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Financial analysis of self-help groups in peri-urban interface of Hubli-Dharwad.
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Annex F

**Financial Analysis Of Self Help Groups In Peri-Urban Interface Of
Hubli-Dharwad**

Dr. Anasuya Patil and Dr. Bhuvaneshwari G

Summary

An intensive investigation was made during the year 2004 six peri urban villages of Hubli-Dharwad by randomly selecting 1-5 SHGs from each village. Totally fifteen SHGs were studied in depth. The IGAs pursued by the members of the sample SHGs were thoroughly examined in respect of their fund mobilization and utilization pattern, bank linkages and potential IGAs in peri urban areas by interviewing SHG members both individually and collectively. The relevant data on SHGs were collected through records maintained by them. The data was processed by using frequencies and percentages. The results revealed that majority of SHG members were illiterates (71.0%), Agriculture, Agriculture labour, building construction work and stone quarry work were the important occupation perused by majority of SHG members. Forty percent of women belong to very poor class. Fund mobilization pattern revealed that more than forty five percent of the funds mobilized through SHG members savings and the major borrowings from bank (34.0%) and revolving fund (28.88%). SHG fund utilization was 19.80 percent for agriculture, 32.07 percent for IGA and 48.14 percent for non IGA, in case of bank loan 11.98 percent of the fund was utilized for agriculture, 50.00 percent of the amount was used for IGA and 38.02 percent for Non-IGA. Revolving fund utilization pattern reveals that of the total amount maximum amount was utilized for IGA (87.14%), only 4.50 percent of the amount was used for agriculture and 8.36 percent for non IGA. 50% of the bank loan utilized for IGAs. Nearly 30% utilized for family consumption purpose. Majority of SHG members (85.01%) were utilized revolving fund (87.14%) for IGAs. The fund utilized for agriculture, IGAs and Non IGAs by SHG members doubled in the year 2003 and triples in the year 2004. Repayment rate was higher in case of Gabbur (87.42%) and Mugad (83.16%) followed by Daddikamalapur (61.90%). In rest of the villages the repayment rate ranged from 57.78% to 58.45%. The rate of interest for SHGs savings and revolving fund was 2% and for bank interest was 1%. The duration of payment ranged from 3 to 6 months. The IGAs prioritized on the basis of proportion of people involved and proportion of fund utilized were dairy ranked first followed by business, goat and sheep rearing, trade business, bangle business.

1. Introduction

In India, the planners and policy makers are deeply concerned with the problems of the weaker section of the society. Since independence, several attempts have been made for the upliftment of poor. Over several decades, programmes on poverty eradication focused on family development, rural development, agriculture development, literacy, health and hygiene, environment, socio-political awaking. Majority of organizations are mainly involved in developing rural weaker sections and assisting them to take up self-employment. It is an established fact that, reaching the poorest families to help them to help themselves and drawing them into the path of development is undoubtedly a most difficult task of development. This brings us to a close range of view how to get started towards better programmes to help the poor. It is also considered by many development agencies that there is no substitutes for meeting the poor face to face where they live, observing their conditions and behavior and listening carefully and patiently to what they have to say before deciding on what programmes they need to meet their needs. It is also important to get to know the community as whole, its socioeconomic and political environment, its leadership and power structure and the nature of its local institution and decision-making process. Self Help Group (SHG) formation is one such effort which will enable the poor to be in the mainstream of development.

Government agencies, financial institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working with the poor motivated to form self help groups. The Government of Karnataka has initiated 1,00,000 Stree Shakti groups for poor women under Women and Child Development programme. World Bank funded programmes organized 8,000 Swashakti and NABARD initiated 1, 00,000 SHGs in the state (Purushottam et al, 2004)

The members of self help groups are important for productive purpose. People in the group are the ones who are best able to identify what would enrich the activity for them and make it possible for them to be more productive. Several activities are to be undertaken step by step, such as enquiry in to people problems, diagnosing problem sharing the information with people and reflecting upon the situation, kindling the people's aspiration. Towards positive outlook, setting priorities of activities depending on the severity of the problems and the solution by preparing action plan, resource mobilization by promoting team work in collaboration with

functioning of various departments and agencies working for the poor emerging and strengthening local groups and networks to improve their livelihoods.

In Hubli-Dharwad majority of the poor people are found in peri-urban rural areas. They often derive much of their livelihoods from agriculture and the allied activities poverty is a sub set within a livelihood system. Which, in any community, includes those of the rich as well as those of the poor, its boundaries are moreover changeable. On the livelihood strategies of the poor are usually diverse and often complex in peri urban areas. The Survival strategies of the poor are working as wage earners in agriculture and allied activities, bonded labourers in agriculture, outside workers as cooli, building construction workers in nearby city, tied to single supplier-buyer, venders/hawkers. The core of livelihood can be impressed on a living with people, tangible assets and intangible assets contributing to it. The tangible assets possessed by peri-urban people from farm production such as food stocks household productions such as leaf plate, bamboo products, pottery and agricultural implements

The sustainability of the natural resource base is degraded by its continued use to meet the increasing demands of urban activities. It is important to conceive of poverty not as a static condition but on a dynamic process. Large number of people moves into and out of poverty during given time periods. The poor tend to feel the impacts of the peri urban inter face the most as they lose access to land and forest; activities gazing land and have to cope with various kinds of urban-induced hazards.

The poor started savings through SHG groups, which paved the way for recourse management, thus inculcated confidence amongst the women to manage the resources

1.2. Self help group concept

SHGs are self managed groups of poor men and women which primarily came into existence to mobilize financial resources through their own savings and lend the same amongst themselves to meet the credit needs of their members. SHGs usually consists of fifteen to twenty poor women / men living in the same area – usually a hamlet, or a street. Each SHG has an unique system of organising and managing its own finances and operates as an independent institution. SHGs are usually unregistered groups which operate on the principles of self help, mutual trust and co-operation. Regular transactions like collecting savings, issuing loans and collection of repayment takes place at particular intervals where all

members are present and can collectively take decisions. The SHGs also provides a forum for social interaction which serves as an alternate social structure (outside the household / mainstream society) for peer level interaction. During the initial stages, the own funds of SHGs are primarily used for meeting small time consumption and emergency needs.

2.1 Basic purposes of self help groups on savings and credit :

SHGs are emerging as alternative systems to provide financial services to the poor. The basic purposes for which these groups promoted to create separate line of credit for consumption and emergencies; to establish a sound mechanism to regulate the household cash flow; to internalize external funds as own funds; to formalize/ legitimize indigenous systems of savings and credit; to localize financial institutions which would establish a good culture of micro banking; to reduce the costs of lending for the formal banking systems, and the costs of borrowing for the rural poor (transaction costs).

1.3. Formal Credit To Rural Poor

After the nationalization of major commercial banks in 1969 and 1980, there has been an aggressive effort for improving the access of the rural poor to formal credit system. Some of these measures have been institutional, such as constitution of RRBs, while some others were programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) for removal of rural poverty. At the same time, it has been the experience of many developing countries that the formal credit institutions have not been able to reach the rural poor because of several factors including their perceptions of viability and lending risks. A large section of indebted rural households are still outside the purview of the formal credit system in India. Hence, the institutional credit system will have to devise a new way of meeting the challenge of reaching the peri-urban rural poor.

Major characteristic features of the credit needs of the peri-urban poor:

- i. When economic operations are at a subsistence level, the line dividing consumption and productive credit needs is blurred.
- ii. For the poor, the consumptive credit needs predominate, but they also affect Productivity.
- iii. Both the consumptive and productive credit needs will be small but they are usually emergent and arise at unpredictable times.
- iv. The poor need credit at doorstep without hassles.

- v. The poor do not have collateral to offer as security for credit.
- vi. For the poor, savings products and access to savings are equally important.
- vii. Rate of interest is not the sole determinate for selection of the source of credit.
- viii. For the poor, the institutional focus to be on both social and economic empowerment.

Perceptions of bankers regarding credit needs of the poor.

- i. Poor cannot save.
- ii. Poor needs credit at concessional rate. They cannot afford higher rate of interest.
- iii. Only economically viable activities can be supported by the credit. The prevailing systems do not permit provision of credit for meeting emergent and frequent credit needs of the poor.
- iv. The poor can be extended credit for productive purpose only and they cannot repay consumption loans. It should be ensured that the credit is not diverted for consumption purposes.
- v. Credit to rural poor is unsecured and hence prone to credit risk.
- vi. The poor avail loan primarily for subsidy.
- vii. Woman is not the head of the family and she cannot manage credit properly.

The dependence of the poor on the non institutional sources of credit like the moneylenders, is one of the causes that perpetuates their poverty. Despite the massive expansion of the banking network and extensive dose of credit through various programmes for alleviation of rural poverty, about 80% of the rural poor still has no access to the formal banking system and are serviced by the informal sector charging usurious rate of interest. Further, merely 5% to 7% of the rural poor families are availing themselves of savings facilities from the formal banking system. In order to extricate themselves of this impasse, some of the rural poor have organized themselves into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and many such groups have come into existence either on their own or with the active involving of Voluntary Agencies.

1.4. Self help groups as a financial institution:

A survey was conducted on newly formed SHGs in peri-urban villages of Hubli-Dharwad viz Mugad, Mandihal, Daddikamalapur, Gabbur and Channapur.

Each Self Help Groups in these villages acts as a localized financial institution owned and managed by the poor – all the basic principles of financial management are applicable to the group.

Book keeping such as minutes book, receipts, vouchers, cash book, general ledger and members pass book and sub ledger for members and accounting system are maintained by all SHGs. All the financial transactions are captured in these books. Individual pass books are given to each member while other books can be retained at a common place, normally kept at leader's house.

Each Self Help Group have an accountant to maintain the books of accounts and proceedings of the meetings . The accountant has appointed within the members who is literate or appointed from outside and has been paid by the group.

- a) **Financial Transactions:** the following transactions are undertaken during the regular meetings where all the members are present.
- i) Collection of savings- It is existing in all the villages
 - ii) Collection of loan repayment (Principal and Interest)- still it is not existing in some of the villages due to new SHGs
 - iii) Collection of penalties, fee etc.- Existing in all the villages
 - iv) Issue of loans- Most of the SHGs lending loans to needy people

Normally the meeting is conducted once in a week on a fixed day and time and continues for three to four hours. All the financial transactions take place during the regular meetings.

Sources of funds : SHGs can mobilize funds both from internal such as Regular savings by members, Interest earned on loans, Loan repayments from members Penalties, fees etc. and external sources like Loans from banks/ other sources, NGO/ cluster/ Federation, Grants and subsidies from NGO/ Government. Usually the funds collected at each meeting are immediately disbursed. Most of the times, the Self Help Groups has very little balances left unspent. Each SHG mobilises savings from all the members and on lends the same as loans to the needy members. Normally, a SHG pays an interest of twelve percent per annum on the savings from members and lends at a rate of eighteen to twenty four percent per annum slaving a spread of twelve percent. In addition, the SHG collects administrative fee, membership fee and penalties which adds on to the income. SHG can leverage loans from bank at twelve percent and on lends to members at

eighteen twenty four percent. Self Help group can meet the cost of books, accountant salary, auditing fee and other meeting expenses from their income. The profitability of the SHG depends on the total volume of business. Each SHG has to lay down clear-cut norms for repayment and strict procedures for follow up. Poor repayment performance can affect the profitability of the group. All the books of accounts of the groups have to be audited internally once in six months and externally by a Chartered Accountant once in a year. Sound accounting and financial can be ensured by this practice. As the groups are expected to establish a sustainable relationship with banks and act as financial intermediary, auditing is essential. Each SHG has to conduct an Annual General Body meeting once a year where the audit is shared and approved. Members can review the progress and achievements and prepare plans for the forthcoming year.

1.5. Formation of Self Help Groups

Already SHGs were formed in these Peri-urban villages by ICDS, BAIF (Gabbur-7, Channapur-6) and IDS (Mugad-13, Mandihal-7, Daddikamalapur-4, Kotur-11).

Promoting and developing SHGs as an effective and sustainable institutions, is the most important investment in banking with SHGs. This process of promotion and development is organic and need to be evolved over a period of time. A lot of process inputs are essential for organising the women and developing their leadership capabilities to promote SHGs.

The process of SHG formation involved a series of tasks such as creation of base line, short listing of potential villages, identifying the poor, seeding the concept, formation of SHGs and regularising the systems which were carried out in a sequence.

Functioning and Performance of SHGs

The success of collective organisations to a great extent depends upon the real motivation of the members in coming together. The voluntary nature of their coming together becomes crucial. Having initiated and implemented project in the villages of PUI of Hubli-Dharwad, the SHG as such did not have any major problem in forming SHGs. The women very enthusiastically came forward to form the SHGs. The first SHG was started by the women of Gabbur locality who belong to Lingayat, valmiki and Sunagar caste and are mostly landless. The second was of the Mugad locality who are at the bottom of the caste hierarchy and also mainly landless labourers.

Following the successful information of these groups, the women belonging to other castes also got inspired to form their own SHGs. Within a matter of about two to three months, three groups formed in different villages. Within a period of three years totally 31 women SHGs were formed by the project.

Caste Composition: Through social mobilization process NGOs promoted SHGs only by wealth characterization method. In terms of castes, the SHGs were composed of members from all major castes found in the respective areas of their location. Out of the fifteen SHGs Mugad consisted of members hailing from Muslim, Kuruba and other lower castes, Mandihal consisted of upper caste hierarchy, Daddikamalapur consisted of lower caste, Kotur consisted of backward caste and scheduled tribes, Gabbur consisted of upper caste and scheduled tribes where as in Channapur most of the members were Muslims and Kurubas. Such a caste composition of SHGs seems to have helped them to extent, in attaining social homogeneity and cohesiveness

Group Size: The size of SHG ranged from 10-19 members The size of the SHGs apart from being determined by the number of households in the area of their location has also been influenced by the phenomenon of multi-member enrolment by the same households. Many of the households had enrolled more than one person as members in the SHGs. In a few such cases, the membership from the same household was found to be as high as three.

Leaders: Each SHG consisted of two leaders a head and a secretary for managing the affairs of the SHG. The leaders were to be selected by the members of the SHGs. However, since one of the major responsibilities of the leaders was maintenance of books of accounts, in all the SHGs, only those who could read and write were selected or nominated as the leaders. The main responsibility of the leaders was to convene the weekly/monthly meetings, collect savings from the members, maintain books of accounts, and deposit the savings mobilized in a bank located in a nearby village and also revolving fund by the project.

Group Meetings: The bye-laws of every SHG specify the day and time of the weekly meetings. All the SHGs had fixed days for their weekly meetings. Some SHGs were conducting their meetings in their individual SHG member's house and few SHGs conduct the meetings in different houses on rotation basis. A building is sanctioned for Gabbur village where earlier they were conducting in the temple where both men and

women meetings were held in the same temple which caused inconvenience for the women members.

Savings: Collection of weekly savings was the only major activity the SHGs were able to carry out quite successfully since their inception. By November 2004, the fifteen SHGs had mobilised a total savings of from SHG Rs. 3,02,606/-, bank Rs 2,28,000/- and revolving fund Rs. 1,40,000/-.

Every member had to save a fixed weekly amount of 5-10 rupees decided by the group. The members have to pay the weekly installment within a stipulated date to enable the leaders to deposit the group savings with the bank. Except for one. In the case of a member delaying payment of savings installment of the delayed depositing. The members savings is entered in the savings card given to each one of them by the leaders as well as in the savings ledger maintained by the leaders. There were instances where members in some of the SHGs have left their group because were not making proper entries in the books.

Bank linkage: The savings of the SHGs have been invested in the form of recurring deposits with a nearby commercial bank. The SHGs were linked up with this bank in the early stage itself, the purpose being to enable the SHGs to invest their funds and to borrow in case of need. After the savings of six months the banks providing the loans to SHG members to take up any income generating activities. The SHG members should be prompt in repayment of bank within a stipulated period of six months duration with interest (2% per month).

Revolving fund : It is different from bank credit in that it represents more flexible form of credit which women can administer themselves at very low transaction costs- more suitable for the needs of the urban and peri urban informal economy. Some SHGs are not eligible for bank loans, it is used to leverage bank loans. RF is a form of collective asset for women. If individually owned an asset can be taken away by any male relative but a collectively owned asset becomes public property owned and controlled by women themselves. Revolving fund was distributed to each village (Mugad-Rs. 50000/-, Mandihal-Rs. 30,000/-, Daddikamalapur- Rs. 20,000/-, Kotur- Rs 10,000/-, Gabbur- Rs 10000/- and Channapur- Rs. 10,000/-).

Income Generating Activities (IGAs): One of the major objectives of initiating SHGs for women, especially the poor women in peri-urban villages of Hubli-Dharwad was to help them take up and manage on their own productive activities

which could supplement their family income leading to improved living standards. At the same time, these IGAs were also expected to serve as instruments which could bring about economic awareness and empowerment among the women members. The idea of starting IGAs and raised lot of hopes and expectations, particularly among women belonging to the poorer sections. In Mugad a creation of new initiative entitled MOVE (Market Oriented Value Enhancement) which brought together the skills of marketing. The process of dealing with women on market strategies helped the women to manage marketing of certain products. In other SHGs the activities carried out were exposure visits, trainings, demonstration to promote IGAs by the group. Many of the groups also started some of the activities based on their skills by taking the competencies from the research partners from the project through interventions.

With this background a study was designed to understand the fund mobilization and utilization pattern, activity-wise fund utilization pattern to take up IGA and Non- IGAs and suggesting sustainable IGA for the poor

1.6. Objectives of the study

1. To study the fund mobilization and utilization pattern followed by women SHG members
2. To study activity-wise fund utilization pattern followed by SHG members to take up IGA and Non- IGAs
3. To understand the linkages by formal institutions and financial management by SHG members.
- 4.. To suggest sustainable IGAs for the peri-urban poor

2. Methodology:

Project Description

The main purpose of the study was to examine the impact of peri-urban project in the social mobilization process in general and SHG credit management in particular. In Hubli-Dharwad where the Peri-urban project was implemented in four villages of Dharwad namely Mugad, Mandihal, Daddikamlapur, Kotur and two villages of Hubli Gabbur and Channapur. The project popularly called as Peri-urban research which was introduced by united Kingdom and implemented by two NGOs to work for social mobilization and UAS and UK research partners in November 2001 with a view to

enhance natural resources and livelihoods of the poor. The project envisages making significant impact on the well being of the poor by organizing people in to self-help-groups as a vehicle or transportation of knowledge/interventions. The various comprehensive and composite programmes were undertaken by the peri-urban project . SHG formation is the king pin of the project. Through this the project partners provided several innovative activities such as MOVE (Market Oriented Value Enhancement), exposure visits, trainings , FLDs, agroforestry, soil and water conservation methods and several other similar activities to improve their livelihoods.

Description of the study area

In Hubli-Dharwad relatively the peri urban rural areas are mostly inhabited by the poor. The peri-urban interface (PUI) is a highly dynamic area. People in the PUI may experience a sudden loss of land, assets or livelihoods. Industries and associated livelihoods cater to urban markets, like stone crushing, brick making, mining, among others which are subject to market forces. Livelihoods such as brick making are equally conditional on the depletion of natural resources, upon which they are dependent, in this case, the top soil and firewood from forests to which access is being increasingly restricted by the government. Rapid land use changes witnessed in the PUI results in land being usurped for various urban uses: land acquisition by industrialists to build factories, construction by the public authorities, public infrastructure such as roads, highways, aerodromes, railway junctions, conversion of land for brick making and quarries by the private sector, urban residents acquiring land for private residences, as well as contractors investing in building housing colonies. These land use changes result in scarcity of land and consequently a scarcity of agricultural by-products such as fuel and fodder not easily available to the peri-urban poor compared to the rural poor.

In Peri urban large number of people move into and out of poverty during given time periods. The poor tend to feel the impacts of the peri urban inter face the most as they lose access to land and forest; activities grazing land and have to cope with various kinds of urban-induced hazards. Due to draught there is no water in tank affecting the pottery and fishing activity. The people's livelihoods are drastically affected due to drought. Majority of women were underprivileged, least educated, minimum asset based, poor and landless. SHG formation is one of the efforts to enable the poor to mobilize resources through their own savings, commercial banks

and revolving funds and lend the same amongst themselves to meet the credit needs of their members.

Methods and procedures adopted are explained under the following headings.

Selection of sample group: All the SHGs formulated by the project from both the NGOs were listed village wise. The sample includes sanghas formed till January 2003. The main criteria for the selection of sample group was with more poor members in SHG and as far as possible sangha with diversified activities and also those who are willing to participate in research. Community organizers of BAIF and IDS have selected the SHGs on random sampling method. In a smaller village minimum of one and in bigger villages up to five were selected based on the number of total SHG formulated. Only women SHGs were selected and men SHGs were dropped due to nonformulation of SHGs in all the villages at the time of the study. For intensive investigation of SHGs finally a total of fifteen women SHGs were selected from the peri-urban areas of Hubli-Dharwad.

Table 1. SHGs selected for the study in peri-urban interface

	Total number of SHGs formulated by the project	SHGs selected for the study
	Village	
Dharwad	Mugad	5
	Mandihal	4
	Daddikamalapur	2
	Kotur	2
	Sub total I	13
Hubli	Gabbur	1
	Channapur	1
	Sub total II	2
	Grand total (I+II)	15

Methods used:

Family information Survey (FIS): An FIS was designed and used to obtain family information on socio economic on socio-economic characteristics.

Record Method :The necessary data was collected through records which were maintained by the leaders of SHGs and regularly checked by the community organizers. The information on credit borrowings and utilization, bank linkages and

revolving fund was collected. The information on savings, credit borrowings and its use was collected right from the year November 2001 to 2004.

Semi-structured interview method: The information related to interest rates of SHGs and commercial banks was collected.

Wealth characterization: For the purpose of this project it was necessary to clarify the wealth status of every household in a village. The extent of poverty in the villages was estimated by asking village representatives to sort households into one of the five categories. Depending on the size of the village this was done either as a whole or by dividing the village into different categories streetwise in which people know each other.

Computation of data: The SHGs who borrowed bank loan, revolving fund and SHG fund for different IGAs was worked out in terms of time (year wise), activity, actual fund mobilized and utilized. This enabled a comparison between the five categories on various aspects of the performance of women, different type of assistance on improving the livelihoods.

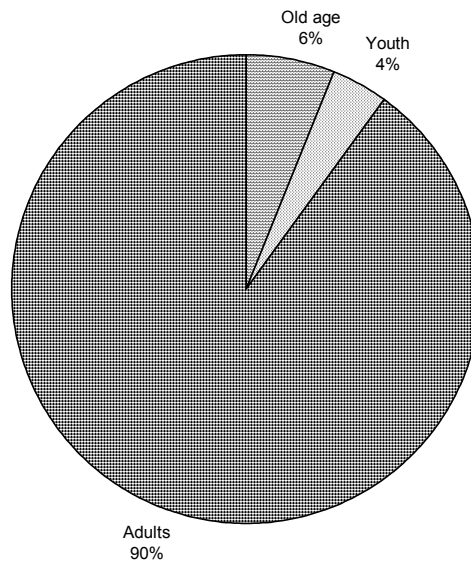
Data analysis: Data was analyzed and expressed in terms of frequencies and percentage.

3. Results and Discussion:

3 a. Socio-economic characteristics of SHG members

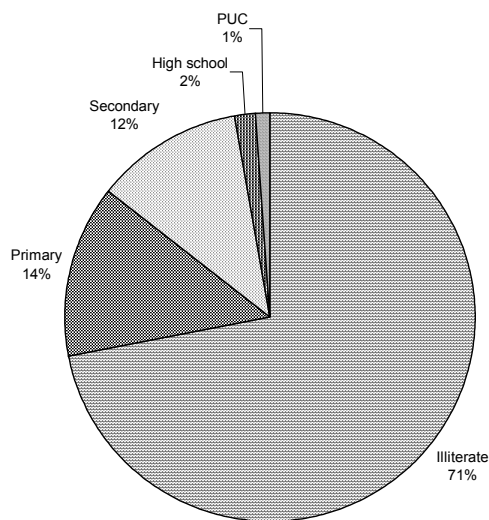
Socio-economic characteristics like age, education, family size, land holdings, main occupation and wealth class of SHG members were presented in figures- 1-7.

Fig 1 Age of SHG members



- It was observed from the figure 1. that 90 per cent of the SHG members are adults.
- Only 6 per cent and 4 % constitute old age and youth, respectively

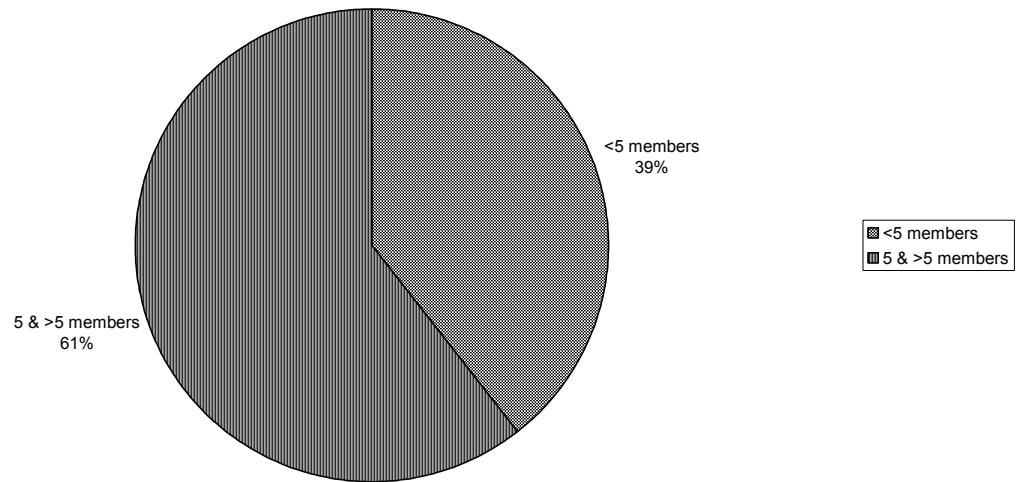
Fig2 Education of SHG members



From the data it can be observed that

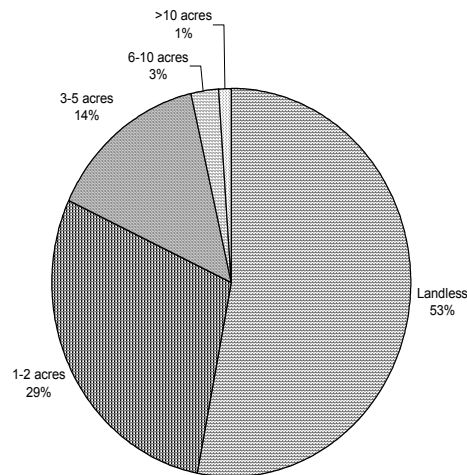
- majority of the population (71 percent) are illiterate.
- 14 percent has some primary education and a 12 percent population has secondary education and 2 % high school and 1 % PUC

Fig3. Family size of SHG members



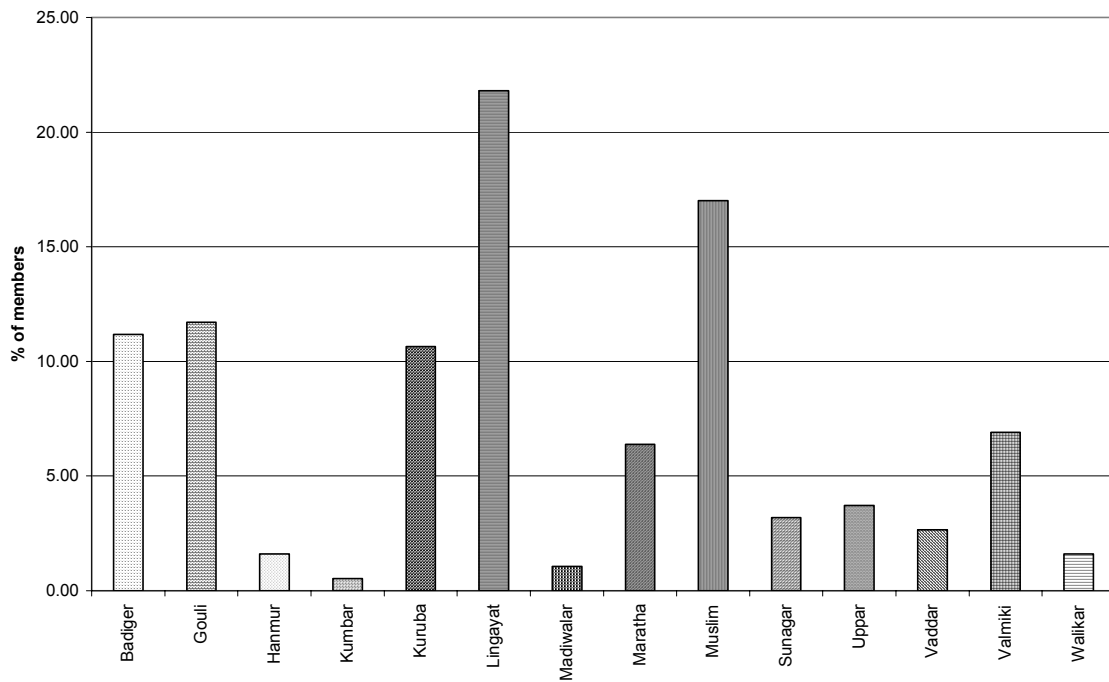
- It was observed from the fig 3 that 61% of the SHG members families constituted 5 and more than 5 members
- 39 % of the families with less than 5 members

Fig4 Landholdings of SHG members



- Fig 4. clearly indicates that 53% of the SHG members are landless
- 29% of the families have 1-2 acres of land
- 14% of the families have 3-5 acres of land
- 3% of the families have 6-10 acres of land,
- whereas, only one per cent of the families with more than 10 acres of land

Fig5. Caste composition of SHG members



From the fig 5 it was found that maximum families belongs to lingayat followed by muslim, gouli and badiger.

Fig 6. Main occupation of SHG members families

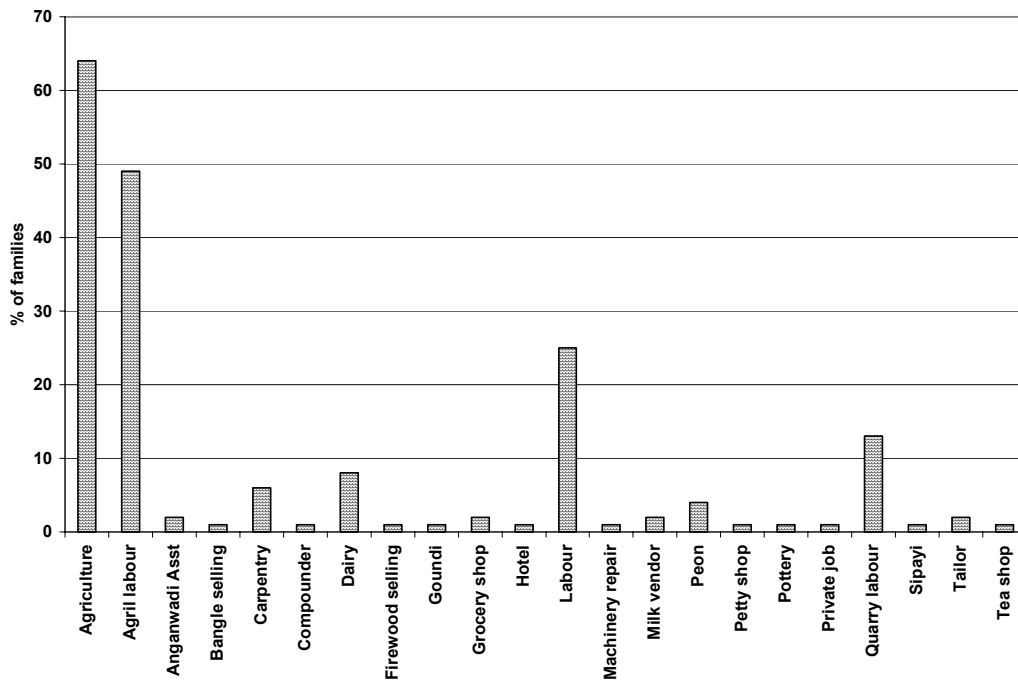


Fig 6. indicates that the main occupation of most of the SHG members is agriculture, agriculture labour work, labour work and quarry work

Fig 7 Wealth class of SHG member families

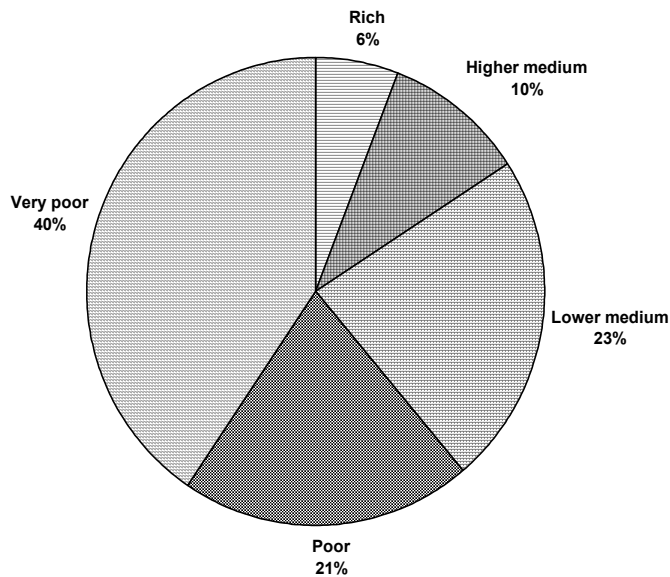


Fig 7. represents that 40% of the families belongs to very poor class
 21% of the families in poor wealth class
 23% of the families belongs to lower medium class
 10% of the families were in higher medium class

3 b. Fund mobilization and Utilization pattern of SHG members

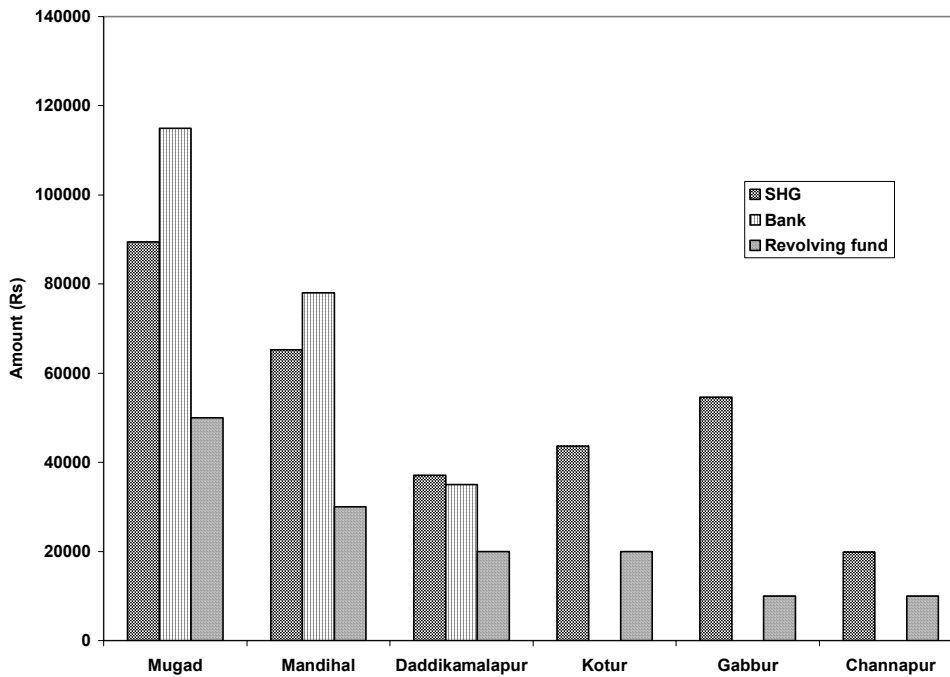
An attempt has been made to study the funds mobilization and utilization patterns by the SHGs in Peri-urban Interface of Hubli-Dharwad (Appendix.1). For this purpose the random sampling procedure was adopted to select SHGs from six villages. The project composed of six villages and fifteen SHGs were selected (five SHGs from Mugad, four SHGs from Mandihal, Two SHGs from Daddikamalapur, two SHGs from Kotur of Dharwad Taluk and one SHG from Gabbur and one SHG from Channapur) . From these sample SHGs information was collected pertaining to funds mobilization and utilization by the respective SHGs in order to take up different income generating activities (IGAs). The total amount of funds mobilized by the SHGs included SHG savings and borrowings from financial institutions and revolving fund. This amount was considered as the total funds mobilized by the SHGs and as the total funds available at SHG level for utilization for different IGAs. The fund mobilization and utilization patterns by sample SHGs were examined both source-wise (SHG Savings, Financial Institutions and revolving fund) and activity wise(IGAs, Non-IGAs and Agriculture).

3.1. Overall Fund Mobilization and Utilization by SHGs in Study Villages.

Fund mobilization

The analytical results are presented in figure 8. revealed that the funds mobilized through SHG member savings was Rs 302606/-, and Rs 228000/- funds were borrowed from the bank and 140000/- amount from revolving fund. The total fund mobilized for each village was Rs 670606/- (Mugad- Rs. 254481/- Mandihal- Rs. 173267/- , Daddikamalapur – Rs. 92126/-, Kotur- Rs. 63622/-, Gabbur- Rs. 64615/- & Channapur-Rs. 29859/-). 45.12 per cent of the funds were mobilized through SHG member saving and 34.00 percent from bank and 20.88 per cent from revolving fund.

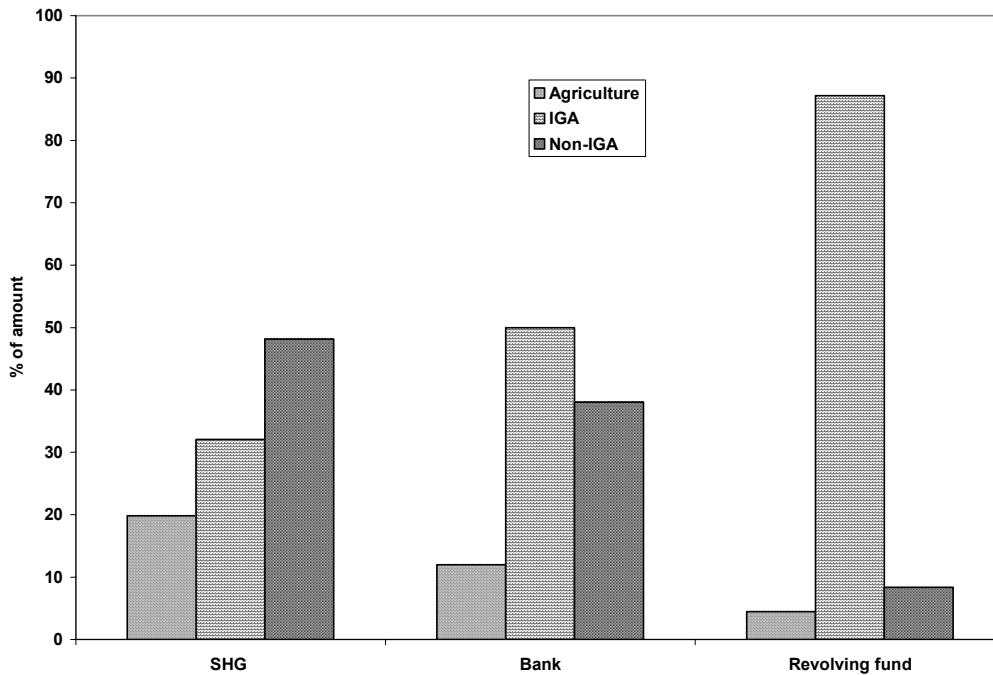
Fig8. Funds mobilized through SHG, bank and revolving fund



3.2 Fund utilization

Over all fund utilization of SHG members was depicted in figure 9. SHG fund utilization was 19.80 per cent for agriculture, 32.07 per cent for IGA and 48.14 per cent for non IGA, in case of bank loan 11.98 per cent of the fund was utilized for agriculture, 50.00 per cent of the amount was used for IGA and 38.02 per cent for Non –IGA. Revolving fund utilization pattern reveals that of the total amount maximum amount was utilized for IGA (87.14%), only 4.50 per cent of the amount was used for agriculture and 8.36 per cent for non IGA.

Fig9. Overall fund utilization for agriculture, IGA and non-IGA in Peri-urban Interface



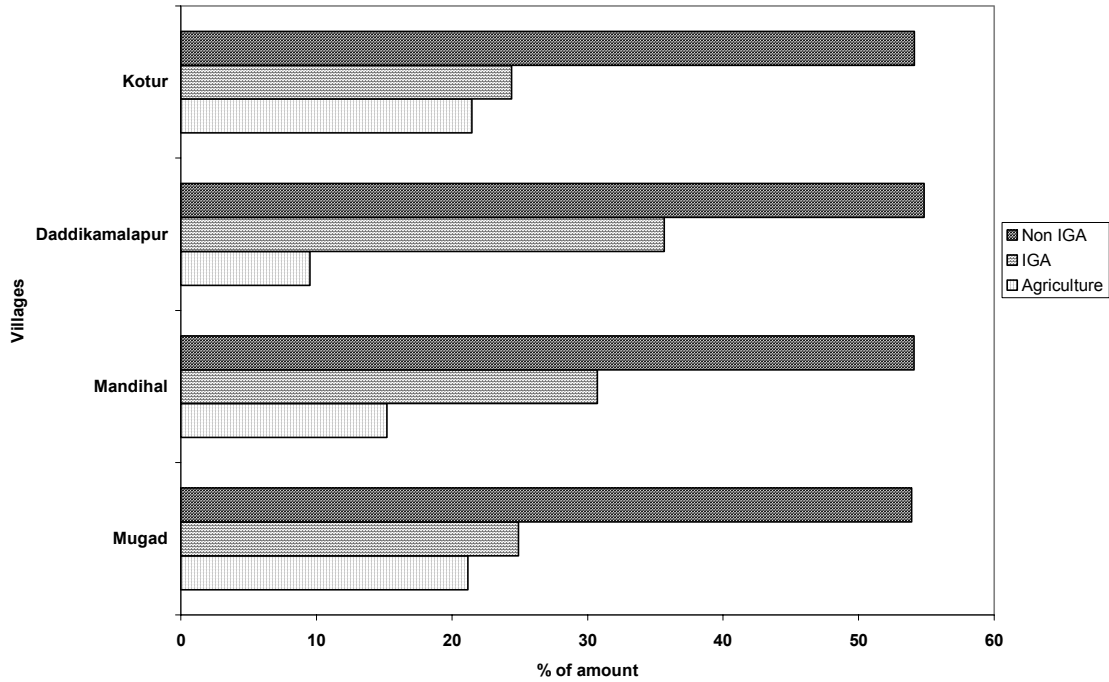
3.2.1 SHG loan utilization

Dharwad Taluk:

Total fund utilization in Dharwad Taliuk was Rs. 497100/- by 302 members for agriculture, IGa and non IGA. Out of total fund 18.02 per cent of the fund was used for agriculture, 27.86 per cent of the fund for IGA and 54.11 per cent of the fund for non IGA (Appendix.2). In Mugad 10.34 per cent of members utilized 21.17 per cent of the funds for agriculture , 21.55 per cent of members utilized 24.91 per cent of funds for IGA purpose and 68.10 per cent members utilized the amount 53.92 per cent for non IGA purpose in the total amount of Rs. 258900/- . In Mandihal of the total amount of Rs. 120450/-, 15.19 per cent of the funds utilized for agriculture purpose by 14.01 per cent members, 30.72 per cent funds were utilized for IGA by 20.56 per cent members and 54.09 per cent of the funds were utilized by 65.42 per cent SHG members for non-IGA purpose. In Daddikamalapur 16.21 per cent members utilized 9.52% for agriculture purpose, 18.91 per cent SHG members utilized 35.65 per cent for IGA purpose and 64.86 per cent members utilized the 54.83 per cent of funds for Non IGA purpose out of total amount of Rs. 73500/- . In Kotur 21.47% was used for

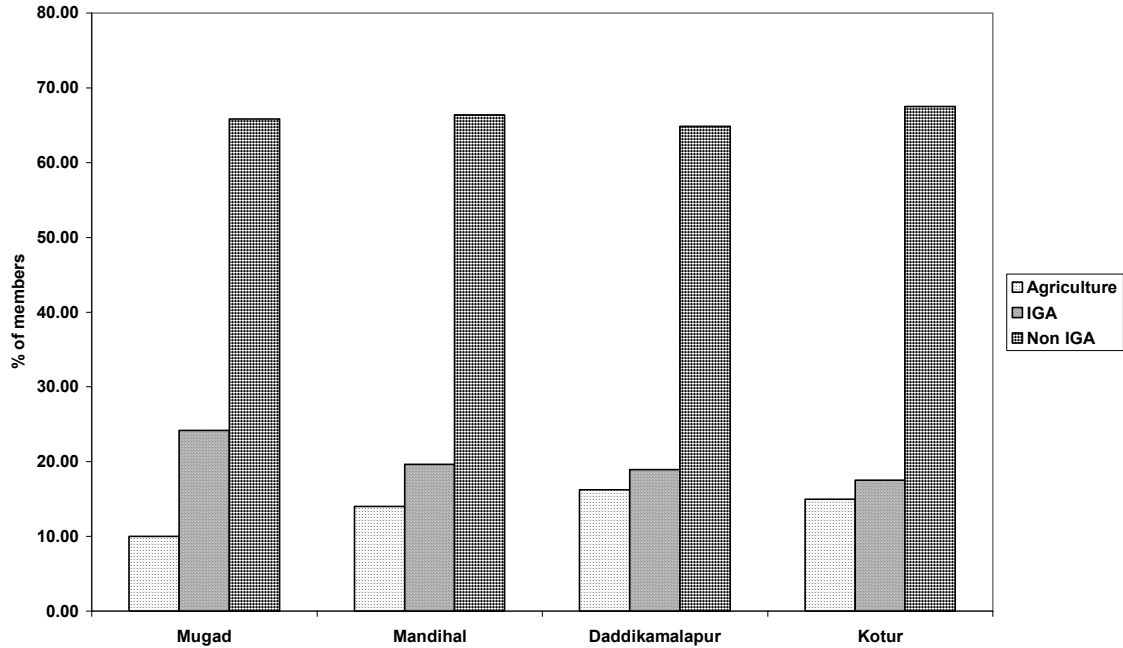
agriculture purpose by 19.04 per cent members, 24.41 per cent for IGA purpose by 16.66 per cent of members and 54.12 per cent by 64.28 per cent of members out of Rs 44250/- for non-IGA purpose.

Fig 10. Per cent of fund utilization in Dharwad Taluk for Agriculture, IGA and Non IGA



All most all the villages in Dharwad taluk utilized the same per cent of amount for Non IGA purpose (Fig 10). Percentage of share of the amount for IGA was higher in case of Daddikamalapr village followed by Mandihal. Where as, in Mugad and Kotur the members of SHGs shared the same per cent of amount for agriculture purpose.

Fig 11. Percentage of members utilized SHG loan for agriculture, IGA and non-IGA in Dharwad taluk



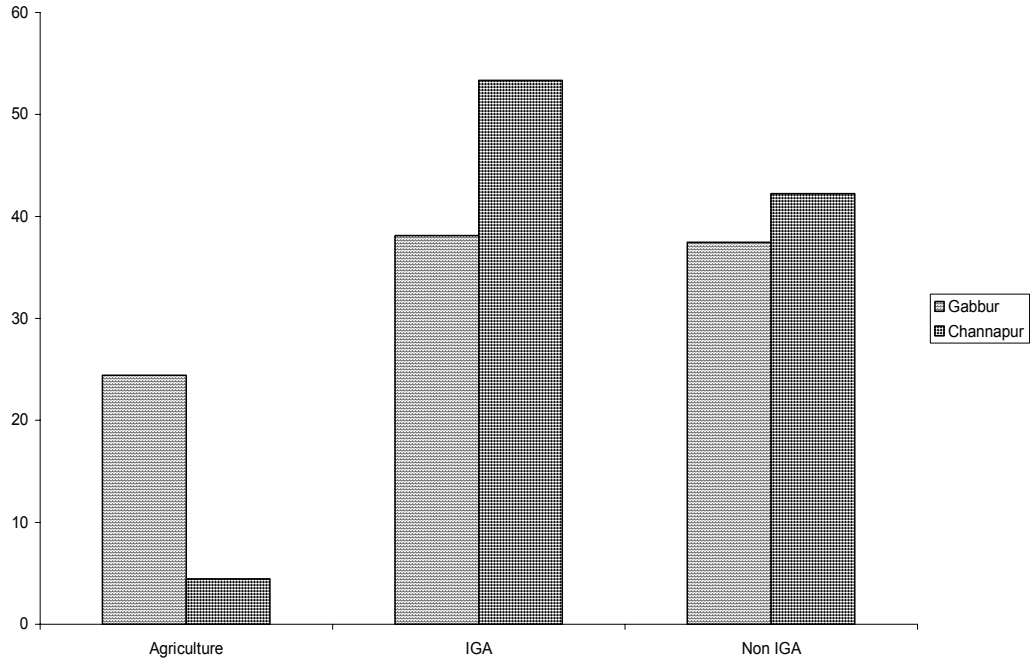
In case of the members also maximum per cent of the members utilized the SHG savings for non IGA purpose in all the villages (Fig 11). In case of IGA maximum per cent of the members were from Mugad village followed by Mandihal, Daddikamalapur and Kotur. In Daddikamalapur, out of the total members more percentage of persons utilized the loan for agriculture purpose and least in case of Mugad village.

Hubli Taluk:

Total fund utilization in Hubli Taliuk was Rs. 288800/- by 77 members for agriculture, IGA and non- IGA purpose (Fig 12). Out of total fund 22.85 per cent of the funds were utilized for agriculture by 15.79 per cent of the SHG members, 39.30 per cent of the funds were utilized for agriculture by 30.26 per cent of SHG members for IGA and 37.85 per cent of the funds were used for non IGA purpose by 53.95 per cent of SHG members (Appendix 3). In Gabbur 17.46 per cent of the members utilized 24.41 per cent of fund for agriculture purpose where as in Channapur only 4.44 percent of the SHG funds were utilized by 7.69 per cent of SHG members. In Gabbur 38.11 and 37.48 per cent of the SHG funds were utilized for IGA and non-IGA by 28.57 and 53.97 percent of the SHG members, respectively. In case of Channapur 53.33 per

cent of the funds utilized by 38.46 per cent of SHG members for IGA purpose and remaining funds of 42.27 per cent were utilized for non-IGA purpose by 53.85 per cent of SHG members.

Fig 12. Percentage of SHG funds utilization in Hubli taluk



The main IGA took up by SHG members by borrowing SHG loan in case of Gabbur was dairy. Of the total SHG funds 19.34 per cent of the funds were utilized for dairy activity by 15.87 per cent of SHG members. The remaining funds were distributed to take some business like fruit business, fodder business and goat and sheep rearing activity. In Channapur also 40.00 per cent of the funds were utilized for dairy activity by 23.08 per cent of SHG members followed by business and goat and sheep rearing (equal share of 7.69 per cent of the funds by 4.76 per cent of SHG members, respectively). In case of non-IGAs Gabbur SHG members utilized most of the funds for housing (12.32 per cent of the funds by 11.11 per cent of SHG members), followed by social ceremonies (9.58 per cent of the funds by 15.87 per cent of the SHG members) and family consumption (9.20 per cent of the funds by 20.63 per cent of the SHG members). In Channapur also 15.38 per cent of SHG members utilized the 22.22 per cent of the funds for housing and 20.00 per cent of the fund by 38.46 per cent of the SHG members for social ceremonies like marriage, celebrating festival etc.

Utilization of SHG fund according to wealth class

Overall SHG fund utilization according to wealth class to take up agriculture, IGA and non-IGA is presented in table 2, revealed that 33.91 per cent of the funds were utilized by 38.25 per cent of the very poor class SHG members, followed by 32.65 per cent of the funds were utilized by 25.07 per cent of the poor class SHG members. Whereas, 18.42 per cent of the funds were utilized by 21.64 per cent of lower medium class SHG members. Rich and higher medium class SHG members shared less funds of 4.75 and 10.25 per cent by 5.80 per cent and 9.24 per cent of SHG members, respectively.

Table 2. Percentage of SHG funds utilized by SHG members according to wealth class

Wealth class	Agriculture		IGA		Non-IGA		Grand Total	
	No	Amount (Rs)	No	Amount (Rs)	No	Amount (Rs)	No	Amount (Rs)
Rich	2 (3.77)	1800 (1.16)	7 (8.14)	18200 (7.23)	13 (5.42)	17300 (4.57)	22 (5.80)	37300 (4.75)
Higher medium	7 (13.20)	28700 (18.44)	8 (9.30)	24600 (9.73)	20 (8.34)	27400 (7.24)	35 (9.24)	80700 (10.27)
Lower medium	14 (26.42)	36800 (23.65)	18 (20.93)	46170 (18.33)	50 (20.83)	61800 (16.34)	82 (21.64)	144770 (18.42)
Poor	14 (26.42)	44400 (28.53)	22 (25.58)	101210 (40.17)	59 (24.58)	110950 (29.33)	95 (25.07)	256560 (32.65)
Very poor	16 (30.19)	43900 (28.22)	31 (36.05)	61820 (24.54)	98 (40.83)	160850 (42.52)	145 (38.25)	266570 (33.91)
Grand Total	53 (100.00)	155600 (100.00)	86 (100.00)	252000 (100.00)	240 (100.00)	378300 (100.00)	379 (100.00)	785900 (100.00)

Figures in parentheses indicates percentages

According to activity wise, poor and very poor class SHG members invested more funds for IGAs, when compared to rich, higher medium and lower medium class SHG members. Maximum share of funds utilized (40.17%) to take up IGA by 25.58 per cent of poor SHG members followed by very poor (24.54 % of the funds utilized by 36.05 % SHG members). In case of agriculture, both poor and very poor SHG members shared equal per cent of funds (28.53 % and 28.22 % funds utilized by 26.42 % and 30.19 % , respectively) and the percentage of share utilized was higher when compared to rich and higher medium class SHG members. In case of non-IGA also very poor SHG members invested more funds of 42.52 per cent by 40.83 per cent of SHG members. Poor class SHG members utilized 29.33 per cent of the funds by

24.58 per cent of SHG members. Rich, higher medium and lower medium shared little funds for Non-IGAs.

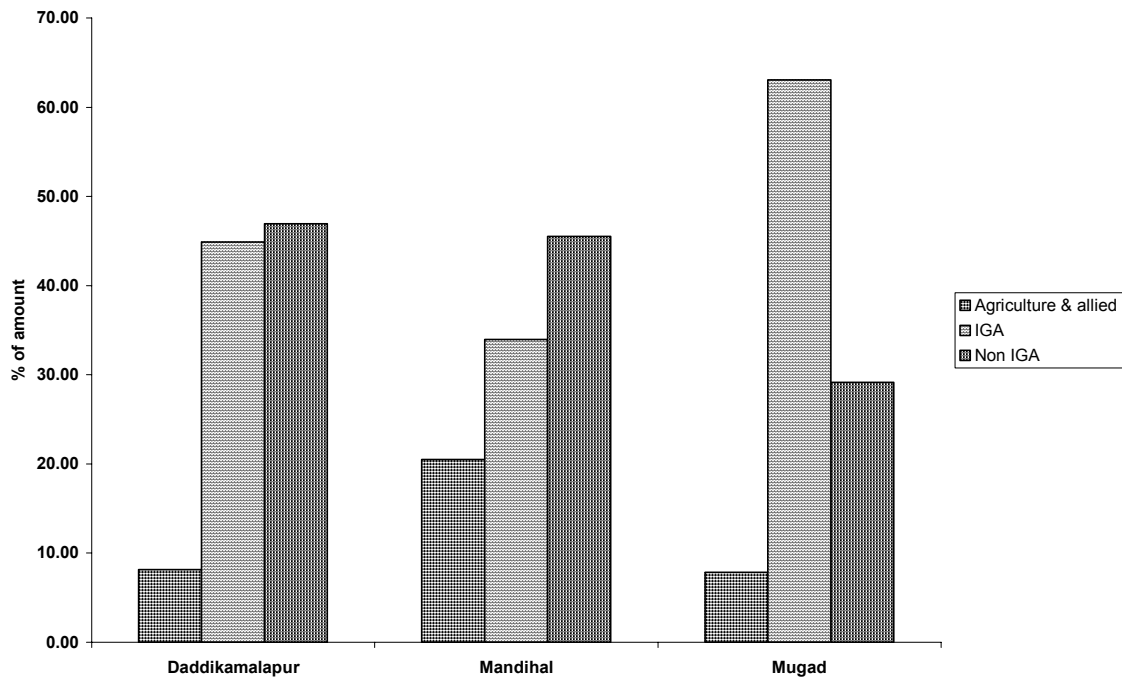
In all wealth class dairy was the main activity where the maximum funds utilized (appendix-4). Very poor SHG members utilized 26.20 per cent funds by 19.35 per cent of members to take up dairy activity. Fruit business stands second where 3.23 per cent of SHG members utilized 24.26 per cent of SHG funds. Poor SHG members utilized funds mainly for dairy, business and bangle business (shared IGAs funds of 35.08%, 24.70%, 21.64% by 40.91%,13.64%, 4.55 % of SHG members). Rich, higher medium and lower medium SHG members also invested the more amounts of funds towards dairy activity when compared to other IGAs.

32. 2 Bank loan utilization

Bank loan was borrowed by ten SHGs in three villages (Mugad, Mandihal & Daddikamalapur) of Dharwad taluk. Mugad SHG members utilized Rs 9000/- for agriculture, Rs 72500/- for IGA and Rs 33500/- for Non IGA purpose out of the total amount of Rs 115000/-. The Per cent of share for agriculture was 7.83 per cent, for IGA 63.04 per cent & for non IGA 29.13 per cent. In Mandihal out of total amount of Rs 78000, Rs 16000 (20.51%) was used for agriculture, Rs 26500/- (33.97%) utilized for IGA and Rs 35500 (45.51%) for non IGA purpose. In Daddikamalapur total Rs 49000/- was borrowed by SHG members and out of that Rs 4000/- (8.16%) utilized for agriculture, Rs 22000/- (44.90%) was for IGA and Rs 23000/- (46.94 %) for Non IGA.

The over all bank loan utilization of SHG members in figure 13, showed that 11.98 per cent of the funds borrowed by 12.28 per cent of SHG members to take up agriculture, while 50.00 per cent of the funds were utilized for IGAs by 42.69 per cent of the SHG members and 38.02 per cent of the funds for non IGA by 45.03 per cent of SHG members. For IGAs 12.87 per cent of the SHG members invested 11.78 per cent of the SHG funds in goat rearing activity and 12.87 percent of SHG members invested 11.78 per cent of the funds was invested in dairy activity, while 4.68 percent of SHG members utilized 5.99 per cent of the funds for business purpose. While the remaining fund was utilized for other IGA activities like grocery shop (3.93%), poultry (2.69 %), sheep (0.83 %) and tailoring (2.07%). Majority of the SHG members (29.24%) utilized maximum amount of money of 21.90 per cent for family consumption purpose.

Fig 13. Per cent of bank loan utilization in villages of Dharwad Taluk



Utilization of bank loan according to wealth class

The overall bank loan utilization according to wealth class to take up agriculture, IGAs and Non-IGAs depicted in the table3, clearly indicates that more funds (34.30 %) were utilized by 32.75 per cent of very poor SHG members followed by lower medium (26.65 % of funds were utilized by 25.15 % of SHG members) and poor class (24.80 % funds utilized by 32.75 % SHG members). Rich and higher medium class SHG members shared less bank loan (4.33 % and 9.92 % funds utilized by 4.09 % and 12.28 % SHG members, respectively).

When consider activity wise, very poor utilized 38.84 per cent of the bank loan towards IGA by 39.72 per cent of SHG members , while lower medium class SHG members utilized 26.03 per cent of the funds by 21.92 per cent of SHG members followed by poor people (22.73 per cent of funds by 26.02 % SHG members) to took up an IGA. For agriculture activity poor utilized the funds of 41.40 per cent by 42.86 per cent of SHG members, while, 27.58 per cent of bank loan were utilized by 23.80 per cent of lower medium class of SHG members. In case of non-IGA very poor utilized 33.70 per cent of the bank loan by 31.17 per cent of SHG members, followed by lower medium and poor (27.17 % and 22.28% funds utilized by 28.57 % and 20.78 % of SHG members, respectively).

Table 3. Percentage of bank loan utilized by SHG members according to wealth class

Wealth class	Agriculture		IGA		Non-IGA		Grand Total	
	No	Amount (Rs)	No	Amount (Rs)	No	Amount (Rs)	No	Amount (Rs)
Rich	1 (4.76)	1000 (3.45)	3 (4.10)	5500 (4.55)	3 (3.90)	4000 (4.35)	7 (4.09)	10500 (4.32)
Higher medium	3 (14.29)	3000 (10.34)	6 (8.23)	9500 (7.85)	12 (15.58)	11500 (12.50)	21 (12.28)	24000 (9.92)
Lower medium	5 (23.80)	8000 (27.58)	16 (21.92)	31500 (26.03)	22 (28.57)	25000 (27.17)	43 (25.15)	64500 (26.65)
Poor	9 (42.86)	12000 (41.40)	19 (26.02)	27500 (22.73)	16 (20.78)	20500 (22.28)	44 (25.73)	60000 (24.80)
Very poor	3 (14.29)	5000 (17.23)	29 (39.72)	47000 (38.84)	24 (31.17)	31000 (33.70)	56 (32.75)	83000 (34.30)
Grand Total	21 (100.00)	29000 (100.00)	73 (100.00)	121000 (100.00)	77 (100.00)	92000 (100.00)	171 (100.00)	242000 (100.00)

Figures in parentheses indicates percentages

Here also as in case of SHG fund utilization, all class of people concentrated the bank loan to take up dairy as an IGA, followed by goat rearing activity (Appendix.5). Very poor SHG members utilized more share of IGA funds for dairy (27.66% of the funds utilized for 24.14 % of members), business (26.60% by 24.14% of members) and goat rearing (19.15% by 24.14 % of SHG members). Poor class SHG members (21.05%) spent 30.91 per cent of share from IGA fund to take up dairy followed by goat rearing (25.45% of funds utilized by 31.58% of SHG members). Same trend of dairy and goat rearing activity were found in higher medium and lower medium class SHG members.

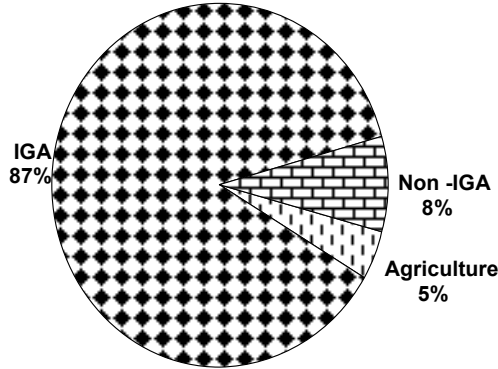
Revolving fund utilization

Over all revolving fund utilization in Peri-urban Interface of Hubli-Dharwad

The over all revolving fund utilization of SHG members depicted in figure 14, reveals that most of the funds utilized for IGA purpose. 87.14 per cent of the funds were utilized for IGA by 85.04 per cent of the SHG members, while 8.36 per cent of the funds were utilized for non-IGA purpose by 8.66 per cent of the SHG members, whereas only 4.50 per cent of the funds were utilized by 6.30 per cent of SHG members for agriculture purpose. Dairy and goat rearing were the main IGAs where

37.00 percent and 26.00 per cent of the funds were utilized by 14.17 per cent and 31.50 per cent of SHG members, respectively (Appendix. 6).

Fig 14. Total revolving fund (Percentage) utilization in Peri-urban Interface of Hubli-Dharwad



Dharwad Taluk

In Dharwad Taluk total amount of revolving fund utilized was Rs 120000/-. Out of this total amount, Rs 6300/- was used for agriculture, Rs 102000/- was used for IGA and Rs 11700/- was utilized for non IGA purpose. The percent of share was 5.25, 85.00 and 9.75 per cent for agriculture, IGA and non IGA purpose respectively across the four villages (Fig. 15).

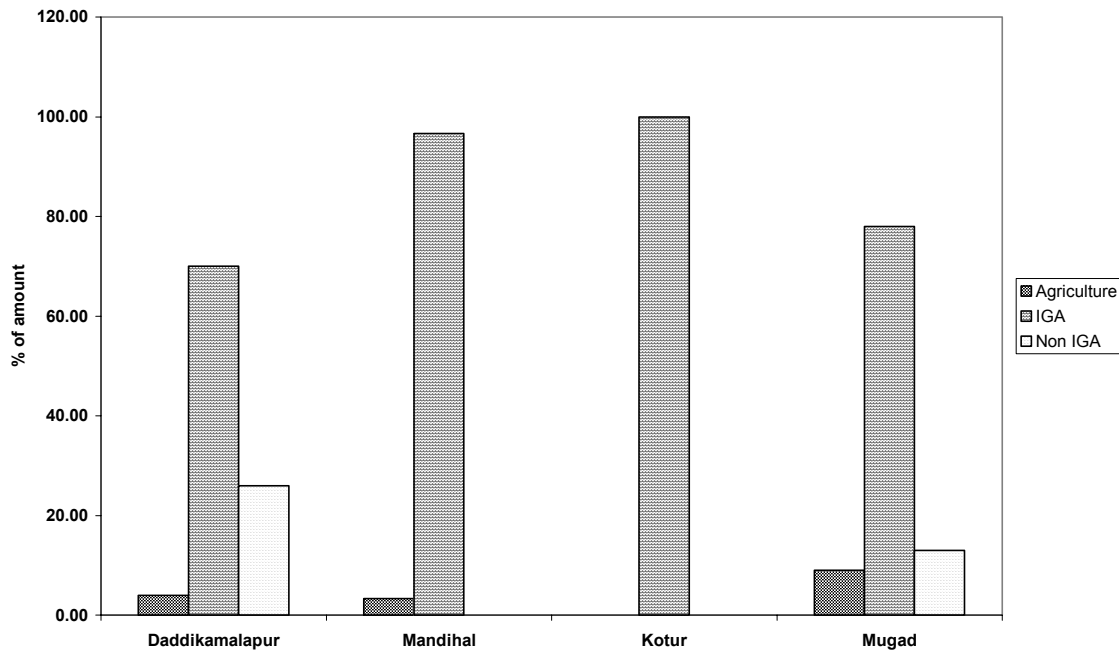
In Mugad out of Rs 50000/-, Rs 4500/- for agriculture, Rs 39000/- for IGA and Rs. 6500/- for non IGA. 9.00 Revolving fund utilization pattern of Mugad showed that 78.00 percent of the funds were borrowed by 81.43 per cent of the SHG members to take up IGAs, while 13.00 percent of the funds were utilized for non IGAs by 10.00 percent of SHG members and only 9.00 per cent of the funds for agricultural activities by 8.57 per cent of SHG members. Maximum per cent of the funds (40.40%) were utilized for goat rearing by 30.00 per cent of the SHG members in case of IGAs followed by trade business with a funds of 10.80 per cent by 28.57 percent of SHG members (Appendix 7).

In Mandihal out of Rs. 30000/- revolving funds, 96.67 per cent of the funds were utilized by 93.33 per cent of SHG members for IGA purpose and only 3.33 per cent of the funds utilized for agricultural activities by 6.66 percent of SHG members. In case of IGAs most of the funds were utilized for carrying out dairy activity by 53.33 percent of SHG members.

In Daddikamalapur also most of the revolving funds were utilized for IGA purpose. Out of Rs 20000/- revolving fund 70.00 per cent of the funds were utilized for IGA purpose by 58.33 per cent of the SHG members. 33.33 per cent of the SHG members utilized the funds of 26.00 percent for non- IGA purpose mainly for education. While, 4.00 per cent of the funds were utilized for 8.33 per cent of SHG members for agriculture activities.

In Kotur all the revolving funds were utilized for IGA purpose like dairy, tailoring, trade business, petty shop, goat and dairy. 35.00 per cent of the funds were utilized for dairy activity by 5.88 per cent of the SHG members followed by tailoring activity (25.00 per cent of the funds by 11.76 per cent of SHG members).

Fig 15. Percentage of revolving fund utilization fro agriculture, IGA and Non-IGA in villages of Dharwad Taluk



Hubli Taluk

In Hubli Taluk total amount of revolving fund utilized was Rs 20000/-. All the funds were utilized for IGA purpose (Appendix 8)(fig 16).

In Gabbur the revolving funds were equally shared for carpentry and dairy (50 % fund by 50% SHG member). In Channapur also the revolving fund equally shared for taking up IGAs like dairy (50% fund utilized by 9.09 % of SHG member) and goat rearing (50% fund utilized for 90.91 % of SHG members).

Revolving fund utilization according to wealth class

The overall revolving fund utilization according to wealth class is presented in Table 4.. It is clear from the table that 39.35 per cent of the funds were utilized by 44.09 per cent of very poor class SHG members, followed by lower medium and poor class SHG members (24.41% and 17.62% of funds were utilized by 18.11% and 22.05 % SHG members, respectively).

Fig 16. Percentage of revolving fund utilized for agriculture, IGA and Non-IGA in villages of Hubli taluk

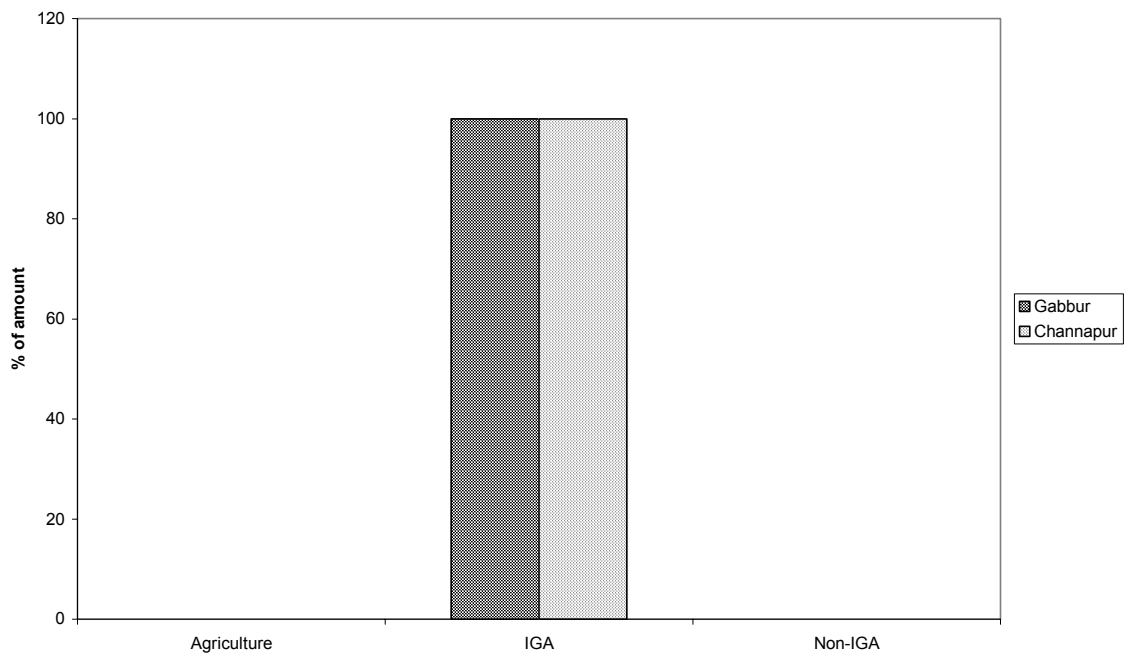


Table 4. Percentage of revolving fund utilized by SHG members according to wealth class

Wealth class	Agriculture		IGA		Non-IGA		Grand Total	
	No	Amount(Rs)	No	Amount(Rs)	No	Amount (Rs)	No	Amount (Rs)
Rich	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	8 (7.40)	6046 (4.95)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	8 (6.30)	6046 (4.31)
Higher medium	2 (25.00)	2000 (31.75)	7 (6.48)	14837 (12.16)	3 (27.27)	3200 (27.36)	12 (9.45)	20037 (14.31)
Lower medium	1 (12.50)	1000 (15.87)	19 (17.59)	29174 (23.92)	3 (27.27)	4000 (34.18)	23 (18.11)	34174 (24.41)
Poor	3 (37.50)	1500 (23.81)	23 (21.30)	21156 (17.34)	2 (18.19)	2000 (17.09)	28 (22.05)	24656 (17.62)
Very poor	2 (25.00)	1800 (28.57)	51 (47.23)	50787 (41.63)	3 (27.27)	2500 (21.37)	56 (44.09)	55087 (39.35)
Grand Total	8 (100.00)	6300 (100.00)	108 (100.00)	122000 (100.00)	11 (100.00)	11700 (100.00)	127 (100.00)	140000 (100.00)

Figures in parentheses indicates percentages

Percentage of share was higher (47.23%) in very poor class SHG members (41.63%) to carry out IGAs followed by lower medium class (23.92 % funds utilized by 17.59 % of SHG members). 17.34 per cent of the funds were utilized by 21.30 per cent of poor SHG members for IGA activities(Appendix 9). The percentage of share was also higher by very poor SHG members in agriculture (28.57% of funds utilized by 25.00% of SHG members). In case of non-IGA lower medium class SHG members utilized more funds of 34.18 per cent by 27.27 per cent SHG members followed by higher medium class SHG members (27.36% of the funds utilized by 27.27% of SHG members).

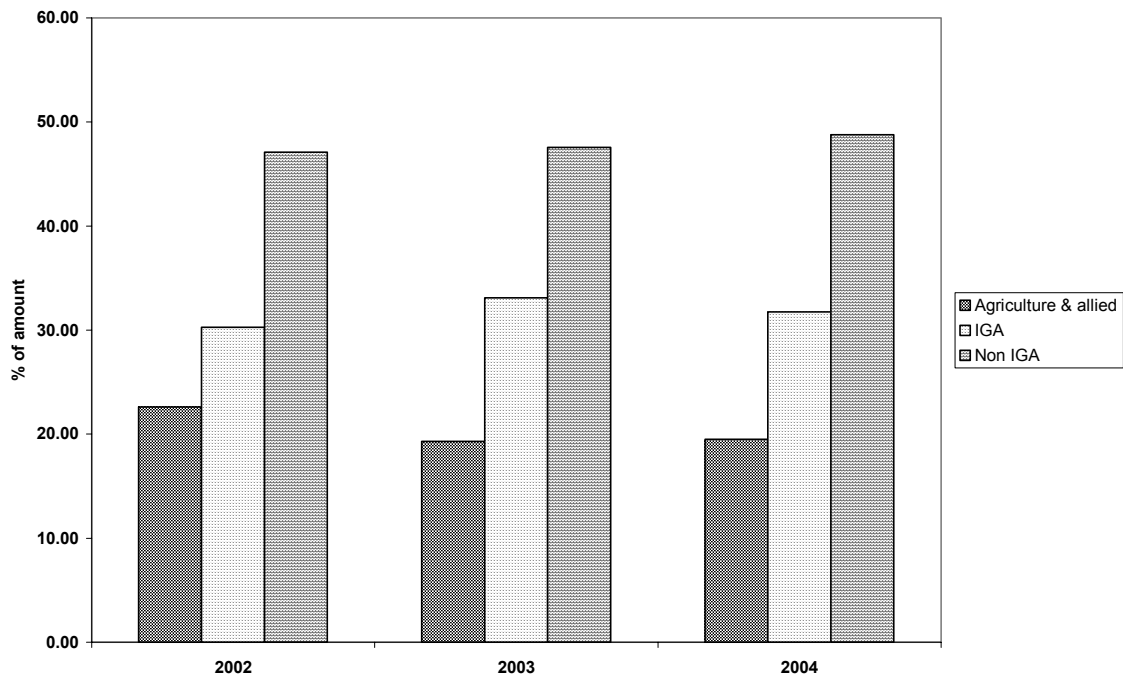
The main IGAs took up by very poor SHG members by utilizing revolving funds were goat rearing activity (36.03 % share from IGA funds utilized by 41.17 % of SHG members) and dairy (31.50% of funds utilized by 9.80 % SHG members). Poor class SHG members also utilized more share of IGAs funds for goat rearing (43.01 % funds utilized by 34.78 % of SHG members). Higher medium and lower medium class SHG members utilized revolving funds mainly for dairy activity.

3c Year wise SHG fund utilization pattern

Year wise SHG funds utilized for agriculture, IGAs and Non-IGAs is presented in figure 17, reveals that in the year 2002 the per cent of funds utilized for agriculture was slightly higher (13.43%) compared to IGAs (11.11%)and Non-IGAs

(11.51%). In the year 2003 the funds utilized were slightly higher towards carrying of IGAs (37.54 %) than agriculture (35.48%) and non-IGAs (35.92%). In the year 2004 the funds utilized were slightly higher for non-IGAs (52.56%) than agriculture (51.09%) and IGAs (51.35%). The funds utilized by SHG members doubles in the year 2003 and triples in the year 2004.

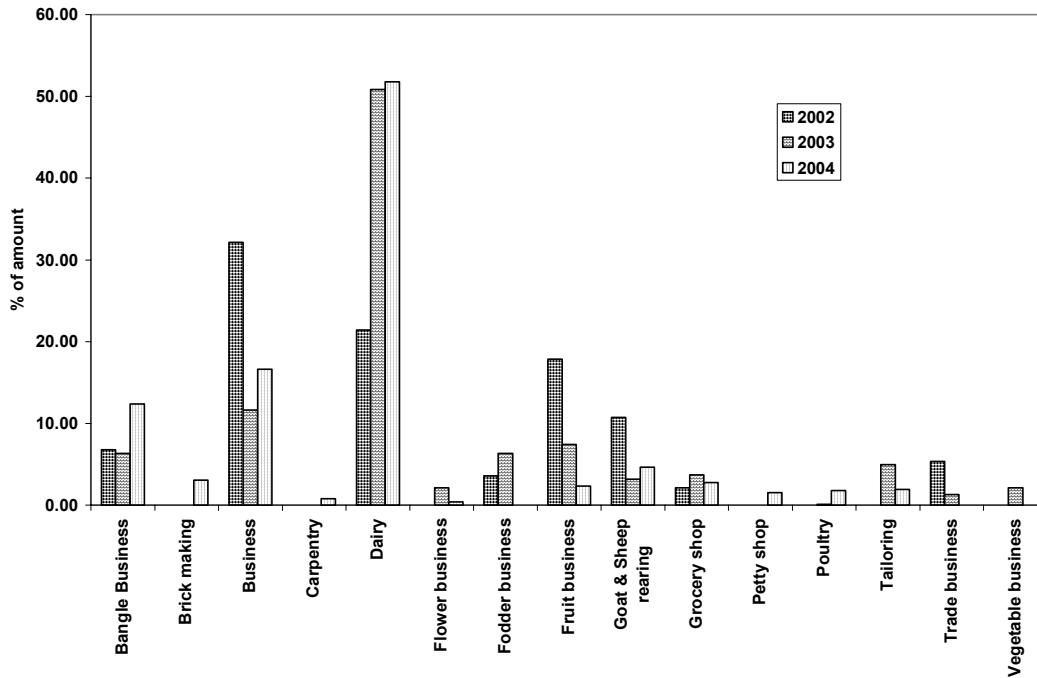
Fig 17. Yearwise SHG funds utilized for agriculture, IGAs and Non-IGAs



When looking through IGAs which were carried out through last 3 years (fig ---), it is observed that the funds utilized for dairy activity and bangle business increased year by year. To take up new IGAs like brick making, carpentry, flower business, petty shop, poultry, vegetable business SHG members borrowed the loan in the year 2003 and 2004. Funds utilized to take up fodder business, trade business, vegetable business in the year 2003 were not again utilize the funds for these activities in the year 2004.

In the year 2002, maximum share of funds were to carry out business (32.14%), followed by dairy (21.42%), fruit business (17.86%) and goat and sheep rearing (10.71%). Dairy was the main activity where 50% of the funds (50.85%) were utilized by SHG members , followed by business (11.63%). In the year 2004 also dairy shared half of the funds (51.78%) followed by business (16.62) and bangle business (12.36%).

Fig 18. Yearwise fund utilization (percentage) to take up IGAs

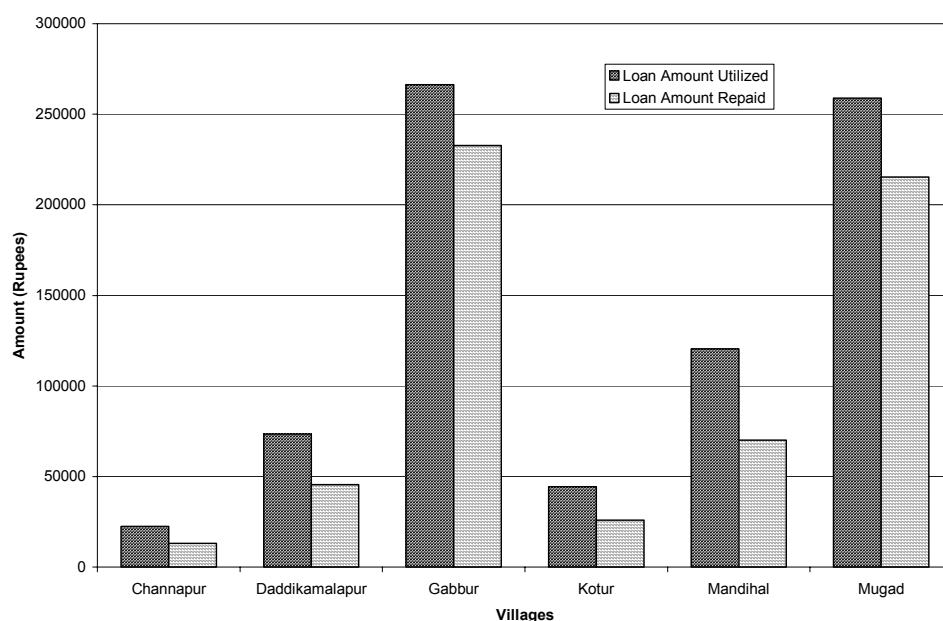


3d. SHG funds utilized and repaid in six villages

Figure 19, clearly depicts the SHG funds utilized and repaid by SHG members of six villages. Mugad SHGs utilized Rs 258900/- of SHG funds and repaid Rs 215300/-. Mandihal SHGs utilized the total SHG fund of Rs 120450/- and repaid Rs. 215300/-. Daddikmalapur SHG members repaid the amount of Rs 45500/- for the total funds utilized Rs. 73500/- . Gabbur SHG members borrowed Rs 266300/- and repaid Rs 232800/-. Channapur SHG members utilized the total SHG funds of Rs 22500 and repaid Rs 13000/-.

Repayment rate was higher in case of Gabbur (87.42%) and Mugad (83.16%) followed by Daddikamalapur (61.90%). In rest of the villages the repayment rate ranged from 57.78% to 58.45 %.

Fig 19. Total SHG funds utilized and repaid in six villages



3e Source wise rate of interest and duration of loans

Table5. presents the source-wise rates of interest charged and duration of loans. In Dharwad and Hubli same per cent of interest were charged for SHG lending and revolving fund (2%). In Dharwad duration of loan from SHG lending ranged from 3-6 months whereas in Hubli the duration of loan was 3 months. Bank loan was borrowed by Dharwad Taluk only and the per cent of interest was 1% and stipulated duration for loan repayment was 6 months. In case of revolving fund, interest rate and duration was same for both the taluks.

Table5. Source-wise rate of interest and duration of loans

Sl. No.	Particulars	Dharwad		Hubli	
		Interest rate per month	Loan duration (in months)	Interest rate per month	Loan duration (in months)
1	SHG lending	2	3-6	2	3
2	Bank loan	1	6		
3	Revolving fund	2	3	2	3

IV. Potential IGAs in Peri-urban areas

The potentiality was worked based on proportionate of people involved in particular IGAs and proportionate of funds utilized for IGAs. Based on the cumulative points the ranks were given for IGAs . Table 5 indicated that dairy ranked first, followed by business, goat and sheep rearing, trade business and bangle business.

Activities	Proportionate of people	Proportionate of funds utilized	PP+PFU	Rank
Dairy	40.7	48.06	88.75	I
Business	9.3	16.47	25.77	II
Goat & Sheep rearing	12.79	4.76	17.55	III
Trade business	11.63	1.07	12.7	IV
Bangle Business	2.33	9.48	11.81	V
Grocery shop	6.98	3.06	10.03	VI
Tailoring	4.65	2.86	7.51	VII
Fruit business	1.16	5.95	7.12	VIII
Poultry	3.49	0.95	4.44	IX
Fodder business	1.16	2.78	3.94	X
Brick making	1.16	1.59	2.75	XI
Flower business	1.16	0.99	2.15	XII
Petty shop	1.16	0.79	1.96	XIII
Vegetable business	1.16	0.79	1.96	XIII
Carpentry	1.16	0.4	1.56	XIV

The women opinion towards potential IGAs in peri-urban areas

Dairy:

- Increased credit facility from SHG at lower interest rates in addition to project support through financing .
- The number of animals are increased due to vaccination where as earlier more number of animals being died due to diseases as there was no vaccination
- Increased fodder production due to availability of improved fodder variety and propagation material from UAS through project.
- Easy accessibility of market for selling the milk.
- Customers have faith in purchasing the milk as it is cheap and good quality.
- It is one of the traditional activity, know the skill, getting regular income and profitable.
- The leisure time of the women were utilized fully

- Better nutrition for the family

Business:

- Nearness to market to procure the good has helped them to start business (roasted Bengal gram, ice cream, food grains and similar other goods).
- Easy accessibility of loan with less interest for purchasing the raw material whenever required and by the profit they repaid the borrowed loan regularly. Availability of SHG loan immediately after the repayments of first loan makes them to take up the business regularly.
- Less investment and more profit
- Independent activity taken up whenever when there is no alternative work.
- An employment given to family member and earns about Rs 40-50/day profit

Goat/ sheep rearing:

- Less investment and more profit as they get Rs 800-1000/goat within six months
- Availability of SHG loan with less interest and support from the project
- Requires little place for tying in the home
- No particular fodder required for grazing
- Profit was obtained within six months of time
- Multiplication of kids is high
- Encash the money in emergencies by selling goat/sheep

Trade business

- All members of the SHG involved in the business
- Purchase of goods at whole sale rate and retail business is carried out in the village and the profit is shared among the SHG members.
- Profit margin is more among the members
- Less laborious
- Get the job all around the year

Bangle business:

- Nearness of the city area for procuring the goods
- Independent and profitable activity (Rs 2500-3000/month)
- Availability of SHG loan with less interest whenever required makes them to took the bangle business regularly
- Income of the family increased

- Customers have faith in purchasing the material
- More demand during festival and marriage seasons

Higher amount of SHG funds were utilized for Non-IGA purpose this may be due to drought SHG members not getting the agriculture related activities and this burdens the family even to meet the basic needs of the family. Even in order to make weekly savings in SHG, they are forced to involved in other activities like firewood selling, goundi work, labour in brick making etc to meet the basic needs. Some of the funds were also utilized for education purpose, for this SHG members borrowed the loan of Rs 100-150 for the purchase of books, socks and note books. SHG has become the main financial source for the family of SHG members.

Most of the funds from SHG, bank and revolving fund were concentrated towards the taking up dairy, business and goat rearing by all wealth class of SHG members. The main reason for taking up dairy activity may be due to easy access of market for selling the milk and milk products. It is also one of the traditional activities taken up by all type of members irrespective of caste. Rich and higher medium wealth class people have one or two milking animals have ambition to expand the activity because know the skill, own land for grazing and fodder by growing crops and one of the member already is there for grazing the livestock. Expansion of the activity by borrowing loan from SHG with less interest may add some additional income to the family during this drought season.

The initiation of dairy by poor and very poor people may be due to motivation by community organizers, easy access of loan through SHG with less interest, project support by contributing some part of money for investment, easy access of selling milk/milk products and may also inspired by the neighbors who are involved in dairy activity and getting regular income through out the year. It is one of the alternative activities for the poor to get regular income because non availability of agriculture related activities due to drought and one of the independent activities.

Business like fruit business, bangle business, trade business were the main IGAs taken up by poor and very poor women SHG members. This may be due easy accessibility of market for purchasing the raw material and selling it to near by villages. Nearness of the city area, convenient bus facility, less bus charges and less time required for commuting to city and village. They know the skill of marketing may be traditional activity of the family. Easy accessibility of loan with less interest

for purchasing the raw material whenever required and by the profit they repaid the borrowed loan regularly. Availability of SHG loan immediately after the repayments of first loan make them to take up the business regularly and is independent activity taken up whenever when there is no alternative work. Apart from this, the SHG members developed courage confidence and marketing skill through series of motivation trainings, exposure visits, meetings and discussion in sangha.

Goat rearing is another activity where most of the revolving fund and bank loan were utilized by poor and very poor SHG members. This may be due to less investment, requires little place for tying in the home, no particular fodder required for grazing, profit was obtained within six months of time, multiplication of kids is high, encash the money in emergencies by selling goat/sheep. They also motivated by the community organizers, inspired by the neighbors, easy accessibility of SHG loan , bank loan , revolving fund and some of the SHGs have also got the benefit of project support in contribution of money for investment.

Some of the funds utilized for agriculture even by the poor and very poor people even though they are landless. This may be due to drought most of the rich and higher medium people gave the land on share basis or leased out land to poor people. Poor and very poor people take up agriculture activity on share basis because they have lack of skill in doing other activities.

4. Findings of the study

The fund mobilization and utilization patterns by the SHGs of Peri-urban Interface indicated the following trends.

Funds mobilization:

In all the villages, the SHG member savings constituted the major component of the funds mobilized by the SHGs. The participation of bank in lending money to the SHGs was observed only in three villages of Dharwad taluk. Revolving fund was mobilized to all the villages studied.

Funds utilization:

The funds at the SHG level were mainly utilized for non-IGAs followed by IGAs and agriculture. The utilization of SHG funds for IGAs was found to be highest in Channapur followed by Gabbur and Daddikamalapur and lowest in Mugad in terms of percentage. The SHG members of Kotur, Mandihal, Mugad and Daddikamalapur incurred relatively greater proportion of funds towards the non-IGAs such as family

consumption, housing, social ceremonies and education purpose. Further expenditure made towards agricultural activities was high in Gabbur. Among the IGAs, the SHG members in all the five villages utilized the SHG fund for dairy activity except in Mugad where the higher proportion of fund was shared to bangle business.

Fifty per cent of the bank loan borrowed by SHG members was utilized for taking up IGAs followed by non-IGAs and agriculture. The utilization of funds for IGAs was found to be highest in Mugad and lowest in Mandihal. Among the IGAs, the SHG members of Mugad utilized higher proportion of funds for goat rearing activity followed by business and dairy. Mandihal and Daddikamalapur SHG members spent higher amount of bank loan to take up dairy activity.

In case of revolving fund also, SHG members utilized 87 per cent of the funds towards IGAs. Kotur, Gabbur and Channapur SHG members utilized 100 per cent of revolving fund towards IGAs, followed by Mandihal and lowest was found in Daddikamalapur in terms of percentage.

In all wealth class dairy was the main activity where the maximum SHG funds utilized. Very poor SHG members utilized funds for dairy and fruit business. Poor SHG members utilized funds mainly for dairy, business and bangle business. Rich, higher medium and lower medium SHG members also invested the more amounts of funds towards dairy activity when compared to other IGAs.

As in case of SHG fund utilization, all class of people concentrated the bank loan to take up dairy as an IGA, followed by goat rearing activity. Very poor SHG members utilized more share of IGA funds for dairy, business and goat rearing. Poor class SHG members spent 30.90 per cent of share from IGA fund to take up dairy followed by goat rearing. Same trend of dairy and goat rearing activity were found in higher medium and lower medium class SHG members.

The main IGAs took up by very poor SHG members by utilizing revolving funds were goat rearing activity and dairy. Poor class SHG members also utilized more share of IGAs funds for goat rearing. Higher medium and lower medium class SHG members utilized revolving funds mainly for dairy activity.

Year wise SHG funds utilized reveals that in the year 2002 the per cent of funds utilized for agriculture was slightly higher compared to IGAs and Non-IGAs. In the year 2003 the funds utilized were slightly higher towards carrying of IGAs than agriculture and non-IGAs. In the year 2004 the funds utilized were slightly higher for

non-IGAs than agriculture and IGAs. The funds utilized by SHG members doubles in the year 2003 and triples in the year 2004.

It was concluded from the study that the SHGs were able to provide various loans to take up agriculture, IGAs and non-IGAs such as business loan, consumption loan, loan for settlement of old debts and loan for other contingency purposes to their members. Mobilization of women helped increase their access to credit, to markets, their asset base, their incomes and finally their lives as they now have a support system in place.

5. Future plan of work

(i) Strengthening and Functioning of SHGs:

The separate mobilization of women and separate discussions to arrive at action plans is the only way to help women, and also it will reach the entire family. The members were regular in attending the meetings and in contributing their savings to the SHG. Most of the members had taken up IGAs on individual basis. There is need to encourage formation of federation of SHGs at the cluster level. NGOs must initiate formation of federation of SHGs at the cluster level by identifying two to three members from each SHG having leadership quality and who are enterprising. These federations would help in marketing the products. IGAs with the cooperation of local traders and industrialists. The members of SHGs must be encouraged for group activities by imparting EAP and EDP trainings.

(ii) Formation of Federations of specific IGAs:

The SHG members, especially women who are carrying out specific IGAs should be grouped together into a federation. Such Federation can sustain women's involvement at the grass root levels. These federations can help in linking

- a. Fruit and vegetable vendors to the HOPCOMS
- b. Dairy milk vendors to the KMF.
- c. Food processing groups to the small scale industries, domestic companies and corporations
- d. Artisans groups to the cooperatives and corporations.
- e. Vermicompost units to the State Department of Agriculture and other concerns.
- f. Flower business to the scented oil extraction units.
- g. Sheep and goat-rearing to the wool cooperatives and corporations.

(iii) Enhancing Knowledge Base on Market :

The products prepared by the SHGs should be market-driven. To popularize and create demand, there is need to exhibit and sell the products on a special day meant for marketing, which gradually helps in establishing brand loyalty and niche market. In Dharwad, there is what is called Thursday market where in all the products prepared by the SHG member are exhibited and sold. Similar markets have to be started in all other districts.

Raita Sante have been meant to benefit both consumers and producer sellers in the sale of fruits and vegetables. The APMC officials are required to facilitate for protection of the interest of small farmer producers and at the same time ensure that consumers got quality goods at relatively lower prices.

(iv) Urbanisation :

This has been changing the livelihood pattern drastically, especially for the poor in communities surrounding cities. Hence the SHGs nearer the cities have to engage themselves in the IGAs that take the needs and requirements of urban areas. Cutting vegetables and preserving them in brine solution, proper packaging and pickling in brine solution have to be undertaken to harness the urban market. This could be done by establishing a system of door to door supply.

(v) Financial Management by SHGs :

The poor obtained more loans from the informal sector such as SHGs and money lenders than the formal sector. The poor farmers borrowed money from SHG savings but it was inadequate in situations where everyone's need arose at the same time (purchasing seasonal inputs, replanting late because of failure of rains). Moreover locally obtained funds were very vulnerable to cope with the risk such as crop failure which affected everyone in the area at the same time..

Micro finance schemes were associated with federation lending schemes and support from the farmer banks therefore was essential. Micro finance should also offer mobile banking arrangements. This process should be linked to the programme of loans starting in a small way and increasing overtime in pace with the borrower's capacity to repay. Micro finance should embrace government programmes, commercial banks and cooperatives.

Formation of SHG Federation banks should lead to adequate resource support to members in the form of corpus fund and revolving fund which would greatly facilitate the functional aspects of SHGs.

Based on the profit gained in the business by the SHG, a portion of amount should be contributed to federations for better mobilization of funds.

(vi) Capacity Building of the Poor in IGAs: Income generation interventions of banks government and NGOs need to have a market component as small producers can no longer afford to ignore the market with big players coming in and edging them out.

(i) Market Information and Intelligence: There is need to impart motivational exercises through participatory market appraisal to understand the size and type of markets (rural, peri-urban and urban), customers needs, price sensitivity and value addition in combination with marketing skills as most of the SHG members were illiterate, assetless and poor.

(ii) Strengthening of Training Institutes: There has been need to strengthen training institutions with adequate infrastructure facilities in order to impart confidence building training in post-harvest food processing and zero energy cooling chambers along with the logistic facilities. Thus, there has been a need to have a mechanism which integrates the strength of business management professionals and NGOs who would undergo a training of trainers to demystify marketing structure and communicate business management concepts and strategies to the poor.

Trainers should be trained to utilize the infrastructure facilities and institutional linkages for equipping the trainees with sound IGA practices and to link them to markets.

(v) Linkages with Institutions.

SHGs should be linked with banks, especially RRBs for credit support. For the sustainability of IGAs and value additions, there should be link with research & development units and training institutions. Research & development units must be established for all primary IGAs as also training centers to provide the necessary knowledge, skills, motivation and guidance. There should also be linkage with various Government programmes under different Ministries. To explore the market

there should be an effective linkage with the existing wholesalers, weekly markets, branded product manufactures, regulated markets and cooperative societies.

Appendix 1. Fund mobilization pattern in Peri urban Interface of Hubli-Dharwad

Village	SHG	Age of SHG	Total members	Fund mobilization				Fund Utilization			
				SHG savings	Bank loan	Revolving fund	Grand Total	SHG	Bank	Revolving fund	GT
Mugad	Laxmi	3	10	22155	35000	10000	67155	81900	35000	10000	126900
	Madina	2.3	10	13205	35000	10000	58205	27100	35000	10000	72100
	Durgadevi (JP)	2.7	12	15899	0	10000	25899	19000	0	10000	29000
	Subhan Alla	2.11	10	24130	25000	10000	59130	109400	25000	10000	144400
	Durgadevi	1.1	10	14092	20000	10000	44092	21500	20000	10000	51500
	Total I		52	89481	115000	50000	254481	258900	115000	50000	423900
Mandihal	Akkamahadevi	1.1	15	16969	34000	10000	60969	24000	34000	10000	68000
	Shreedevi	2.7	15	14660	15000	10000	39660	29900	15000	10000	54900
	Mahalaxmi	2.3	13	16545	12000	0	28545	26600	12000	0	38600
	Kaalkadevi	2.10	12	17093	17000	10000	44093	39950	17000	10000	66950
		Total II		55	65267	78000	30000	173267	120450	78000	30000
Daddikamalapur	Durgadevi	2.9	10	15984	25000	10000	50984	26500	25000	10000	61500
	Tulajabhavani	2.9	13	21142	10000	10000	41142	47000	10000	10000	67000
		Total III	23	37126	35000	20000	92126	73500	35000	20000	128500
Kotur	Rajeswari	2.5	15	24000	0	10000	34000	21100	0	10000	31100
	Renukadevi	1.10	11	19622	0	10000	29622	21600	0	10000	31600
	Total IV		26	43622	0	20000	63622	42700	0	20000	62700
Gabbur	Gramadevi	3.5	19	54615	0	10000	64615	266300	0	10000	276300
		Total V	19	54615	0	10000	64615	266300	0	10000	276300
Channapur	Murumukutamma	2.7	13	19859	0	10000	29859	22500	0	10000	32500
		Total VI	13	19859	0	10000	29859	22500	0	10000	32500
	GT (I-VI)		188	309970	228000	140000	677970	785900	228000	140000	1153900

Appendix 2. Activity wise SHGs fund utilization in Dharwad

Purpose	Daddikamalapur			Kotur			Mandihal			Mugad			Grand Total					
	No	Amt	%	No	Amt	%	No	Amt	%	No	Amt	%	No	Amt	%			
Agriculture	4	10.81	5000	6.80	8500	19.21	13	12.15	15300	12.70	12	10.00	54800	21.17	36	13.29	83600	16.82
Bullock		-		-		-	1	0.93	1500	1.25		-			1	0.30	1500	0.30
Fodder	2	5.41	2000	2.72		-		-		-		-			2	0.60	2000	0.40
Mango Seedlings		-		-		-	1	0.93	1500	1.25		-			1	0.30	1500	0.30
Tractor repair		-		-	1000	2.26		-		-		-			1	0.30	1000	0.20
Sub Total	6	16.22	7000	9.52	9500	21.47	15	14.02	18300	15.19	12	10.00	54800	21.17	41	14.80	89600	18.02
Bangle business		-		-		-		-		-	2	1.67	23900	9.23	2	0.60	23900	4.81
Brick making		-		-	4000	9.04		-		-		-			1	0.30	4000	0.80
Business		-		-		-		-		-	4	4.17	15000	5.79	5	1.51	15000	3.02
Carpentry		-		-		-	1	0.93	1000	0.83		-			1	0.30	1000	0.20
Dairy	7	18.92	26200	35.65	0	-	12	11.21	27400	22.75	3	2.50	7000	2.70	22	6.65	60600	12.19
Flower business		-		-		-		-		-	1	0.83	2500	0.97	1	0.30	2500	0.50
Goat & Sheep rearing		-		-	500	1.13	4	3.74	6000	4.98	1	0.83	1000	0.39	7	2.72	7500	1.51
Grocery shop		-		-	1000	2.26	3	1.87	1500	1.25	0	2.50	5200	2.01	6	1.81	7700	1.55
Petty shop		-		-	2000	4.52		-		-		-			1	0.30	2000	0.40
IGA																		

Annex F Self help group financial analysis

Poultry	-	-	-	1	2.50	1300	2.94	2	1.87	1100	0.91		-	3	0.91	2400	0.48
Tailoring	-	-	-	1	2.50	2000	4.52		-			3	2.50	4	1.21	7200	1.45
Trade business	-	-	-		-		-		-			10	8.33	10	3.02	2700	0.54
Vegetable business	-	-	-		-		-		-			1	0.83	1	0.30	2000	0.40
Sub Total II	7	18.92	26200	35.65	7	17.50	10800	24.41	22	19.63	37000	30.72	24.17	61	19.94	138500	27.86
Education	8	21.62	9200	12.52	1	2.50	200	0.45	5	4.67	2100	1.74	2.50	17	5.44	15000	3.02
Family consumption	9	24.32	24000	32.65	17	42.50	16450	37.18	34	32.71	34500	28.64	26.67	93	30.82	137050	27.57
Housing	2	5.41	3000	4.08	4	10.00	5500	12.43	0	-	0	-	6.67	14	4.23	27200	5.47
Insurance instalment		-		-		-		-	1	0.93	500	0.42	1.67	3	0.91	1850	0.37
Medical expenses	5	13.51	4100	5.58	2	5.00	500	1.13	13	12.15	3450	2.86	12.50	35	11.18	34300	6.90
Repay the loan		-		-	2	5.00	800	1.81	2	1.87	1400	1.16	0.83	5	1.51	3700	0.74
Social ceremonies	0	-	0	-	1	2.50	500	1.13	15	14.02	23200	19.26	15.00	34	11.18	49900	10.04
Sub Total III	24	64.86	40300	54.83	27	67.50	23950	54.12	70	66.36	65150	54.09	65.83	200	65.26	269000	54.11
Grand Total (I+II+III)	37	100.00	73500	100.00	42	100.00	44250	100.00	107	100.00	120450	100.00	100.00	302	100.00	497100	100.00

Non IGA

Appendix 3. Activity wise SHGs fund utilization in Hubli												
Purpose	Gabbur			Channapur			Grand Total					
	No	%	Loan amt	No	%	Loan amt	No	%	Loan amt	No	%	Loan amt
Agriculture & allied												
Agriculture	8	12.7	45500	1	7.69	1000	4.44	9	11.84	46500	16.10	
Fodder	3	4.76	19500		-		-	3	3.95	19500	6.75	
Sub Total I	11	17.46	65000	1	7.69	1000	4.44	12	15.79	66000	22.85	
IGA												
Business	3	4.76	25000	1	7.69	1500	6.67	4	5.26	26500	9.18	
Dairy	10	15.87	51500	3	23.08	9000	40.00	13	17.11	60500	20.95	
Fodder business	1	1.59	7000		-		-	1	1.32	7000	2.42	
Fruit business	1	1.59	15000		-		-	1	1.32	15000	5.19	
Goat & Sheep rearing	3	4.76	3000	2	7.69	1500	6.67	4	5.26	4500	1.56	
Sub Total II	18	28.57	101500	6	38.46	12000	53.33	23	30.26	113500	39.30	
Non IGA												
Education	1	1.59	3000		-		-	1	1.32	3000	1.04	
Family consumption	13	20.63	24500		-		-	13	17.11	24500	8.48	
Housing	7	11.11	32800	2	15.38	5000	22.22	9	11.84	37800	13.09	
Medical expenses	2	3.17	13000		-		-	2	2.63	13000	4.50	
Repay the loan	1	1.59	1000		-		-	1	1.32	1000	0.35	
Social ceremonies	10	15.87	25500	5	38.46	4500	20.00	15	19.74	30000	10.39	
Sub Total III	34	53.97	99800	7	53.85	9500	42.22	41	53.95	109300	37.85	
Grand Total (I+II+III)	63	100	266300	14	100	22500	100.00	77	100	288800	100.00	

Annex F Self help group financial analysis

Appendix 4. Wealth class wise SHG fund utilization for IGAs

Purpose	Rich			Higher medium			Lower medium			Poor			Very poor			Grand Total			
	No	%	Amt	No	%	Amt	No	%	Amt	No	%	Amt	No	%	Amt	No	%	Amt	%
Bangle Business		-			-		1	4.55	21900	1	3.23	2000	2	2.33	23900	2	2.33	23900	9.48
Brick making		-			-		1	4.55	4000		-		1	1.16	4000	1	1.16	4000	1.59
Business	1	14.29	7000		-		3	13.64	25000	4	12.90	9500	8	9.30	41500	8	9.30	41500	16.47
Carpentry		-			-			-		1	3.23	1000	1	1.16	1000	1	1.16	1000	0.40
Dairy	2	28.57	6500	5	62.50	21500	13	87.40	41400	9	40.91	35500	35	40.70	121100	35	40.70	121100	48.06
Flower business		-			-			-			-		1	1.16	2500	1	1.16	2500	0.99
Fodder business		-			-			-		1	4.55	7000		-		1	1.16	7000	2.78
Fruit business		-			-			-			-		1	1.16	15000	1	1.16	15000	5.95
Goat & Sheep rearing		-		1	12.50	1000	2	11.11	3000	3	13.64	5000	5	12.79	12000	11	12.79	12000	4.76
Grocery shop	2	28.57	1700		-		1	5.56	1000	1	4.55	2000	2	6.98	7700	6	6.98	7700	3.06
Petty shop		-			-			-			-		1	1.16	2000	1	1.16	2000	0.79
Poultry	1	14.29	1000	1	12.50	100		-			-		1	3.49	2400	3	3.49	2400	0.95
Tailoring	1	14.29	2000	1	12.50	2000	1	8.13	500		-		1	4.65	7200	4	4.65	7200	2.86
Trade business		-			-		1	5.56	270	3	13.64	810	6	11.63	2700	10	11.63	2700	1.07
Vegetable business		-			-			-			-		1	1.16	2000	1	1.16	2000	0.79
Sub total II	7	100.00	18200	8	100.00	24600	18	100.00	46170	22	100.00	101210	31	100.00	61820	86	100.00	252000	100.00

Appendix.5 Wealth class wise bank loan utilization

Activities	Rich			Higher medium			Lower medium			Poor			Very poor			Grand Total				
	No	%	Amt	No	%	Amt	No	%	Amt	No	%	Amt	No	%	Amt	No	%	Amt		
Buffalo		-			-		2	12.50	4000	12.70	1	5.26	2000	7.27	2	6.90	4000	8.51	10000	8.26
Business		-			-			-		-	1	5.26	2000	7.27	7	24.14	12500	26.60	14500	11.98
Dairy	1	33.33	1500	3	50.00	5000	5	31.25	14500	46.03	4	21.05	8500	30.91	7	24.14	13000	27.66	42500	35.12
Flour mill		-			-			-		-		-		-	1	3.45	2500	5.32	2500	2.07
Goat		-		3	50.00	4500	6	37.50	8000	25.40	6	31.58	7000	25.45	7	24.14	9000	19.15	28500	23.55
Grocery shop	2	66.67	4000		-		1	6.25	2000	6.35	1	5.26	3500	12.73		-		-	9500	7.85
Poultry		-			-		1	6.25	500	1.59	4	21.05	2000	7.27	4	13.79	4000	8.51	6500	5.37
Sheep		-			-			-		-		-		-	1	3.45	2000	4.26	2000	1.65
Tailoring		-			-		1	6.25	2500	7.94	2	10.53	2500	9.09		-		-	5000	4.13
Sub Total II	3	100.00	5500	6	100.00	9500	16	100.00	31500	100.00	19	100.00	27500	100.00	29	100.00	47000	100.00	121000	100.00

Appendix 6. Overall revolving fund utilization of Peri-urban interface of Hubli-Dharwad

Annex F Self help group financial analysis

Purpose	Channapur			Daddiakamalapur			Gabbur			Kotur			Mandihal			Mugad			Grand Total			
	No	%	Amt	No	%	Amt	No	%	Amt	No	%	Amt	No	%	Amt	No	%	Amt	No	%	Amt	
Agriculture		-			-			-			-			-		5	7.14	4000	5	5.75	4000	2.86
Bullock		-			-		1	6.67	1000				1	6.67	1000	1	1.43	500	2	2.30	1500	1.07
Feed		-		1	8.33	800		-			-			-		1	1.15	800	1	1.15	800	0.57
Sub Total I	0	-		1	8.33	800	0	-		1	6.67	1000	6	8.57	4500	8	9.20	6300	8	9.20	6300	4.50
Bangle business		-			-			-			-		1	1.43	1000	1	1.15	1000	1	1.15	1000	0.71
Business		-			-		1	50.00	5000				1	1.43	500	2	2.30	5500	2	2.30	5500	3.93
Carpentry		-			-			-			-		1	6.67	2000		-		1	1.15	2000	1.43
Dairy	1	9.09	5000	5	41.67	12000	1	50.00	5000	1	5.88	7000	8	53.33	21000	2	2.86	1500	18	20.69	51500	36.79
Flower business		-			-			-			-		1	1.43	1000	1	1.15	1000	1	1.15	1000	0.71
Goat	10	90.91	5000	2	16.67	2000		-		3	17.65	4000	4	26.67	5000	21	30.00	20200		-	36200	25.86
Grocery shop		-			-			-			-			-		3	4.29	2300	3	3.45	2300	1.64
Pety shop		-			-			-		1	5.88	2000		-			-		1	1.15	2000	1.43
Pottery		-			-			-			-			-		1	1.43	800	1	1.15	800	0.57
Poultry		-			-			-		1	6.67	1000		-		3	4.29	2300	4	4.60	3300	2.36
Tailoring		-			-			-		2	11.76	5000		-		2	2.86	2000	4	4.60	7000	5.00
Trade business		-			-			-		10	58.82	2000		-		20	28.57	5400	30	34.48	7400	5.29
Vegetable business		-			-			-			-			-		2	2.86	2000	2	2.30	2000	1.43
Sub Total II	11	100.00	10000	7	58.33	14000	2	100.00	10000	17	100.00	20000	14	93.33	29000	57	81.43	39000	68	78.16	122000	87.14
Education		-		3	25.00	5000		-			-		1	1.43	1000	4	4.60	6000	4	4.60	6000	4.29
Family consumption		-		1	8.33	200		-			-		2	2.86	2000	3	3.45	2200	3	3.45	2200	1.57
Fixed deposit		-			-			-			-		1	1.43	1000	1	1.43	1000	1	1.15	1000	0.71
Housing		-			-			-			-		2	2.86	1500	2	2.86	1500	2	2.30	1500	1.07
Repay the loan		-			-			-			-		1	1.43	1000	1	1.43	1000	1	1.15	1000	0.71
Sub Total III	0	-		4	33.33	5200	0	-		0	-	20000	15	100.00	30000	70	100.00	50000	11	12.64	11700	8.36
Total (I+II+III)	11	100.00	10000	12	100.00	20000	2	100.00	10000	17	100.00	20000	15	100.00	30000	70	100.00	50000	87	100.00	140000	100.00

Appendix 7. Revolving fund utilization in Dharwad Taluk of Peri-urban Interface

Type of purpose	Daddiakamalapur			Kotur			Mandihal			Mugad			Grand Total								
	No	Amt	%	No	Amt	%	No	Amt	%	No	Amt	%	No	Amt	%						
Agriculture & Allied		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7.14	4000	8.00	4000	4.39	3.33					
		-	-	-	-	-	1	6.67	1000	3.33	1	1.43	500	1.00	1.75	1.25					
	1	8.33	800	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	0.88	0.67					
	Sub Total I	1	8.33	800	4.00	-	-	1	6.67	1000	3.33	6	8.57	4500	7.02	6300	5.25				
IGA	Bangle business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.43	1000	2.00	1000	0.88	0.83					
	Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.43	500	1.00	500	0.88	0.42					
	Carpentry	-	-	-	-	-	1	6.67	2000	6.67	-	-	-	2000	0.88	1.67					
	Dairy	5	41.67	12000	60.00	1	5.88	7000	35.00	8	53.33	21000	70.00	2	2.86	1500	3.00	16	14.04	41500	34.58
	Flower business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.43	1000	2.00	1000	0.88	1000	0.83				
	Goat	2	16.67	2000	10.00	3	17.65	4000	20.00	4	26.67	5000	16.67	21	30.00	20200	40.40	30	26.32	31200	26.00
	Grocery shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4.29	2300	4.60	3	2.63	2300	1.92
	Petty shop	-	-	-	-	1	5.88	2000	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2000	0.88	2000	1.67	
	Pottery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.43	800	1.60	1	0.88	800	0.67
	Poultry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6.67	1000	3.33	3	4.29	2300	4.60	4	3.51	3300	2.75
	Tailoring	-	-	-	-	2	11.76	5000	25.00	-	-	-	-	2	2.86	2000	4.00	4	3.51	7000	5.83
	Trade business	-	-	-	-	10	58.82	2000	10.00	-	-	-	-	20	28.57	5400	10.80	30	26.32	7400	6.17
Vegetable business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.86	2000	4.00	2	1.75	2000	1.67	
Sub Total II	7	58.33	14000	70.00	17	100.00	20000	100.00	14	93.33	29000	96.67	57	81.43	39000	78.00	95	83.33	102000	85.00	
Education	3	25.00	5000	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.43	1000	2.00	4	3.51	6000	5.00				
Family consumption	1	8.33	200	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.86	2000	4.00	3	2.63	2200	1.83				
Fixed deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.43	1000	2.00	1	0.88	1000	0.83				
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.86	1500	3.00	2	1.75	1500	1.25				
Repay the loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.43	1000	2.00	1	0.88	1000	0.83				
Sub Total III	4	33.33	5200	26.00	0	-	-	-	0	7	10.00	6500	13.00	11	9.65	11700	9.75				
GT	12	100.00	20000	100.00	17	100.00	20000	100.00	15	100.00	30000	100.00	70	100.00	50000	100.00	114	100.00	120000	100.00	

Appendix 8. Revolving fund utilization in Hubli Taluk of eri urban Interface

Type of purpose	Channapur						Gabbur						Grand Total					
	No	%	Amt	%	No	%	No	%	Amt	%	No	%	Amt	%	No	%	Amt	%
Agriculture & Allied	Agriculture		-		-		-		-		-		-		0	-		-
	Bullock		-		-		-		-		-		-		0	-		-
	Feed		-		-		-		-		-		-		0	-		-
	Sub Total I	0	-		-	0	-		-		-		-		0	-		-
IGA	Bangle business		-		-		-		-		-		-		0	-		-
	Business		-		-	1	50.00	5000	50.00	1	50.00	5000	50.00	1	7.69	5000	25.00	
	Carpentry		-		-		-		-		-		-		0	-		-
	Dairy	1	9.09	5000	50.00	1	50.00	5000	50.00	2	15.38	10000	50.00					
	Flower business		-		-		-		-		-		-		0	-		-
	Goat	10	90.91	5000	50.00										10	76.92	5000	25.00
	Grocery shop		-		-		-		-		-		-		0	-		-
	Petty shop		-		-		-		-		-		-		0	-		-
	Pottery		-		-		-		-		-		-		0	-		-
	Poultry		-		-		-		-		-		-		0	-		-
	Tailoring		-		-		-		-		-		-		0	-		-
	Trade business		-		-		-		-		-		-		0	-		-
	Vegetable business		-		-		-		-		-		-		0	-		-
Sub Total II	11	100.00	10000	100.00	2	100.00	10000	100.00	10000	13	100.00	20000	100.00					
Non-IGA	Education		-		-		-		-		-		-		0	-		-
	Family consumption		-		-		-		-		-		-		0	-		-
	Fixed deposit		-		-		-		-		-		-		0	-		-
	Housing		-		-		-		-		-		-		0	-		-
	Repay the loan		-		-		-		-		-		-		0	-		-
	Sub Total III	0	-		-	0	-		-		-		-		0	-		-
Grand Total (I+II+III)	11	100.00	10000	100.00	2	100.00	10000	100.00	10000	13	100.00	20000	100.00	13	100.00	20000	100.00	

Appendix 9. Wealth class wise revolving fund utilization for IGA

Purpose	Rich			Higher medium			Lower medium			Poor			Very poor			Grand Total						
	No	%	Amt	No	%	Amt	No	%	Amt	No	%	Amt	No	%	Amt	No	%	Amt	No	%	Amt	%
Bangle business		-			-		1	4.35	1000	1	4.73	1000		0.00		1	0.93	1000		0.82		
Business		-			-		1	4.35	5000		23.63		1	1.96	500	2	1.85	5500		4.51		
Carpentry		-			-			-			-		1	1.96	2000	1	0.93	2000		1.64		
Dairy	1	12.50	1000	3	42.86	12000	7	36.84	21000	2	7.09	1500	5	9.80	16000	18	16.67	51500		42.21		
Flower business		-			-			-			-		1	1.96	1000	1	0.93	1000		0.82		
Goat	1	12.50	500	2	28.57	2000	8	42.11	6300	8	34.78	9100	21	41.18	18300	40	37.04	36200		29.67		
Grocery shop	1	12.50	1000	1	14.29	800		-		1	4.35	500		-		3	2.78	2300		1.89		
Petty shop		-			-			-			-		1	1.96	2000	1	0.93	2000		1.64		
Pottery		-			-		1	5.26	800		2.74			-		1	0.93	800		0.66		
Poultry	1	12.50	1000		-			-		1	4.35	800	2	3.92	1500	4	3.70	3300		2.70		
Tailoring	1	12.50	2000		-		1	5.26	1000		3.43		2	3.92	4000	4	3.70	7000		5.74		
Trade business	3	37.50	546	1	14.29	37	2	10.53	74	9	39.13	3256	15	29.41	3487	30	27.78	7400		6.07		
Vegetable business		-			-			-			-		2	3.92	2000	2	1.85	2000		1.64		
Total	8	100.00	6046	7	100.00	14837	19	100.00	29174	23	100.00	21156	51	100.00	50787	108	100.00	122000		100.00	122000	100.00

Appendix 10: Vegetable sales

	Gabbur			Kotur			Mandihal			Mugad			Grand Total				
	Amt	%	No	%	Amt	No	%	Amt	%	No	%	Amt	%	No	%	No	%
		-		-			-		-		-		-	1	1.47	1	1.47
		-	1	50.00	5000	50.00	-		-		-		-	1	1.75	2	2.94
		-		-			-	2000	6.90	1	7.14		0.00	1	1.47	1	1.47
	12000	85.71	1	50.00	5000	50.00	35.00	21000	72.41	8	57.14	21000	3.85	18	26.47	18	26.47
		-		-			-		-		-		2.56	1	1.47	1	1.47
	2000	14.29		-		20.00	4	28.57	17.24	4	28.57	5000	36.84	21	36.84	21	36.84
		-		-			-		-		-		5.26	3	4.41	3	4.41
		-		-		10.00	1		-	1			0.00	1	1.47	1	1.47
		-		-					-				1.75	1	1.47	1	1.47
		-		-			1	7.14	3.45	1	7.14	1000	5.26	3	5.88	4	5.88
		-		-		25.00	2	11.76	-	2	11.76	5000	35.1	4	5.88	4	5.88
		-		-		10.00	10	58.82	-	10	58.82	2000	35.09	20	44.12	30	44.12
		-		-					-				3.51	2	2.94	2	2.94
11	100	100	2	100	10000	100	17	100	29000	14	100	29000	100	57	68	100	12200

Appendix 11. Year wise SHG fund utilization to take up IGAs

Purpose	Year						Grand Total	
	2002		2003		2004		Amt	%
	Amt	%	Amt	%	Amt	%	Amt	%
Bangle Business	1900	6.79	6000	6.34	16000	12.36	23900	9.48
Brick making		-		-	4000	3.09	4000	1.59
Business	9000	32.14	11000	11.63	21500	16.62	41500	16.47
Carpentry		-		-	1000	0.77	1000	0.40
Dairy	6000	21.43	48100	50.85	67000	51.78	121100	48.06
Flower business		-	2000	2.11	500	0.39	2500	0.99
Fodder business	1000	3.57	6000	6.34		-	7000	2.78
Fruit business	5000	17.86	7000	7.40	3000	2.32	15000	5.95
Goat & Sheep rearing	3000	10.71	3000	3.17	6000	4.64	12000	4.76
Grocery shop	600	2.14	3500	3.70	3600	2.78	7700	3.06
Petty shop		-		-	2000	1.55	2000	0.79
Poultry		-	100	0.11	2300	1.78	2400	0.95
Tailoring		-	4700	4.97	2500	1.93	7200	2.86
Trade business	1500	5.36	1200	1.27		-	2700	1.07
Vegetable business		-	2000	2.11		-	2000	0.79
Total	28000	100.00	94600	100.00	129400	100.00	252000	100.00

