipkart and other E-Commerce business applications to sell their products.
19. The self help group shall arrange sessions in rural areas on imparting the importance of gender equality in the male dominated society.
20. Business avenues programmes should be conducted.
21. Utilization of loan should be monitored by officials of banks regularly.
22. Relationship managers should be appointed in Banks such that there can be one to one interaction on analyzing the difficulties on the loan repayment.
23. The self help group shall have grievance redressal cell, sexual harassment, domestic harassment and health campaigns to increase awareness on the various issues for women.
24. Banks and NGO should take initiative for formation of healthy SHG Groups among rural population.

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Annexure -1

Terms and Reference of the Study

1. Title of the Study:

Evaluation Study on Utilization pattern of institutional loan availed by Self Help Groups (SHGs) at concessional interest rates through co-op institutions from 2014-15 to 2018-19 and its impact on Employment, Assets and Income of the Members and attainment of targets under SDG-5.

2. Department implementing the Scheme:

The Department of Co-Operation & Karnataka State Cooperative Apex Bank Limited.

3. Background and Context

The SHG concept was first used in micro credit in Bangla Desh by Mohammad Yunus in 1976. A SHG is an informal association of women/men to enhance their financial security as primary focus the other common areas of interest are awareness, motivation, leadership, Social and economic mainstreaming. Microfinance helps the poor in financial distress to become self-employed through rural non-farm sector activities of their choice. Moreover, microfinance is not limited to rural society or developing countries only. It is equally applicable to semi-urban areas and developed countries. Unemployment and poverty pose major challenges for any developing country and India is no exception to this phenomenon. This is because of the gap between demand for and supply of credit for the poor to start economic activities. The rural non-farm employment has acquired greater importance in economic development in recent times. It plays a positive role in the alleviation of poverty and generation of employment. It provides assets, employment and income to the rural poor. It also provides an opportunity for rural women to take up remunerative work beyond casual labor and household labor.

Micro Finance and SHG combination is considered an effective strategy for women empowerment. In assessing empowerment, according to Kabeer, we need to consider changes in three-inter related dimensions which comprise of choice: resources, agency and achievements. Empowerment according to her has to be understood from these three analytical stances. Resources should be interpreted as material (land, equipment, and working capital), human (knowledge, skills, creativity etc) and social (claims, obligations and expectations through relationships) variables. These resources are distributed through institutional constellations as family norms, patron-client relationships, public sector welfare etc. and it is therefore important to acknowledge the terms on which people gain access to resources when considering if empowerment is taking place. A more focused and clear approach to empowerment is presented in Sara Long way's framework of gender analysis. It follows the process of Welfare-Access-Consentization-Participation and control.

There are many roads to economically empowering marginalized groups including women. One possible avenue is through the use of microfinance. While there are many forms of microfinance, one can define it broadly as the "provision of thrift, credit and other financial services and products of very small amounts to the poor enabling them to raise their income levels and improve living standards." One of the first microfinance institutions was the Grameen Bank in Bangla Desh. The objectives of the bank were to provide low-interest loans requiring no collateral to the rural poor, especially women, in order to increase self-employment opportunities and encourage the growth of savings and investment among poor people especially women. The Grameen Bank's successes in microfinance encouraged the buildup of other microfinance institutions

Thus the theory behind microfinance is that borrowers can use the small sums of money to pay for the upfront costs in starting a small business, such as buying materials or products, advertising with signs, constructing a stall, etc. and start repaying the same when the borrower begins to make profit.

The results have revealed that trust across members had a direct impact on the social performance, indicating that the social performance of groups is directly related to the trust among members of SHGs. Similar results were observed by Jones (2004), who explained how decreased trust reduces the cooperation in the group and, in turn, its performance. The communication in the SHG directly influenced the overall performance of the group in government promoted and NGO-promoted models, which could be due to less interaction by the government agency workers and NGO officials with all the members. These results are in line with Kerr and Kaufman's (1994) findings that face-to-face communication enhances solidarity in the group and enhances better functioning through good cooperation. The performance in NGO promoted and government-promoted models was observed to be more, and the decisions were taken based on the consensus, arrived at after discussing the matter in the SHG meeting. This was followed by the groups which took decisions based on the majority after discussing the matter in the SHG and based on leaders

The Scheme-Interest subsidy to Self Help Groups

The scheme in the Dept. of Cooperation commenced in the year 2007-08. Under the scheme, the Self Help Groups (SHGs) were provided loan from DCC Banks and Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies (PACs) at 4% interest rate. The balance of interest was borne by the government i.e. 7% interest is borne by government for the loans availed by co-operative institutions through DCC banks and 8% interest is borne by the government for the loans processed through PACs. The purpose of this is to help SHGs in rural areas, especially women, in business, self employment, animal husbandry, cottage industries, children's education, medical expenses and for the purpose of essential equipment for maintaining their family. The SHGs are to utilize this loan amount at 4% interest, in addition to amount available for them through internal lending among the group members held by them. SHGs are to take stock of the internal savings of the group and loan amount, and deposit the same in bank account or loan account of the group. The income so earned by this is to be distributed among the members at the end of the year. The scheme is being implemented since

2007-08 till today. As per the GO CRD/CAB-1/5/2017-18 Dt. 4/05/2017 the Women SHGs are to be given loans at zero percent rates of interest & men groups at 4 % Rate of interest and the same is continued in the year 2018-19. The SHGs under NRLM & NULM are also entitled to get the loans from DCC banks in some districts in Karnataka (Circular No. 295/MCID-10/2018 Dt. 14th Dec. 2018).

The co-operative institutions on the basis of disbursement of loan by groups prepare the SHG wise bills and send it for certification to the district officer concerned. The district officers certify and submit them to Registrar of Co-operative Societies through Apex Bank. Since inception upto March 2018 the SHGs linked to banks are 487, 138 and the amount of loan disbursed is Rs. 6237.52 crores. During last five years the progress is as follows.

4. Scope and Purpose of the Study

The scheme is implemented in all districts of the State through 5268 Primary Agriculture Cooperatives (PACs) and 21 DCC banks. There are around 487138 lakh SHGs (March 2018) provided with bank linkage in the Karnataka state. The scope of the study is to cover all the four divisions in the State and the sample districts identified for the Study. The period of evaluation is 2014-15 to 2018-19. During this period, 73298 new SHGs are formed and 181401 (Fresh+ Repeat) SHGs are provided loans.

Progress of SHGs formed and provided loans (2014-15 to 2018-19)

Year	New SHGs	Total SHGs provided loan
2014-15	11637	37238
2015-16	11515	33984
2016-17	11420	32978
2017-18	25468	44935
2018-19	13258	32266
Total	73298	181401

Source: Co-op. Dept

The purpose of evaluation is to assess the impact of loans given at concessional rate of interest to SHGs on their economic conditions, and the type of economic activity undertaken by them and its sustainability the repayment of loan & the problems faced by the SHG members in production and marketing. It thus attempts to provide an account of the overall performance of the men and women SHGs after getting the loan at concessional rate of interest and the experience of banks in handling these loans.

5. Evaluation questions/Issues

Provision of Inputs-

- Review the progress of the scheme over the time period and the trends in financing across the regions and the share of co-operative institutions in total lending to SHGs.
- Analyse the following parameters of loan
 - Average loan amount
 - Adequacy of loan
 - Time taken for sanction of loan
 - Loan sanctioning agency-PCS/DCC
 - Distribution of Loans among members- BPL/Non BPL/ SC/ST
 - Proportion of Stree shakti and other SHGs NRLM/NULM in the total loan
 - Period of existence of SHGs
 - SHGs satisfying all the parameters as per NABARD guidelines
 - Group formation and homogeneity of interest among the group members
 - Training and guidance to the member

Process/ Implementation

- Formation of the SHGs- any overlapping across the groups/members & proportion of different SHGs-newly formed, Stree Shakti & other SHGs under NRLM, NULM etc.
- Review of the findings of similar studies.

- Implementation process and impact of zero percent rate of interest loans on women SHGs and Lending institutions.
- Estimate the adequacy of loan and loan gap across different activities.
- Awareness among the SHG members about the quantum of loan, rate of interest on it and its utilization pattern.
- Criteria for sanction of loans. Deviations from the norms/ guidelines.
- Review of the financial management and auditing process as per the guidelines and claiming of interest subventions from NABARD and State Govt.
- Loans for personal/family use its repayment and the impact felt.

Output

- Geographical coverage of SHGs under the Co-operative & with other banking institutions.
- The loan utilization pattern across the groups- misutilization, fake beneficiaries
- Average loan sanctioned and mapping activities undertaken.
- Adequacy of interest subsidy for the co-operative institutions.
- Assess the loan performance on the basis of following parameters
 - Repayment Rate
 - Arrears rate(Ratio of overdue loans to total loans)
 - Portfolio at risk
 - Client density across the regions
 - Ratio of new loans to existing loans
 - % of NPAs with the banks
 - % of overdue accounts
 - (and any other suitable parameters)

Impact

- The nature of employment & occupational shifts among the beneficiaries.
- Make a cost benefit analysis of the ventures/ economic activities & impact on income and economic status of the members.

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Impact

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- Make a cost benefit analysis of the ventures/ economic activities & impact on income and economic status of the members.

6. Evaluation Sampling and Methodology

The data required for the study is indicated below:-

Type of data		Source of information	Method and Tools
Primary data	1. Quantitative data	Beneficiaries	Survey, Observations
	2. Qualitative data	Beneficiaries,	FGD
		State level, district level, officials & DCC Bank members	IDI-interview schedules
Secondary data	Data from the Dept. annual Reports, literature review	Department levels district level.	On selected indicators relevant for the evaluation

Sample Size for the study

Kolar * is taken as special case as it has Highest average loan amount of Rs. 3.78 lakhs.

- Sample to cover groups receiving loans from DCC banks and PACS.
- The men and women groups to be selected based on Proportionate sampling.
- 1 member will be selected randomly from each SHG –Total =1520(To include some key persons like presidents also)
- Adequate representation to be given to SC/ST members in the sample.
- Any special cases, Best practices to be included in the sample
- Minimum 50 percent of the talukas in the district to be covered based on density of SHGs, one of them should be a bottom taluka with lowest no. of SHGs.
- Control group 8 SHGs two from each division & 2 members from each group.
Sample = 1520+16=1536
- The Farmers, suicide cases if observed in sample SHG members will be studied separately.

7. Qualitative data

18 FGDs 2 in each District PACS & DCC beneficiaries	SHG members, PAC/ DCC bank members Anganwadi workers GP women Members and other knowledgeable persons
IDI's	50 (45 (@5per district) at District/ Taluka GP level as per requirement in each district and 5 at State level)

8. Deliverables and time schedule

The Department of Agriculture and KEA will provide the necessary information pertaining to the study and also co-operate with the consultant organization in completing the assignment task within the stipulated time period. The concerned district and taluk officials will be instructed by the Department of Agriculture for providing the required information/data at the taluk and GP levels.

It is expected to complete the present study in 6 months time line, excluding the time taken for approvals at KEA.

Table 5: Timelines and deliverables

a. Inception Report	1 month after signing the agreement
c. Field Data Collection	3 months after the date of work plan Approval*
d. Draft report submission	1 month after Field Data Collection
e. Final report	1 Month after approval of the Draft report
Total duration	6 Months

*The field work duration is extendable in special cases with proper justification upto two months by CEO, KEA.

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Preliminary Part

- Title and Opening Page
- Index
- List of acronyms and abbreviations
- Executive Summary- A section that describes the program, purpose and scope of evaluation, research design and methodology, key findings, constraints and recommendations.

Chapter-1 Introduction and Study design

- Background- A section that briefly covers the history or genesis of the sector under which the programme/scheme being evaluated covered. It should give recent fact sheets taken from reliable and published sources and review of the progress of the scheme at Taluka/District level.
- Log Frame theory/ Theory of change
- Objectives and performance of the program - This section includes the stated objectives of the program and the physical and financial achievements of the selected program in the period of evaluation. It should cover the description of the target group, aim of the program, the programme guidelines and method of selection of beneficiaries and the physical and financial achievements.

Chapter –II Review of literature and Evaluation Methodology

- Review of past evaluation reports and their findings- Theoretical background.
- Evaluation Methodology - This should include research design, hypotheses for testing, evaluation matrix sample design and size, Methodology for data collection and analysis- questionnaire design and pilot test, data analysis.
- Limitations/constraints in the evaluation study.

Chapter III - Findings and discussion

- Tables and figures are to be used to present results in summary and/or graph format to add clarity to the presentation. In addition to simply presenting the results in a straightforward manner, the author also has to provide the readers with his/her interpretation of the results, implications of the findings, conclusions. Each result is discussed in terms of the original hypothesis to which it relates and in terms of its agreement or disagreement with results obtained by other researchers in similar/related studies.
- A detail analysis of Case Studies, Best Practices and Focus Group Discussions

Chapter IV Summary and Conclusions

Chapter V- Recommendations – Recommendations to be evidence based- short term for mid course corrections & long term for change in program design/ policy change.

Annexure

- a. Sanctioned Terms of Reference of the study.
- b. Survey tools and questionnaires
- c. Place, date and number of persons covered by Focus Group Discussion (if applicable).
- d. Table showing details of major deviations, non-conformities, digressions of the program.

11. Administrative arrangements

The core team should comprise of the following technical members and should possess requisite qualification and experience as stated below:

Table 6: Expert Team to carry out the study

Sl. No.	Subject Experts Requirements	Subject Experts Requirements	Educational Qualification
1.	Principal Investigator	A Ph. D/ First class post graduate degree in Economics,/ Rural Development / Commerce/ Management, / Public Policy with operational knowledge of banking & co-operative institutions.	05 years of experience in field
2.	1 st Core team member	First class post graduate degree in Social Sciences/ Women's Studies/ Commerce/ Management, / Public Policy With operational knowledge of banking	Should also possess a minimum of three (3) years of experience in allied sector projects
3.	2 nd Core team member	Post Graduate in Statistics/Economics/ MCA with knowledge of Statistical analysis	3 years experience in data analysis
4	3 rd Core Team Member	Expert in Translation (English to Kannada)	M.A in Kannada with expertise in translation. 3 years experience in the field of translation of English to Kannada documents.

The Team should engage such numbers that the evaluation is completed within the scheduled time period as prescribed by the ToR.

12. Cost and Schedule of Budget release

The Output based budget release will be as follows-

1. 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.

2. The **second installment** of Consultation fee amounting to 50% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the approval of the Draft report.
3. The **third and final 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 in the final report.

13. Selection of Consultant Agency for Evaluation

The selection of evaluation agency should be finalized as per provisions of KTPP Act and rules without compromising on the quality.

14. Contact person to get further details about the study


Ganesh R Asst. Registrar of Co-Op. Societies, Bangalore Mob: 9480102388 & C.R. Uma AGM, Karnataka State Apex Bank Bangalore, e-mail. dmf@karnatakaapex.com

Consultant Evaluation KEA: 9342331301

The Terms of Reference were approved by the Technical Committee of KEA in its 44th Meeting held on 17th July 2019.



Prepared by:
Dr. Chaya Degaonkar
(Consultant Evaluation)



Chief Evaluation Officer
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

Annexure 2

Questionnaires/Schedules of the Study

“PATTERNS OF UTILISATION OF LOANS AWAILED BY SHGs AT CONCESSIONAL RATES FROM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS AND ITS IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT INCOME OF THE MEMBERS AND ATTAINMENT OF TARGETS IN SDGGOAL-5”		
<i>SECTION – I: PERSONAL PROFILE</i>		
1.	Name of the Respondent (Member):	
1.1	Address and Mobile No.	
1.2	Residence in	1. Urban 2. Rural
1.3	Taluk	
1.4	District	
2.	Gender of the Respondent (Member):	1. Male 2. Female
3.	Age of the Respondent (Member):	() Years
4.	Religion of the Respondent (Member):	1. Hindu 2. Christian 3. Muslim 4. Others
5.	Social Category of the Respondent (Member):	1. General 2.B.C. 3. S.C. 4.S.T.
6	Educational Qualifications (Member):	1. Uneducated 2. Some Informal Education capable of Signing 3. Below S.S.C. / 10 th 4. 4. 12 th / +2 /P.U.C. 5. DEGREE(Graduation) 6. Professional Course /Diploma 7. Post-Graduation 8. OTHERS(Pls. Specify)
7	Occupation / Profession of the Respondent (Member):	1. Un-Employed 2. Daily wage Labourer / Agricultural Labourer 3. Farmer 4. Private Job / Skilled Worker 5. Shop / Own Business 6. Self-Employed Profession 7. Home Maker / House Wife 8. OTHERS (Pls. Specify)

7.1	Monthly Income of Family	1) 5000-10000 2) 10000-20000 3) 20000-30000 4) 30000-40000
7.2	Monthly expenditure of Family	1. 5000-10000 2. 10000-15000 3. 15000-20000
8	Bank details of Respondent	
8.1	Bank Name	
8.2	Bank Address	
9	Marital Status of the Respondent (Member):	1. Single 2. Married 3. Divorcee 4. Widow
10	About the No. of Children of the Respondent (Member):	1. No. of Male Children: 2. No. of Female Children: 3. Total No. of Children :
10.1	About No. Of Dependents on the Respondent (Member):	1. No. of Dependents Below 18years: 2. No. of Dependents Above 60 years: 3. Total No. Of Dependents:
11	Is respondent Physically Challenged / Differently abled?	1. YES 2. No
12	Is respondent Visually Challenged / Visually Impaired?	1. YES, 2. No
SECTION – II: FAMILY PROFILE		
13	Family Type of the Respondent (Member):	1. Joint Family (All Family members Living under one Roof) 2. Nuclear Family (Husband, Wife & Children Only)
13.1	Activities of Respondent	1. Dairy 2. Agriculture 3. Sericulture 4. Beauty parlor 5. Retail shop 6. Tailoring 7. Traditional/Modern 8. Others
14	What are the Role of Respondent (Member) in His/ Her Family?	1. Family Head 2. Decision Making Role 3. Active Role 4. Supporting Role
15	What is the Size of the Respondent’s Family?	() Total No. Of Family Members

16	Total Earning Members in the Respondent's Family:	() Total Earning Members in Family
17	Apart from the Respondent, Does any other Family members are Participating in Groups?	1. YES 2. NO,
If, Answer to ' <i>Question 17</i> ' is 'YES', then answer the Following Questions		
17.1	How many members are participating in Groups besides the Respondent?	() No. Of Members participating in Groups Besides the Respondent
17.2	Are all the other participating family members participating in same Group?	1. YES 2. No,
17.3	Are all the family members investing the loan amount in same economic activity?	1. YES 2. NO,

SECTION – III: COMPARISION OF FAMILY STATUS BEFORE & AFTER JOINING GROUPS

No	ITEM	State Prior to Joining SHGs	Current state / State after Joining SHGs
18	Type of Residence	1. Rented House 2. Leased House 3. Own House	1. Rented House 2. Leased House 3. Own House
19	State of Residence	1. Hut / Thatched Shed 2. Tailed / Covered House 3. Concrete Roof	1. Hut / Thatched Shed 2. Tailed / Covered House 3. Concrete Roof
20	Category of Residence	1. Individual House 2. Roughhouse	1. Individual House 2. Roughhouse
21	Status of Education	1. Uneducated 2. Some Informal Education capable of Signing 3. Up to 10th /SSC 4. Up to 12th / +2 /PUC 5. Graduation 6. Diploma(Professional) 7. Others (Please Specify)	1. Uneducated 2. Some Informal Education capable of Signing 3. Up to 10th /SSC 4. Up to 12th / +2 / PUC 5. Graduation 6. Diploma(Professional) 7. Others (Please Specify)

22	Status of Profession	1. Unemployed 2. Daily Wage Labourer 3. Farmer 4. Skilled Worker / Private Job 5. Self-Employed Profession 6. Shop / Self-Owned Business 7. Home Maker 8. OTHERS	1. Unemployed 2. Daily Wage Labourer 3. Farmer 4. Skilled Worker / Private Job 5. Self-Employed Profession 6. Shop / Self-Owned Business 7. Home Maker 8. OTHERS
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23. POSSESSIONS

Sl. No	Items	Before		After	
23.1	Toilet	1.YES	2.NO	1.YES	2.NO
23.2	Bathroom	1.YES	2.NO	1.YES	2.NO
23.3	Cooking GAS	1. YES	2. NO	1. YES	2. NO
23.4	Cycle	1.YES	2.NO	1.YES	2.NO
23.5	Scooter	1. YES	2. NO	1. YES	2. NO
23.6	Colour TV	1. YES	2. NO	1. YES	2. NO
23.7	DTH -	1. YES	2. NO	1. YES	2. NO
23.8	Audio System	1.YES	2.NO	1.YES	2.NO
23.9	Mobile Phone -	1. YES	2. NO	1. YES	2. NO
23.10	Refrigerator	1. YES	2. NO	1. YES	2. NO
23.11	Washing Machine-	1. YES	2. NO	1. YES	2. NO
23.12	Silver Items	1. YES	2. NO	1. YES	2. NO
23.13	Gold Items	1. YES	2. NO	1. YES	2. NO
23.14	Computer -	1. YES	2. NO	1. YES	2. NO
23.15	Insurance Policy	1. YES	2. NO	1. YES	2. NO
23.16	Savings Bank A/c-	1. YES	2. NO	1. YES	2. NO
23.17	Fixed Deposit	1. YES	2. NO	1. YES	2. NO
23.18	Any Investments -	1. YES	2. NO	1. YES	2. NO
23.19	House Site	1. YES	2. NO	1. YES	2. NO
23.20	Recurring Deposits	1. YES	2. NO	1. YES	2. NO
23.21	Induction Stove	1. YES	2. NO	1. YES	2. NO
23.22	Agricultural Land	1. YES	2. NO	1. YES	2. NO

23.23	Power Inverter	1. YES	2. NO	1. YES	2. NO
23.24	Auto / Car	1. YES	2. NO	1. YES	2. NO
24	Monthly Family Income	(In Rs.)		(In Rs.)	
25	Monthly Family Savings	(In Rs.)		(In Rs.)	
26	Monthly Personal Income of Member	(In Rs.)		(In Rs.)	
27	Monthly Personal Savings of Member	(In Rs.)		(In Rs.)	
SECTION IV: GROUP PROFILE					
28	Name of the SHG in which the Respondent is a Member of :				
29	Month & Year of Formation of SHG :				
	Bank details of Bank Bank Name Bank Address				
30	No. of Members in Group (When Group Formed): 1. 1 to 10 Members 2. 11- 15 Members 3. 15-20 Members 4. 20 and above				
30.1	Social category of SHG 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. GM 5. Mixed				
30.2	SHG belongs to the sector 1. Urban 2. Rural				
30.3	SHG Belongs to whom? (SHG Type) 1. Women 2. Men				
31	No. of Members in Group (Currently) 1. 1 to 10 Members 2. 11- 15 Members 3. 15-20 Members 4. 20 and above				
31.1	What activity has the group taken? 1. Dairy 2. Agriculture 3. Sericulture 4. Beauty parlor 5. Retail shop 6. Tailoring 7. Traditional/Modern 8. Others				

Evaluation of Pattern of Utilization of Loan availed by Self Help Groups at Concessional Interest Rates from Co-Operative Institutions and its Impact on Employment Income of the Members and Attainment of Targets in SDG Goal-5

32	Does this Group Received Co-operative banks linkage Scheme? 1. YES 2. NO					
32.1	If Yes, How much? Bank details					
33	Does this Group Received any other Loan / Assistance 1. YES 2. NO					
33.1	If YES, Please Specify nature of Loan and where?					
34	How long the Respondent has been a member in this group:(In Months)					
35	Promptness in Book keeping 1. Maintained for 1 year 2. 2 years 3. 3 years					
36	Have the Respondent been in any SHG before joining this group? 1. YES, part of another SHG Before 2. NO, Not part of any SHG Before					
36.1	If, answer to Question 36 is 'YES', then – What is the reason for leaving the earlier					
36.2	Stability of membership 0- Quit 1- 0-10years quit 2- 10-20 years quit					
37	How did you know / join in Groups? 1. All by Self 2. From Relatives 3. From Neighbours 4. From NGO/Volunteers 5. Some other group Members					
38	What is the Prime purpose of Respondent Joining the Group? 1. To earn some Basic income for Living 2. To earn additional Income 3. To Start some Business 4. To improve savings					

	5. To improve social Status 6. As a Time-pass / Leisure Activity					
38.1	Type of Economic activity a. Dairy b. Agriculture c. Cocoon d. Beauty Parlour e. Petty Shop f. Tailoring g. Traditional/Modern					
39	Total Savings of the Group (Amount in Rupees)					
40	Total Liability of the Group(Amount in Rs)					
41	How many times this Group Received Loans So far?					
42	Loan amount					
42.1	Interest rate					
43	Respondent's Personal Savings (Amount in Rs)					
44	Respondent's Personal Liability(Amount in Rs)					
SECTION – V: LOAN PROFILE						
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
45	Amount of Loan Respondent is Eligible for :					
46	Amount of Loan Subscribed by Respondent :					
46.1	Interest rate					
47	Duration of the Loan: (Months / Weeks)					
48	Repayment frequency of Loan : 1. Weekly 2. Monthly					
49	No. of installments paid so far :					
50	No. of Installments Due :					
51	Does -the Respondent have multiple loans? : 1. YES 2. NO					
51.1	If YES, Having _____ No. of Loans					
51.2	SHGs Caste wise member of loan availed BC/SC/ST/MIXED/RURAL/SEMIURBAN 1. ONE TIME 2. TWO TIME 3. THREE TIME					
52	Have the Respondent taken any loans prior to this loan? : 1. YES, Consumed Loan Earlier 2. No, This is First Loan					

52.1	If Yes, Loan received Year Loan received in Rs..... Interest rate					
53	What is your prime purpose of Consuming this Loan? 1. To Start a New Business 2. To Pay other Debts 3. To PAY other MFI loans/Debts 4. To Expand the Existing Business 5. To meet some family Expenses 6. To lend to others (Pls. Specify)					
54	Apart from the existing loan, have you consumed any other loans? 1. YES 2. NO					
54.1	If Yes, Having_____No. of Loans					
54.2	Interest rate					
54.3	Frequency of internal borrowing 1. One time 2. Two time 3. Three time					
54.4	If YES, what other loans does the Respondent Consumed? 1. Personal loan 2. Two Wheeler Loan 3. Four Wheeler Loan 4. Home loan 5. Educational Loan 6. Other Loan(Pls. Specify)					
55	Have the Respondent set any financial goals for Him/ Her or for His / Her Family? 1. YES 2. NO					
55.1	If YES, Have He / She achieved His / Her Defined financial goals so far? 1. YES 2. NO 2. Defined Financial Goals as yet 1. 10% to 30% 2. 31% to 50% 3. 51% to 75% 4. 76% 100%					
55.2	How much more Loan the Respondent may be required to reach His /Her Defined Financial goals? (Pls. Specify required amount in Rs.)					

56	Does the Respondent Borrow(ed) any money from private money lenders? i) YES ii) NO					
56.1	If YES, What for the Respondent Borrow(ed) money from private lenders? 1. To Start a New Business 2. To PAY other debts 3. To PAY other MFI loans/Debts 4. To Expand the Existing Business 5. To meet some family Expenses 6. To lend to others 7. OTHERS (Pls. Specify)					
56.2	Interest Rate					

SECTION – VI: RESPONDENT OPINION SURVEY

S. No.	STATEMENTS	Highly Disagree	Disagree	Some What Agree	AGREE	Highly AGREE
	Please Validate the Following Statements on your agreement level. (Please put a TICK mark in the 5 Point column BOX of your agreement)	1	2	3	4	5
57. APPROACHING GROUPS						
57.1	I have known about the Groups well before joining the groups.	1	2	3	4	5
57.2	I myself approached the Groups to join in groups.	1	2	3	4	5
57.3	Joining in Groups is Very Easy.	1	2	3	4	5
58. SHG GROUP FORMATION						
58.1	We were given liberty to form our own groups.	1	2	3	4	5
58.2	I was given chance to choose from a no. of available groups to join.	1	2	3	4	5
58.3	My request to join in a particular group was entertained.	1	2	3	4	5
58.4	I have known members in the group so, only chosen a particular group.	1	2	3	4	5
58.5	I was allowed to change groups for my convenience sake.	1	2	3	4	5

59. LOAN UTILIZATION						
59.1	I have invested all money in my proposed project only.	1	2	3	4	5
59.2	I have utilized some portion of money for my personal use.	1	2	3	4	5
59.3	I have diverted some of the loan money to my family needs.	1	2	3	4	5
		2014-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19
59.4	Time taken to sell product					
59.5	How are the sales monthly(Rs.)					
59.6	Are your earnings steady(Rs.)					
59.7	Is it easy to get raw material					
59.8	Are you getting regular orders(Number)					
59.9	Is your loan sufficient to run the business					
59.10	Is your family supportive in your business					
59.11	Are you able to manage your business and other activities					
59.12	What is your working capital					
60. GROUP DYNAMICS						
60.1	All group members are cordial & Cooperative.	1	2	3	4	5
60.2	All group members meet regularly.	1	2	3	4	5
60.3	All group members discuss their project proposals among themselves.	1	2	3	4	5
60.4	All group members discuss about the current state of their business regularly.	1	2	3	4	5
60.5	Every member of the group knows other group members even before the formation of the group.	1	2	3	4	5
60.6	All group members help each other in their business activities.	1	2	3	4	5
60.7	My group members never exerted any pressure on me to repay my loan.	1	2	3	4	5
60.8	All my group members have good financial discipline.	1	2	3	4	5
61. BANK / MFI OFFICER / FACILITATOR PERFORMANCE						
61.1	Loan officer / Facilitator helped enough to join me in groups.	1	2	3	4	5

61.2	Loan officer / Facilitator explained all about the functioning of groups.	1	2	3	4	5
61.3	Loan Eligibility Evaluation is genuine & unbiased.	1	2	3	4	5
61.4	Loan officer / Facilitator explained well about all the charges & interest rates.	1	2	3	4	5
61.5	Loan officer / Facilitator explained all about the risks in case of loan default.	1	2	3	4	5
61.6	Loan officer / Facilitator explained enough about the advantages of proper repayment of loan.	1	2	3	4	5
61.7	Loan officer / Facilitator meets the members regularly.	1	2	3	4	5
61.8	Loan officer / Facilitator guided us well in achieving our economic targets.	1	2	3	4	5
61.9	Loan officer / Facilitator's behaviour with members is courteous & professional.	1	2	3	4	5
61.10	Loan officer / Facilitator serve members with dedication & sincerity.	1	2	3	4	5
61.11	Loan officer / Facilitator informs well about the dates & venues of the meetings regularly.	1	2	3	4	5
62 BANK / MFI PERFORMANCE						
62.1	Loan sanction is quick.	1	2	3	4	5
62.2	Loan Sanction is Easy.	1	2	3	4	5
62.3	Loan processing is quick.	1	2	3	4	5
62.4	New loan sanctioning is good.	1	2	3	4	5
62.5	Bank / MFI never behaved rude with the members.	1	2	3	4	5
63 MEMBER SATISFACTION						
63.1	Loan Interest rate is Acceptable.	1	2	3	4	5
63.2	Loan amount is sufficient enough to start my project.	1	2	3	4	5
63.3	I am getting enough support from my Bank / MFI.	1	2	3	4	5
63.4	Loan processing charge is reasonable.	1	2	3	4	5
63.5	I am having enough opportunities to meet with Bank / MFI staff.	1	2	3	4	5
63.6	My Bank / MFI staffs are able to resolve my issues properly.	1	2	3	4	5
63.7	My Bank / MFI staffs are able to resolve issues in time.	1	2	3	4	5
63.8	My monthly income has increased after joining the Groups.	1	2	3	4	5
63.9	My family has prospered after my joining in groups.	1	2	3	4	5

63.10	I am Satisfied with my Bank / MFI.	1	2	3	4	5
63.11	I don't want to change my Bank / MFI.	1	2	3	4	5
63.12	I am satisfied with my Loan Limit.	1	2	3	4	5
63.13	I am satisfied with the way in which new loans are being sanctioned when the previous loan was closed properly.	1	2	3	4	5
63.14	I am satisfied with my economic achievements through groups.	1	2	3	4	5
63.15	I am satisfied with my personal savings achieved through groups.	1	2	3	4	5

SECTION – VII: SHG MEMBERS AWARENESS SURVEY

64 In the Following Questions, Please Tick the Level of Respondent's Awareness (on 1 to 5 scales) about the 'TOPIC in question' Before joining the Groups & After Joining the Groups.

	AWARENESS ITEM	BEFORE JOINING GROUPS					AFTER JOINING GROUPS						
		Strongly unaware	Unaware	Somewhat Aware	Aware	Strongly aware	Strongly unaware	Unaware	Somewhat Aware	Aware	Strongly aware		
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		
64.1	Cleanliness / Personal Hygiene												
64.2	Social Hygiene / Environment Cleanliness												
64.3	Early / Child Marriages (Marriage below 18 years for Women & 21 for men)												
64.4	Dangers of Pregnancy before 18 years of Age for women												
64.5	Unwanted Pregnancy / Abortions												
64.6	Importance of Nutrition in women												
64.7	Importance of Nutrition in School Going Children												
64.8	Importance of Education												
64.9	Importance of Group Savings												
64.10	Importance of Insurance												
64.11	HIV / AIDS												
64.12	Dangers of Consumption of Cigarettes												
64.13	Dangers of Consumption of Arrack / Alcohol												
64.14	Dangers of Consumption of g utkha / Khaini / Pan / Jarda / Tambaku / Tobacco etc.												

64.15	Micro Finance Options									
64.16	Importance of Health Insurance									
64.17	Self- Employment opportunities									
64.18	Group – Economic Activities									
64.19	Participation in Gram- Sabhas									

SECTION – VIII: SHG MEMBERS COST BENEFIT SURVEY

Sl No	Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
65.1	What is the cost of raw material used in production					
65.2	Cost of Hired labour, Transport and other expenses					
65.3	How much is the profit earned					
65.4	How much money invested as working capital					
65.5	Total sales of products manufactured monthly					
65.6	Total profit earned each year					

SECTION –IX: SHG MEMBERS

66	PRODUCTION	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
66.1	Where do you purchase of raw material 1. Local Market 2. Agent/Broker 3. Online					
66.2	How do you securing order 1. Face to face 2. Online 3. Agent/broker 4. Societies					
66.3	Is the Production unit running continuously					
66.4	Do you get regular orders: YES/NO					
66.5	If NO what is the alternative method for securing orders					
66.6	Is the loan Adequate					
66.7	Time Management(hrs) per day (Spent on Business)					

Evaluation of Pattern of Utilization of Loan availed by Self Help Groups at Concessional Interest Rates from Co-Operative Institutions and its Impact on Employment Income of the Members and Attainment of Targets in SDG Goal-5

67	EMPLOYMENT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
67.1	Have you Employed people in your Business					
67.2	How many people employed					
67.3	Salary paid to them in Rs. year wise					
67.4	Do you have any intention to expand your business					
68	MARKETING	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
68.1	What is your sales month					
68.2	Do you take product to market to sell (YES/NO)					
68.3	If NO any agent to sell your product					
68.4	What advertisement method you adopt Word of mouth/ paper advertisement/ Pamphlets/ Exhibitions/ Santhe					
68.5	Do you have support from family to sell products					
69	ENTREPRENEURSHIP & MANAGEMENT					
69.1	How did you start the business Support from family/ DCC/PAC/ Friends					
69.2	Do you manage alone: YES/NO					
69.3	If NO who assist you in business					
69.4	How do you balance family & Business 1. Support from family 2. Support from SHG 3. Support from Societies					
69.5	Is Bank supporting your Business					
69.6	Bank gives training YES/NO					
69.7	If Yes, which training provided by bank?					

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Name of the respondent:
2. Age
3. Gender: 1. Male 2. Female
4. Mobile Number:
5. Designation:
6. Name of Co-operative Society:
7. Address of the Co-operative Society:
8. Year of establishment of Co-operative Society:

QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION						
Sl No	Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2019-20
9.	Funds disbursed by Co-operative societies					
10.	Proportion of funds disbursed to DCC for SHG loan					
11.	Percentage of funds disbursed to DCC for SHG loan as compare to other loan.					
12.	Mention the criteria for allocation of funds to DCC banks					
13.	What is the proportion of loan given to BPL/ Non BPL/ SC/ST/GM					
14.	Do you give training to SHG members. A. YES/NO					
14.1	B. If yes mention the type of training					
15.	How much is the outstanding amount of loan for the year.					
16.	Interest rate					
17.	How many SHG members are defaulters of the loan					
18.	Percentage of loan amount given to SHG members is NPA.					

Evaluation of Pattern of Utilization of Loan availed by Self Help Groups at Concessional Interest Rates from Co-Operative Institutions and its Impact on Employment Income of the Members and Attainment of Targets in SDG Goal-5

19.	What is the gap between the loan disbursed to SHG members after repayment of loan. a. 1 year 2year 3year 4year 5year					
20.	Are the SHG members aware of maximum amount of loan to be given. A. YES/NO					
21.	Are the SHG members aware of rate of interest.					
22.	What are the criteria for allocating funds to DCC banks					
23.	Mention the criteria for lending loan to SHG					
24.	For which activity loan are given.					

Bank Questionnaire

1	Name and address of the bank branch the officer work with		
2	Sex of the respondent	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
Age (in completed years)			
3	Up to and including 30	Above 30 but below 45	At least 45
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Educational qualification		
	Graduation Post-graduation Doctorate	Post-graduation	Doctorate
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Experience at the level of officer		
	Five years and above but below ten years	10 years and above but below 15 years	At least 15 years
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Exposure to microfinance		
	>= 15 years	>= 5 years and <15 years	< 5 years
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. Empowerment dimension of the microfinance scheme

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Statement</i>	<i>Strongly agree (1)</i>	<i>Agree (2)</i>	<i>Neutral (3)</i>	<i>Disagree (4)</i>	<i>Strongly disagree (5)</i>
a)	Financially, the women beneficiaries have been gradually becoming independent.					
b)	Women beneficiaries have been able to gradually establish themselves as valued members of the community.					
c)	The tendency to save for a rainy					

	day has been growing among women beneficiaries					
d)	The schemes have motivated the women beneficiaries to achieve full financial independence in the shortest possible time					
e)	The schemes have improved the status of the women beneficiaries in society					
f)	Women beneficiaries are now committed to educate their children					
g)	The schemes have led the women to take healthcare seriously					
h)	Women beneficiaries can steadily grow their economic activity since uninterrupted flow of institutional finance is assured					
i)	Women beneficiaries are now familiar with more income-generating activities and hence can diversify into newer products / services					
j)	Women beneficiaries are relatively invulnerable to exploitation by vested interests now					
k)	Women are taking consumption smoothing rather seriously now					

8. SHG Bank Linkage Programme

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Statement</i>	<i>Strongly agree (1)</i>	<i>Agree (2)</i>	<i>Neutral (3)</i>	<i>Disagree (4)</i>	<i>Strongly disagree (5)</i>
a)	Marketing support for the women beneficiaries is wanting in many respects					
b)	The constitution of SHGs is an onerous task					
c)	Loan amount falls short of the requirement					
d)	Indirect lending has to give way to direct lending					
e)	Coordination across the channelizing agencies / between the government and the channelizing agencies is suboptimal					
f)	Loan repayment period not rationally determined					
g)	Eligibility norms are too stringent to adhere to					
h)	A huge chunk of the allocated funds is gobbled up by just three or four schemes					
i)	Diversion of funds by women beneficiaries					
j)	Misuse / abuse of assets / freebies by the women beneficiaries					
k)	Disinclination of the women beneficiaries to benefit from the SHG-Bank Linkage Programmes					
l)	Ineffective implementation of policies					

9 Implication of the microfinance programme

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Statement</i>	<i>Strongly agree (1)</i>	<i>Agree (2)</i>	<i>Neutral (3)</i>	<i>Disagree (4)</i>	<i>Strongly disagree (5)</i>
a)	MF beneficiaries are over-indebted					
b)	Beneficiaries financed for non-entrepreneurial activities are over-indebted					
c)	Informal financing still alive					
d)	Informal intermediaries undermine the effectiveness of MF programmes					
e)	Application of value metrics and volume metrics to gauge the success of MF programmes leads the MF players to ignore the poorest of borrowers					
f)	Former loan officers of MFI too become informal intermediaries					
g)	Amismatch obtains between incentives and strategic objectives in formal microfinance schemes.					
h)	What is the criteria for rejecting the loan					
i)	The objective of beneficiary welfare is being increasingly replaced by the objective of profit maximisation					
j)	The fear of consequences from default can be so high that some beneficiaries may choose to stay out of the microfinance space or even attempt suicide.					

10 Quantitative Information						
	Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Funds disbursed by Co-operative societies					
2	Proportion of funds disbursed to DCC for SHG loan					
3	Percentage of funds disbursed to DCC for SHG loan as compare to other loan.					
4	Mention the criteria for lending loan to SHG					
5	Maximum amount given to SHG members individually.					
6	What is the proportion of loan given to a. BPL/ Non BPL/ SC/ST/GM					
7	For which activity loan are given.					
8	Do you give training to SHG members. a. YES/NO b. If yes mention the type of training					
9	What is the gap between the loan disbursed to SHG members after repayment of loan. a. 1 year 2year 3year 4year 5year					
10	Are the SHG members aware of maximum amount of loan to be given. YES/NO					
11	Are the SHG members aware of rate of interest					
12	How much is the outstanding amount of loan for the year					
13	How many SHG members are defaulters of the loan.					
14	Percentage of loan amount given to SHG members is NPA.					

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CONTROL GROUP

Part-1: Socio Economic Profile of the Respondents

1. Name:

2. Address :

3. Residential Area: a. Urban() b. Rural () c. Semi Uran ()

4. Age in Years: a. 20-30 () b. 31-40 () c. 41-50 () d. 51-60 () e.
Above 61 ()

5. Educational Qualification:

Sl.No	Qualification	Yes	No
1	Illiterate		
2	SSLC		
3	PUC		
4	Degree		
5	Post-Graduate		
6	If Others (Please Specify)		

6. Religion:

Sl.No	Religion	Yes	No
1	Hindu		
2	Muslim		
3	Cristian		
4	If other (Please specify)		

7. Category:

Sl.No	Category	Yes	No
1	GM		
2	OBC		
3	SC		
4	ST		

8. Martial Status:

Sl.No	Category	Yes	No
1	Married		
2	Unmarried		
3	Widow		
4	Divorce		

9. Family Status:

Sl.No	Nature of the family	Yes	No
1	Joint Family		
2	Nuclear Family		

10. Occupation:

Sl.No	Occupation	Yes	No
1	Daily wage labour		
2	Government employee		
3	Private Employee		
4	Self Employed		
5	House Wife		

11	Monthly Income of the family (Amount in Rs)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	1. 10000-20000 2. 20000-30000 3. 30000-40000					
12	Monthly Expenditure of the Family (Amount in Rs)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	5000-10000 10000-15000 15000-20000					

PART II

13. Are you aware of SHG **YES/NO**

If **YES**, are you member:

If No what are the reasons for not becoming the member of SHG

-Not aware

- Not interested in joining

-too much of mismanagement in SHG

-not easy to avail loan

-any other

Q. No	PRTICULARS	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
14	Have you approached bank for loan YES/NO					
	If Yes reasons for availing the loan from bank					
15	What is the extent of loan provided by Bank					
	Below 10,000					
	10,000-30,000					
	30,000-60,000					
	60,000-90,000					
90,000 and above						
15a	what is the rate of interest for loan availed					
16	How long they take to sanction the loan					
	Within 1 week					
	Within 15 days					
	Within one month					
	Within two month					
	Other					
17	What is the mode of repayment of loan amount					
	Weekly Monthly					

18. What are the challenges faced by you while getting the loan

Sl.No	Mode of Payment	Yes	No
1	Interest rate is high		
2	Policies and procedures are rigid in repayment		
3	Loan installment is for shorter period		
4	Loan installment amount is heavy		
5	Penalty on default is more		
6	Subsidy is not released in time		
7	If any other please specify		

19. What are the eligibility criteria to get financial assistance from the bank

Sl.No	Eligibility Criteria	Yes	No
1	Minimum Savings		
2	Security Pledge		
3	Clearance of all records and documents		
4	Security given by group members		
5	Security given by family members		
6	If any other please specify		

20. Do you involve in any income generating activities ?

If YES what type of product do you produce?

Sl.No	Particulars	Yes	No
1	Tailoring/Weaving		
2	Animal Husbandry		
3	Processed food products		
4	Hotel/Canteen/Catering		
5	Selling vegetables/Fruits/Other perishable products		
6	Agarbathi/ Candle making		
7	Agriculture and Allied activities		
8	Other Small & Tiny Business		

21. What type of difficulties faced by you in doing your Business

Sl.No	Difficulties	Yes	No
1	Scarcity of Raw material		
2	Transportation problem		
3	Labour Problem		
4	Inadequate Infrastructure		
5	High cost of Production		
6	Old Technology		
7	Heavy Competition		
8	Obtaining License		
9	Arrangement of Finance		
10	Lack of Skill		
11	Lack of Training		
12	Lack of Entrepreneurial attitude		
13	Low risk bearing capacity		
14	Water Problem		
15	Limited local market		
16	Tax Burden		
17	Difficulty in getting license or registration		
18	If any other please specify		

22. Please give correct rating to the following issues regarding Empowerment of Women

Sl. No	Measuring Variables	Measurement Scaling				
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1.	Helps to buy assets to the family					
2.	Helps to meet the needs of the family					
3.	Financial Assistance provided for children education					
4.	Financial Assistance provided for children marriage					
5.	Economic Independence					
6.	Financial Strength					
7.	Reduction in the poverty					

8.	Financial Assistance to start business					
9.	Creating platforms to sell the products and services provided					
10.	Providing opportunities to earn livelihood					
11.	Providing platforms to develop existing business					
12.	Providing training to start and develop business					
13.	Participate in election campaign					
14.	Nomination of election					
15.	Awareness of human right					
16.	Participation in Gram Sabah meeting					
17.	Awareness about political programs					
18.	Awareness about Banking Transactions					
19.	Training on Technical skills					
20.	Training is provided on using Cell phones and Computers					
21.	Self-Confidence is increased after joining SHG					
22.	Income generating activities helps to have economic independence					
23.	Discussions in the meetings will be useful to have knowledge on current issues					
24.	Social security is increased after joining the SHG group					
25.	Social relationships are increased among the group members					
26.	<p>why has the SHG inactive</p> <p>Lack of cooperation</p> <p>No guidance</p> <p>Business underwent loss</p> <p>No support from the family</p> <p>No support from the bank</p> <p>Inefficient Marketing</p>					

FGD

1. What problems you face when obtaining loan
2. What problems you face when repaying loan
3. Has your family status improved
Education/Self-employment/ Items addition to family/ Savings.
4. Do you face problem as child marriage/ Dowry/Harassment from men
5. When you started your business activity what kind of support you got from
Bank/Anganwadi trainers/NGO
6. Any suggestions to improve the activity of SHG
7. Do you get help from other members of SHG when you are in problem.
If YES-How
If NO-Why
8. Do bank come to help when you are facing problem
9. What kind of help you got during COVID-19
10. Give your suggestion on loan taken?
11. Are you satisfied with bank benefits.

FGD (Bank)

1. How many applications you receive in a year from SHG
2. Is there an improvement in members after obtaining loan
3. Do you give training to members? YES/NO
4. What kind of training you give
5. How many members are enrolled for training
6. In a year how many training programmes you conduct.
7. Have you seen any improvement after training
8. If member doesn't pay loan installment what steps you take to collect instalments
9. What are the reasons for default of SHG members
10. Do you support or give suggestion to improve in the business activity

FGD (Anganwadi/ NGO)

1. Do you conduct training program to SHG members
2. What type of training programmes
3. How many members are enrolled in the training programme
4. In a year how many training programmes are conducted

Annexure 3

List of persons with addresses personally interviewed

Additional Registrar of Cooperative Societies

Dept. of Cooperative Banks

Ali Asker Road, Bengaluru.

Branch Managers/incharge

DCC Cooperative Banks of Sample districts

Chief Executive Officer/ Incharge

Cooperative Societies of Sample districts

And

Beneficiaries and Other Stakeholders

Training Institutions

District and Taluk level federations

And

Beneficiaries

Annexure 04

Pictures of Field Level Data Collection





**EVALUATION OF PATTERN OF UTILIZATION OF LOAN AVAILED BY SELF
HELP GROUPS AT CONCESSIONAL INTEREST RATES FROM CO-OPERATIVE
INSTITUTIONS AND ITS IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT INCOME OF THE
MEMBERS AND ATTAINMENT OF TARGETS IN SDG GOAL-5**

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