Quality and Sustainability of Self Help Groups in Bihar and Odisha

Study Commissioned by NABARD



Conducted by APMAS



Objectives of the Study

- To ascertain the quality of SHGs including SGSY groups promoted by various SHPIs and comparison thereof
- To assess SHGs' ability to effectively use their savings, credit access to banks, RR and default management
- To know the role of SHGs in helping entrepreneurial members to better manage risks, shocks, disasters etc.
- To evaluate factors preventing the SHGs to reach its optimum quality through understanding gaps
- To assess the impact of SHGs, social and economic empowerment of women; and
- To come up with recommendations to improve the quality & sustainability of SHGs and their federations

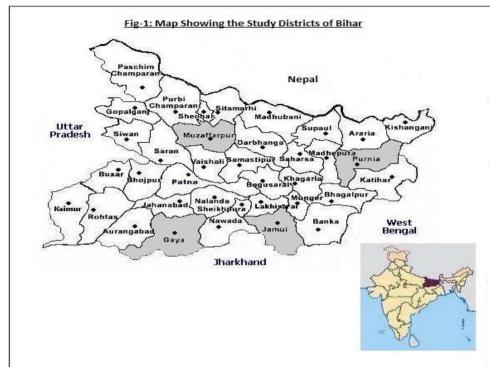


Sampling Frame

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
1. States-2	2 out 13 priority states identified by the NABARD based on backwardness & quality of CBOs
2. District-8	4-districts in each state; No. of SHGs; regional variations; presence of SHPIs & special projects
3. Block-24	3-blocks in each district; no. of SHGs; economic development and location; presence of SHPIs and special projects
4. Villages-96	4-villages in a block- based on location Presence of promoters
5. SHGs-288	3-SHGs in a village; different ages, social category, promoter
6. Officials-44	District and Block level Officials – Banks & RD
7. Fed8	4-federations in each state –different promoters

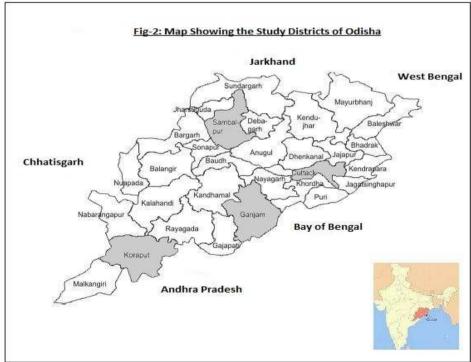


Sample States and Districts



<u>Districts in Bihar</u> Gaya, Jamuai, Muzaffarpur and Purnia

<u>Districts in Odisha</u> Cuttack, Ganjam, Koraput and Sambalpur





Data Collection Tools

<u>Format</u>	Areas Covered			
1. SHG	SHG components, credit linkages, Recovery Rate & default, SHGs & social activities and impact			
2. Banks	Details of SHG Bank linkage, procedures & issues			
3. SHPI	Organizational profile; ICB, BL, and LH promotion			
4. Fed.	Governance, accountability & legal compliances, HR, asset quality, non financial services, development initiatives			
5. Caselets	Context, description, outcome and learning			



Status of SHG-BL Programme

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Bihar</u>	<u>Odisha</u>	<u>India</u>
1. No. of SHGs (in lakhs)	2.69	5.17	74.30
2. Savings amount (Rs. in lakhs)	16,467	45,734	989,742
3. Avg. Funds in SHG SB A/c (in Rs.)	6,128	8,839	13,322
4. SHGs got linkage in 2013-14	40,036	53,699	1,366,421
5. Average loan per SHG 2013-14	70,936	94,016	175,768
6. % of SHGs have loan O/s	71	48	56
7. Avg. Amt. of loan O/s per SHG	47,228	61,838	102,273
8. % of Non-Performing Assets	7.86	18.91	6.83



Federations

Many NGOs received grant support from NABARD

Rs. 1,587 lakhs to 370 NGOs in Bihar
Rs. 420 lakhs to 212 NGOs, 10 RRBs, 5 CBs & 4 IRVs in Odisha

Large no. of fed. in Odisha compared to Bihar

Bihar- 6,646 feds - 6,543- PLF; 103 - SLF Odisha- 11,356 feds - 10,952- PLF; 364 - SLF; 40 TLFs

Govt. and NGOs are the 'Promoting Agencies'

Bihar - BRLPS, WDC, NIRDESH, APMAS, etc

Odisha – TRIPTI, Mission Shakthi, SRLM, BISWA, etc



Profile of SHGs

- Govt. in Bihar and NGOs in Odisha are the lead SHPIs
- 26% SGSY groups
- 52% SHGs are homogenous in caste
- 5 years Average age of SHG
- 12 members Average size of SHG
- 2.16 months Avg. time taken to form a group
- 6 Kms Average distance to bank
- Linkage with banks CB-65%,RRB-25%,Coop-9%
- 79% SHGs associated with federations



Savings...

- Mostly monthly (78%) followed by weekly (21%)
 - Weekly saving is high in Bihar (33%) compared to Odisha (9%)
- Rs. 55 Avg. savings per month & member
 - High in Odisha (Rs. 70) than in Bihar (Rs. 41)
- 35% SHGs in Bihar promoted health savings
 - With an average of Rs. 2,771 per SHG
- Rs. 30,860 Avg. amount of savings per SHG
 - High in Odisha (Rs. 39,591) than in Bihar (Rs. 22,372)
- The avg. share capital is Rs. 1,661 per SHG
 - High in Odisha (Rs. 1,691) than in Bihar (Rs. 1,473)
- 71% SHGs collect savings in meeting
 - High in Bihar (90%) than in Odisha (52%)



Utilization of Savings

• 41% - members accessed loans from SHG funds

Bihar - 56% & Odisha - 25%

64% - SHGs reported loan O/s with members

Bihar – 88% with an avg. amt. of Rs. 22,521 Odisha – 40% with an avg. amt. of Rs.34,278

21% - SHGs distributed group savings/funds

Rs. 33,576- avg. amount per group High in NGO-SHGs (43%) compared to Govt. (38%) It is > 3 times in the SHGs of BCs (48%) compared to others

Multiple reasons for distribution of group funds

Delay in getting bank linkage

At the time of paying savings to dropouts

Multiple sources of credit; No internal lending;

Distribution once in year /at the time of SHGBL loan disbursement



Meetings & Book Keeping

- Monthly (69%), followed by weekly (25%)
- 73% SHGs conducting meetings regularly
- Moderate member attendance in meetings
- Agenda mostly confined to financial aspects
- Books are maintained but not up-to-date
- Records are mostly with group leaders (81%)
- 31% of Book writers are unpaid SHG members

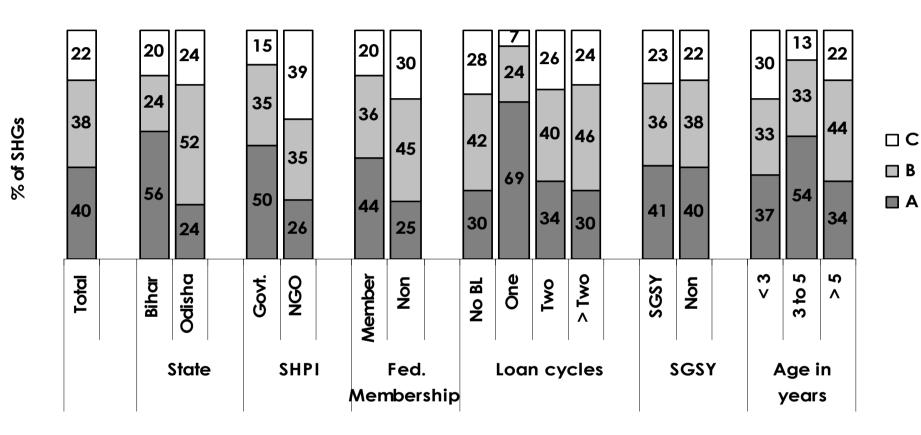


Leadership

- Multiple criteria in leaders selection
 - Good communication skills (89%),
 - Good character (85%) and
 - Education (62%)
- Select mostly by majority members consent
- 20% SHGs reported Leadership rotation (LR)
 - It is high in old SHGs
 - High in SGSY groups (27%) than non-SGSY (18%)
- Multiple reasons for not to change the leaders
 - Unwillingness of the present leaders to step-down
 - Other members are unwilling to be as leaders
 - Bankers not accepting to change leaders during BL
 - All other members are illiterate

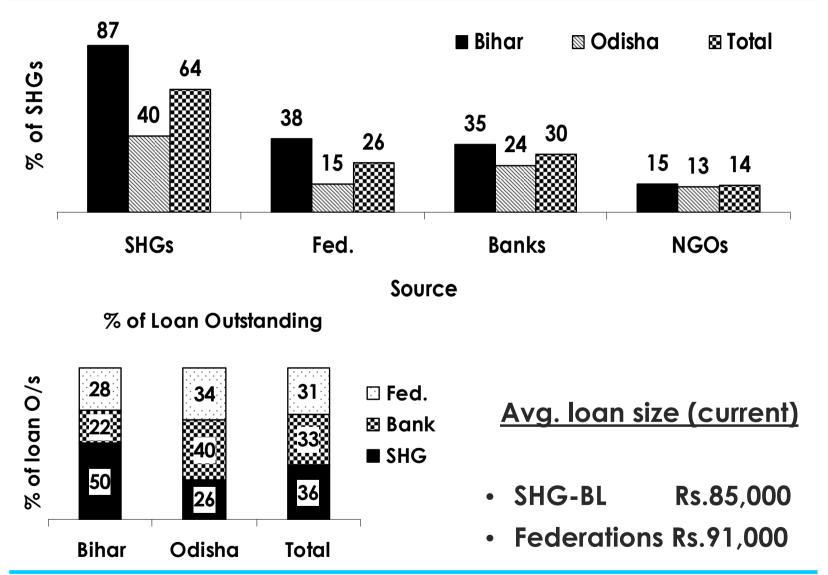


Grades of SHGs





Access to credit





Large Amount of Idle Funds

Rs. 19,940 - avg. amt. of idle fund per SHG

Odisha -Rs.30,066 & Bihar - Rs.9,598

50% - SHGs credit linked to banks

avg. no. of loans -1.9 loans; avg. amt- Rs. 1,20,182 Odisha - Rs.1,84,030; Bihar - Rs.58,958

19% SHGs got revolving fund

with an avg. amount of Rs.13,893 Odisha – 35%; Bihar- 4%

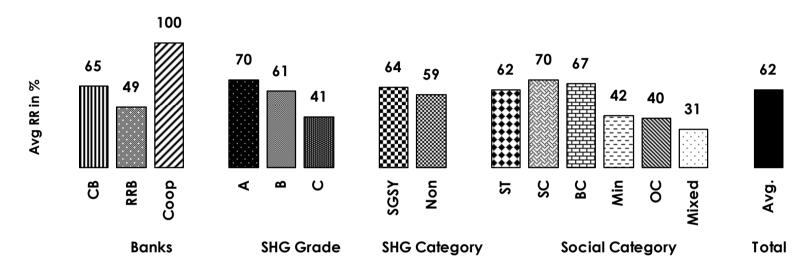
8% - SHGs accessed SGSY loans

1.1- avg. no. of loans; avg. amount - Rs.1,61,695 Odisha - Rs.2,70,667 & Bihar - Rs.1,23,235



Repayment Rate – SHGs to Banks

Repayment Rate

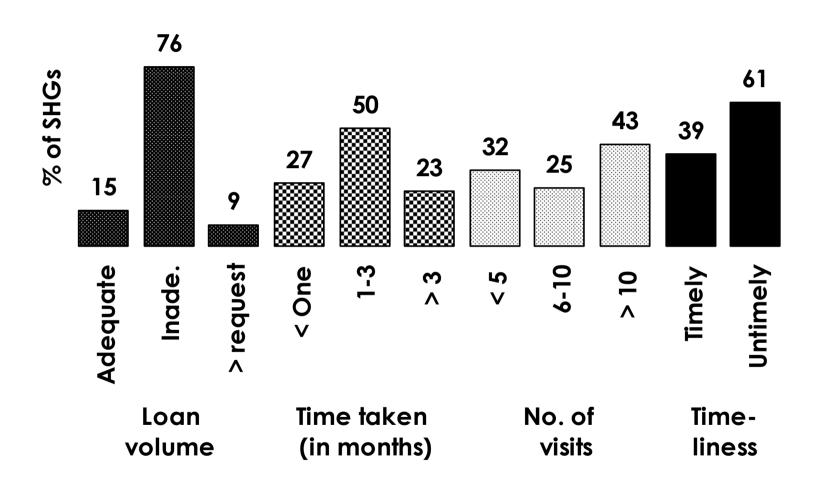


<u>Defaulting</u>

- SHG funds -58% of SHGs with average of Rs.16,350
- Bank loans 54% of SHGs with average of Rs. 27,951
- Federation loans 47% of SHGs with average of Rs. 24,442



Voices of SHGs on Bank Linkage





Membership-Enrollment & Withdrawal

42% - SHGs reported dropouts

- Incidence of dropouts is more in old SHGs
- SHG-BL cycles increases dropouts decreases

Enrollment of new members in two ways

- Replacement with HH member
- Admission to new members

Reasons for membership withdrawal

- Migration, old-age, ill-health, group norms
- Small loan & delay in getting credit linkage



Quality of SHGs – The Preventing Factors

- Strategies and approaches of SHPIs
 - Programmatic and target approach
 - Inputs at the time of group formation
 - Nominal visits of SHPI staff to SHGs
 - No withdrawal strategy
- More focus on financial agenda and less/no focus on non-financial and social agendas
- Attitude of leaders
 - Selection of leaders Leader centered Leadership rotation
- Low CB inputs & nominal on the job support
- Poor Access to development programs



Quality of SHGs – The Preventing Factors

Inadequate support from financial institutions

- Delay in getting subsequent linkages
- Branch managers have low understanding on SHG-BLP
- Grading of SHGs and assessment of credit worthiness

Socio-economic vulnerability of members

Migration - Low literacy levels

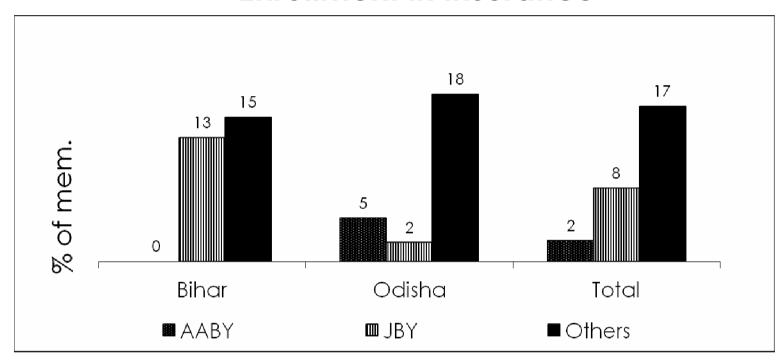
Policy support and other externalities

- Subsidy loans to SGSY groups
- Implementation of CCL
- Introduction of NRLM
- Micro finance institutions



Social Risk management

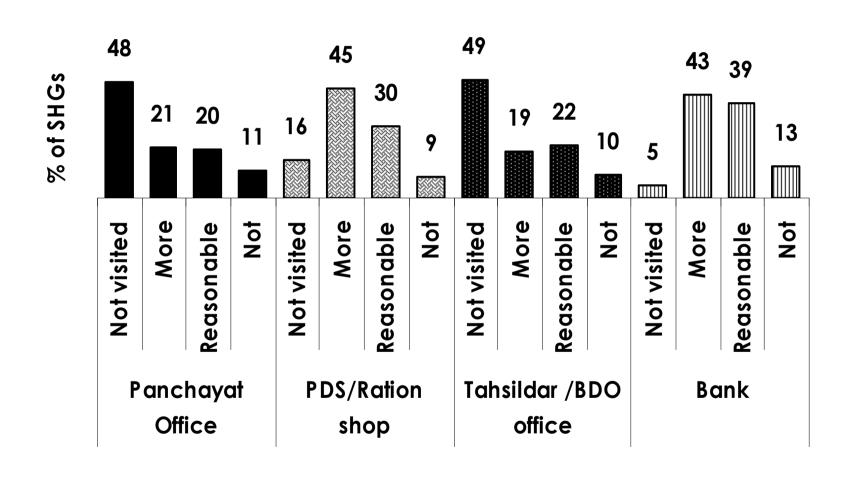
Enrollment in insurance



- Level of awareness on govt. sponsored insurance programs is very low in both states
- Claims: only one claim reported and settled in Odisha

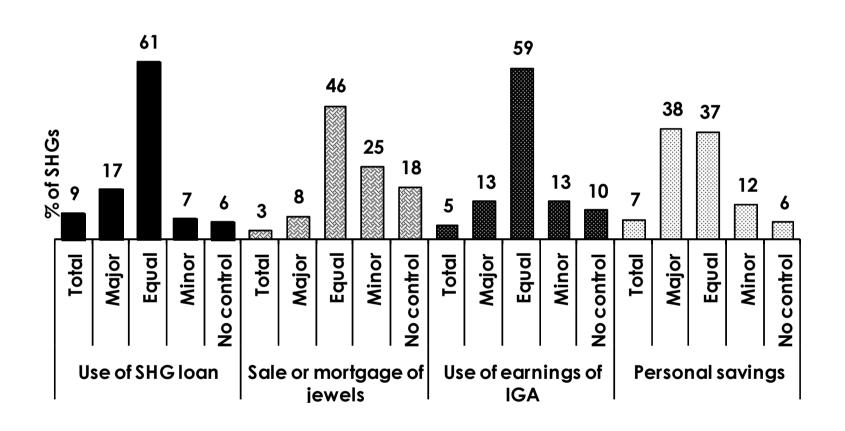


Changes at Institutional Levels





Changes at Household Level





Changes at Household Level

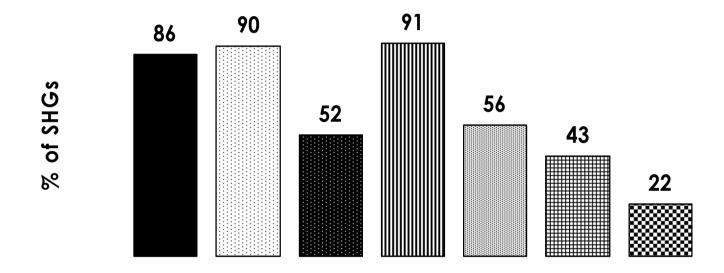
- Household support Cooperative (55%)
- Access to food, health and education
- Access to family income Equal (54%)
- Control on resources

Use of SHG loan – Equal (61%)
Sale or mortgage of jewels – Equal (46%)
Use of earnings of IGA – Equal (59%)
Personal savings – Major (38%)

- Mobility & decision making Minor to equal role
- Poor participation in governance



Changes at Individual Level



- Learning to sign
- Participation in gram sabha
- Husband sharing the HH work
- ☑ Taking up non traditional activities
- ☐ Confidence to speak with visitors
- Attending meetings
- **Work burden increased**



Conclusions

- More focus on targets & programmatic approach
- The quality of groups are moderate
- Needs to promote diverse savings products
- Poor financial &non-fin. services to members
- Needs to be focus on credit linkages with banks
- Poor SHGs' participation in social & devt. activities
- No group enterprises, 1or 2 individual IG activities
- Mostly the change is perceptional
- Low impact on the quality of life



Way Forward...

Quality of SHGs

- Continuous trainings and CB to SHG members
- System of annual election
- Paid book keepers
- Internal audit once in a year
- Sector owned control
- NRLM could partner with NGOs

Self Help Promoting Institutions

- Capacity building to SHPIs
- SHGs & Fed. as Business Facilitator & Business Correspondent
- Bank linkage can be facilitated by Bank Mitras
- Need based products to be designed by banks for SHGs
- Training & Capacity building organizations



Way Forward

Sustainability of SHGs

- Promotion of SHG Federations in underserved areas
- Strengthening of existing federations
- National policy on SHG federations
- Guidelines on bulk finance to federations
- Appropriate legal forms for SHG federations
- Livelihood organizations to be promoted

Specific recommendations

- Consolidation of SHG movement in Odisha before scaling up
- Strengthening SHGs that have already been formed
- Reorganization of PLFs into village organizations
- Strong Advocating for Pancha Sutras through NRLM
- BRLPs will have to follow non-negotiables
- Financial literacy for optimal utilization of group funds
- A system of high quality training and honorarium to Book keepers
- Build various forms of social capital



Open for Discussion...

Thank you