

**Quality and Sustainability Efforts:  
Understanding the role of  
BASIX in DPIIP**

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## **Quality and Sustainability Efforts: Understanding Role of BASIX in DPIP**

### **Introduction**

The DPIP project being implemented in 7 districts of Rajasthan has shown significant quantitative progress in the last two years. A large number of CIGs have been formed 21283 (7736 are women CIGs) and 15,792 sub-projects sanctioned. The project has been extended for a period of two years up to June 2007. In the extended period of two years the main agenda for DPIP is to ensure **Quality and Sustainability (Q&S)** of the CIGs.

A review of the progress of the implementation of DPIP indicates that while the physical progress has been quite satisfactory, effort needs to be made for upgrading the quality of CIGs and their sustainability. In the initial years the NGO partners were given ambitious targets for formation of groups, for preparation of sub projects, implementation through specialists and sustenance for a period of two years. However, with the increase in the number of groups, it is a challenge for DPIP to make these groups sustainable after the project period. It has also been felt that intensive efforts need to be made by NGOs to achieve the quality & sustainability in CIGs in the extended project period.

For achieving the above, several activities have been promoted in each district with the support of DPMU and NGOs partners. Q&S guidelines have also been framed by SPMU to facilitate these efforts at the field level.

A number of quality service providers like BASIX, NABCON, and MART are working closely with the SPMU and DPMU and assisting CIGs for linkages to micro-finance, markets and formation of cluster based activities. Around 60 CIGs have signed additional contracts for Q & S activities and capacity building. These organisations entered into new agreement with SPMU and DPMU in the year 2005 with the aim of strengthening the capacities of the CIGs.

### **Objectives**

The main objective of the report is to understand the processes initiated by BASIX for improving the quality and sustainability of CIGs in two districts - Dausa and Dholpur. The main issues included are training of CIG leaders, NGO functionaries and DPMU staff.

The analysis has been carried out within the broader framework of the quality of groups and sustainability of livelihoods. **Q and S parameters have been taken into account (regular savings, meetings, interloaning, record keeping, per member earnings, and bank linkage)**

**The CIG were not rated during process monitoring by the team as they all were in different stages of production.**

## **Methodology**

As a first step discussions were held with various functionaries of BASIX at Dausa and Dholpur to understand the framework, processes and activities involved in Q and S activities. Interactions were also held with DPMs and DPMU functionaries. Field visits were made to discuss the issues of Q and S with several CIGs working with Basix. The detailed analysis is based on 25 CIGs covered during the study.

The report is divided in three sections: Section I presents analysis of the interventions by BASIX. Section III discusses some additional issues related to capacity building of CIGs, access to credit and role of NGOs. Section III presents the details of CIG covered during process monitoring.

## **I**

### **Quality and Sustainability Efforts: Understanding Role of BASIX**

Basix was invited by the Department of Rural Development, GOR to offer consulting and handholding support to the programme. BASIX staff visited all the DPIP districts and studied the programme in detail with an eye on what can be improved and how. The analysis also showed that at a strategic level, the institutional capacity of the management (SPMU/DPMUs) and the implementation (NGOs) teams required to be enhanced. Other critical aspects, which needed attention included CIG sustainability, promotion of higher level people's institutions, creation of an enabling environment, which serves as the basis for livelihoods of the poor.

BASIX also pointed out that at a more operational level, promotion of groups had been hasty without regard to quality parameters, thrift and credit activities were not being undertaken at group level, market linkages not appropriately established and financial linkages were not established at all. The documentation and paperwork required by the project were onerous resulting in inordinate delays. The field awareness and involvement of the DPMU staff was low, adding to the lack of perspective among staff, and resulting in lower productivity( Agreement document between Basix and SPMU)

Given the above backdrop BASIX signed an agreement with SPMU, DPIP in July 2005 with the objective of improving *programme effectiveness by facilitating improvements in human resource capability, systems, processes, group formation and dynamics, pursuit of appropriate livelihood activities by the groups, and a better livelihood framework within which the poor operate.*

The intervention was to be carried out for the contracted period of 2 years at four different levels, the village, block/cluster, district and state levels. The district teams were to work closely with the DPMU, NGOs in the district, and the CFs and CIG leaders. As part of its intervention in DPIP Rajasthan, BASIX planned to undertake the following tasks:

- Human resource development and skill enhancement by designing and facilitating trainings and exposure visits of the district team, NGO staff, CIG leaders and the community facilitators
- Support and suggestions for improving information and reporting systems
- Facilitating the improvement of the livelihood framework within the districts - covering land, water, pastures etc.
- Providing handholding support to the NGO workers and CFs for
  - strengthening of existing CIGs and creation of new CIGs along thrift and credit lines
  - developing and implementing micro plans
  - strengthening livelihood programmes/sub project activities
- Mid term assessment of CIG quality
- Coordination with the DPMU and SPMU and associate agencies or other stakeholders.
- Fulfilling reporting requirements for the part of the project undertaken by BASIX

## Field Observations

### Interventions in Dausa and Dholpur

BASIX initiated work in Dausa and Dholpur in 2005 and prepared the livelihood profiles of the districts and identified the livelihood constraints of CIGs engaged in different SPAs. As per the agreement BASIX has undertaken the task of handholding 500 CIGs in each district (Dausa and Dholpur) and training around 600 CIG leaders for sustaining income generation. The CIGs were identified in consultation with DPMU and NGO functionaries. The details of CIG (formed by different NGOs) identified for handholding support and training in the two districts is as follows:

**Table1: CIGs identified for handholding support and training in Dausa**

<b>Name of the NGO</b>	<b>Number of CIGs identified for handholding</b>
MSGD	19
LVSS	20
GVNML	96
Poddar	60
JZVP	90
RCDF	57
Upkaar	80
SDS	39
BAIF	07
ASVM	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>488</b>

Source: BASIX record

**Table 2: CIGs identified for handholding support and training in Dholpur**

Name of NGO	Number of CIGs Provided with handholding Support	Number of CIGs Provided with handholding Support in the next phase
SSS	65	100
BGVS	49	100
MSS	14	40
ISPS	18	80
RCDF	10	80
ERDS	82	100
Total	238	500

BASIX has also appointed Self Help Livelihood Promoters (SHLPs) who are grassroots level workers. There are 6 SHLPs each in both districts. The SHLPs interact directly with CFs and with CIG leaders through the CFs. They maintain regular contacts with through weekly and fortnightly visits. They prepare the CIGs for training and motivate the CIG members for sustainability of income generation. Many groups started savings and interloaning after the intervention of the SHLP. Two field executives have also been appointed in each district for the supervising loan disbursement.

#### **Capacity Building/Training of different Stakeholders**

As stated in the agreement Basix is to provide training at four level namely village, block, district and State. Field interactions revealed that the training to NGO, DPMU staff and CIG leaders is imparted in five broad modules:

- Module 1: focuses on livelihoods promotion through SHGs
- Module 2: on asset building and maintenance; establishing forward and backward linkages.
- Module 3: structures of federation
- Module 4: micro planning and vision building in relation to SHGs
- Module 5: micro planning and vision building in relation to federation

At the village level it is envisaged that CFs and the CIG leaders will be trained and taken for exposure visits to different organisations to improve their concepts on group formation and dynamics, thrift and credit activities, concepts of federation, livelihood planning, establishing market linkages asset acquisition and utilisation etc.

Interaction with BASIX functionaries in Dausa and Dholpur revealed that in the first phase of training that started in September 2005, the CIG leaders were given training on livelihood promotion through SHGs. Around 400 CIG leaders in Dausa and 321 CIG leaders in Dholpur have undergone training till date.

The training for CIG leaders is organised at village or block levels whichever is easy to reach. One training programme usually covers 10-15 CIGs. The CIGs leaders i.e President Treasurer and a nominated member are included in the training. The concerned NGOs

are also informed, so as to elicit their participation. The training is usually imparted to the groups belonging to a common SPA.

During the training of CIG leaders the main issues covered include: organizing regular meetings, savings, interloaning and record keeping. Conflict resolution and group identity, bank linkages are other issues covered. An exposure visit to a successful SHG is also part of the agenda.

Discussion on selection parameters of CIGs identified for training revealed that in Dausa CIGs were graded as A or B category by BASIX and these were included in the training. These CIGs were selected, as they were already involved in regular savings, monthly meetings and interloaning. The BASIX team said that these were mostly functioning in Lalsot, Bandikui and Sikrai blocks. In Dholpur the BASIX functionaries reported that CIGs had been graded A, B, C, D using the criteria of regular saving, monthly meetings and interloaning. Eighty CIGs were ranked as D category CIGs and at present these CIGs have not been included in training or handholding. The Basix team members felt that these groups cannot be promoted within a short span of time as they fell short on various quality parameters.

Other than the training for CIG leaders BASIX has also organised a training programme and an exposure visit for NGOs wherein the NGO/CF functionaries saw the functioning of a successful SHG and federation. The NGO functionaries were taken for an exposure visit to IBTADA in Alwar district. Meetings have also been organised with DPMU functionaries in both districts. A meeting was organised at DPMU, Dausa in March 2006 for closer interaction between NGOs and BASIX so that NGOs develop a clear understanding of BASIX intervention in DPIP. A workshop on re-engineering business plan processes has also been organised by BASIX in Dausa in which the NGOs were provided training on livelihood promotion.

A similar meeting was also organised in Dholpur in April 2006 to discuss the nature of support to be provided by BASIX in Dholpur. Discussions were also held on providing training to CIGs in mode of SHGs and thereby introducing micro credit with these SHGs. All the NGO partners in Dholpur attended this workshop.

**Box: Training of NGO/CF in Dholpur**

A two day training of CFs was organised by BASIX in Dholpur on 12-13 July 2006. 21 CFs had been invited to the training from 6 NGO partners. By 11 a.m only 4 participants had arrived. Two resource persons and one DPC from an NGO were present in the training. The study material distributed was the same as that for CIG leaders. After a brief round of introduction the resource persons discussed the training agenda with the participants. The mains topics to be covered in the training included- Basix approach to Q and S, Need for training, Concept of SHG.

Basix functionaries stated that they had sent the information to all NGOs regarding training but since many NGOs do not have CFs in place, the turn out was poor.

Field notes, IDSJ PM team, July 2006

### **Other Support**

In the training of CIG leaders the Resource person from BASIX also informed the CIG leaders about the Micro Finance support provided by BASIX. It provides loan facility to CIGs at 15-18 percent rate of interest, which sometimes increases to 24 percent. The area executive reported that bank defaulters are also provided loan facility by BASIX. He clarified that BASIX intervenes only when CIGs are not able to approach any of the credit institutions. He said that the CIG members found it easier to take a loan from BASIX as it was more approachable than commercial banks where they have to face a number of formalities.

### **Impact on CIGs**

Interaction with various CIG members and leaders revealed that the training had given a clear understanding regarding savings, interloaning and record keeping. Many CIG leaders admitted that they have regularised their savings, interloaning and monthly meetings after attending the training. The group saving have been utilized for meeting out domestic requirements of CIG members. The exposure visit had also helped the CIG leaders in understanding the importance group effort as well exchanging experiences and ideas. In one case (Jai Parvati, CIG, Badapura Dholpur) when women CIG leaders shared their training experience with other group members, some community members (women) also got motivated to form their own group. Two groups have been formed and these self induced SHGs have started regular savings.

The present status of CIGs covered during Process Monitoring is as follows (**Also see Annex, II**)

### ***Regular savings***

Out of 25 CIGs covered during fieldwork 19 CIGs (76 per cent) were involved in regular savings. In four CIGs the savings per member increased after training by BASIX. The amount of group savings in 25 CIGs is shown below (Table 3). Ten CIGs (40 per cent) are presently maintaining more than Rs. 10,000 as group savings.

**Table 3: Amount of Group Savings**

Amount of group savings (in Rs.)	Number of CIGs	Per cent
Irregular or no savings	6	24
<1000	0	0
1000-5000	4	16
5000-10000	5	20
>10000	10	40
TOTAL -N	25	100

### ***Regular meetings***

Group meetings are regular in 19 CIGs (76 per cent). In most of the CIGs four meetings are held in a month. In these meetings the CIG members collect savings, update the group records and accounts including interloaning accounts and also discuss various issues related to group functioning.

### ***Interloaning***

Eighteen CIGs (72 per cent) are presently involved in interloaning. The group savings are loaned to the group members and also to other community members. The interest rate charged on interloaning among CIG members is different from the interest rate charged from the persons outside the group. The interest rate for interloaning in most of these CIGs is 24 percent. The amount interloaned in surveyed CIGs is given in Table 4.

**Table 4: Amount Interloaned**

Amount of interlaoning (in Rs.)	Number of CIGs	Per cent
No interloaning	7	28
<1000	3	12
1000-5000	9	36
5000-10000	3	12
>10000	3	12
TOTAL -N	25	100

### ***Record-keeping***

Eighteen CIGs (72 percent) are regularly maintaining their group records. The records are either maintained by the CIG members or they pay a community member or *Munshi* for the purpose.

### ***CIG earnings***

Seventeen CIGs (68 percent) are presently earning incomes from their different SPAs. The income details of CIG members in 25 CIGs is given in Table 5.

**Table 5: Income of CIG members**

Monthly earnings per member (in Rs.)	Number of CIGs	Per cent
No earnings	8	32
<500	9	36
500-1000	7	28
1000-1500	1	4
>1500	0	0
TOTAL -N	25	100

### ***Loans from BASIX***

BASIX has provided loans to 4 CIGs (16 percent). In one CIG of goat rearing in Dholpur where BASIX has not intervened the loan amount of Rs. 20000 has been provided by Rajasthan Grameen Bank.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

It is evident that BASIX has identified those CIGs for training and handholding, which were active and somewhat regular in saving, interloaning and meetings. The parameters for identification of CIGs for training and handholding need to be clearly defined. The

CIGs, which were found to be weak have not been included in the Q and S efforts. These groups need to be focussed upon by district teams on priority. The PM team also found that in cases where the NGO support is weak the impact of training and handholding is less discernable.

A discomfort expressed by DPMU functionaries in one district was related to the fact that BASIX functionaries directly communicate with the SPMU- “All letters and reports are sent to SPMU and it is the SPMU that sends us letters and reports for comments”. There was also a lack of clarity amongst the DPMU functionaries about the various activities to be carried out by BASIX at CIG level.

**At the time of fieldwork only the first Module of training had been completed by BASIX. The total impact of the training efforts needs to be analysed after all five modules have been covered.**

## II

### Some Additional Issues

#### 1. Assessment of capacity building of CIGs

During Process monitoring fieldwork an effort was also made to assess the nature of inputs given to the CIGs and the resultant impact on CIG functioning.

- *Sarmathura Goat Cluster:*

Field interactions with CIG members reveal that coming together as members of a federated body has given the members a sense of group identity. The mobility of women has also increased and women members articulated that they go to the bank themselves for various transactions. Some cluster leaders have also gone out of their district/state to attend workshops. After becoming members of the SHG/CIG women have learnt to write their signatures. One of the CIG Presidents has also received training as *Mahila Munshi*.

- *Basix Interventions*

Interaction with various CIG members and leaders revealed that the Basix training had given a clear understanding regarding savings, inter-loaning and record keeping. Many CIG leaders admitted that they have regularized their savings, inter-loaning and monthly meetings after attending the training.

#### 2. Understanding role of new partners in DPIP and the Institutional linkages

- See ‘Quality and Sustainability in DPIP: Understanding Role of Basix’ Process Monitoring report No. 7(b) for details.

#### 3. Sectoral Impact Assessment

- See Case Study on Goat Cluster in Sarmathura Region in Dholpur district, Process Monitoring Report, 7(a) for details.

#### 4. Assessing the role of NGOs

- It is evident that the NGOs who have entered into Q and S contract in DPIP have become more active and increased their field level interactions. Some NGOs i.e Pradan have taken various initiatives at their own level to improve quality and sustainability of CIGs. Another NGO in Dholpur took an initiative for sustainability of sub project activity by linking the CIGs to market.
- Some problems were reported in Dausa regarding one NGO which has discontinued working in the area. Members of one CIG also complained that the CF of this NGO had not given them full information regarding contribution and purchase procedures for buffalo purchase because of which the purchasing could not take place on time . The CF had also kept all the records and refused to give it to the group members. The CF stated that ‘ the NGO owed him Rs 64, 000, towards his salary and he would not give back the records to the CIGs till he got his dues’

## 5. Access to Credit

BASIX has provided loans to 4 CIGs in Dholpur and Dausa. In one CIG of goat rearing in Dholpur where BASIX has not intervened the loan amount of Rs. 20,000 has been provided by Rajasthan Grameen Bank.

### III

#### CIGs of Dausa and Dholpur identified for Quality and Sustainability

##### Dholpur

**District:** Dholpur

**Name of Village:** Madabhau

**Name of CIG:** Nehru Samaan Ruchi Samooh

**NGO:** BGVS

**SPA:** Goatry

**Number of members:** 12 women

The women members belong to BPL households of Prajapat, Jatav and Badai communities. Each member in the group received 10 goats, 1 *tasla*, 1 bucket, litre pipe and one shed for which she deposited Rs. 4200 as contribution. Each member was provided DPIP grant of Rs. 5000 for shed, Rs. 500 for equipment and Rs. 15, 7000 for the purchase of goats. The group purchased the goats in May 2005 from Saiya in Uttar Pradesh. Presently each member has around 4-8 goats and goat kids with them. The members told the PM team that all the goats were insured. They have submitted the papers for insurance claim but have not been paid yet. They also told the team that they sold some of the goat kids in Maniya *haat* and earned Rs. 800- Rs. 7000. The CIG members do not sell goat milk and manure.

The group holds weekly meetings every Wednesday where each member contributes Rs. 10. Earlier they used to collect Rs. 5. The CF, if present in the meeting, records the proceedings or else the group member Sukhdaei who is literate takes the minutes. The group members said that the present savings of the group in the bank are Rs. 3000. The CIG members had started saving three months before the purchase. The savings were discontinued for a brief period but now they are saving regularly.

The CIG members are also interloaning their group savings among the group members. Nine members in the group have borrowed Rs. 100-300 at an interest rate of 24 percent.

the group records were not available with the CIG as they had been taken by the CF. The members said that they were well aware of the group records and had all the necessary information.

The CIG members shared that initially at the time of group formation all the members were provided training on regular savings, meetings and interloaning. Later in November 2005 three of the group members attended the training organised by BASIX. After the

training by BASIX these three members shared their experiences with the group members. The spouses of five of the members are associated with the SPA of buffalo rearing and are earning out of it.

The President of the group is educated upto primary level. She said that BASIX functionaries told them that if they continued regular savings and interloaning BASIX would provide them the loans at lower rate of interest.

**District:** Dholpur

**Name of Village:** Anandpur (Chaudharypura)

**Name of CIG:** Rehana Samaan Ruchi Samooh

**NGO:** BGVS

**SPA:** Durrie-patti

**Number of members:** 12 women

The group was formed in April 2004 and all the members are Rajputs and belong to BPL households. Each member contributed Rs. 1700 for the SPA. The members purchased the assets like 11 knitting looms, 1 *tana machine*, and 1 *charkhi* for making balls. A workshed was also included in the SPA, which was built under the first milestone.

Initially the group used to meet every week and Rs. 10 was collected from each member. The CIG members told the PM team that they have stopped meetings and savings from February 2006 as there are no earnings from the SPA; also there was some tension among the members. The bank passbook showed the savings worth Rs. 6402 as on 02/02/2006.

Some of the members feel that the group savings should be equally distributed among the group members whereas the President and some other members believe that savings should be continued and then later interloaning of the group savings should be started.

The group records indicate that the last meeting was held on 03/05/2006. The records indicated that a sum of Rs. 10 had been collected from each member. The signatures of the CIG members were not recorded in the register. When the members were asked about it the President replied that none of the group members knew how to enter records. She had asked someone to enter the records in advance and so they did not contain the signatures of the CIG members.

The group was given the skill based training of three months by RUDA in December 2005. The members had prepared some *durries* from the raw material provided during training, which they took to a fair in Alwar but no *durrie* was sold.

With the efforts of BGVS the CIG has recently been provided job work from Kala Kendra, Dholpur. The members have been given the threads as per the weight of which they have to weave *durries* measuring 3'x 3'. The members would gain Rs. 10 per *durrie* and the remaining material would be returned.

Presently all the CIG members are not engaged in the job work. Only 8-10 members are working. One member makes 3-5 durries a day. The CIG members told the PM team that they could even move to Agra for work.

After their skill training by RUDA the group members had stopped monthly meetings and savings. The CIG members had prepared the CC of their SPA and were planning to present it in next Gram Sabha for approval.

The CIG leaders had attended the BASIX training in Dholpur that was held on 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> November 2005. In the training the leaders of different CIGs were explained the benefits of regular meetings and savings. The CIG President told the PM team that information regarding interloaning and credit facility were also provided in the training. The CIG members who had attended the training shared the SHG module as detailed in the training with the other CIG members.

During field level interactions the CIG members accepted that they could not continue group meetings and savings due to mutual distrust among group members. They were not even interested in interloaning group savings among themselves. The BGVS functionaries who were accompanying the PM team in the field visit assured that they would attend the next group meeting (initially scheduled on Sundays of every week) and would discuss the group issues.

**District:** Dholpur

**Name of Village:** Beelpur

**Name of CIG:** Sriram Samaan Ruchi Samooh

**NGO:** RCDF

**SPA:** Buffalo rearing

**Number of members:** 11 men; 4 women

The group was formed in September 2004. Three women members who have been included in this group are widows. Each member deposited Rs. 4000 as contribution under DPIP. The group received Rs. 2,87,000 and purchased 15 buffaloes, 1 buffalo bull, 5 chaff cutters, dairy equipment and cattle feed. The purchases were made in November 2005. The President has retained the buffalo-bull, which was purchased under the first milestone.

The CIG members told the PM team that the members have benefited from this Dairy SPA. Only 6-7 members in the group sell buffalo milk at the Dairy. The milk collection centre is located in the village and the group President himself is its secretary.

The members reported that the President did not measure the fat content; he purchases the milk at the fixed rate of Rs. 12 per kg. Some members sell their milk to the private milkman who purchases at the rate of Rs. 14 per kg. They have to sell to him to repay the amount borrowed from him for depositing SPA contribution.

The CIG members hold weekly group meetings on Sundays. The meeting register indicated that most of the members attend these meetings. Each member deposits ten

rupees as savings in these meetings. In this way each member contributes Rs. 40 as monthly savings.

The meeting records indicate that on 03/05/2006 the amount of Rs. 790 were registered against each member and the names of only 13 members were recorded. Two members had not contributed. No other meeting was reported after this date. The bank saving of Rs. 8013 as on 21/03/2006 was recorded in the passbook (account number 3870) of Alwar Bharatpur Aanchalik Grameen Bank (now known as Rajasthan Grameen Bank). The CIG members were not aware about the amount loaned to other members. The President of the group said that the amount of Rs. 5000 was interloaned among the group members but there were no written records indicating the same. Discussions revealed that the President had shown that a sum of Rs. 5000 was interloaned to give an impression of efficient functioning of SHG. They complained that he did not deposit the group savings in the bank and was showing the amount as interloaned at 2 per cent rate of interest. The motive behind it is to avail credit facility from the bank for the Dairy. But the members were not interested in the President's plans.

With regard to the women members it was noted that their sons attend the meeting. One of them was also present during the meeting of CIG members with PM team.

The CIG members about the training programmes had undergone two training before the training by BASIX. One training was held after the group formation and the other training was Animal Management Training (AMT) under DPIP.

The BASIX training in November 2005 was attended by the Treasurer of the group. In the training information regarding group savings, meetings and interloaning was provided. The trainees were also taken for an exposure visit. On return the treasurer had shared the details of training with the other CIG members. The President had not attended the training due to personal reasons.

According to the SHiLPi the relationship between the President and CIG members were strained. The President was a graduate but was not regular in organising the group meeting and kept all records with himself. He abuses the CIG members when they ask about the records. The CIG members, on mutual consensus, have submitted an application demanding removal of the President.

It was evident that the President was not transparent in his working. He was coaxing the CIG members to take a loan but the CIG members were not interested.

**District:** Dholpur

**Name of Village:** Masoodpur

**Name of CIG:** Ekta Samaan Ruchi Samooh

**NGO:** BGVS

**SPA:** Goatry

**Number of members:** 10 women

The group comprising members of Rajput, Koli and Dhobi community was formed in June 2004. The group was provided skill-based training in August 2004. The goats were purchased from Saiya haat in Uttar Pradesh in February 2005 wherein each member received 10 goats and 1 he-goat. The amount of Rs. 60000 was provided under DPIP for the construction of shed.

The CIG members told the PM team that the group meeting is held every Tuesday. The group members initially increased their weekly share of savings from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. From December 2005 they increased that share to Rs. 25 per member. As of 21/06/2006 the savings of the CIG recorded in the passbook was Rs. 14771. The members said that they do not interloan the group savings; they prefer to deposit the amount in the bank. The President and the Treasurer reported that the group savings and meetings had been regular. The records are maintained by the daughter of the President. She also records the proceedings of the group meetings.

All the women members are not aware of the group records. Only some of them have the information regarding the group accounts.

The CIG members told the PM team that the earnings from the SPA were meagre. It was the earnings from casual labour that helps raise the contribution for savings. The male members in the families of CIG members are either rickshaw pullers or are earning through wage labour in nearby factories where they are paid Rs. 60.

The functionaries of the NGO told the team that out of 110 goats obtained under DPIP 28 goats had died. All of them were insured the claims for 8 goats were paid. The remaining claims are being processed. They also said that the members who were paid the claims did not purchase the goats again.

The BGVS functionaries persuaded the CIG members to take a bank loan. In November 2005 the members took a loan of Rs. 20000 from Rajasthan Grameen Bank at an interest rate of 12 percent. The loan was taken to meet out the domestic requirements and also as a financial support in goat rearing. All the group members equally divided the loan amount amongst themselves. The share per member was Rs. 200. They are paying the monthly installments of Rs. 220. Only two installments with interest amount are due.

The CIG members told the PM team that the bank loan was comparatively cheaper than the loan from other sources. They said that the other financial institutions or sources charged a higher interest rate of 36-60 percent on loans and even demanded assets as mortgage whereas the banks provided the loan facility only on the basis of savings. The CIG has not received any training from BASIX.

**District:** Dholpur

**Name of Village:** Pahri

**Name of CIG:** Roopeshwar Mahadev Samaan Ruchi Samooh

**NGO:** BGVS

**SPA:** Goatry

**Number of members:** 10 men; 4 women

The group comprising 14 members of Jatav, Kumhaar, and Nai community was formed two years ago. After the group formation the members chose goat rearing as their SPA. The CIG has received goats under two milestones. In the first milestone the group purchased 70 goats and 7 he-goats from Samsabaad in Uttar Pradesh in September 2005. The remaining 70 goats were purchased in May 2006 as under the second milestone.

Out of 140 goats purchased in the SPA seven goats died due to some disease. The claim forms of two goats were submitted whereas the claim forms of five goats could not be prepared because the doctor in the veterinary hospital of Muraina where the CIG members took their dead goats refused to conduct a post mortem. The CIG members have not been paid claims for any of their dead goats as yet. Presently each member has 10-15 goats and lambs.

On an average each member earned Rs. 3000 from the sale of lambs. One of the CIG members named Kumar Singh has earned the maximum around Rs. 6000.

The CIG members told the PM team that no veterinary support is provided under the SPA. Though there is one veterinary hospital in Muraina but the CIG members are not satisfied with the services of doctors available there.

The group members had started monthly meetings and savings after the CIG was formed on the directions of the NGO functionaries but they were not regular. After intervention by BASIX the SHiLPi began motivating the CIG members to hold regular meetings and saving activity. Presently the group meets regularly four times in a month and in each meeting every member contributes Rs. 10. Interloaning among the members is carried out according to member's needs and the remaining amount is deposited in the bank. Presently the CIG has Rs. 3760 as bank savings and Rs. 2000 are being interloaned.

The President, Treasurer and a nominated member of this CIG attended the two-day training on SHG concepts organised by BASIX in November 2005. They then shared the details with other CIG members. Now the members are maintaining separate registers of interloaning and savings accounts. The SHiLPi of BASIX visits the CIG once in a month and try to resolve the group issues.

The SHiLPi of the area has also facilitated a loan amount worth Rs. 28000 to this CIG for meeting out the domestic requirements of the members. Each member has received Rs. 2000 and the members are utilising their share in farming and other domestic works. However the members articulated that they were more interested in taking loan from banks as interest rate on loans provided by BASIX was higher (almost double) than the interest rate charged by banks.

**District:** Dholpur

**Name of Village:** Beelpur

**Name of CIG:** Kaila devi Samaan Ruchi Samooh

**NGO:** MSS

**SPA:** Tent-house

**Number of members:** 4 men; 6 women

The group was formed in December 2004 and all the ten members deposited Rs. 29800 as SPA contribution. There are 6 women members in the group but none of them are active. The male relatives of the women members participate in the group work. One of the women CIG members is a blind woman. She does not even attend the group meetings and her son attends the meetings in her place.

The CIG members purchased the various assets from Agra from the shops as directed by the NGO functionaries. The CIG members stated that they could not freely buy the goods of their choice, as there was pressure from the NGO to purchase from a particular shop.

The CIG members reported some earnings from the SPA. Last year they distributed the earnings of Rs. 32900 among themselves. The amount of Rs. 27000 is still due from some clients and parties. The CIG members have also purchased some additional assets of around Rs. 25000 for the tent-house from their earnings.

The CIG has rented a shop and pays Rs. 4000 as rent. The CIG members take turn in managing. One who sits at the shop the shop is paid Rs. 1000 per month.

The President and Treasurer attended the training organised by BASIX.

The CIG members reported that after the training the CIG members have regularised their savings. They have now fixed a penalty of Rs. 2 for latecomers and as well as those who do not deposit savings timely. The CIG members light up an *agarbatti* (incense stick) when the meeting begins and if a member does not turn up till it burns completely then he/she is charged the penalty.

The CIG members hold weekly meetings wherein Rs. 10 is collected from each member. The present savings of the CIG in the bank are Rs. 4970. The CIG members interloan the savings among themselves, if and when required; otherwise they deposit the group savings in bank. Interloaning in the group was started only after training by BASIX. Before this training the group savings were deposited in the banks only.

BASIX had completed all paperwork for providing a loan to this CIG. One of the CIG members Ninuma who is a pass-out of 12<sup>th</sup> std. clarified it to the other members that they had to pay higher rate of interest on the loan from BASIX which he deduced as more than 24 percent. He said that though the interest rate on loan as provided by BASIX was only 18 per cent but the loan takers have to bear other payments like file charges, transaction charges and amount of security. He calculated it in front of PM team and proved that including such extra charges the interest rate finally came to more than 24 per cent, which

indirectly had to be borne by CIG members. Ninuma knew that the state banks only charge a lower interest rate of 8.5 percent on loans. The CIG members were reluctant in taking loan from BASIX when the PM team talked to them about the services provided by BASIX.

**District:** Dholpur

**Name of Village:** Pura Sikrauda

**Name of CIG:** Jai Karauli Ma Samaan Ruchi Samooh

**NGO:** ERDS

**SPA:** Buffao rearing

**Number of members:** 11 women

Pradan initiated work in this SHG in March 2001. The women SHG members belonged to Kushwah community. They saved Rs. 40 per member per month for one year. Later the members distributed the accumulated savings among themselves. ERDS converted this SHG into CIG in June 2004. The first buffaloes were purchased in November 2004 and the second buffaloes were purchased in March 2005 from Rohtak. The members have even deposited Rs. 4500 for the second buffalo purchase.

The group holds four meetings in a month and each member contributes Rs. 40 as her monthly share. Presently the CIG has Rs. 23111 as group savings. A sum of Rs. 9000 has been interloaned. The interest rate charged is 24 percent. The community members outside the group are given a loan at an interest rate of 36 percent. A young male member in the President's family helps in maintaining records.

The CIG leaders had attended the two-day training organised by BASIX in Sepau in October 2005. In the training they were informed about the importance of group savings, meetings, interloaning and record maintenance. They were also taken for an exposure visit to Hanspura. They later shared the BASIX training with the other CIG members. The field executive from BASIX regularly visits the CIG and interacts with the members on various issues related to SPA.

Presently all the CIG members have buffaloes with them and each member daily sells around 2-3 Kg. milk at the dairy in the village.

**District:** Dholpur

**Name of Village:** Dandoli

**Name of CIG:** Laxmi bai

**NGO:** RCDF

**SPA:** Buffalo rearing

**Number of members:** 15 women

The CIG was formed in June 2004. The members belong to Jatav, Fakeer and Laube communities. The buffaloes under first milestone were purchased in 2005 from Karnal. The male relatives of the women members had gone for the purchase. The CIG members have not deposited contribution for the purchase of second buffalo.

The buffalo of one of the CIG members died recently and the member has not been paid the claim. Some members reported that the buffalo bull included in the SPA had been sold with mutual consensus of all the CIG members. It was sold for Rs. 4000 and the amount of Rs. 2500 has been received which has been retained by the President. The members complained that the President has not even maintained any written records of the sale of buffalo bull and the payment made.

Soon after the CIG formation the members had started the weekly meetings and savings with every member contributing Rs. 10. They later increased their monthly share of savings from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 per member as a result of earnings from the sale of milk.

The members are not saving regularly for last two months. A sum of Rs. 16871 is deposited in the bank.

It was evident that tension prevailed amongst group members. Some members complained that money was loaned only to those persons favoured by the President. The President was also not sharing the group records. On the other hand the President complained about lack of co-operation from members

The CIG members reported that the President had attended the BASIX training held in May 2006, but did not share or discuss details with the group members. The President told the PM team that in the training information regarding group meetings, savings and record maintenance was provided and the trainees were also taken for an exposure visit to Chainpura in Dholpur.

**District:** Dholpur

**Name of Village:** Badapura

**Name of CIG:** Jai Parvati

**NGO:** ERDS

**SPA:** Goat rearing

**Number of members:** 11 women

The CIG was formed in July 2004. The group holds four meetings in a month and every member contributes Rs. 10. The members also interloan their group savings. The amount is interloaned for one month at an interest rate of 24 percent. The total amount interloaned is Rs. 1836. The members told the PM team that Rs. 5 was charged as penalty from the CIG members who did not deposit monthly savings. Rs. 6916 is deposited in the bank. But the members reported that the savings were around Rs. 9000. The monthly savings had not been deposited in the bank in the past few months.

The women members reported that the goats were purchased from Saiya in Uttar Pradesh and each member received 10 goats and 1 he-goat under DPIP.

The President and the Treasurer of the group had attended the BASIX training. When they shared the training and their experiences with the group members some other women in the community also got interested in the SHG concept. They enquired about SHG functioning from the CIG President and the Treasurer and consequently the two

groups namely Rainbai and Jai Saraswati were formed in the village. These self-induced SHGs have started regular savings.

**District:** Dholpur

**Name of Village:** Madabhau

**Name of CIG:** Shiv Samaan Ruchi Samooh

**NGO:** BGVS

**SPA:** Durrie galicha

**Number of members:** 10 women

The CIG was formed in November 2004 and the women members belonged to BPL households from Badai, Prajapat and Darji communities. They all were traditionally engaged in durrie-making even before their association with DPIP. The *durries* or mats were woven on cots (*khaat*) and were made of old clothes.

After the release of first installment of Rs. 72000 from DPIP in June 2005 a shed for the loom measuring 15''x 8.5'' was constructed with the assistance of BGVS. The UC for the shed construction has been submitted. The second installment worth Rs. 85500 was also released in March 2006. The skill training of this CIG is still to be organised.

But in July 2006 SPMU withheld the SPA of durrie-making. The group was directed to deposit the DPIP grant in the DPMU. This decision was taken due to insufficient market linkages available for this activity.

BASIX selected this CIG under Q & S programme as the members were inclined towards group savings and meetings.

The SHiLPi informed the CIG members regarding organising regular savings, meetings, interloaning and record keeping. The CIG leaders also attended the BASIX training on SHG concept on 7<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> November 2005.

After the training the group started four meetings in a month. The meetings are now regular and the CIG members are saving regularly for last eleven months and each member is contributing Rs. 40 per month.

The present savings of this CIG is Rs. 4400 of which Rs. 1000 have been interloaned among the three members at the interest rate of 24 percent.

After the handholding support and training by BASIX the CIG members are involved in regular savings and meetings. But the members were disenchanted with DPIP as no skill training or loan facility was provided to them.

**District:** Dholpur

**Name of Village:** Madabhau

**Name of CIG:** Shiv Shankar Samaan Ruchi Samooh

**NGO:** RCDF

**SPA:** Buffalo rearing

**Number of members:** 18 men

The CIG was formed in March 2004 comprising male members from Prajapat, Brahmin, Jatav, Darji, and Balai communities. The buffaloes under the first milestone were purchased in August 2005 from Panipat in Haryana. Though Karnaal was the allotted venue of purchase but the CIG members purchased their buffaloes from Panipat.

One of the members' buffalo died and he was paid the insurance claim, but he is yet to purchase another buffalo.

Each member purchased two buffaloes and dairy equipment. A buffalo-bull was also included in the SPA. At present the dairy equipment is being utilised by all the members the buffalo-bull has been sold. The member who was rearing the buffalo-bull could not maintain it and so he sold it to a 'Nat' for Rs. 5500 without the consent of the other CIG members. The other CIG members opposed the sale and bought back the buffalo-bull from the 'Nat' at their own expense. They then sold it to a Harijan household in the village. He does the mating of the buffaloes of the CIG members free of cost and charges Rs. 50 from other community members for mating.

There is a local milkman who purchases the milk from the CIG members and sells it to the Dairy. The members have thus given their dairy equipment to him. There is no DCS in the village. The members were informed that the UC has been submitted to DPMU but were not aware of its adjustment.

BASIX identified this CIG for handholding and training. The CIG leaders had attended the two-day raining by BASIX held in November 2005.

Presently the group has Rs. 11000 in its savings account and has interloaned Rs. 3000 among the CIG members.

The group regularly holds weekly meetings every Sunday in which each member save regularly with per member share of Rs. 40 per month.

The members believe that their CIG has strengthened after BASIX intervention and the members are now regular in group savings and meetings. The members have also started interloaning and are meeting out their domestic needs. The Secretary of the CIG has started maintaining records regularly.

## **DAUSA**

**Village:** Dubbi

**CIG name:** Rambhakt Samaan Ruchi Samooh

**NGO:** JZVP

**Number of members:** 11 members (9 men; 2 women)

**SPA:** Tent-house

The treasurer of the CIG was present in the shop at the time of visit of PM team. He told the team that the President of the group mostly sits in the shop and handles the business for which he is paid Rs. 1200 per month. He is a well-educated person and belongs to a

dominant caste and has a good command over the community. Hence is able to manage and run the SPA well. But the PM team could not interact with the President, as he was not available in the village. The two women members in the group are widows.

The Treasurer of the group told the PM team and he and the President had attended the two-day training programme on SHGs organised by BASIX in Sikandara in September 2005. He said that they were given training on regular savings, monthly group meetings interloaning and record keeping and the trainees were also taken for exposure visit to Bhandarej to develop a proper understanding of SHGs. He said that he was familiar with the SHG concept prior to the training, as the CIG members were engaged in regular savings, meetings and interloaning from the time of group formation. They have been regularly saving and each member contributes Rs. 20 per month. The treasurer who is a graduate and maintains records of meetings and transactions said that the training on SHGs made no difference for their group. The CIG has Rs. 14000 as savings deposited in the bank and is involved in interloaning at an interest rate of 12 percent. The group has earned a net income of Rs. 7000 from this SPA.. The group members meet twice a month to discuss their work. The women members are not engaged in any work related to the tent-house activity but as group members they regularly attend meetings, deposit their share of savings and also get equal share in profits. The other nine members earn the income generated in tent-house activity and share the profits earned from renting out the tent-house furnishings.

**Village:** Peelwa Kalan

**CIG name:** Bajrang bali Samaan Ruchi Samooh

**NGO:** JZVP

**Number of members:** 10 women

**SPA:** Goatry

Each member received 10 goats and one he-goat in the SPA. At present each member has 15-16 goats. The members have received the insurance claims for dead goats but none of the members has got the insurance coverage renewed. The group is regularly saving Rs. 20 per month. The group is maintaining around Rs. 4500 as savings in the bank. Interloaning is carried out by members at an interest rate of 24 percent. However they have stopped interloaning for four months due to some group tensions. A member's son who is educated maintains the records of the group.

BASIX has provided loan facility worth Rs. 10000 to this CIG. Each member received Rs. 1000 and is paying Rs. 100 as monthly installment. The members utilised the loan amount for self-consumption. They are raising the installment amount through wage labour. The members stated that when BASIX approached them for credit and they took the loan for domestic consumption. However since their earnings from SPA were not regular, paying installments was proving to be a burden for them.

**Village:** Bamanheda

**CIG name:** Bajrang Samaan Ruchi Samooh

**NGO:** JZVP

**Number of members:** 10 men

**SPA:** Tent-house

The President of the CIG had attended the two-day training programme on SHGs organised by BASIX in September 2005 at Sikandara. The President is a Post-Graduate. He told the PM team that in the training they were told about regular savings, monthly meetings, interloaning and record keeping. Then they were also taken for exposure visit to Bhandarej.

The President shared that the group members had regularized their savings and meetings after the training. Today the group is interloaning an amount worth Rs. 46000 among the CIG members at an interest rate of 24 percent. The amount due is balanced at the time of distribution of profits. The president defines SHG as the group that helps itself and is not dependent on any person or institution for any activity. He also articulated clearly the concept of mini-bank and federation. He told the PM team that the CIG reinvested its profits to further the tent-house SPA. The CIG members equally share their profits and pay Rs. 300 as monthly rent for the shop. As the owner of the shop is the group President himself who also looks after the shop he is paid the commission of Rs. 100 on the contract of Rs. 1000. Some of the group members were already associated with the tent-house activity prior to their association with DPIP.

The CIG President also said that the BASIX also informed them about loan disbursement but as the members were meeting their requirements (both domestic and business) from group savings they did not take any loan. The CC of the CIG has been approved by the Panchayat.

**District:** Dausa

**Name of Village:** Deedwana

**Name of CIG:** Vishnu Bhagwaan

**NGO:** GVNML

**SPA:** Goatry

**Number of members:** 8 women

The group was formed on 29 January 2004. Seven members belong to Koli community and one of the members is from Dhobi community. The goats were purchased around a year ago from Khandaar Tehsil in Sawai Madhopur. Each member paid Rs. 3200 as contribution and received 5 goats and one he-goat between two members. Though the group was formed 2 ½ years ago it did not receive the goats under second milestone even after depositing contribution for second purchase. The goats of three members died but they were not paid any insurance claim.

The members have been involved in regular savings i.e. Rs. 50 per member per month from the date of group formation. The group holds two meetings in a month and has kept a penalty of Rs. 5 for the absentee members. The group has Rs. 13802 as savings deposited in bank. The women members themselves go to the bank for various transactions. The CIG is also involved in interloaning. The penalty for delay in repayment is charged is at an interest rate of rate 60 percent. Though the CF maintains the group records but the documents are kept by the Treasurer or the President.

Three members of the CIG had attended the training organised by BASIX on SHGs, record keeping and maintenance of SPA assets. The training was organised in Baees Meel, a nearby village in February 2006. The members were also informed about the credit linkages and the loan availability from BASIX. The CIG members told the PM team that they were not interested in taking any loan as they had sufficient group savings to meet credit demands. There also expressed that if they took the loan they would not be able to repay the loans on time.

The group members have entered into a formal agreement that every member would regularly deposit monthly savings and regularly attend the monthly meetings. The other condition that is applicable to the members of the group is that no member is authorised to sell the assets received under DPIP. If any member is found guilty on any of the three conditions stated above, then he/she should not be given any share in the total group savings.

Though the members had been saving regularly they have realized the importance of these parametres after the BASIX training and are now following them in order to strengthen their group.

**District:** Dausa

**Name of Village:** Deedwana

**Name of CIG:** Bhairun baba Samaan Ruchi Samooh

**NGO:** GVNML

**SPA:** Tent-house

**Number of members:** 10 women

The group was formed around two and a half years ago. The nine members in the group belong to Meena community and one member belongs to Brahmin community. Initially the group wanted dairy SPA but the CF told them that as one dairy SPA had already been formed in the village the members could not take up the activity. He suggested that they take up bead drilling as SPA but as the members did not find it suitable, they opted for tent-house SPA.

After the purchase of assets they hired a shop on rent at Rs. 200 per month. They paid an advance of Rs. 500 for repair but the owner who was their ex-CF did not get the shop repaired. She even made a rent contract of 10 years with the help of Sarpanch. Now she is pressurising the group members to pay her the rent for 12 months in advance or else threatens that the Sarpanch would withhold the CC of their project. The CIG has submitted all the related documents for CC and is awaiting the approval of Sarpanch.

The CIG has also hired a shop on monthly rent of Rs. 300 and a basement/godown at monthly rent of Rs. 1000. The present CF told the PM team that he would try to get the rent contract cancelled.

The CIG members are regular in monthly meetings of the group, which is held twice a month. Initially meetings were held once a month wherein monthly contribution of Rs. 10

was collected from each member. However these savings were discontinued for some time as there was not much income and there was no person available to maintain the records of the group. The group has again started Rs. 20 per member per month. The current saving of the group is Rs. 8010. The group has also interloaned Rs. 1500 to one of its member at an interest rate of 24 per cent. The members have also kept a person for maintenance of records and to look after the shop. They pay him Rs. 1500 per month for tasks like ledger keeping, recording proceedings of group meetings, maintenance of bank accounts, etc. The CIG members told the PM team that the group had earned around Rs. 40000 last year. The group decided to reinvest the earnings and not share the income among themselves. They have purchased the additional assets worth Rs. 15000 from their earnings. A sum of Rs. 4000 was spent on rent and Rs. 15000 on salary and other expenditures.

Some of the group members had attended the training by BASIX in February 2006 in Baees Meel in Deedwana. In the training they were motivated for regular savings. They were informed about the ways of running their SPA smoothly. The members told that initially they couldn't grasp the concepts but later the SHiLPi and the CF explained to them the benefits of regular savings and explained the process of record keeping. SHiLPi told them that if they continue savings they would also be able to avail the benefit of loan from BASIX which would help in furthering their SPA.

The group members availed of the loan facility from BASIX and borrowed a sum of Rs. 15000 at an interest rate of 18 per cent. The members have deposited Rs. 2000 as security and have also paid one installment of Rs. 1000.

The members told the PM team that BASIX trained them about livelihood promotion, which has helped them to manage their SPA. They also said that they would repay the loan through group savings.

The CIG members are not literate and are not able to maintain records. They have kept a young person for the purpose from whom they regularly take the details of accounts.

**District:** Dausa

**Name of Village:** Deedwana

**Name of CIG:** Bajrang Bali

**NGO:** GVNML

**SPA:** RCC Shuttering

**Number of members:** 10 men

The group was formed in March 2004. Though the group initially wanted to take up goatry SPA but later chose RCC shuttering as the SPA. The group deposited Rs. 26,264 as contribution for the SPA whose financial sanction worth Rs. 2,36,376 was released in October 2004.

Since the inception of CIG the members have been saving Rs. 10 per member. The members told the PM team that they had their current savings was around Rs. 8000-9000, which they have been utilizing for interloaning. The amount is interloaned for the fixed

tenure of two months at the interest rate of 24 per cent. If the repayment is not made within the stipulated period the rate of interest is increased to 60 per cent after two months.

The CIG members reported earnings of around Rs. 48000 from the SPA. The amount of Rs. 30000 was distributed equally among the CIG members. The earnings worth Rs. 15000 is overdue from local contract parties. The members said that the parties from other villages never delayed the payment but the payment from the local parties is often delayed. They said that the RCC work was carried through the contractor as it had a lower risk and did not require account keeping. Four of the members were already engaged in this activity prior to their association with DPIP. The group has never faced any kind of problem in running this activity. Almost all the members get labour from this activity.

The group has hired a shop and pays a monthly rent of Rs. 200. It has also incurred expenditure of around Rs. 2000-3000 on the maintenance and repair of RCC machine. The earnings generated of the SPA are utilised for interloaning.

The group purchased the assets in the year 2005. The President and the Treasurer had gone to Jaipur for the purchase. Because of high competition in the village the income from the SPA is not regular. The President and some members told the PM team that at times when they did not have any contract they rent out the RCC machine, 'balli' and 'fante'. The group charges Rs. 200 for the RCC machine and Rs. 2 per feet for balli-fante as rent. The group members are also involved in agriculture and wage labour.

The President, Treasurer and the nominated secretary of this CIG had attended the two-day BASIX training in Deedwana (Baees Meel) in February 2006. In the training the CIG leaders were motivated for regular savings, meetings and interloaning of the group savings. The group started saving regularly after the training. The members were also trained in record keeping. The CIGs were also taken for exposure visit to Saaliawaas in Dausa district where the experiences of SHG members were shared with the CIG leaders. After the BASIX training the CIG leaders who had attended the training discussed the concept and importance of savings, meetings, interloaning and record keeping with the other group members. The CIG members told the PM team that they developed an understanding of group efforts and SHG from BASIX training.

Though the CIG leaders were also informed about the loan facility from BASIX but the members of this CIG did not take any loan from BASIX. A functionary of BASIX visits the CIG every month and discusses issues related to DPIP as well as credit linkages.

**District:** Dausa

**Name of Village:** Gudha Katla

**Name of CIG:** Jai Durge

**NGO:** Upkaar

**SPA:** Tent-house

**Number of members:** 10 men

The group was formed as SHG in the year 2003 with most of the members belonging to Kumhaar and Jogi community. It was formed with the joint efforts of the CF and DPC of Upkaar. The group started regular savings (Rs 100 per member per month) and meetings and continued them for a year. Later after the linkage with DPIP the members paid their contribution from the accumulated group savings. The CIG members did not have to borrow money from the moneylenders for paying the contribution. After depositing the contribution for the SPA the group members mutually decided in a monthly meeting to reduce the monthly savings from Rs. 100 to Rs. 20 per member.

The group purchased the assets in the year 2004. It hired two shops on monthly rent of Rs. 400 for each shop. The members manage the shop on rotation basis. The caretaker gets Rs. 1500 as monthly remuneration.

The group members reported that the net earnings from the tent-house SPA was Rs. 27000 in 2005, which was distributed among the group members. The group has also purchased the additional assets worth Rs. 16000. The members said that the gross income (including expenditures and payments to be made by the group) earned in this year amounts to Rs. 57000. The group members who work as labour are paid after on work completion.

The CIG has been identified by Basix for handholding. A two-day training on SHG concept was organised by BASIX in November 2005 at Gram panchayat Bhawan of Gudha Katla, which was attended by the leaders in this CIG. The participants were also taken for an exposure visit to Bhandarej.

The CIG members articulated that the training and handholding by BASIX brought some changes in the group. After training the CIG members have increased their monthly savings from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50. The monthly group meetings are now regular. A penalty is imposed on group members who do not attend the meeting without prior information. The group started interloaning after BASIX training. The group had interloaned a sum of Rs. 6500 among its members. The interest rate charged is 24 per cent, though the borrower decides the time period for repayment. If the repayment is delayed he/she has to pay a penalty which is usually repaying the borrowed amount at 60 percent rate of interest. The savings are also deposited in the bank. A sum of Rs 2762 is available with the group as savings. Prior to the training the savings amount was never deposited in the bank.

After receiving BASIX training on SHG concept the treasurer learnt how to keep records systematically and started maintaining accounts and registers of the group. In the monthly meetings he shares the details of group savings and income-expenditure accounts of tent-house SPA with the other CIG members.

Presently CIG is functioning well. The CIG has been issued the Utilisation Certificate (UC) of its SPA

**District:** Dausa

**Name of Village:** Gudha Katla

**Name of CIG:** Maa Vaishno Devi

**NGO:** Upkaar

**SPA:** Goatry

**Number of members:** 10 women

The members belong to Khateek, Bairwa, Meena and Muslim community. The goats were purchased in September 2004. Each member paid Rs. 4200 as contribution and received 10 goats and one he-goat. The other assets include one box, Farsh, axe, stick, Dantali, bucket, tasla, cage and an iron chain were included. For the construction of shed each member also received 6 sheets, 2 angles and 2 iron pipes. Some of the goats died and the members were not paid the insurance claims. Though no earnings have been reported from the sale of milk but some members reported earnings from the sale of ghee and also from the sale of lambs. Presently, most of the members have 7-10 goats.

The group holds two meetings in a month and each member contributes Rs. 100. An absent member and those who are irregular in their savings have to pay a penalty of Rs. 5. The group savings in the bank were Rs. 3490 as on 20/02/2006. Any member can go to the bank (Jaipur Nagaur Aanchalik Grameen Bank) for depositing savings but only the President or the Treasurer has powers to withdraw money.

The group has been interloaning from the time of group formation to meet out various needs like marriage, feed and fodder, illness etc. The amount is loaned to the group members for two months at an interest rate of 24 per cent. If the repayment is not made on time then the person has to pay a penalty of Rs. 10. The meeting register indicated that Rs. 18900 were interloaned among five members of the group. The members maintain records of meeting and interloaning with the help of their children. The members told the PM team that they had been maintaining the records from the time of group formation, as they wanted to be transparent so as to avoid conflicts among the group members.

The President, the Treasurer and one another group member had attended the BASIX training on SHG concept held on 24-25<sup>th</sup> October in the Panchayat Bhawan. The group members told the PM team that during training they were told the benefits of group formation and how meetings were to be conducted along with They were also explained the benefits of regular savings, monthly meetings, interloaning and record keeping. They were told that if the members were not able to write records they should employ a person for maintaining records and should pay him/her a minimum of Rs. 20-25 for it. Regular updating and clarity of accounts was stressed upon during training.

The trained members shared their learning with the other members of the group and explained that the savings drawn from the earnings transformed into future earnings.

During BASIX training the CIG leaders were also informed about the loan facility from BASIX. After constant motivation from SHiLPi and looking at their domestic requirements the group took the loan worth Rs. 10000 from BASIX at the interest rate of 18 percent. The members reported that they were eager for the loan from BASIX as the SHiLPi had told them that the cheque would be given by the Chief Minister. In this way the group received the loan amount which was equally distributed among the CIG

members. The group also paid Rs. 1000 as security for which each member contributed Rs. 100.

The CIG members have been regular in paying the monthly installments and the three installments are still due. The group members expressed that they took the loan from BASIX as its interest rate was lower than the market rate. Beside that they didn't have to fear 'Kurki' from banks. They said that the SHiLPi from BASIX was regularly attending their group meetings and also informing them about the installments that were due.

Though the members are not able to generate savings from their SPA they have clearly understood the importance of savings. They want to continue their regular monthly group savings.

**District:** Dausa

**Name of Village:** Sikandara

**Name of CIG:** Bhartiya Samaan Ruchi Samooh

**NGO:** JZVP

**SPA:** Band

**Number of members:** 9 men; 1 woman

The group was formed in January 2004 and it purchased its assets in September 2004. The members have kinship ties and singing is their traditional occupation. Four of the group members are proficient and skilled in the activity.

The group has hired two shops in Sikandara market and pay a monthly rent of Rs. 300. The group members manage the shop on rotation basis. The Treasurer of the group is very active and maintains the records and accounts of the group. The skilled members in the CIG are paid as per the contract whereas the unskilled group members are paid on yearly basis for their labour. The CIG has contracted labour worth Rs. 1,25,000 in this year. The group members have a good understanding as they have kinship ties. The president and the Treasurer are active and well informed.

The members had started group savings (Rs. 50 as monthly savings per member) after the CIG formation and the savings collected were deposited in the bank. Monthly meetings were also organised by the CIG members.

BASIX had organised a two-day training in September 2005 on SHGs and the group leaders of this CIG were invited to attend it. The training focussed on various aspects of SHG formation i.e. regular savings, monthly meetings, interloaning and maintenance of income and expenditure accounts. They were also taken for an exposure visit to Bhandarej.

The three members of this CIG who had attended the training later shared their experiences with the other group members. An outcome of the training was that the amount of savings was reduced from Rs. 50 to Rs. 20 decline in per member share of monthly so as to regularize the savings. The members have realized that regular savings

can help them meet their domestic requirements as well as support them in purchasing their own assets.

The group is regular in its monthly meetings and records maintenance. A community member who is not the group member maintains the records.

Last year each member in the CIG earned around Rs. 9000. This year till the visit of PM team the CIG had earned the gross income of Rs. 85000. The amount of Rs. 50000 has been deposited in the bank and in the post office. The group also has to repay borrowings to the tune of Rs. 35000.

In the group the labour is paid after the completion of one contract. If required people are also hired by the group on wage labour.

The group is in need of credit for purchasing the additional assets for tent-house SPA. The members are not satisfied with the attitude of bankers where they are operating their savings account. As the members have to face cumbersome formalities in the bank they have started depositing savings in the post office.

The members have a sense of ownership to their SPA. They are happy that they are gainfully employed. Some CIG members who are not well versed in singing and playing instruments require skill training for efficient functioning of the SPA. The members are also considering taking loan from BASIX for the purchase of additional assets for furtherance of the band.

**District:** Dausa

**Name of Village:** Abhaneri

**Name of CIG:** Vinayak Samaan Ruchi Samooh

**NGO:** SDS

**SPA:** Stitching

**Number of members:** 11 women

The group was formed in 2004. The group has been meeting regularly every month (two meetings in a month) but has not continued with regular savings. Initially after the group formation each member had started depositing Rs. 20 as monthly savings. The group has discontinued its savings for last 10 months. As no records were maintained the members were not aware of their accumulated savings.

The group had purchased sewing machines from Jaipur in September 2004. Each member received a sewing machine, almira, tables, press, scissor, petromax, inch tape, scale and farsh. The group was also provided one Peko machine and one machine for interlocking. Each member deposited Rs. 1300 as contribution. The daughters of three members in the group attended skill training on behalf of their mothers.

The CIG members complained about training received from RUDA. They said that the lady trainer was also not efficient. In addition as the famine relief work was in progress during the training period the members could not attend the skill training regularly. The

training from RUDA was for the period of 65 days. The members said that they paid Rs. 11000 for training and Rs. 100 as monthly rent for the training venue, which was included in their project cost. The group purchased cloth worth Rs. 2000 during the training period. The members told the PM team that they had received Rs. 10000 from DPIP for the purchase of raw material and they utilised the clothes stitched for domestic purpose. Presently four members are earning around Rs. 100-700 per month of selling stitched garmnets. One of the members who is a widow and is an educated woman stays at Badikui. She earns Rs. 500-700 per month in stitching.

The CIG leaders had attended the two-day BASIX training held in Abhaneri panchayat bhawan in November 2005. Even before this training the SHiLPi from BASIX had been motivating the CIG members for organising meetings and savings. He had also told them about interloaning. The members were also informed about loan facility from BASIX and loan from banks on regular savings of the groups. The CIG leaders were informed about SHG functioning and benefits of savings and interloaning. They were also taken for an exposure visit to Bhandarej.

After the training nine members in the group decided to save Rs. 200 each. Two members Savitri and Nirmala are not regular in group meetings. They were not even regular in skill training. Only one of the members is educated but she does not stay in the village. The members were keen to acquire literacy skills as they felt that it would help them work better and they could learn how to measure with an inch tape or scale.

**District:** Dausa

**Name of Village:** Abhaneri

**Name of CIG:** Jobner Mata

**NGO:** SDS

**SPA:** Goatry

**Number of members:** 12 members (7 women; 4 men)

The group was formed in 2004. Each member deposited Rs. 1700 as contribution and received 10 goats and one he-goat under DPIP. The members sold most of the goats.

The group President has migrated in search of employment. The group has stopped its monthly savings as the members have lost interest.

The CIG leaders had attended BASIX training held in Abhaneri in November 2005. But no impact of training was visible in the CIG.

**District:** Dausa

**Name of Village:** Kishorepura

**Name of CIG:** Jagrati Saman Ruchi Samooh

**NGO:** MSGD

**SPA:** Buffalo rearing

**Number of members:** 7 men; 2 women

The group was formed as SHG in January 2001 and each members had started saving Rs. 100 every month. They continued regular savings for some time and accumulated Rs. 40000 as savings. After their linkage to DPIP CIG members deposited Rs. 32000 in one

installment as contribution for two buffaloes to be purchased under two milestones. They managed the amount from group savings. But the CIG members could not deposit the remaining contribution amount of Rs. 15000 for the purchase of other assets including setting up of milk dairy. Consequently the purchases of the first milestone were withheld by the DPMU. Later when the CIG members managed the amount for contribution but the DPMU did not permit the deposit money and hence the buffaloes were not purchased.

The group was involved in regular monthly meetings and savings but when the purchasing did not take place the members lost their faith in DPIP. They discontinued group savings and meetings. The CF also retained the registers and accounts of the CIG with him.

The CIG members are now pursuing the DPMU and the CF for getting back the contribution amount.

But the members have yet not received the deposited contribution of Rs. 32000 from DPMU. Though the CIG members have discussed the issue with the DPMU functionaries but their response has not been satisfactory. A letter was also issued from DPMU, which was signed by Manager, Appraisal and it contained the revised cost of the SPA worth Rs. 3, 20, 256 but purchasing did not take place.

The NGO, MSGD withdrew from Dausa district and has opened an office in Alwar district. The members are not able to approach the NGO to resolve the issue.

Presently the CIG members do not have any group records or registers. The CF who had the group records told the members that he would only return the records on the condition that his salary is paid.

This CIG has not been included for handholding support by BASIX and the CIG members believe that BASIX could resolve their problem.

**District:** Dausa

**Name of Village:** Kishorepura

**Name of CIG:** Jai Mataji Samaan Ruchi Samooh

**NGO:** MSGD

**SPA:** Land development

**Number of members:** 5 men; 5 women

The group was formed in July 2002 and its financial sanction was released a year later in July 2003. The total cost of the SPA was Rs. 3,13,188. The group received 316 pipes, 3 diesel engines, 3 sprinkler sets or 45 sprinklers, 10 cans, 10 *carat*, 10 spray machines and equipment for soil testing, 50 tin sheds in their land development SPA.

The group President told the PM team that initially the group met every month. Even after the purchase of assets the meetings continued for 6-8 months. However no such group meetings are taking place now.

The members were also involved in savings (Rs. 50 per member per month) and interloaning since group formation. They have discontinued savings for last eight months due to some conflict amongst group members.

Some other members of the group told the PM team that the contribution was paid from the group savings and the remaining amount was deposited in the bank. The members also said that though interloaning was practiced among the group members but when members refused to repay the amount with interest tensions occurred in the group.

The members said that they had equally divided the assets among the group members. Presently there is no CF and the records of the group are with the former CF. The reported savings as per the MPR of January 2005 of MSGD were Rs. 15000. The three engines in the group are kept by the three women members who have paid an extra sum of around Rs. 2000 for each engine.

The President, treasurer and secretary of this CIG attended the two-day training organised by BASIX in Nangal Rajawataan in November 2005. The President of the group reported that in the training they were provided information regarding group system and savings and the participants were also taken for an exposure visit to Bhandarej. The President said that they were explained the benefits of record keeping and maintenance, which she felt should have been understood by the Treasurer, as she herself was not literate and she could not grasp the details.

Even after 6 months of training by BASIX, the group has not started its monthly savings and meetings.

**District:** Dausa

**Name of Village:** Ramsinghpura

**Name of CIG:** Jaagrati Samaan Ruchi Samooh

**NGO:** MSGD

**SPA:** Buffalo rearing

**Number of members:** 11 men; 2 women

The group was formed in the year 2001 with the members belonging to Meena community. The President and Secretary of the group are well educated. However due to differences among the CIG members a number of problems have arisen. The members have stopped monthly savings and meetings. No monthly meeting has taken place in last one year. The members only meet for personal reasons or when some accounting is to be done. A sum of around Rs. 14000-15000 is interloaned among the CIG members at an interest rate of 24 per cent. Initially the records of interloaning were maintained by the CF. During the visit of PM team these records were not found with the CIG members but were available with the Dairy secretary.

MSGD has discontinued working in the area and so there is no group supporting the CIG. The UC of the first purchase has been withheld by the DPMU as the CIG members did not deposit the contribution for the purchase of second buffalo. The CIG members reported that the new CF was not aware of DPIP processes and so he did not inform the

members about the contribution for the second buffalo. The PM team was informed that even the register had been misplaced.

A dairy Bhawan was also constructed under the SPA. However due to insufficient supply of milk, the Dairy is presently dysfunctional.

BASIX has provided two-day training on SHG concept in Nangal Rajawataan, which was attended by the group leaders i.e. President, Treasurer and the Secretary. The training was held in November 2005. No such impact of training was visible in the CIG. The group leaders had shared the SHG concept as explained in the training with the other group members. They discussed the importance of regular monthly savings, meetings, interloaning and record-keeping and the experience of Bhandarej visit but the other members showed no interest. The BASIX functionaries also tried to unite and organise the group but the members did not take any interest. BASIX also discussed credit linkages with the group members and even told them about the loan facility provided by BASIX but the members showed no inclination because of group fractions. The BASIX functionaries also stopped communicating with the group as there was complete disinterest.

## Main Recommendations and Action Taken

### Quality and Sustainability Efforts: Understanding the Role of BASIX in DPIIP, PM Report No.7

Para No. of report	Suggestion/Recommendation of IDS	Action to be taken by whom	Action taken	Suggestion/Recommendation of IDS based on Column No. 4
Last para of Section I	<p>(i)The parameters for identification of CIGs for training and handholding need to be clearly defined. Basix intervention should be more need based and demand driven.</p> <p>(ii)The weaker CIGs, on Q and S parametres need to be focussed upon by district teams on <b>priority</b>.</p> <p>(iii)BASIX should seek the support of the NGOs concerned and the DPMU so as to strengthen the impact of their interventions.</p>	<p>-BASIX</p> <p>-</p> <p>District teams from BASIX</p> <p>-BASIX, NGOs and DPMU</p>		

## Functioning of CIG on Quality and Sustainability Parametres

S.No.	Name of CIG	SPA	Earnings per month per member	Regular savings Y/N	Regular meetings Y/N	Interloaning	Record-keeping	Increase in savings after training	Date of SHG concept training by BASIX	Linkage If yes, then Banks/BASIX
1	Nehru	Goat rearing	43	3000	Y	1600	Y	Y	Nov.05	N
2	Rehana	Durry galicha	N	N	N	N	N	N	Nov.05	N
3	Sriram	Buffalo rearing	1500	8013	Y	N	N	N	Nov.05	N
4	Roopeshwar Mahadev	Goat rearing	250	5760	Y	2000	Y	N	Nov.05	Basix 28000
5	Ekta	Goat rearing	N	14771	Y	N	Y	Y	No training	Banks 20000
6	Kaila devi	Tent-house	582	4970	Y	4970	Y	N	Nov.05	N
7	Jai Karauli ma	Buffalo rearing	1000	23111	Y	9000	Y	N	Nov.05	N
8	Laxmi bai	Buffalo rearing	700	18671	N	1800	N	N	May-05	N
9	Jai Parvati	Goat rearing	N	17752	Y	1836	Y	N	Nov.05	N
10	Shiv	Durry galicha	N	4400	Y	1000	Y	Y	Nov.05	N
11	Shiv Sankar	Buffalo rearing	1000	14000	Y	3000	Y	N	Nov.05	N
12	Rambhakt	Tent-house	600	15500	Y	1500	Y	N	Sep-05	N
13	Bajrang Bali	Goat rearing	N	4500	Y	4500	Y	N	No training	BASIX 10000
14	Bajrang	Tent-house	700	46000	Y	46000	Y	N	Sep-05	N
15	Vishnu Bhagwaan	Goat rearing	N	14802	Y	1000	Y	N	Feb-06	N
16	Bhairun baba	Tent-house	50	8010	Y	1500	Y	Y	Feb-06	BASIX 10000
17	Bajrang Bali	RCC shuttering	250	8000	Y	8000	Y	N	Feb-06	N
18	Jai Durge	Tent-house	225	9262	Y	6500	Y	Y	Sep-05	N
19	Ma Vaishno Devi	Goat rearing	325	22,390	Y	18900	Y	N	Oct. 05	BASIX 10000
20	Bhartiya	Band	750	86000	Y	1000	Y	N	Sep-05	N
21	Vinayak	Stitching	365	N	Y	N	Y	N	Nov-05	N
22	Jobner Mata	Goat rearing	N	N	N	N	N	N	Nov-05	N
23	Jagrati	Buffalo rearing	N	N	N	N	N	N	No training	N
24	Jai Mataji	Land development	150	N	N	N	N	N	Nov-05	N
25	Jaagrati	Buffalo rearing	450	N	N	15000	N	N	Nov-05	N

Note: The details of group savings were gathered from Bank passbooks. In some CIGs where the meeting registers and group records were not available the members themselves reported regularity in savings meetings, interloaning and record keeping. The CIG members also shared earnings from the SPA and the group linkages with the financial institutions for loans.