

Abbreviation:-

APL - Above Poverty Line
BPL – Below Poverty Line
CBO – Community Based Organisation
DDP – Desert Development Programme
DDAP – Drought Prone Area Programme
DRDC - District Rural Development Cell
DFID – Department for International Development
DWCRA – Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas
EAS – Employment Assurance Scheme
GoWB – Government of West Bengal
GoI – Government of India
GKY – Ganga Kalyan Yojana
IAY – Indira Awas Yojana
IADP – Intensive Agriculture Development Programme
IRDP – Integrated Rural Development Programme
IAAP – Intensive Agriculture Area Programme
IFAD – International Fund for Agriculture Development
IGNOU – Indira Gandhi National Open University
IDS – Institute of Development Studies
JRY – Jawahar Rojgar Yojana
JFM – Joint Forest Management
MWS – Million Wells Scheme
NFBS – National Family Benefit Scheme
NOAPS – National Old Age Pension Scheme
NMBS – National Maternity Benefit Scheme
NREGS – National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NGO – Non – Government Organisation
NLM – National Literacy Mission,
NIRD – National Institution of Rural Development
PIA – Programme Implementaion Agency
PMGSY- Pradan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PRA – Participatory Rural Appraisal
SITRA – Supply of Improved Tools Kits to Rural Artisans
SGRY – Sampurna Gramin Rojgar Yojana
SC – Scheduled Caste
ST – Scheduled Tribe
SGSY – Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana
SHG – Self Help Group
SRLAC – Sustainable Rural Livelihood Advisory Committee
SLF – Sustainable Livelihood Framework
SLA – Sustainable Livelihood Analysis
SRL – Sustainable Rural Livelihood
SMP – Siliguri Mahakuma Parishad
TRYSEM – Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment
UNDP – United Nation Development Programme

Strategy of Sustainable Rural Livelihood Development -A study of Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the Tarai Region, West Bengal

SCHEDULE FOR SELF HELP GROUPS (SHGs) SWAROJGARIES

Block: -
Village: -

Gram Panchayets:-
Group No:-

A. Group Profile:-

A.1. Name and address of the Self Help Group;-

A.2. Name of the Self Help Group leader;-

A.3. Total number of group members (BPL and APL);-

Total number of member	Below poverty line member	Above poverty line member

A.4. Sex and Caste wise distribution of group swarojgaries;-

Caste/Sex	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	Others	Total
Male						
Female						
Total						

A.5. Age-wise distribution of group swarojgaries;-

Age 18-27	Age 27-36	Age 36-45	Age 45-54	Age 54 - above

A.6. Educational status of group swarojgaries;-

Illiterate	Literate	Primary	Secondary	Graduate or Above	Vocational or others

A.7. Economic status of group swarojgaries;- Rs. / Month

Rs.1500-2000	Rs.2000-2500	Rs.2500-3000	Rs.3000-5000	Rs.5000 and above

A.8.Land ownership of group swarojgaries;-

Land less -1B	1 - 2.5 Bigha	2.5 - 5 Bigha	5 - 10 Bigha	10 Bigha and above

A.9.Family members of group swarojgaries;-

2-3 members	3-5 members	5-7 members	7 and above

A .10. Since when your group is in existence ;-

Before 1999	1999-2001	2001-2003	2003-2005

A.11. Are the meeting held regularly-

No	Yes	Monthly	Fortnightly

A.12. Total saving of SHG

Below 10,000/=	10,000 – 20,000/=	20,000-30,000/=	30,000/= - above

A.13. Revolving fund received by SHG;-

Below 10,000/=	10,000 – 25,000/=	25,000 – 50,000/=	25,000/= - above

A.14. Project Loan cum subsidy granted in favour of Group.

above 2,00,000/=	Above 3,00,000/=	Above 4,00,000/=	Above 5,00,000/=

B.Livelihood

B.1. Main livelihood activities (Existing) of the group

Farm Activities	Non-farm Activities	Allied Activities	Others

B.2. Others livelihood activities (Existing) of the group

Farm Activities	Non-farm Activities	Allied Activities	Others

B.3. Traditional livelihood activities of the group members

Farm Activities	Non-farm Activities	Allied Activities	Others

B.4. Previous livelihood activities of the group members

Farm Activities	Non-farm Activities	Allied Activities	Others

B.5. Quality improvement of livelihood activities in group- period of the group members.

Technological improvement	Skill development improvement	Financial improvement	Social improvement	Others

B.6. Number of livelihood activities increases in the group-period of the group members

One - Two	Two - Three	Three - Four	Above

B.7. Number of regular livelihood activities of the group members

One -Two	Two - Three	Three - Four	Above

B.8. Number of seasonal livelihood activities of the group members

One -Two	Two - Three	Three - Four	Above

B.9. Number of various livelihood activities of group members on the basis of tenure.

0-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months

B.10. Is self help group livelihood sustainable to ;-

Cope with stresses	Recover from shocks	Maintain capabilities	Enhance assets	Not undermining the natural resources

B.11. Is livelihood sustainable in terms of resource ownership and access

Financial	Physical	Natural	Social	Human

B.12. What are the qualities developed among swarojgaries for entrepreneurship;-

Risk bearing	Innovative Idea	Organisational

C. Assets

C.1. What are the livelihood assets available in your group reach

Physical	Natural	Social	Financial	Human

C.2. What are the livelihood assets available for access by the group members

Physical	Natural	Social	Financial	Human

C.3. What are the livelihood assets improved in the group-period

Physical	Natural	Social	Financial	Human

C.4. What are the livelihood assets required for continuing livelihood activities

Physical	Natural	Social	Financial	Human

C.5. What are the livelihood assets accesses in sustainable manner by group members

Physical	Natural	Social	Financial	Human

D. Policy, Institution and processes

D.1. Constraints and opportunity created by policy towards the sustainable livelihood of self help group.

Constraints	Opportunities

D.2. Constraints and opportunity created by institution towards the sustainable livelihood of self help group.

Constraints	Opportunities

D.3. Constraints and opportunity created by Processes towards the sustainable livelihood of self help group.

Constraints	Opportunities

D.4. Constraints and opportunity created by Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana towards the sustainable rural livelihood development.

Constraints	Opportunities

D.5. Constraints and opportunity created by Panchayet Raj Institutions towards the sustainable rural livelihood development.

Constraints	Opportunities

E. Livelihood Strategies

E.1. Which are the assets involved to develop the livelihood strategies of SHGs,

Physical	Natural	Social	Financial	Human

E.2. Whether existing livelihood assets based strategies are term basis

Sl.No.	Livelihood Assets	Short term	Medium term	Long term
1	Physical			
2	Natural			
3	Social			
4	Financial			
5	Human			

E.3. Which assets based livelihood strategies are facing crises to continuing the livelihood outcomes.

Physical	Natural	Social	Financial	Human

E.4. Problem faced to adopting which assets based livelihood strategies,

Physical	Natural	Social	Financial	Human

E.5. Which assets based livelihood strategies brack-up in crises situation to livelihood outcomes.

Physical	Natural	Social	Financial	Human

E.6. What are the assets based strategy more priority to cope-up for livelihood outcomes

Physical	Natural	Social	Financial	Human

E.7. Which assets based strategies get more priority for Livelihood Securities

Physical	Natural	Social	Financial	Human

E.8. Whether all assets are accessed to develop the livelihood strategies,-

Physical	Natural	Social	Financial	Human

E.9. Whether your group try to access all assets to develop your livelihood strategies,

Yes	No	Required	Not Required

E.10. Whether the Group Swarjgaries have any conception , regarding importance of assets based planned livelihood strategies,

Yes	No	Required	Not Required

E.11. Whether the group livelihood objectives are achieved through current livelihood Strategies.

Yes	No	Minimum	Maximum

F. Developmental Aspect:-

F.1. Status of accessing the basic needs by the swarjgaries before they were in group.

Aspect/Status	Poor	Good	Very Good
Cloths			
Food			
Shelter			
Health			
Education			

F.2. Status of accessing the basic needs by the swarjgaries still now.

Aspect/Status	Poor	Good	Very Good
Cloths			
Food			
Shelter			
Health			
Education			

F.3. Status of availability and accessibility of secondary needs before they are in groups,

Aspect/Status	Poor	Good	Very Good
Drinking water			
Sanitation			
Electricity			
Communication			
Entertainment			

F.4. Status of availability and accessibility of secondary needs before they are in groups,

Aspect/Status	Poor	Good	Very Good
Drinking water			
Sanitation			
Electricity			
Communication			
Entertainment			

F.5. Development of self esteem of swarajgaries after joining the group,

Aspect/Status	Yes	No
Aware regarding the Fundamental Rights		
Aware regarding the duties as Citizen of Indian		
Participation in Local Self Govt. or other organization		
Consciousness of family health, hygiene and sanitation		

F.6. Development of self respect of the swarajgaries after joining the group,

Aspect /Status	Yes	No
Participation in decisions making in the Family		
Increase level of respect in the family		
Financial contribution in the family		
Increase status in the society		

F.8. Whether the self help group members participate other rural development scheme / project on various aspect,-

Aspect/Status	Yes	Sometimes	No
Education			
Sanitation			
Health			
Others			

F.9. Whether the self help group members are generalized with the concept of sustainable livelihood outcomes with rural people.

Yes	No	Sometime

F.10. Whether livelihood is sustainable in respect of asset development and ownership,-

Aspect /Status	Yes	No
Financial Assets		
Natural Assets		
Human Assets		
Social Assets		
Physical Assets		

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QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SELF HELP GROUP's PROMOTIONAL INSTITUTION / ORGANISATION

District:-

Sub Division:-

Block:-

Gram Panchayet:-

Name of the Institution /Organization:-

Name of the interviewee/Respondent:-

Designation of the interviewee/Respondent:-

1. Since how long are you servicing in the present designation with Self Help Group promotional activity?
2. How is your department promoting the Self Help Groups towards sustainable rural livelihood development?
3. Your general opinion, the constraints and opportunity regarding the policy, institution and process in implementation of the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) programme towards sustainable rural livelihood development?
4. What are the livelihood activities you think would be sustainable for your service area for the Self Help Groups?

5. Has any discussion taken place at your level among the Self Help Promotional institutions before selecting the livelihood (keys) activities of the Self Help Groups?

6. According to you what are the main reasons responsible for the non sustainability of Self Help Groups livelihood strategy?

7. According to you, what are the initiatives Self Help Groups should take for sustainable livelihood?

8. What are the basic infrastructure (Physical Assets) required for sustainable rural livelihood development of Self Help Groups?

9. What are the Training programmes (Human Assets) necessary for the sustainable rural livelihood development of Self Help Groups?

10. What is your opinion about the management of natural resources (Natural assets) for sustainable rural livelihood development?

11. To sustain the rural livelihood what kind of rapport building is necessary by Self Help Groups with social system including self help promotional institution?
12. Do you think the Self Help Groups can utilize the financial assets in revolving manner for their sustainable livelihood development?
13. Do you think it is important to balance between the five assets based strategy for sustainability of Self Help Groups livelihood.
14. Whether the five assets are available and accessible to the Self Help Groups to make strategy for sustainable livelihood.
15. Any suggestion to mitigate the constraints in the programme implementation and to improve sustainable rural livelihood development?

