IMPACT OF COOPERATIVE ON WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

(A Study of Manakamana Cooperative in Hetauda Sub-metropolitan city-19 of Makwanpur)

Thesis

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CERTIFICATION OF AUTHORSHIP

I certify that the work in this thesis has not previously been submitted for a degree nor has it been submitted as part of requirements for a degree as full acknowledged within the text.

I also certify that the thesis has been written by me. Any help that I have received in my research work and the preparation of the thesis itself has been acknowledged. In addition, I certify that all information sources and literature used are indicated in the reference section of the thesis.

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

I recommended that the dissertation prepared "**Impact of Cooperative on Women Entrepreneurship Development (A Study of Manakamana Cooperative in Hetauda Sub-metropolitan city-19 of Makwanpur)**" prepared by **Irina Upreti** has been completed under my supervision for partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of master of management. I hereby forward it for approval.

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APPROVAL SHEET

We the undersigned, have examined the thesis entitled " **Impact of Cooperative on Women Entrepreneurship Development (A Study of Manakamana Cooperative in Hetauda Sub-metropolitan city-19 of Makwanpur)**" prepared by **Irina Upreti** a candidate for the degree of master of business Studies (MBS semester) and conducted the viva voce examination of the candidate. We hereby certify that the thesis is worthy of acceptance.

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Date: ....

ABSTRACT

Impact of Cooperative on Women Entrepreneurship Development (A Study of Manakamana Cooperative in Hetauda Sub-metropolitan city-19 of Makwanpur) is title of thesis. Main thrust of the present study is to assess the service provided by Manakamana cooperative, to identify the benefit received by women members of Manakamana Cooperative and to examine the impact of the Cooperative on women entrepreneurship.

To conduct present study descriptive design has adopted. This study basically has based on primary and secondary data. The nature of data was both qualitative as well as quantitative. The whole groups of cooperatives and women saving Groups of Manakamana Cooperative in Hetauda Sub-metropolitan city-19 are considered as the size of the population. Only 100 women has selected as sample for this study using simple random sampling method.

Cooperative has made it possible to expand financial services to reach a larger segment of the poverty stricken population. The challenges of Cooperative are derived from a number of factors, which include the transaction service being expensive, the risk involved in lending to poor clients and the cost involved in lowering these risks is high and risk of losses from default is high. Manakamana Cooperative's microfinance programme is the major successful programs for the poverty reduction in the study area incurring cost effectiveness, efficiency, profit earning, quality investment, timely repayment, cohesiveness and optimum utilization of resources so far. Although Manakamana Cooperative in Hetauda Sub-metropolitan city-19 of Makwanpur face new problems like lack of alternative leadership (Board members and staff) insufficient support from line agencies, politicization, insufficient professionalism in entrepreneurship development financial undisciplined etc. For Manakamana Cooperative in Hetauda Sub-metropolitan city-19 of Makwanpur area, it should focused its attention in participatory planning, demotic resources mobilization, human capital formation and promotion of self helps groups at the grass roots level. Manakamana Cooperative Ltd. particularly emphasizes democratic norms, empowerment of backward people, access of potentialities and local resources to the development of their settlement territory by themselves.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CBO	Community Based Organization
DDC	District Development Committee
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
WDD	Women Development Division

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

A cooperative is defined by the International Co-operative Alliance Statement on the Co-operative Identity as an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly-owned and democratically-controlled enterprise (Sharma, 2015). It is a business organization owned and operated by a group of individuals for their mutual benefit. A cooperative may also be defined as a business owned and controlled equally by the people who use its services or who work at it (Nepal, et al., 2013).

Co-operative is a tool and a catalyst for economic growth and social change for developing countries in particular. It creates self- employment opportunities for thousands of unemployed men and women through small business and income generating activities. Women Entrepreneurs may be defined as the women or a group of women who initiate, organize and operate a business enterprise. The Government of Nepal has defined women entrepreneurs as - an enterprise owned and controlled by women having a minimum financial interest employment generated in the enterprise to women‖. Women entrepreneurs engaged in business due to push and pull factors which encourage women to have an independent occupation and stands on their on legs (Nepal et al., 2013).

Voluntary and open membership, democratic member control, member economic participation, autonomy and independence, education, training, and information, cooperation among cooperatives and concern for community. Generally, co-operative have a vital role to play in the lives of women folk in rural areas of the underdeveloped countries like Nepal. Rural women are still economically, socially and politically lagging behind in our male dominated structure of the society. Co-operative are deemed to play an important role for poverty reduction, Justice, equal employment opportunities, small scale business, wholesale enterprises and self - dependence on the part of women folk (Perezzea, 2012).

Poverty is one of the burning and perplexing issues in the current arena. It is one of the great enemy of the world. Nepal is least developing country and faces this problem. Nepalese government and other sectors of Nepal are trying to solve this problem from various methods. Cooperative is an effective tool to increase the life standard of women and status of people in society (Nepal et al., 2013).

Manakamana Cooperative Ltd. is the famous Cooperative of the study area. It is a financial institution with the mission of with a de livering sustainable Cooperative service at the doorstep to the deprived sector target societies. It was registed with the company register's office as a limited company, under the company act, 2053 on October 5, 2001 (Aswin, 19, 2058) and obtain license from Nepal Rastra Bank- the central bank of Nepal on January 3. 2002 (Paush, 19, 2058) to operate financial activities under development bank act, 2052. Now operated under bank and financial institution act 2006, Manakamana Cooperative provides Cooperative service such as loan, deposit, and micro- insurance service to low income families of Nepal. It is helping a poverty alleviation of the people of the weaker section in the society has widely been implementing (Manakamana Cooperative Profile, 2018).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Today, poverty is the world's main problem. Every country faces this problem. Since poverty is the main barriers for today's world without solve it no one cannot get really success in every part of country's development, Nepal is least developing country and faces this problem. Nepalese govt. and other sectors of Nepal are trying to solve this problem from various methods. Cooperative is such a source which helps to solve this problem, with the help of Cooperative, Nepal get success in poverty alleviation. This Cooperative is an effective tool to increase the life standard of women and give socio-eco status of people in society.

Women of Nepal are poorest then men because they lack access to health, education and economic resources. Most of the women of Nepal are involved in agriculture but not recognized as farmer due to triple burden of work. Majority of women in Nepal are suffering from hard work and have difficult social and economic condition. The most unprivileged class like women is to be especially targeted to effectively achieve overall poverty reduction in the country. Although Makwanpur is one of educational developing district of Nepal, women of this district are still involved within household activities. They involve in agricultural activities. The ownership right over the family properties rests with males not the females (Thapa, 2018).

Some common problems related to women such as not owning land and low level of education, limited scope to generate income and low social status are interconnected and circular in nature. They are less conscious to save money and financial mobilization. It is difficult for women to get high amount of loan without collateral and with less collateral. It is difficult for them to invest in business activities.

This research paper focus on impact of cooperative on women of Manakamana Cooperative in Hetauda Sub-metropolitan city-19, Makwanpur, how it helps to develop local level women's financial condition, how it helps to save small amount of money and it's mobilization, how it help to distribute loan and its repayment policy, how it helps to make relationship between investment and income and between loan disbursement and recovery, and how it emphasis on poorest of poor women's financial condition through Cooperative activities.

Women Cooperative in Nepal has been facing many problems. So this study is tried to solve the following research questions.

1. What are the services provided by Manakamana cooperative?
2. What are the benefits received by women members of Manakamana Cooperative?
3. What is the impact of the Cooperative on women entrepreneurship?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to assess the impact of Cooperative on women of Manakamana Cooperative in Hetauda Sub-metropolitan city-19, Makwanpur. Other specific objectives are as follows:

The specific objectives of this study are:

1. To assess the services provided by Manakamana cooperative.
2. To identify the benefits received by women members of Manakamana Cooperative.
3. To examine the impact of the Cooperative on women entrepreneurship.

1.4 Rationale of the Study

Through the help of this research study, it can be helpful to the Cooperative, saving groups created by women to understand what could be done to empower women effectively. Similarly, it can be helpful to reveal the condition of the society. This research work will helpful to policymakers, students, research scholars, government agencies, NGO's, INGOs', financial institutions, and all others who are working in the area of women empowering activities, societal empowering activities. This Cooperative will disclose the ground reality of women, representing semi-urban location of Hetauda. Based upon this, policymakers can generalize the status of overall Nepalese women, which could be beneficial, while developing policies related to women empowerment.

Cooperative program is related to the poverty alleviation and women empowerment for the sustainable development. The government of Nepal has been initiating Cooperative programs as well as promoting the development banks, rural banks, NGOs, INGOs for such programs toward targeted group. Therefore, this study is significant for decision makers for long term future planning in micro financing sector and helps identify better solution from the problem which will arises in future. In addition, the study helps identify the status of poor people in the study area as per self- dependency.

Present research is trying to discuss about background characteristics of the Cooperative beneficiaries in Manakamana Cooperative, income level of the beneficiaries after joining Cooperative institutions and the impact of the Cooperative on beneficiary’s consciousness and decision-making power in the family. It is also trying to discuss about different profile of respondents. This paper is trying to discuss on the poorest of the poor women's financial condition.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

Followings are major limitation of the study

1 This study has based on Role of Cooperative on Women Entrepreneurship Development for which Manakamana Cooperative in Hetauda Sub-metropolitan city of Makwanpur is taken as sample of the study.

2 This has based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data taken from questionnaire and secondary data taken from annual financial report of Manakamana Cooperative in Hetauda Sub-metropolitan city of Makwanpur.

3 Reliability and validity of the study result is completely has based on information available from respondents (questionnaire) and published data.

4 This study covers five years' time period from 2013/14-2018/19.

5 Only mention thesis have used for analysis.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The thesis has organized into five chapters.

Chapter I Introduction

This chapter contains an introduction part of the study which includes: background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significant of the study and limitations of the study.

Chapter II Literature Review

Chapter two has devoted to review of the literature

Chapter III Research Methodology

It deals with research methodology including research design and methods of analysis.

Chapter IV Presentation and Analysis of Data

This chapter has included data analysis and presentation with findings.

Chapter V Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

Chapter five has included summary, conclusion and recommendation of the study.

CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature review is an important process of research work which helps us to bridge the gap between the existing problem and past research work in subject matter. Review of the related literature refers to the study of theories from the previously carried out researcher studies etc. In other words the study of other related topics that help the desired topic to be effective and more experimental is called literature review. This section includes the previously done researcher report, objective, method, and findings of these researchers that can help the present researcher to develop new ideas and identify the new aspects of the research problems.

2.1 Conceptual Literature

2.1.1 Concept of Cooperative

A cooperative is defined by the International Co-operative Alliance's Year as an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly-owned and democratically-controlled enterprise. It is a business organization owned and operated by a group of individuals for their mutual benefit. A cooperative may also be defined as a business owned and controlled equally by the people who use its services or who work at it (Nepal, et al., 2013).

Co- operative is a user - owned and user-controlled business that distributes benefits on the basis of use. According to patronage proportionality – ‘a co-operative is a private business organized and joined by members to fulfill their mutual economic needs as patron of the business, with the key control, ownership, and income distribution decision based on patronage proportions; namely, member voting, equity capital investment by patrons, and distribution of net income to patrons are proportional to use of the co-operative. The terminology used to describe co-operative and other firms differs widely. Co-operatives are also commonly called non-profit corporations or patron- owned corporations. The distinction between co-operative and other businesses is that co-operatives return net income to users or to patrons, while other business firms return net income to users or to investment (Cobia, 1989).

Although the term may be used loosely to describe a way of working, a cooperative properly so-called is a legal entity owned and democratically controlled equally by its members. A defining point of a cooperative is that the members have a close association with the enterprise as producers or consumers of its products or services, or as its employees. In some countries, there are specific forms of incorporation for co-operatives. Cooperatives may take the form of companies limited by shares or by guarantee, partnerships or unincorporated associations (Shaw, 2016).

The philosophy of cooperation is evolved around 18th century in Europe with the notion of protecting economically poor people from the exploitation of economically powerful (Subburaj, 2003). Co-operatives are democratically owned and governed enterprises guided by the values of self-help, self-responsibility, democracy, equality, equity and solidarity. They put people at the heart of their activities and allow members to participate in the decision-making (Kimberly & Robert, 2004). Cooperatives generate considerable socio-economic benefits to their members. From the economic stand point, cooperatives improve income and bargaining power of their members. While the social purposes of cooperation are more diverse than economic purposes. They provide a unique opportunity to members to education and training; encourage active participation in meetings, committee membership and leadership positions (Shrestha, 2016).

A study has been taken by Man Bahadur B.K. on the financial analysis of Nepalese Cooperative societies with reference to district Cooperative association Ltd. Banepa, Kavre. The objective carried by this study was to analysis the strengths and weakness of the association on the basis of financial statements and their behavior. The study concluded that organization's liquidity position was satisfactory but it had invested its fund in current assets unnecessarily. The assets utilization position of the organization was not satisfactory due to loss and inefficient debtor's management. The association had not maintained its appropriate leverage position due to its improper management of funds and sundry creditors. The association was suffering from the operating loss throughout its study period. On an average there is an operating loss of 0.92 percent per year. The financial performance of the association was found very weak. He has suggested that the Cooperative should maintain the political neutrality. If managed and utilized properly, Cooperative could be the backbone for the economic development of the country it would have been the best very mobilize the scattered saving and labours and the country would have been moving towards a golden tomorrow walking on the way of Cooperative movement (Nepal, et al., 2013).

Co-operatives contribute to poverty reduction by increasing their members' access to financial and other assets (including information), thereby allowing Chovar to increase their productivity (e.g., by allowing them to purchase seeds, fertilizer, transport and storage) and, as a result, their incomes (Subburaj, 2013). Overall, agricultural co-operatives are commonly seen as a highly effective organizational framework that allows isolated to organize them towards self-directed economic development.

A similarly positive role is generally attributed to multi-purpose and credit co-operatives. By providing their members with access to small loans – which otherwise are difficult or impossible to obtain for poor people – they enable individuals to support their own self-employment, be it through retail shop keeping, farming or keeping livestock (Torfi, et al., 2011).

Cooperative is a business enterprise organized, funded and managed by and for its member patrons, the main purpose the establishment of Cooperative is to protect the interest of the people from low and medium level income by providing goods and services when required at fair prices. Similarly, the farmers and procedures can get the equitable prices of their products from the Cooperative, farmers with small plots of land can join joint farming Cooperatives and so on. For this the international labour organization has conceptualized the term Cooperative as 'An association of persons usually of limited means who voluntarily joined together to achieve a common and through the formation of a democratically controlled business organization, making equitable contribution to the capital required and accepting a fair share of risks and the benefits of the under taking (Wanyama, et al., 2008).

The international labour organizational (ILO) has taken the Cooperative and Cooperative as follows. "Cooperative in the widest sense means the union and the coordination of the resources and endeavors of each individual in a joint effort to achieve the results sought offer by all. A Cooperative society is an association of persons carrying in number who are grappling with the same economic. Difficulties and who voluntarily associated on a basis of equal rights and obligations, endeavor to solve those difficulties. Mainly by conducting at their own risk, an under taking to which they have transferred one or more or such of their economic functions as correspond to their common deeds and by utilizing their understanding in joint Cooperative for their common material and moral benefit, (ILO Cooperative, 1956).

2.1.2 Historical Background of the Co-operative

Although co-operation as a form of individual and societal behavior is intrinsic to human organization, the history of modern co-operative forms of organizing dates back to the Agricultural and Industrial Revolutions of the 18th and 19th centuries. The 'first co-operative' is under some dispute, but there were various milestones (Torfi, Kalantari, and Mohammadi, 2011).

In 1761, the Fenwick Weavers' Society was formed in Fenwick, East Ayrshire, and Scotland to sell discounted oatmeal to local workers. Its services expanded to include assistance with savings and loans, emigration and education. In 1810, social reformer Robert Owen and his partners purchased New Lanark mill from Owen's father-in-law and proceeded to introduce better labor standards including discounted retail shops where profits were passed on to his employees. Owen left New Lanark to pursue other forms of co-operative organization and develop co-op ideas through writing and lecture. Co-operative communities were set up in Glasgow, Indiana and Hampshire, although ultimately unsuccessful. In 1828, William King set up a newspaper, The Cooperator, to promote Owens's thinking, having already set up a co-operative store in Brighton (Nepal, et al., 2013).

The Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers, founded in 1844, is usually considered the first successful co-operative enterprise, used as a model for modern co-ops, following the 'Rochdale Principles'. A group of 28 weavers and other artisans in Rochdale, England set up the society to open their own store selling food items they could not otherwise afford. Within ten years there were over 1,000 co-operative societies in the United Kingdom (Torfi, Kalantari, and Mohammadi, 2011).

2.1.3 Principle of Cooperative

Cooperatives are based on the values of self-help, self-responsibility, democracy and equality. In the tradition of their founders, cooperative members believe in the ethical values of honesty, openness, social responsibility and caring for others. Such legal entities have a range of unique social characteristics. Membership is open, meaning that anyone who satisfies certain non-discriminatory conditions may join. Economic benefits are distributed proportionally according to each member's level of participation in the cooperative, for instance by a dividend on sales or purchases, rather than divided according to capital invested. Cooperatives may be generally classified as either consumer cooperatives or producer cooperatives. Cooperatives are closely related to collectives, which differ only in that profit-making or economic stability is placed secondary to adherence to social-justice principles (Nepal, et al., 2013).

The Rochdale Principles are a set of ideals for the operation of cooperatives. They were first set out by the Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers in Rochdale, England, in 1844, and have formed the basis for the principles on which co-operatives around the world operate to this day. The implications of the Rochdale Principles are a focus of study in co-operative economics. The original Rochdale Principles were officially adopted by the International Co-operative Alliance (ICA) (Nepal, et al., 2013). The Rochdale Principles of cooperative according to the 1996 ICA revision are detailed below.

1. Voluntary and open membership
2. Democratic member control
3. Member economic participation
4. Autonomy and independence
5. Education, training, and information
6. Cooperation among cooperatives
7. Concern for community

2.1.4 Importance of Cooperative

Cooperative today are in operation in all the economic systems prevalent in the world, private or capitalist market economics (USA, Germany, Western Industrialized countries or Japan) (Pradhan, 2005). With a per capita income of around US $ 250. (CBS, 2001) Nepal remains one of the poorest countries in the world, the poorest in the South Asian region. Its main problem is poverty. To develop the Nepal, there are big requirement of capital and technology. Without Rural Development all venture wouldn't be effectiveness. So many potentiality are still we have but we couldn't success. So, Cooperatives are the main instrument for the Rural Development (Shaw, 2016).

Cooperative is an extremely useful tool to promote any sector of economy with limited resources particularly the rural development sector. For this, market access should be ensured right institutional framework established and government support and incentives even if in a time bound manner should be extended. If these aspects can be ensured, Cooperatives movement will defiantly take a forward looking shape. This will ensure Rural Development and will facilitate the faster growth and development of Nepal in a suitable manner while targeting to its primary problems of poverty, inequality and unemployment. Capital formation can be defined as the transfer of savings from households and governments to the business sector, resulting in increased output and economic expansion (Pradhan, 2005).

The growing need for credit and access to the basic necessities of life and articles of trade led to the formation of most of the co-operative societies. Co-operatives vary in meaning for different purposes and with the profession of the people. Regardless of the type, size, geographical location or purpose, cooperatives provide a unique tool for achieving one or more economic goals in an increasingly competitive global economy. These goals include achieving economy of size, improving bargaining power when dealing with other businesses, purchasing in bulk to achieve lower prices, obtaining products or services otherwise unavailable, obtaining market access or broadening market opportunities, improving product or service quality, securing credit from financial institutions and increasing income (Shaw, 2016).

The present study focused on the role and effectiveness of Janata Bachat Cooperative, Kanchanpur. All the activities of Cooperative institution like financial condition, deposit, credit utilization, working efficiency, efficient use of assets loan recovery, loan distributions as well as weakness and strengths of the Cooperatives.

2.1.4 Emergence of Cooperative

In Great Britain, the first propounded the concept of Cooperative by Robert Owen in the idea of Cooperative was brought in to eight in the beginning of the 19^{th} century (Haijata, 1994). In England with initiating the saving from group of factory workers comprising 28 members an organization Rochdales society of equitable pioneers was established in 1844. It made expansion in the area of flour, milling, textile and shoe factory (Majurin, 2016).

In U.S.A. at a time when rural and agricultural development were synonymous. Teddy Roosevelt's 1908 country life commission recommended Cooperatives as a means to improve economics of scale and strengthen the vertical and horizontal linkage in agriculture production, input supply and infrastructure development for rural America through this concreted strategy and a series of government programmers'. Cooperatives were formed across rural America. This strategy was one of the most comprehensive and successful rural development strategies ever created and funded by the federal government (NCDP, 2015).

In Russia, the first Russian Cooperatives appeared during the Czrist Empire in the 1860s. In 1865, the first consumers Cooperatives appeared and were joined also by the first agriculturally oriented credit Cooperatives as evidenced by a special governmental legal Act. Cooperative development, originally limited to rural areas expanded further and spread into the commercial sectors of the cities (NCDB, 2016).

In Poland, the housing Cooperative society was established in 1928 through peasant self-aids. The government had given them with the test of dialing up extra land, which was taken from the big state amount of the peasants because peasant self-aids were run on Cooperative lines they were long before interpreted into Cooperative movement. In the control and Eastern Europe, K. Marx and F. Engles had not outlined of Cooperative theory but had developed some fundamental ideas on the topic of

Cooperative which were inserted into their overall theory. In fact Marx wrote that "In order to turn social production" to a complete and harmonic system of free collective labor, overall social changes are necessary charges of general conditions of the society, that can only come in to being through a ship of the organization of the society, i.e. state authority, which has to be taken out of the hands of the capitalists and the landowners and to be put into the hands of the producers themselves (Majurin, 2016)..

Modern Cooperative organization has been a long process of ideological and conceptional controversies as well as trial and error. Social philosophers, philanthropist's professional groups. Cooperative members and politician propagated in various forms the idea that socio-economically weak persons should establish Cooperative owned enterprises of promotional services which needed to increase their income and improve their socio-economic situation as well as Rural

2.1.5 Concept of Women Empowerment

Empowerment can be defined in many ways, however when discussing about women's empowerment, empowerment means accepting and allowing women who are on the outside of the decision-making process, bringing in the main Strim of the Nation, Participation in Publice and private sector, involving them in income generating activities, building their access in property and more (NCDP, 2015).

Women empowerment and economic development are closely related: in one direction, development alone can play a major role in driving down inequality between men and women; in the other direction, empowering women may benefit development. Does this imply that pushing just one of these two levers would set a virtuous circle in motion? This paper reviews the literature on both sides of the empowerment “development nexus, and argues that the interrelationships are probably too weak to be self-sustaining, and that continuous policy commitment to equality for its own sake may be needed to bring about equality between men and women (NCDP, 2015).

The economic participation, economic opportunity, political empowerment, educational attainment, and health and well-being, countries that do not capitalize on the full potential of one half of their societies are misallocating their human resources and undermining their competitive potential. Consolidating publicly available data from international organizations, national statistics and unique survey data from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey, the study assesses the status accorded to women in a broad range of countries (Thapa, 2018).

Women's economice independency and empowerment are associated with each other. If women's economic independency is established in society properly, it helps to create natural uplifting of empowerment resulting gender equality. Cooperative is a useful tool to poor household's women to helping them raise income, build up assets and/or cushion themselves against external shocks (Majurin, 2016)..

2.2 Empirical Review

2.2.1 Review of Articles/ Journals

Eugenia and Niki (2017) published the articles under the title *'Rural women entrepreneurship within co-operatives: training support Co-operatives'* one of the main sources of employment for Greek rural women and an important factor for the endogenous development of local economies, is today at stake. Indeed, the viability and continuity of such activities is uncertain. This is related to problems concerning mainly marketing, financial and organizational matters and the member's lack of skills to manage and run the co-operative. To address this issue, initiatives involving mainly training are undertaken by policymakers. The current study is an evaluation research of a training intervention on rural women entrepreneurs, who participate in co-operatives, and highlights the effects on the participants' entrepreneurial behaviour and on their co-operatives viability. The results have indicated that the training support seems to have had positive effects mainly on skills related to IT, dentification and capturing of business opportunities; the organization of resources, interpersonal communications; and. economic negotiations. As far as the effects on women's entrepreneurial attitudes they feel more self-confidence, more achievement motivated, more capable in demonstrating control over circumstances. Co-operatives' survival and development prospects as well as their product promotion both at national and European level, are the main effects on the co-operatives viability. Furthermore, the evaluation research results have indicated that rural female entrepreneurs are motivated to participate in entrepreneurial activities, as members of co-operatives, by their personal needs for achievement and economic independence. This suggests that undertaking entrepreneurial roles is closely related to the need for improvement of the social status of women from lower socio-economic classes located in rural areas. Thus, the preservation of the co-operations is linked not only to the overall improvement of local resources and development but also to social changes in the quality of life of rural women and the creation of equal employment opportunities. Moreover, the co-operatives members' positive perceptions on improvements in their own abilities has increased self-efficacy and cultivated attitudes that are closely associated with higher levels of motivation for entering and remaining in entrepreneurship activities.

Yasha (2019) published the articles under the title *'Empowerining Women Through Entrepreneurshp: Purposive Credit Deployment by Souhardha Co-Operatives'* and concluded that a quiet revolution is in the making through the entrepreneurial/self-employment/business development loans disbursed by souhardha co-operatives. There are clear indications that the economic empowerment, though at a small scale, are facilitated by souhardha women cooperatives, and there are evidences that this has had its ramifications in terms of social and political empowerment as well. Institutionalizing such programs is an indication that cooperatives are well equipped (though not fully conscious of it) to identify the members and local needs and respond to it appropriately. SDGs have a focus on all-round empowerment of women apart from addressing problems of poverty of all forms and at all levels. Women co-operatives are ideally designed to address this twin goals. By helping women engage in income generation activities, they empower them economically which directly address the issues of poverty and indirectly contributes to overall empowerment of women. Therefore, such schemes need to be show cased and the co-operatives need to appreciate the invisible benefits of the schemes better and highlight them within their member community.

Chakraborty & Jayamani (2013) published an article on '*Impact of Cooperative on Women Empowerment'* Cooperative, a poverty alleviation tool to mitigate the vulnerability of the people of the weaker section in the society, has widely been implementing all over the world by engaging especially, the women in the main stream economic development. From the conducted study suggests that cooperative has been able to make poor women psychologically empowered and has raised their consciousness level high. It is also found that now they are equally capable of executing their decision- making power in the family matters. From the table of consciousness level of the beneficiaries, it is evident that the consciousness level regarding exercising voting right, preparing oral saline and drinking tube well water is satisfactory while the habit of using contraceptive is little bit low. Thus for the overall development of the country including rural sector, the weaker section women must be included as the key force with the existing male dominated financial sectors and all the development program must be addressed to the financially backward women.

Abdul, Shadiullah, Faqir and Jan (2014) study on *'The Impacts of Cooperative on Women Entrepreneurs'.* The main goal of this study was to empirically analyze the impact of cooperative services provided by BRAC, Pakistan to women entrepreneur level at urban areas of district Quetta. It has been observed that the BRAC, Pakistan's cooperative services has overall significant impact on women entrepreneurs at urban areas of district, Quetta. Its impact were felt more positive on economic as compare to social welfare of clients. The cooperative impact were significantly recorded on beneficiaries' financial securities, family support from entrepreneurial activities and control over household and enterprise resources as compare to non-beneficiaries. The data regarding social impact showed not significant impacts on self confidence and self-esteem whereas more significant impacts were found for interpersonal skills and establishment of contacts with local business man. So cooperative empower female more economically as compare socially. Overall, it has been observed that cooperative can be executed as development tools for empowerment of women entrepreneurs economically as well as socially.

Swapna (2017) study on *Impact of Cooperative on Women Entrepreneurship,* in today's context we are in an enhanced position where women contribution in the field of entrepreneurship is increasing at a noteworthy rate. Efforts are being taken at the economy for laws which has guaranteed equal rights of contribution in political process and equal chances and rights in education and employment. In spite of this there are few lacking parameters which needs to be addressed soon. Short-term assistance programmes should be focused which aims at increasing the productivity of women's labour by providing credit, technology, and skill training. Cooperative programmes should offer women with detailed tailored products through suitable methods, which can propose competitiveness to their business and their families. Women entrepreneurship is both about women's position in the society *and* about the role of entrepreneurship in the same society. Women entrepreneurs face many obstacles, specifically in marketing their product (including family responsibilities), that have to be overcome in order to give them access to the same opportunities as men. The entry of rural women in micro- enterprises must be encouraged and aggravated. Rural women can do wonders by their effectual and competent involvement in entrepreneurial activities. The rural women have the basic indigenous knowledge, skill, potential and resources to establish and manage enterprise. Now, the need is for knowledge regarding accessibility to loans, various funding agencies, procedures regarding certification, awareness on government welfare programmes, motivation, technical skill and support from family government and other organization.

2.2.2 Review of Thesis

Ojha (2002) conducted a study on '*Cooperative in Practice: Loan Recovery Approach to the Program Assessment of Microcredit Product for Women in Pokhara'*. The basic objective of this study was to examine the performance in terms of loan recovery of microcredit financial projects. The other objectives are; to overview the state of outreach, training activities, savings and its mobilization; to examine the state of loan disbursement, repayment outstanding and overdue; to access the overall performance of participating women; to analyze the state of loan recovery in terms of loan repayment.to show the relationship between investment and income; to recommend appropriate suggestions. From this study he found that the loan disbursement and outstanding is related to its repayment in due time. The performance of participating women is quite satisfactory. The sampled women have repaid in time, create savings and disbursed loan from the savings. Investment caused to increase in income and hence the capability of loan recovery and repayment becomes higher. Some of the group members were found of less difference and equal income status, but some of them were found a highly effective aspect of the program and there by loan disbursement and training program were considered to be less effective aspects than savings. NGO's program help to identify targeted women training program is an essentially required to participant women more skilled. He concluded that the MCPW, if managed effectively, reaches to the targeted women, educated and trained the women entrepreneur and also if made regular supervision and initiated them the agricultural production. Productive and business activities, self-employment, income earnings, savings and investment could be raised. This becomes the cause of uplifting vulnerable and poor women to higher social and economic status.

Dhital (2015) has conducted thesis on *'Socio Economic Impact of Cooperative' (With Reference to Sangle V.D.C. of Kathmandu District, Nepal)'.* The thesis has focused on the impact of Cooperative to develop the socio economic condition of the people, role of Cooperative for the rural poor people in income generating activities, effect of Cooperative program on the economic status of beneficiaries. The thesis finds that the age of majority of women is between 20-40 years. So that, MFP has involved only earning aged members and female. Majority members of the MFP can be found illiterate in the study area. Literate members also are hardly able to write their own name. The most of the households have the medium family size. Medium family size consists of between 4 to 7 family members. Living standard of respondent is increased after the MFP in the study area, similarly economic to send their children to private school after than before MFP. Not only their sons but also daughters sent to the private school. There is positive effect of MFP on source of fuel consumptions. Except small parts of the respondents, most parts of the respondents use gas as a fuel after MFP.

Thapa (2018) has conducted thesis on *Role of Cooperative on Women Entrepreneurship Development (A Case Study of Kirtipur Municipality-4, Kathmandu)*. This thesis has focused on to analyze the saving habit of member women, to study the source of income of women respondents, to analyze the loan use practice of member women, to analyze the impact of Cooperative to improve in economic status of the member women to explore suggestions to improve the and to economic condition of poorest women. Main Findings were: cooperative is a practical model to cooperative program. The programs is aim to raise socio-economic status of women, to empower them and uplift them from vulnerable status to the prestigious entrepreneur and self-sufficient member of the society. From the discussions of all reported data and information, a sharp conclusion appears as following. Saving is the basis of investment and loan disbursement. Cooperative is actively involved in saving programs of women. Women are also interested and motivated to save more with cooperative programs. With saving they are encouraged to mobilize that save interms of loan. This will help to solve the financial problem of women in society to some extent.

Loan disbursement and on time payment is an essential part of the program. Cooperative can slowly meet the required criterion of loan repayment with increasing trend in recovery and still the amount of outstanding remained to the required criterion. Loan is disbursed in different sectors and cooperative is still focusing more on loan disbursement to poor women. Interest recovery from loan investment is satisfactory and it is in increasing trend with certain fall in FY 2016/17. It shows that women believe in loan and interested to invest that loan in profitable sector. Majority of the women are involved in agriculture. The status of loan investment and income of women is found satisfactory and they are earning slowly higher with involvement of this program. Instead of this, business which is running by taking loan is found as running satisfactory. Poor women are found more and some of them have high confidentiality of standing themselves as a successful entrepreneur in future. Majority of women believe that involvement in cooperative program initiates to increase their living standard.

Participants in cooperative programs are from different ethnic groups. Some of women prefer low interest rate, long repayment time, and more loan amount to increase their living standard more. Women prefer more fooding program after improving their economic condition. The overall study shows that the program has made positive impact on the women living standard by generating employment and increasing productivity. The most important and effective program is to the basis to uplift the economic condition of rural women. Most of the sampled women are under farmer's category and the major source of income of women is agriculture.

Parajuli (2018) study on Induction of Microfinance on Society: (A Studyof Putalibazar Municipality, Ward No. 5,Kumalgaunsyangja). The general objective of the study is to assess the impact of microfinance on society in Putalibazaar Municipality-5 Kumalgaun Syangja. Specific objectives of the study were: to analyze saving and its mobilization pattern of people and to assess the impact on the poorest and the back warded social financial condition. Major findings of the study were: most of the sample respondents were involved in different kinds of saving program such as regular and optional saving. The number of respondents which are saving more amounts is increased after entering into GBB program resulting decrease in respondents which are saving fewer amounts. More respondents were involved in agriculture to save small money. More respondents were paying the lending amount on time. It was increased by 2.97% after entering GBB program. But it was in decreasing trend in respondents which weren't paying in time and paying beyond time. The percentage of sample respondents who have taken loan after entering GBB program was 91.10 but before the percentage were 87.13. Also there was decrease in number and percentage of respondents who have-not taken loan after entering GBB programs. There was no big change in sectors of taking loan before and after entering GBB program. More respondents were taking loan for agriculture purpose and fewer respondents for pig keeping. Loan repayment rate of respondents is satisfactory. Both interest and principle repayment rate was increased by 9.84% after entering GBB program whereas the number of respondents were decrease in case of interest only payment. The condition of business which was running by taking loan was found running well before and after GBB programs. It was increased by 2.96% after GBB programs. But the percentage and number of respondents who said business is not running well was decreased by 2.96%. More respondents i.e. 55 sample respondents said that they prefer low interest rate, more loan amount and long repayment time to uplift their livelihood from poor respondents where as 12, 18 and 16 sample respondents prefer low interest rate, more loan amount and long repayment time respectively. After improving their economic condition, more than 50% of respondents prefer fooding as priority sector then other sector were health, education and saving. The percentage of respondents have maximum confidentiality of standing themselves as successful entrepreneur in future was 57.43 and only 7.92% of respondents have no any plan. Ninety sample respondents i.e. 89.11% of respondents said that there is improvement in their living standard after joining GBB. Also 91.10% of respondents said that they will continue their present business in future also.

Acharya (2019) has conducted thesis on *Impact of Cooperative on Women Empowerment (A Case Study of Paribartan area-4, Rolpa District*. This thesis has focused on to examine the role of Cooperative in economic empowerment of Nepalese women, to examine the Nepalese women's participation in Family decision making and social status after joining Cooperative program and to examine the improvement on the status of women from the program.

Main Findings were: After the study of micro credit program for women at the study area, little impact of Cooperative has been seen in the clients. In respect to education, even they are illiterate; they are sending their children to school for children's bright future. They are aware of education before and after joining in Cooperative programs. Standard deviation and variance is decreasing. The decreased C.V. indicates the income of respondent is uniform after the involvement in Cooperative programs. Only the Cooperative has made it possible to expand financial services to reach a larger segment of the poverty stricken population. The challenges of Cooperative are derived from a number of factors, which include the transaction service being expensive, the risk involved in lending to poor clients and the cost involved in lowering these risks is high and risk of losses from default is high.

Gyawali (2019) study on Role of Microfinance on Women Empowerment (A Case Study of Tilottama Municipality-4, Rupandehi). The general objective of the study is to assess the impact of microfinance on women in Tilottama Municipality- 4, Rupandehi. Specific objectives of the study were: to analyze the saving habit of member women To study the source of income of women respondents, to analyze the loan use practice of member women, to analyze the impact of micro finance to improve in economic status of the member women and to explore suggestions to improve the economic condition of poorest women

Major findings of the study were: micro finance has been facilitating the women in areas of agriculture, buffalo keeping, goat keeping, retail business, bio-gas, poultry farming, pig keeping etc. The total saving of fiscal year 2012/13 was Rs 2,658,305 and in last fiscal year 2016/17 the total saving increased to Rs 3,598,521. The total saving of all fiscal years was Rs 16,662,518. In different saving programs, the highest saving was in group saving with amounting Rs 15,031,411. The saving money was not idle. It was invested in different areas. But microfinance have to pay some interest expenses to women who save money. The total interest expenses on different saving programs were Rs 478,628. The interest expenses were increasing trend up to FY 2016/17 and slightly decrease in FY 2016/17. The reason behind decreasing trend is increasing in numbers of institutions which are working in microfinance. Loan disbursement headings are micro business, micro enterprise ka and kha. The overall loan disbursement in micro business loan was Rs 75,053,420 in last five fiscal years which was around 90% of total loan disbursed. Loan was not disbursed in micro enterprise loan kha in FY 2012/13 and 2013/14. Loan disbursed rate was increased upto FY 2014/15 and after that it was decreasing. Highest loan disbursed was in FY 2014/15 and lowest was in FY 2012/13. Loan recovery trend was in increasing status up to FY 2014/15 then it was decrease in FY 2016/17. The loan outstanding was not similar. It was highest up to FY 2016/17. In overall loan recovery was similar than loan outstanding. Like this more women were taking loan ranging between Rs 0 to 10,000. Similarly, maximum number of women had monthly income ranging Rs 0 to 5,000.

2.3 Research Gap

From the above review of articles and dissertations it seems that this research paper is trying to find out something new in the field of women Cooperative. This research paper is different from others in the case that is trying to find out the role of Cooperative on women entrepreneurship development of Manakamana Cooperative in Hetauda-19 of Makwanpur. This research is trying to discuss about source of income of women, the improvement on the status of women from the cooperative`s program and major problem faced by women. This paper is trying to discuss the poorest women's financial condition in the rural village of Makwanpur.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

Theoretical framework is the theoretical bases of the study. The theoretical study consists of the theories or issues in which study is embedded. The conceptual framework is the base of problems. Becoming specific to the study, the theoretical base is the definition given by different scholars. Following conceptual framework has been operationalized in this study.

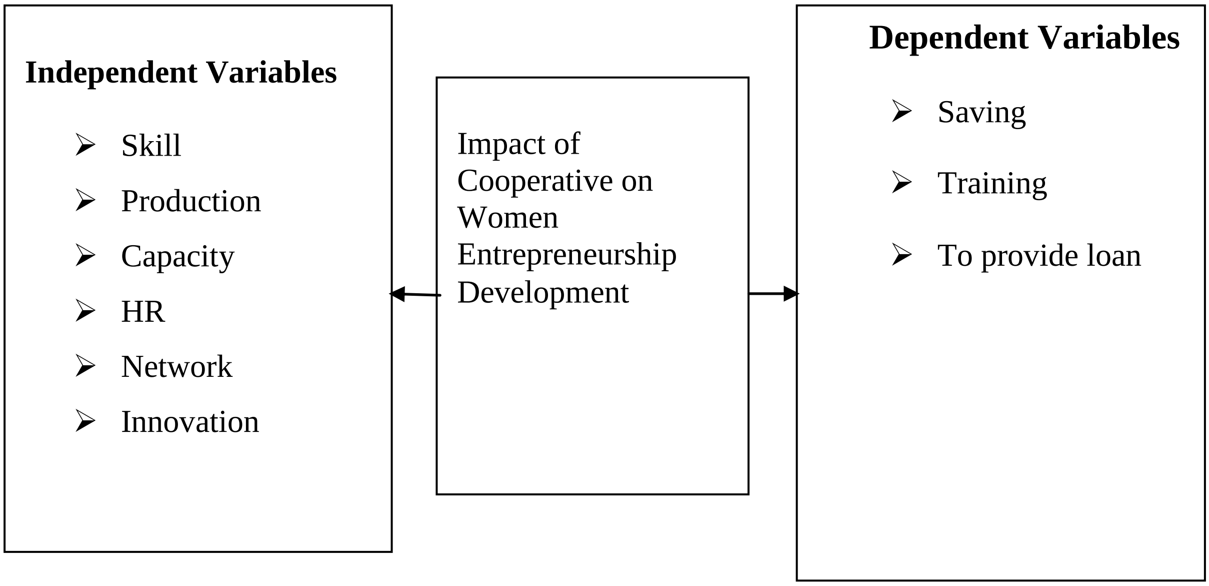


Fig. 1.Conceptual Framework:

Source: Field Survey 2020

Cooperative and women entrepreneurship development is dependent variable, It is basically is related with growth of skills, production, capacity, HR, Network and innovation are independent variables which are the factor that has some influence or impact on the women entrepreneurship. The dependent variable women entrepreneurship is the variable being measured on the independent variable or women entrepreneurship that depends on other factors that are measured.

CHAPTER-III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

To conduct present study descriptive design has adopted. Descriptive design has utilized mainly to describe the relationship between income, investment and other variables. Descriptive has used mainly for conceptualization of the research objectives and research problem of the study.

In order to describe the present status and past experience of clients of cooperative program, case study research design has also followed. This study has facilitated a long discussion with interacting clients regarding the impact of cooperative. Attitudes, values, perceptions and behaviors of the participants of the cooperative program have also explored. Descriptive research design has used for accessing the opinions, behaviors or characteristics of given beneficiaries and describe the situation and events occurring at present. Present researcher will be used to analyze the collected data and information more accurately and critically.

Information has collected from primary sources. Primary information has collected during the field study through questionnaires. Primary data has collected through using a self-administered questionnaire. Income, investment, loan, expenditure etc. are the main variables for the questionnaire. Questionnaire has done in Yes/No question pattern for the collection of data. This method of collecting data has used to fits the current study. It will also relevant to the aim of the current study which investigates the relationship between source of income of women and the improvement on the status of women from the program through collecting a large amount of data from a sizeable population in a highly economic way.

3.2 Population and Sample

Manakamana Cooperative in Hetauda Sub-metropolitan city-19 are considered as the size of the population. This study covers women members for the purpose of study because of the limitation of area, budget and time. Only 100 women has selected as sample for this study using simple random sampling method. Present researcher believed that 100 respondents are sufficient for the present study.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

This study has based on both primary and secondary data. The nature of data was quantitative. Quantitative methods of research and analysis has provided to adde value of identifying exploring intangible factors. Quantative data collection help numeric estimates and provide opportunity for uncomplicated data analysis.

3.4 Data Collection Techniques

This study basically has based on primary and secondary data. Primary data has collected from the different primary data collection techniques. Primary data has collected from actual field. Questionnaire has used to get qualitative and quantitative information. Collected secondary data has from cooperative annual report.

3.5 Data Processing and Analysis

The available data has edited, classified and tabulated in appropriate form. Processing of data has done by the computer using Microsoft excel. Analysis is the careful study of available facts so that one can understand and draw conclusion on the basis of established principles and sound logic.

In the study, descriptive approach has utilized. For this purpose, necessary statistical tools has used. Keeping in mind the objectives of the study following procedures has followed in analyzing the data. Collection of relevant information, classification and tabulation of data, Analysis and interpretation of data using various statistical tools, identification of data has suited to fulfill purpose of the study and conclusion has based on the analysis.

Statistical Tools

Statistical tools are often employed in the analysis and interpretation of data Following statistical is used more systematically in this study. This study is to examine the impact of cooperative on women entrepreneurship of Manakamana Cooperative in Hetauda Sub-metropolitan city-19 of Makwanpur, therefore the data has been collected according and managed, analyzed and presented in suitable formats and tables. The presentations have been interpreted and explained wherever necessary. Different tools are used to analyze the presented data. These tools are percentage, frequency, mean, rank analysis. Used pie chart, bar diagram, excel software too data analysis and presentation.

Percentage

Percent means out of every 100. Percentage figures are derived by dividing one quantity by another with the latter rebased to 100. Percentages are symbolised by %. Besides being especially useful when making comparisons, they come in handy for studying a difference compared with a benchmark or initial value.

Formulas for percentage

$X/Y = P \times 100.$

X and Y are numbers and P is the percentage:

$P\% * X = Y$

Mean

Mean is an essential concept in mathematics and statistics. The mean is the average or the most common value in a collection numbers.

Formulas for mean

mean = Sum X / N

CHAPTER IV

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This chapter consists of presentation and analysis of primary data related with different variable using statistical tools. The basic objective of this chapter is to analyze the relevant information collected by us to verify the objectives set in chapter one. In order to achieve these objectives the gathered data are presented and analyzed with the help of different tools and techniques.

Hence, it is the focal part of this study which helps us to assess the impact of Cooperative to the beneficiary clients. This chapter also tries to elaborate the fact and general views of clients about the micro credit programs in terms of their women entrepreneurship development

International aid donors, governments, scholars, and other development experts have paid much attention to Cooperative as strategy capable of reaching poor and involving them into development process. Cooperative programs promote social solidarity at some level, most of Cooperative organizations tend to focus their attention on promoting changes at an individual level, and for instance, it is possible to poor to focus their attention on promoting changes at an individual level. For instance, a women are able to send their children at school, negotiate lower prices for their raw materials, or even dream bigger dreams for themselves, their family and theirs business. The achievements of women can have a powerful impact on the way poor and perceived and treated within their communities. However, the level of empowerment of poor are usually limited if they as a group are generally disempowered. For that reason many organizations include elements designed to uplift poor and disadvantaged groups and communities collectively rather than just an individual.

Any development process that is implemented has been measured in terms of their success or failure in the context of their specific objectives. In this way Cooperative program is also one of the emerging revolutions in the field of poverty reduction, especially on deprived and marginal groups. We know that Cooperative program changes the lifestyle of people economically and socially. Here social economic status of sample respondents will be analyzed in terms of economic, social as well as other various indicators with regard to their decision making capacity, educational level and occupation. This study is expected to conclude with the changes in real life style of women who are involved in Cooperative program.

4.1 Respondents Profile

Age structure, marital status, education level and main occupation of the respondents are the focal point under this subtitle.

4.1.1 Age Structure of Participants

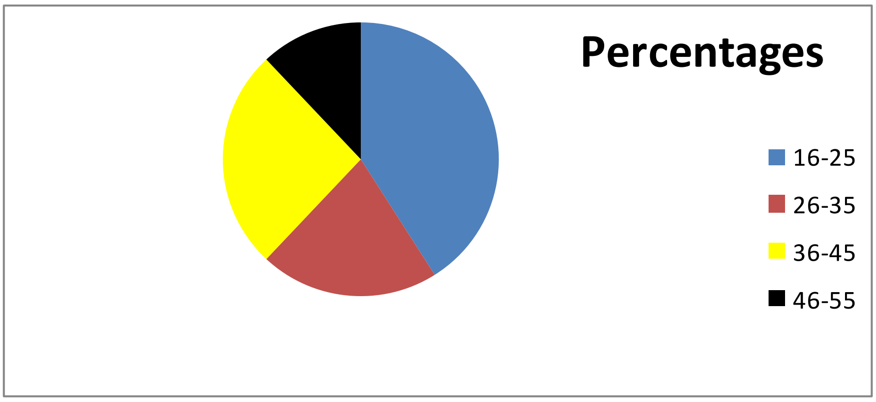
In the field survey, the participant of different age group which is presented in Table:

Table 4.1

Age Structure of Participant

Age Group	Number	Percentage (%)
16-25	21	21
26-35	41	41
36-45	26	26
46-55	12	12
Total	100	100

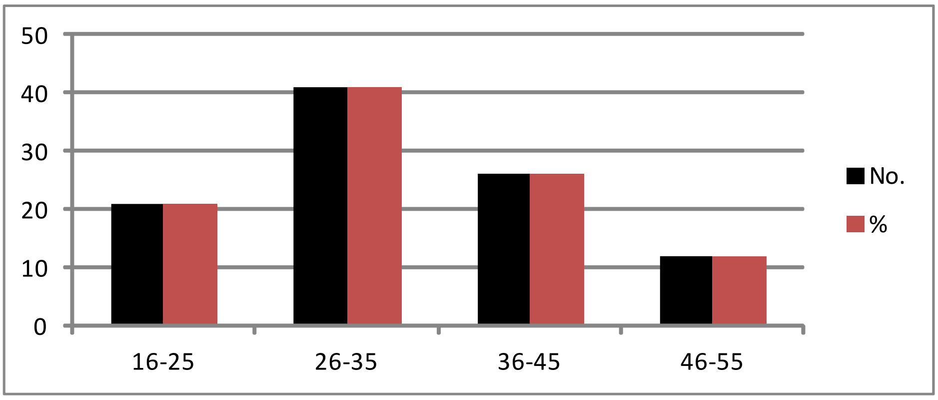
Source: Field Survey, 2020



Age Structure of Participant

Pie-chart 4.1

Source: Field Survey 2020



Age Structure of Participant

<u>Bar diagram-4.1</u>

Source: Field Survey 2020

From above table, pie-chart and bar diagram 4.1 shows that, 21 percent of the total participants in the study are of 16-25 age groups. In the same way, 41 percent participants are in between 26-35 age. In the age group between 36-45 is 26% and 12 percent of participants are falls under 46-55 age group where the age group between 26-35 are highest around 41 percentage.

4.1.2 Marital Status of the Respondents

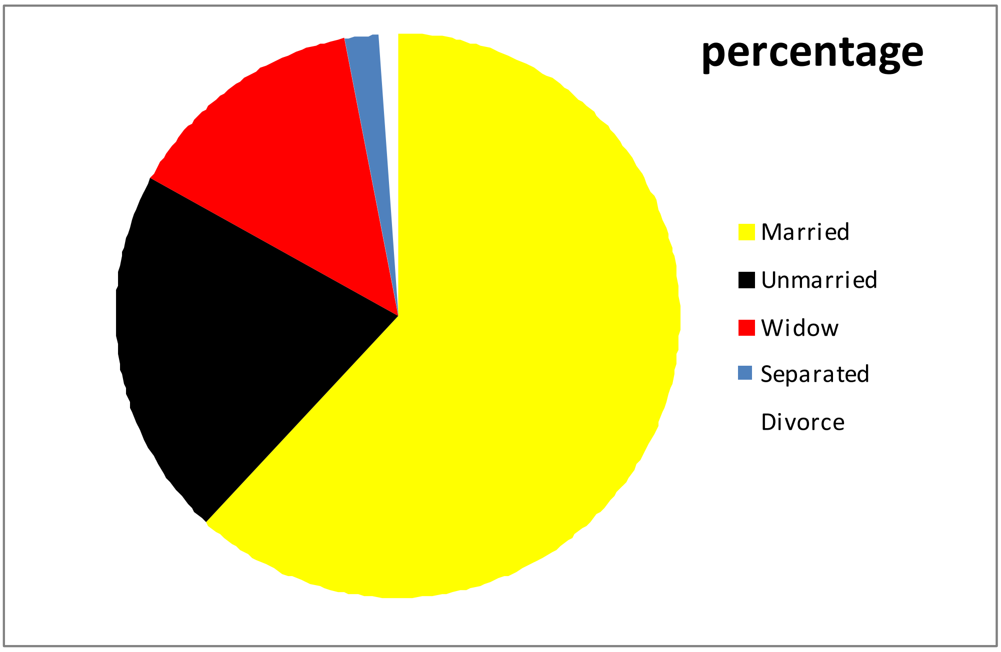
Marriage is one of the important social institutions. In a developing country like Nepal, it has undergone many changes. The perception and attitude of the person can also differ by the marital status of the persons because the marriage might make the person little more responsible and matured in understanding and giving the response to the question asked. The details of the marital status of the respondents is presented below.

Table 4.2

Marital Status of the Respondents

Marital Status	No.	Percentage
Married	62	62
Unmarried	21	21
Widow	14	14
Separated	2	2
Divorce	1	1
Total	**100**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2020



Marital Status of the Respondents

Pie-chart-4.2

Source: Field Survey 2020

Marital Status of the Respondents

Bar diagram – 4.2

Source: Field Survey 2020

The above table, pie-chart and bardiagram 4.2 shows that among 100 respondents of this research, majority i.e. 62 percent of the respondents reported that they were married while 21 percent of the respondents reported that they were unmarried, 14 percent were widow, whereas only 2 percent of the respondents were separated with each other and 1 percent were divorced.

4.1.3 Educational Level of Respondents

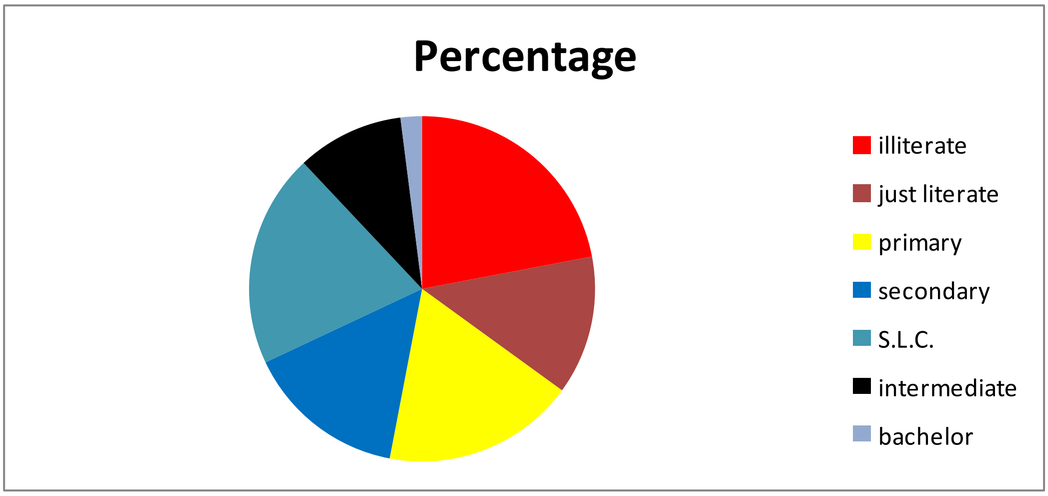
Education plays a key role for the empowerment of every people in society and helpful for the improvement of economic status. Educating and providing awareness among poor is itself one of the most important programs.

Table No. 4.3

Education Level of Sample Respondents

Level of Education	No of Respondents	Percentage
Illiterate	22	22
Just Literate	13	13
Primary	18	18
Secondary	15	15
S.L.C.	20	20
Intermediate	10	10
Bachelor	2	2
Total	100	100

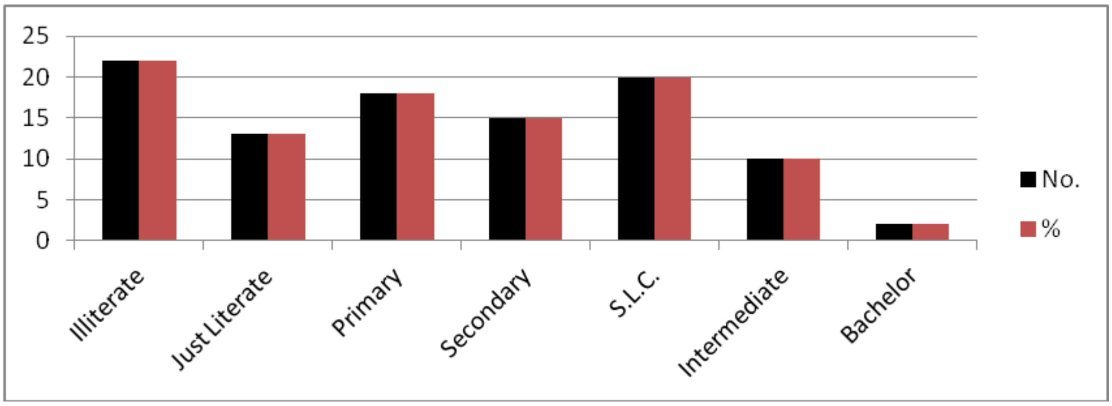
Source: Field Survey 2020



Education Level of Sample Respondents

Pie-chart-4.3

Source: Field Survey 2020



Education Level of Sample Respondents

Bardiagram-4.3

Source: Field Survey 2020

Note: the respondents who can write their name and can read Nepali alphabets are taken as literate.

From above table, pie-chart and bar diagram 4.3 shows that in 100 sampled respondents, Majority members of the cooperative Program are literate in the study area. Literate members also are hardly able to write their own name. 65% respondents are the main focused samples for the study of education level. Researcher only takes their views towards the program. Other some educated respondents are also in the group who are well known about the cooperative Program.

During the field observations, present researcher found that some women have joined “Proudh Kaksha” and they write their name properly. Little effort on education makes very positive impact in society. Even writing name has been considered as one of the important aspects of education in our context and hence the poor people came to know the value of education. Therefore, they are sending their children for better education.

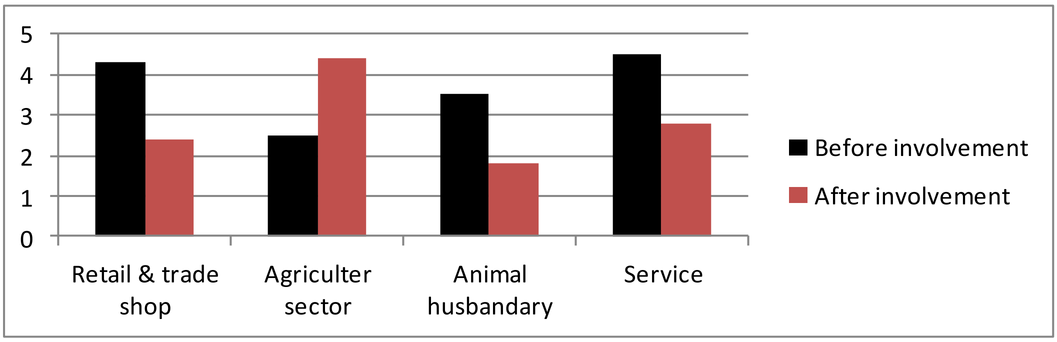
4.1.4 Main Occupation

Table 4.4

Main Occupation of the Respondents

S.N.	Occupation	Before involvement	After involvement
1	Retail trade and shop	15	24
2	Agriculture Sector	61	42
3	Animal husbandry	12	18
4	Service	12	16
5	Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey 2020



Main Occupation of the Respondents

Bar diagram – 4.4

Source: Field Survey 2020

Participants involving in different economic activity have been found while doing the field survey of Participants. Involvement in different economic activity of the Participants is presented in table and bar diagram: Table and Bar diagram 4.4 present the different percent of involvement in economic activity (Before involvement), out of selected 100 Participants, 61 percent of the Participants are involve in agriculture, where as 15 percent of the Participants involved in Retail trade and shop. Where most of participant are involved in business sector likes, tea shop, grocery shop, cosmetic tailoring, etc. Similarly, 12 percent of the Participants are involved in Job. Finally 12 percent of the participants are involved in animal husbandry.

Regarding the involvement in economic activity (after involvement), out of selected 100 Participants, 42 percent of the Participants are involve in agriculture, where as 24 percent of the Participants involved in Retail trade and shop. Where most of participant are involved in business sector likes, tea shop, grocery shop, cosmetic tailoring, etc. Similarly, 16 percent of the Participants are involved in Job. Finally 18 percent of the participants are involved in animal husbandry. It refers members of cooperative started to more involve in business, service and animal farming rather than agriculture after involving of cooperative which can be taken as the indicator of empowerment.

4.2 Service Provided by Manakamana Cooperative

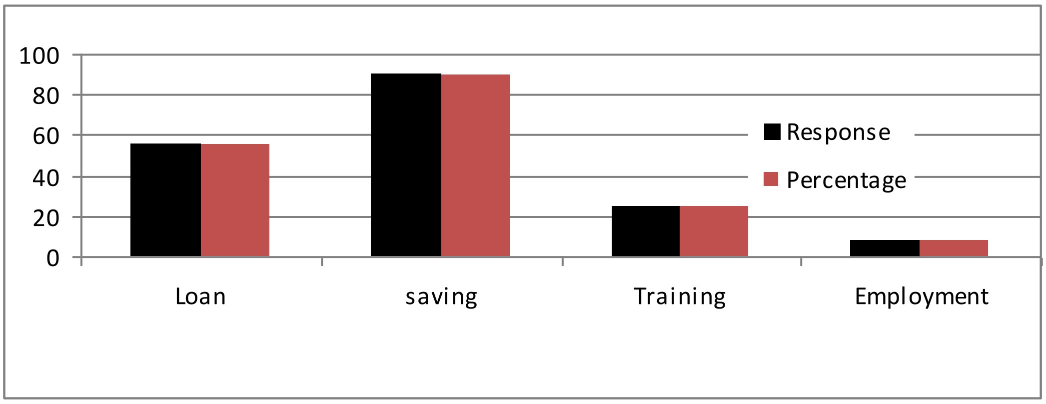
Table 4.5

Services Provided by Manakamana Cooperative (*)

S.N.	**Service Provided by Cooperative**	Response	Percentage
1	Loan	55	55
2	Saving	90	90
3	Training	25	25
4	Employment	8	8

Source: Field Survey 2020

(Note - * Multiple Response)



Services Provided by Manakamana Cooperative (*)

Bar diagram-4.5

Source: Field Survey 2020

From above table and bar diagram 4.5 present the services provided by Manakamana Cooperative, out of selected 100 Participants, 55 percent respondents reported loan, where as 90 percent of the respondents mention saving, 25 percent mention training and 8 percent reported employment Provided by Manakamana Cooperative.

4.3 Benefit Received by Women Members from Manakamana Coperative

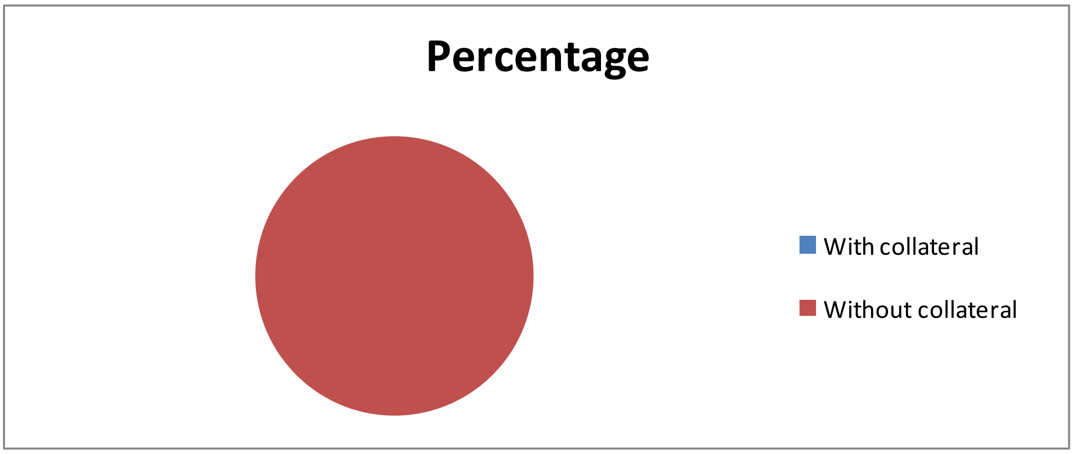
Participants involving in different loan program have been found while doing the field survey of Participants. Involvement in different loan program of the Participants is presented in table:

Table 4.6
Loan from Manakamana Cooperative

S.N.	**Type of Loan**	Response	Percentage
1	With collateral	-	-
2	Without collateral	55	100
	Total	55	100

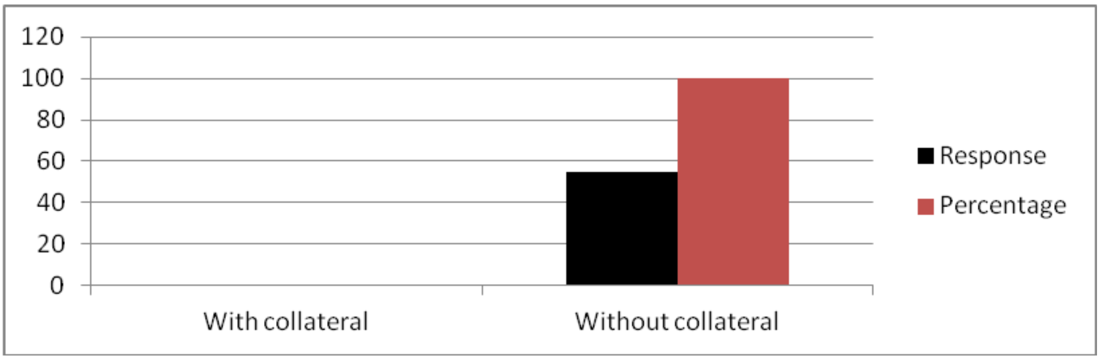
Source: Field Survey 2020

(Note: only 55 respondents take loan)



Loan from Manakamana Cooperative
Pie chart – 4.4

Source: Field Survey 2020



Loan from Manakamana Cooperative

<u>Bar diagram-4.6</u>

Source: Field Survey 2020

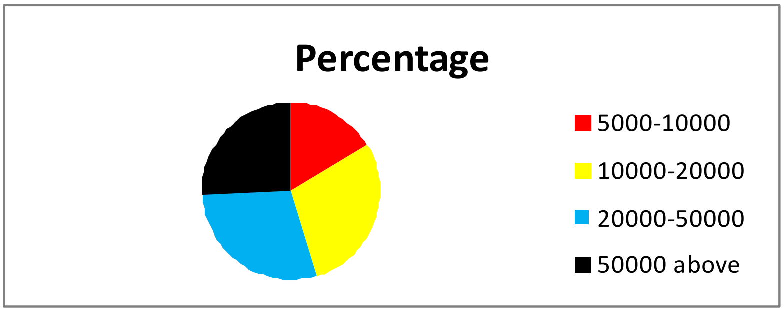
From above table, bar diagram 4.6 and pie-chart 4.4 present the Loan from Manakamana Cooperative out of selected 55 Participants, 100 percent respondents has taken loan from Manakamana Cooperative without collateral.

Table: 4.7

If you have taken loan, on what scale did you take?

Loan taken (NRS)	Number	Percentage (%)
5000 – 10000	9	16.36
10000 – 20000	16	29.09
20000 – 50000	16	29.09
50000 above	14	25.46
Total	55	100

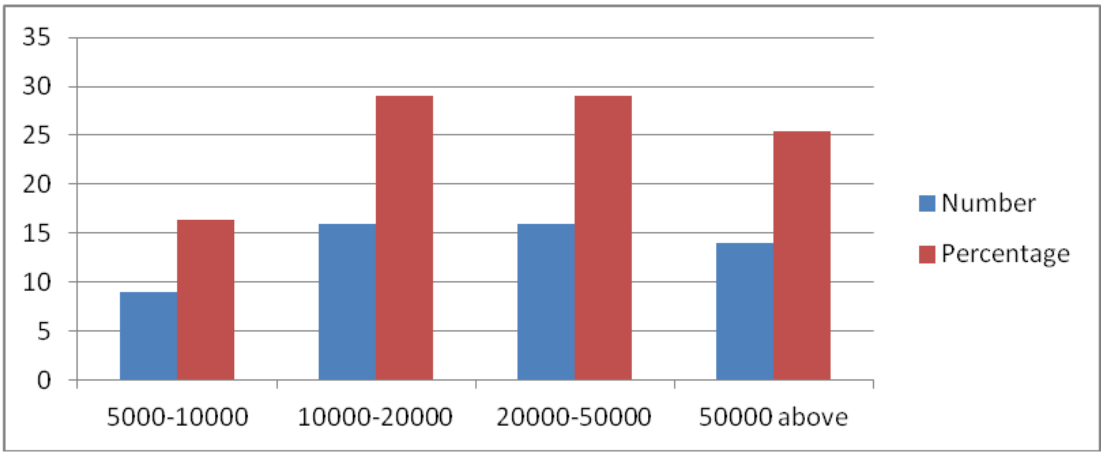
Source: Field Survey, 2020



If you have taken loan, on what scale did you take?

<u>Pie chart – 4.5</u>

Source: Field Survey 2020



If you have taken loan, on what scale did you take?

<u>Bar diagram – 4.7</u>

Source: Field Survey 2020

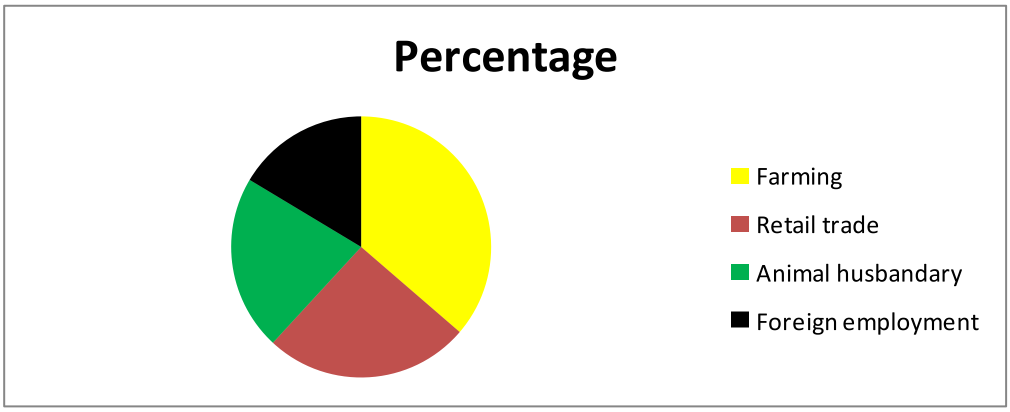
From above table, bar diagram 4.7 and pie-chart 4.5 shows the taken loan from microfinance programme of cooperative. The different percent of involvement in loan program from Manakamana Cooperative, out of 55 Participants, 16.36 percent of the Participants are taken loan range of 5000-10000 thousand. Similarly, taken loan range between 10000-20000 thousand 29.09 percent of participants taken loan from Manakamana Cooperative, likewise on taken loan range 20000-50000thousand 29.09 percent of participants taken loan from Manakamana Cooperative microfinance. In the same way taken loan range 50000-above thousand 25.46 percent of participants taken loan from Manakamana Cooperative microfinance programme.

Table 4.8

Types of Business Purpose of Taken Loan from Manakamana Cooperative

Types of Business	Number	Percentage (%)
Farming	20	36.36
Retail trade	14	25.46
Animal husbandry	12	21.82
Foreign employment	9	16.36
Total	55	100

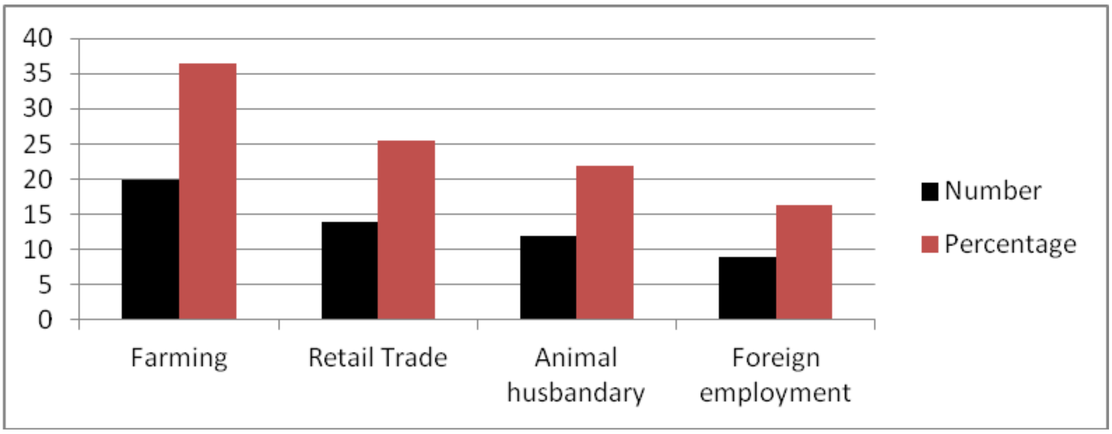
Source: Field Survey, 2020



Types of Business Purpose of Taken Loan from Manakamana Cooperative

<u>Pie chart – 4.6</u>

Source: Field Survey 2020



Types of Business Purpose of Taken Loan from Manakamana Cooperative

<u>Bar diagram –4.8</u>

Source: Field Survey 2020

From above table, bar diagram 4.8 and pie-chart 4.6 shows the types of business purpose of taken loan from Manakamana Cooperative. The different percent of involvement in loan program from Manakamana Cooperative, out of 55 Participants, 36.36 percent of the Participants are taken loan range for farming. 25.46 percent of the respondents are taken loan for retail trade, 21.82 percent of the participants are taken loan for animal husbandry, 16.36 percent of the participants are taken loan for foreign employment for their children

4.3.1 Know the Repayment Schedule of Loan to Manakamana Cooperative

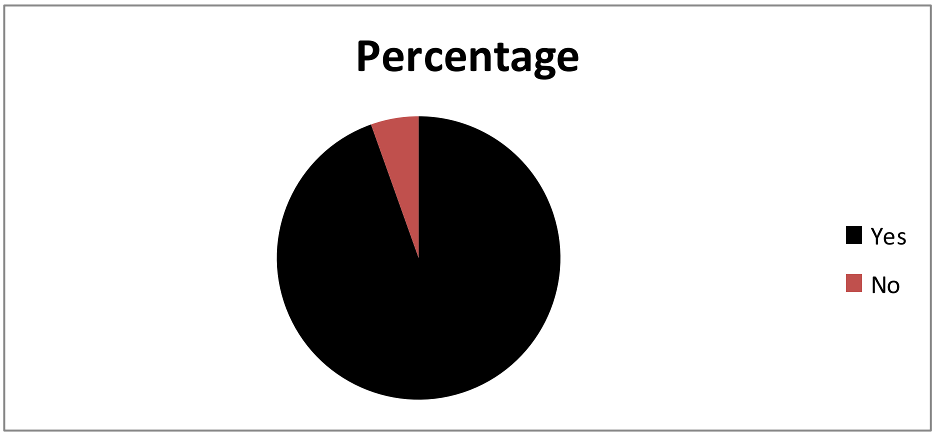
Regarding the payment of loan, Cooperative institutions have their own rules and regulations. Every client should have to pay loan on a monthly basis. The interest rate is exposed to about 16% annually. The pattern of paying loan by beneficiary women has been tabulated below.

Table 4.9

Know the repayment schedule of your loan to Manakamana Cooperative

Know the repayment schedule	No of respondent	Percentage
Yes	52	94.55
No	3	5.45
Total	55	100

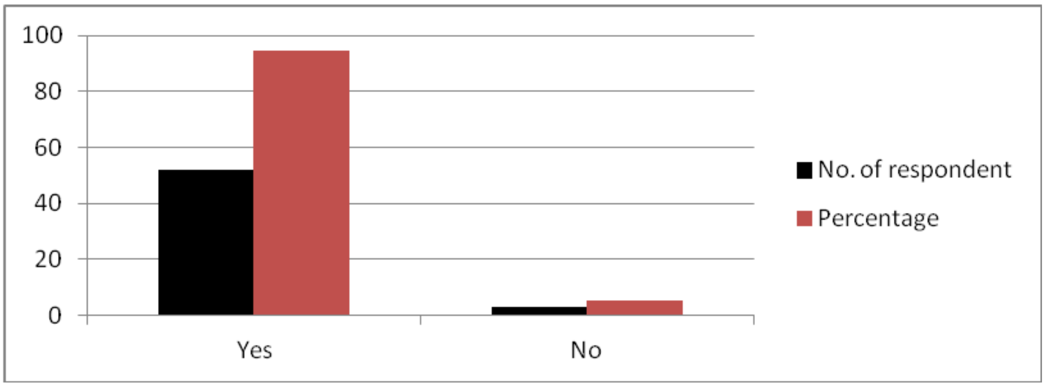
Source: Field Survey 2020



Know the repayment schedule of your loan to Manakamana Cooperative

Pie chart 4.7

Source: Field Survey 2020



Know the repayment schedule of your loan to Manakamana Cooperative

Bar diagram – 4.9

Source: Field Survey 2020

According to the information depicted from above table, bar diagram 4.9 and pie-chart 4.7, it can be observed that the poor women are honest even though they are very poor. Except some women, all poor women participating in the Cooperative program are paying their loans in time by the earnings generated through the success of business. Some respondents are unable to pay back the loan due to the failure of their businesses. The defaulter replied that they did not get benefit rather than to bear loss and further add loan taken from cooperative add financial burden to their family and they are dissatisfied. 94.55 percent respondents know repayment schedule and 5.45 percent do not know repayment schedule.

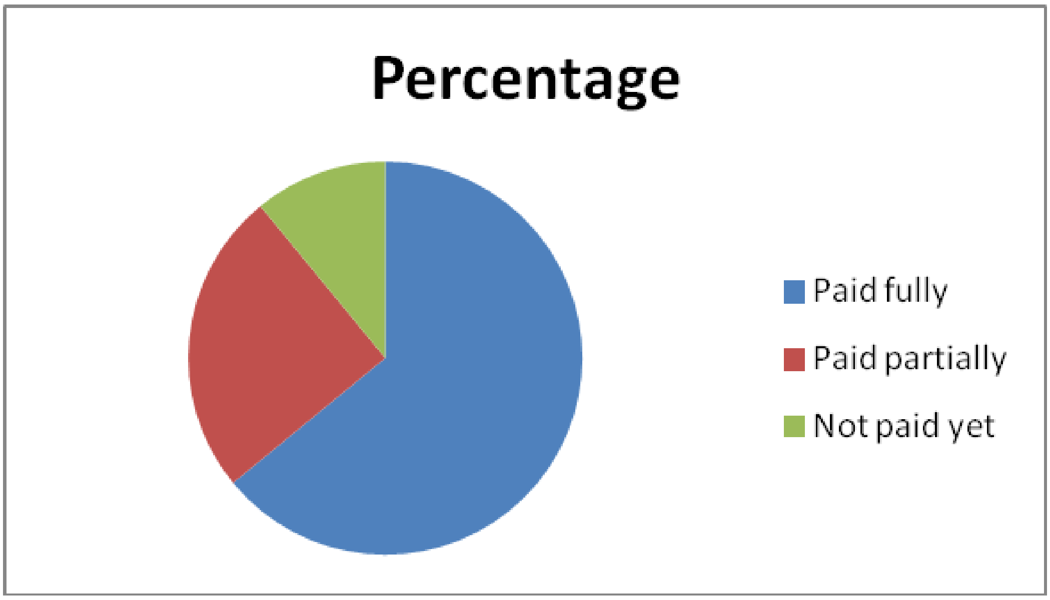
4.3.2 Repaid any of the Loans to Manakamana Cooperative

According to field survey, the repayment status of the loan by the members is presented below:

Table 4.10
Repaid any of the loans to Manakamana Cooperative

Status	Number	Percentage (%)
Paid fully	31	56.36
Paid Partially	21	38.18
Not Paid yet	3	5.46
Total	55	100

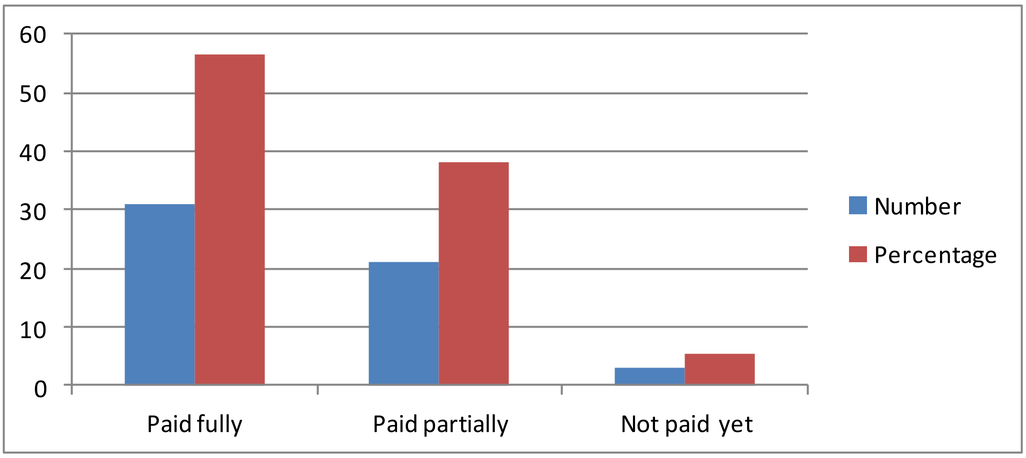
Source: Field Survey, 2020



Repaid any of the loans to Manakamana Cooperative

<u>Pie chart – 4.8</u>

Source: Field Survey 2020



Repaid any of the loans to Manakamana Cooperative

<u>Bar diagram – 4.10</u>

Source: Field Survey 2020

From above table, bar diagram 4.10 and pie-chart 4.8 shows that, from 55 selected Participants who are involved in loan programme, it is found that 56.36 percentages of the Participants were pay fully, Whereas, 38.18 percent of the participants pay monthly installment. Similarly, 5.46 percentages of the Participants always delays to repay the monthly installment.

4.3.3 Loan Payment

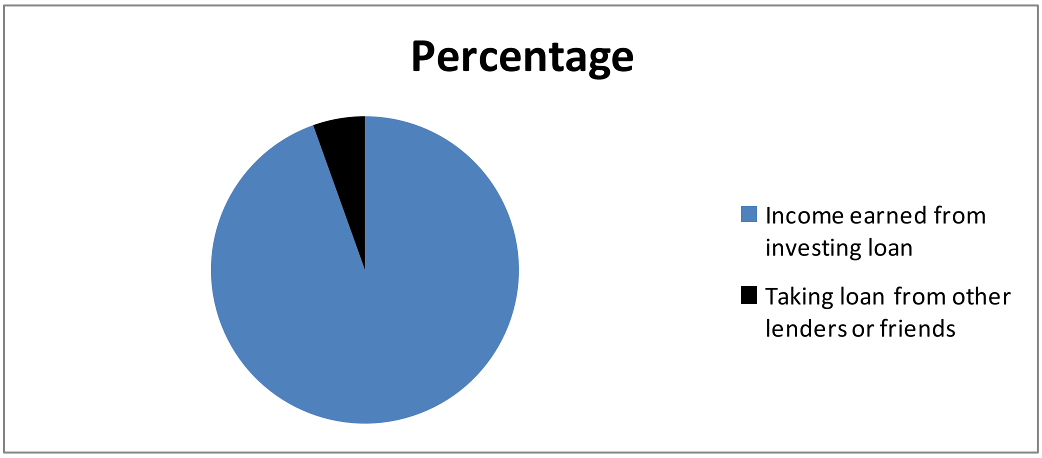
Loan payment is presented in the following way.

Table 4.11

Payment of Loan

Way to pay your loan	Response	Percentage (%)
Income earned from investing loan	52	94.54
Taking loan from other lenders or friends	3	5.46
Total	55	100

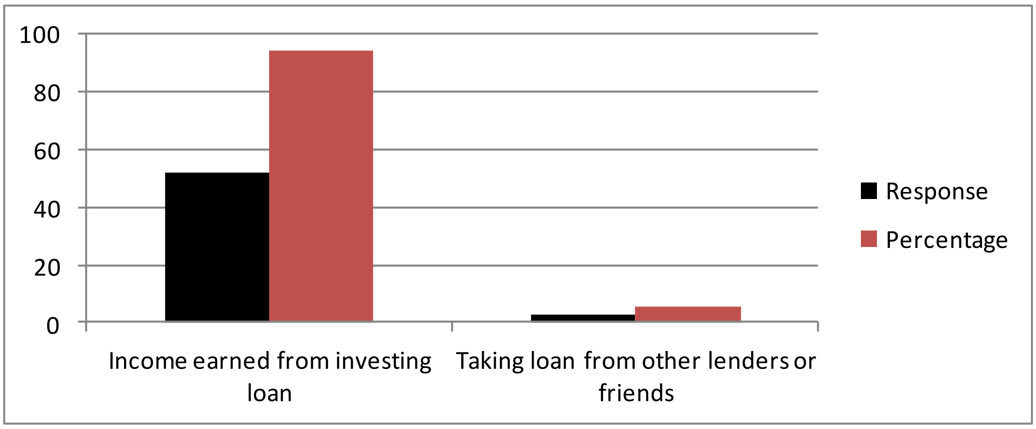
Source: Field Survey, 2020



Payment of Loan

Pie chart – 4.9

Source: Field Survey 2020



Payment of Loan

Bar diagram – 4.11

Source: Field Survey 2020

From above table, bar diagram 4.11 and pie-chart 4.9 shows that, from 55 selected participants who are involved in loan programme, it is found that 94.54 percentages of the Participants were pay loan from income earned from investing loan, similarly, 5.46 percentages of the respondents taking loan from other lenders or friends.

4.4 Impact of the Manakamana Cooperative

Impact of the Manakamana Cooperative is presented in the following way.

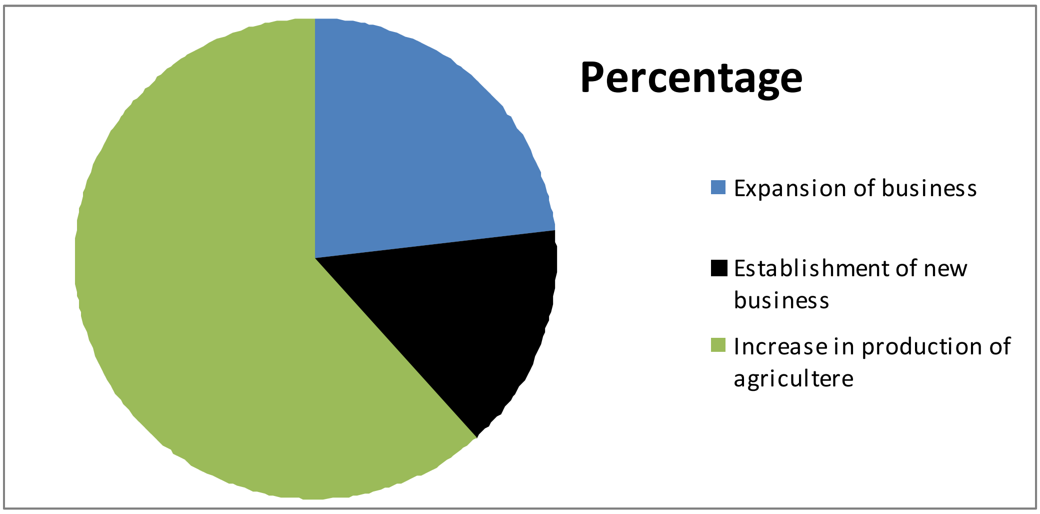
4.4.1 Income Increased after Involvement

Table 4.12

Income Increased after Involvement?

Income after involvement	Response	Percentage (%)
Expansion of business	12	23.08
Establishment of new business	8	15.38
Increase in production of agriculture	32	61.54
Total	52	100

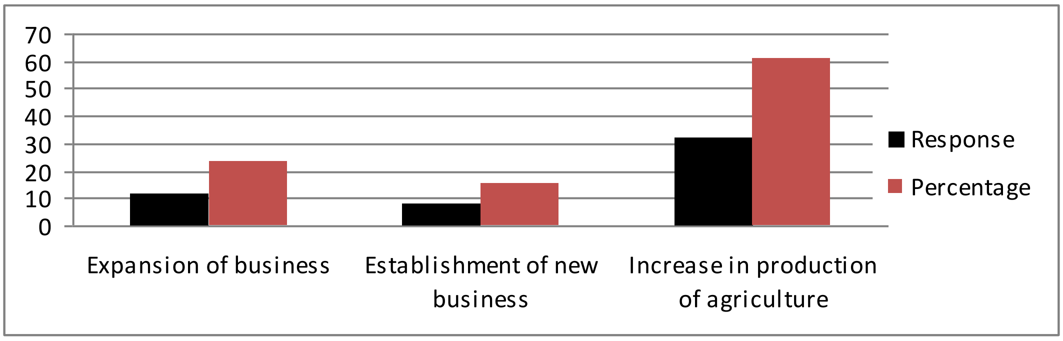
Source: Field Survey, 2020



Income Increased after Involvement?

Pie chart 4.10

Source: Field Survey 2020



Income Increased after Involvement?

Bar diagram – 4.12

Source: Field Survey 2020

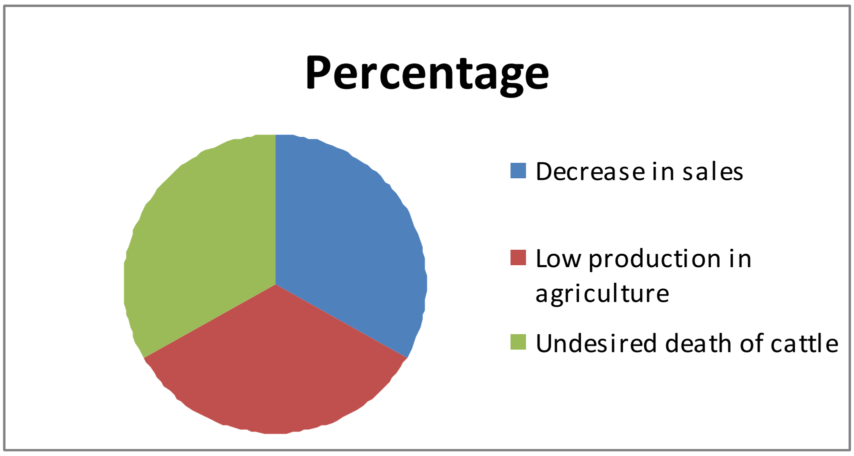
From above table, bar diagram 4.12 and pie-chart 4.10 shows that income increased after involvement in MFP, 23.08 percent of respondents reported due to expansion of business , 15.38 percent establishment of new business and 61.54 percent increase in production of agriculture.

Table 4.13

Income Decreased after Involvement

Lose after involvement	Response	Percentage (%)
Decrease in sales	1	33.33
Low production in agriculture	1	33.33
Undesired death of cattle	1	33.33
Total	3	100

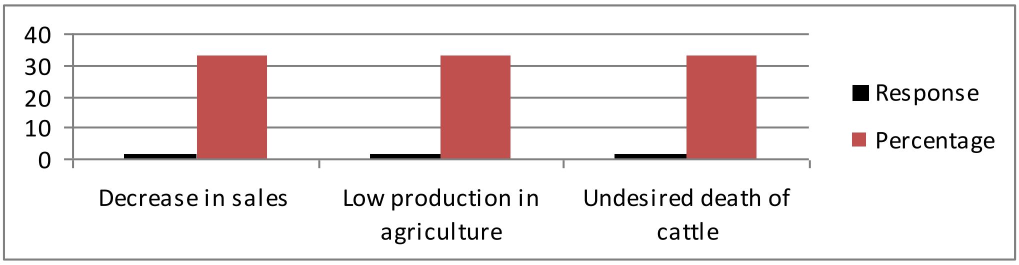
Source: Field Survey, 2020



Income Decreased after Involvement

Pie chart – 4.11

Source: Field Survey 2020



Income Decreased after Involvement

Bar diagram – 4.13

Source: Field Survey 2020

From above table, bar diagram 4.13 and pie-chart 4.11 shows that income decreased after involvement in MFP, 33.33 percent of respondents reported due to decrease in sales , 33.33 percent low production in agriculture and 33.33 percent reported undesired death of cattle.

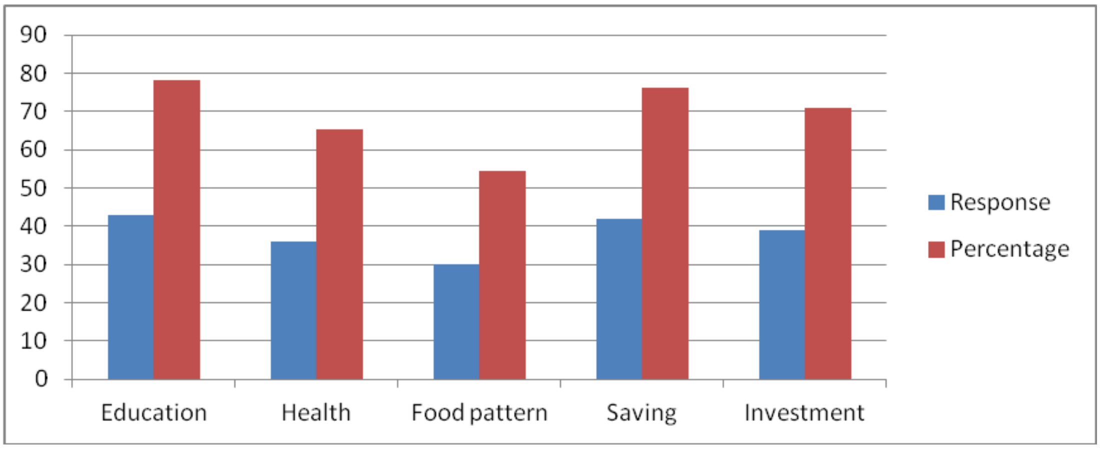
4.4.2 Priority after the Improvement in Economic Condition

Table 4.14

Benefit from involvement in Cooperative

Propriety	Response	Percentage (%)
Education	43	78.18
Health	36	65.45
Food pattern	30	54.55
Saving	42	76.36
Investment	39	70.91
Total	55	-

Source: Field Survey, 2020



Benefit from involvement in Cooperative

Bar diagram – 4.14

Source: Field Survey 2020

From above table and bar diagram 4.14 shows that Priority after the involvement in economic condition, 78.18 percent of respondents reported education , 65.45 percent mention health, 54.55 percent mention food pattern, 76.36 percent focused on saving and 70.91 percent focused on investment.

4.4.3 Profitability Status of Business

During field survey the profitability status of the business of the members involved in microfinance program of cooperative is presented below:

4.4.4 Per-Month Income of Participants

Participants involving in different income program before and after joining microfinance program is presented below:

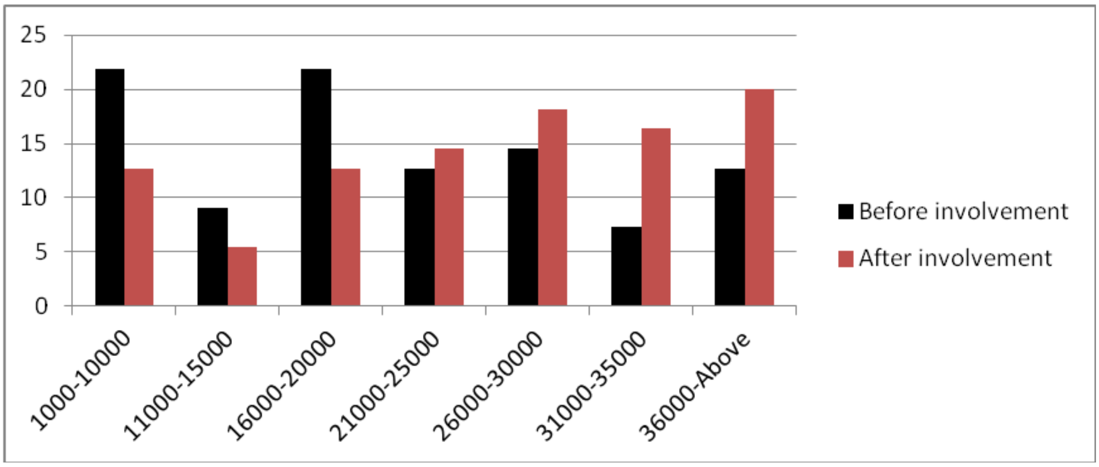
Participants involving in different income program before and after joining microfinance program is presented below:

Table: 4.15

Per-Month Income of Participants

Income in ‘000’(NRS)	Before Involvement		After Involvement	
	Number	**Percentage (%)**	**Number**	**Percentage (%)**
1-10	12	21.82	7	12.73
11-15	5	9.09	3	5.46
16-20	12	21.82	7	12.73
21-25	7	12.73	8	14.54
26-30	8	14.54	10	18.18
31-35	4	7.27	9	16.36
36-Above	7	12.73	11	20
Total	55	100	55	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020



Per-Month Income of Participants

Bar diagram-4.15

Source: Field Survey 2020

From above table and bar diagram 4.15 shows that before joining MFP, 21.82 percent of Participants monthly income was between the ranges of 1-10 thousand but after joining MFP the income was reduced to 12.73 percent. Likewise, the monthly income range 11-15 thousand was 9.09 percent but after joining MFP it was decrease to 5.46 percent. In the same way, 21.82 percent of the Participants monthly income was between the range of 16-20 thousand but after joining the microfinance program it was decreased to 12.73 percent. Similarly, the income range between per month 21-25 thousand before joining MFP 12.73 percent. But after joining MFP it was increased 14.54 percent. In the same way, in the range of between 26-30 thousand per month income before joining MFP there were 14.54 percent of Participants after joining MFP the Participants 18.18 percent income per month. In the same way, per month saving between the ranges of 31-35 thousand per month income before joining MFP there were 7.27 percent of Participants after joining MFP the Participants 16.36. Accordingly, the monthly income of the Participants 36- above thousand before joining MFP was 12.73 percent which was increased to 20 percent after joining the microfinance program. Monthly income of every participant has been increased after joining the microfinance program of cooperative.

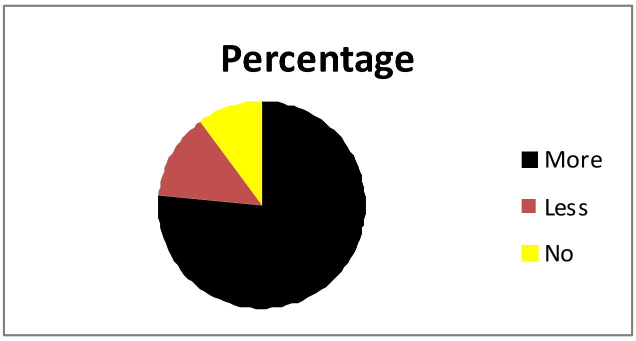
4.4.5 Satisfied with the Performance of the Institution

Table 4.16

Satisfied with the performance of the institution

Status	Number	Percentage (%)
More	68	76.41
Less	12	13.48
No	9	10.11
Total	89	100

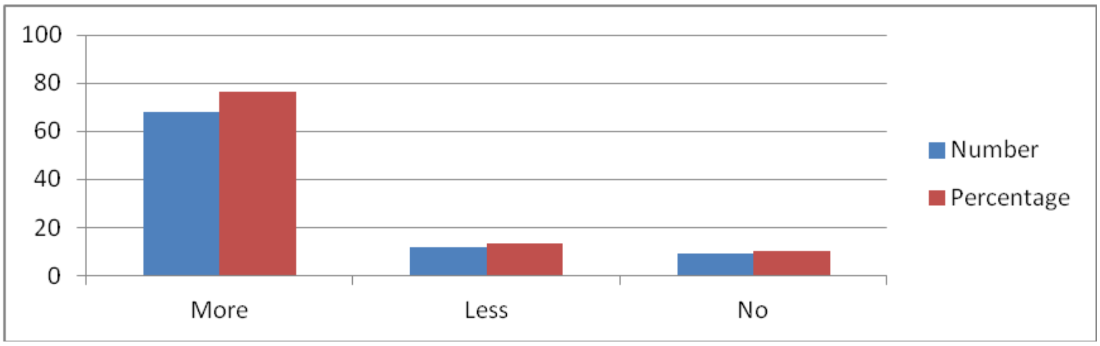
Source: Field Survey, 2020



Satisfied with the performance of the institution

<u>Pie chart – 4.12</u>

Source: Field Survey 2020



Satisfied with the performance of the institution

<u>Bar diagram – 4.16</u>

Source: Field Survey 2020

From above table, bar diagram 4.16 and pie-chart 4.12 shows that satisfied with the performance of the institution, 76.41 percent of Participants are more satisfy, 13.48 percent are less satisfy and 10.11 percent are no satisfy.

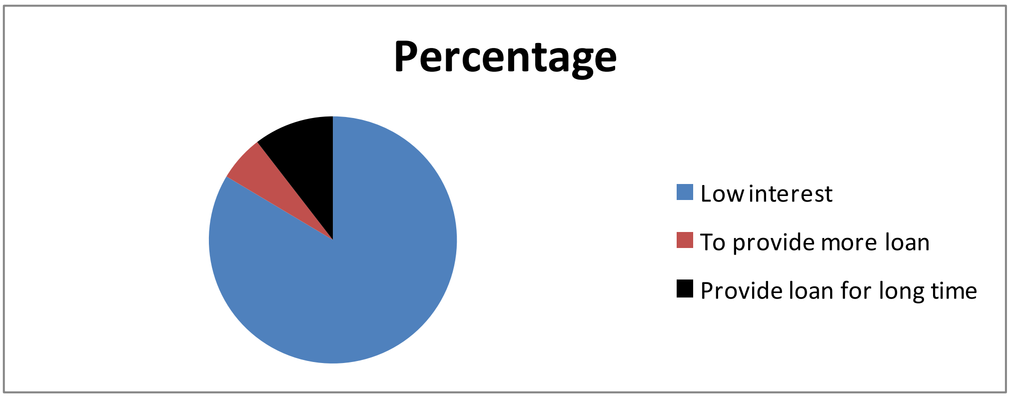
4.4.6 Cooperative for Improvement Poverty

Table 4.17

What should be done by cooperative for improvement poverty?

Status	Number	Percentage (%)
Low interest	56	83.58
To provide more loan	4	5.97
Provide loan for long time	7	10.45
Above all	67	100

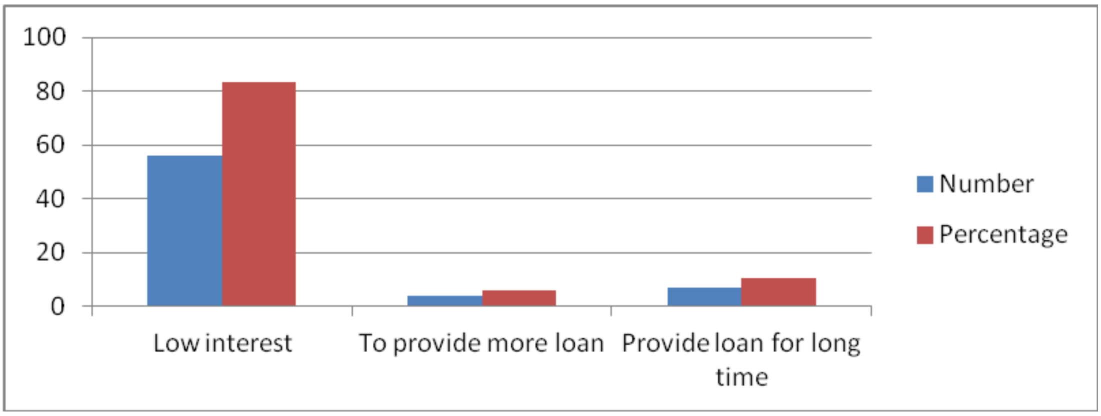
Source: Field Survey, 2020



What should be done by cooperative for improvement poverty?

Pie chart 4.13

Source: Field Survey 2020



What should be done by cooperative for improvement poverty?

Bar diagram – 4.17

Source: Field Survey 2020

From above table, bar diagram 4.17 and pie-chart 4.13 shows that what should be done by cooperative for improvement poverty? 83.58 percent of participants are focused to low interest, 5.97 percent are focused on to provide more loan and 10.45 percent are pay attention to provide loan for long time.

4.4.7 Confidence of Participating Women

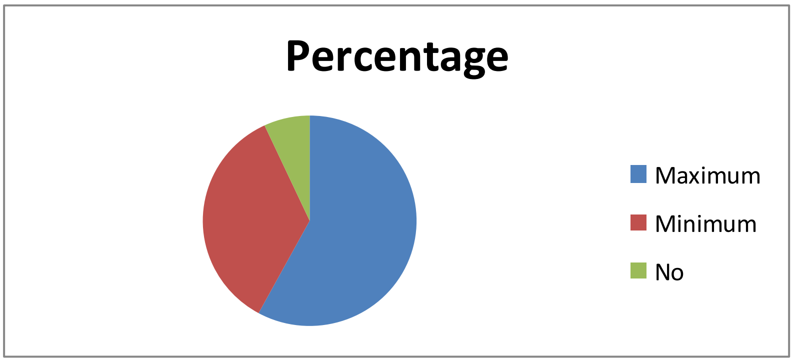
In the research study it has been found that some participating women have maximum confidentiality, some has minimum and some has no confidentiality of becoming successful entrepreneur in future. This status is shown in the following table 4.18.

Table 4.18

Response on the Confidentiality of the participants to stand themselves as successful entrepreneur in future

S.N	Description	Number of Women	Percentage
1	Maximum	58	58
2	Minimum	35	35
3	No	7	7
	Total	**100**	**100**

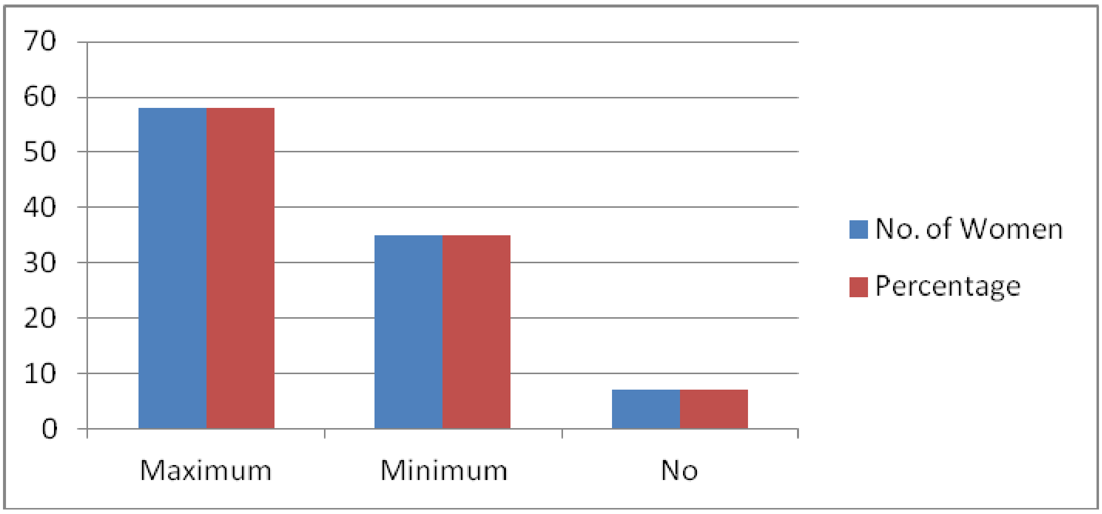
Source: Field Survey, 2020.



Response on the Confidentiality of the participants to stand themselves as successful entrepreneur in future

Pie chart 4.14

Source: Field Survey 2020



Response on the Confidentiality of the participants to stand themselves as successful entrepreneur in future

Bar diagram 4.18

Source: Field Survey 2020

From above table, bar diagram 4.18 and pie-chart 4.14 reveals that in totality 58% respondent women have maximum confidentiality and 35% and 7% respondent have minimum and low confidentiality of becoming successful women entrepreneur in future. Likewise on the basis of number of women 58, 35, and 7 women have maximum, minimum and no confidentiality of becoming successful women entrepreneur in future respectively so more than 58% of women have maximum confidentiality of becoming successful women entrepreneur in future.

4.4.8 Improvement in Living Standard of Women after Joining Microfinance

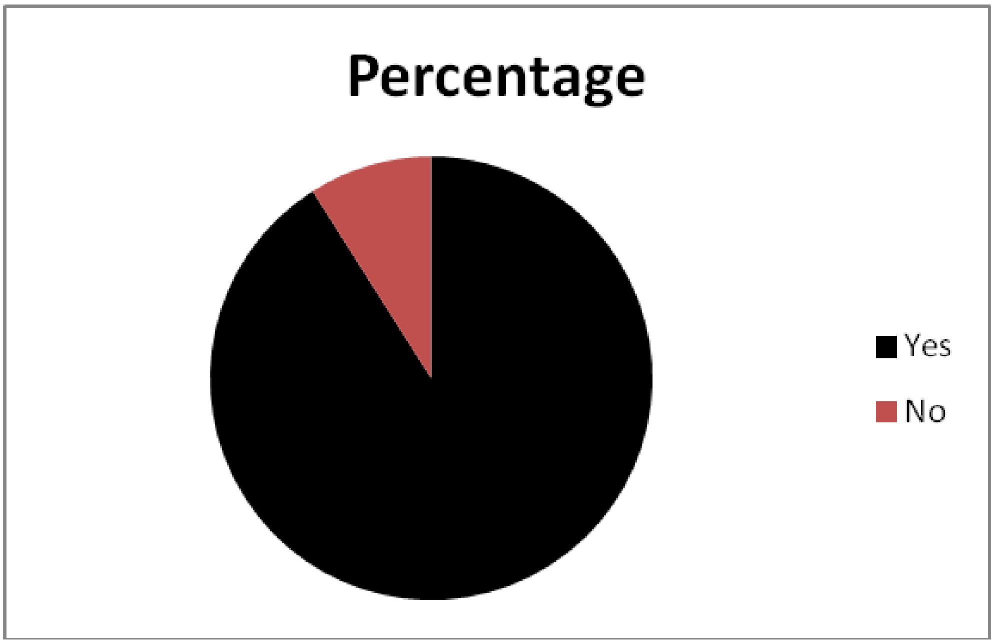
Following table, bar-diagram 4.19 and pie-chart 4.16 shows the improvement in living standard of women after participating microfinance program activities.

Table 4.19

Response on Improvement in Living Standard of Women

S.N	Description	Number of Women	Percentage
1	Yes	89	89
2	No	11	11
	Total	**100**	**100**

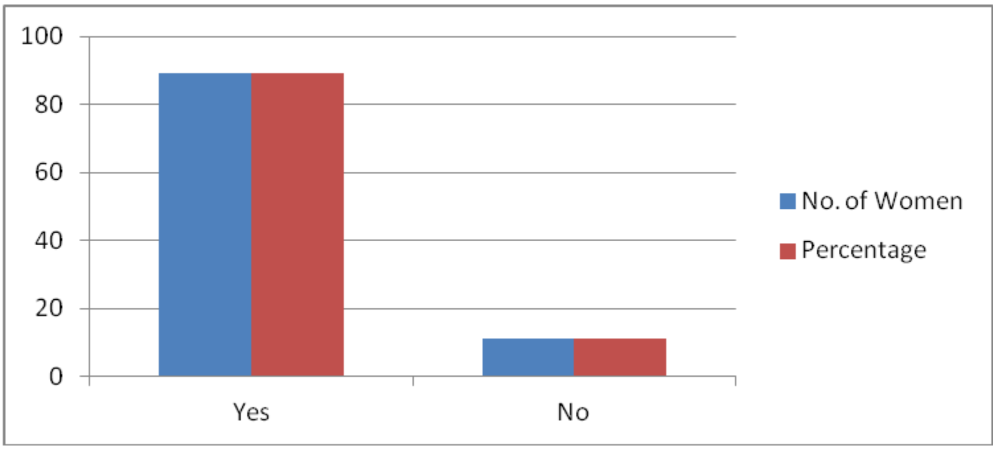
Source: Field Survey, 2020.



Response on Improvement in Living Standard of Women

Pie chart – 4.15

Source: Field Survey 2020



Response on Improvement in Living Standard of Women

Bar diagram 4.19

Source: Field Survey 2020

From above table, pie-chart and bar diagram reveals that the response of participating women about their life standard after participating in microfinance program. In totality, 89% of women said that their life standard has change after entering in to microfinance program and 11% of women said that there is no change in their life style. In number also, out of 100 sample women, 89 women said that their life standard has change after joining microfinance program and 11 women said that there is no change in their life style.

4.4.9 Response as Continuing Their Business in Future

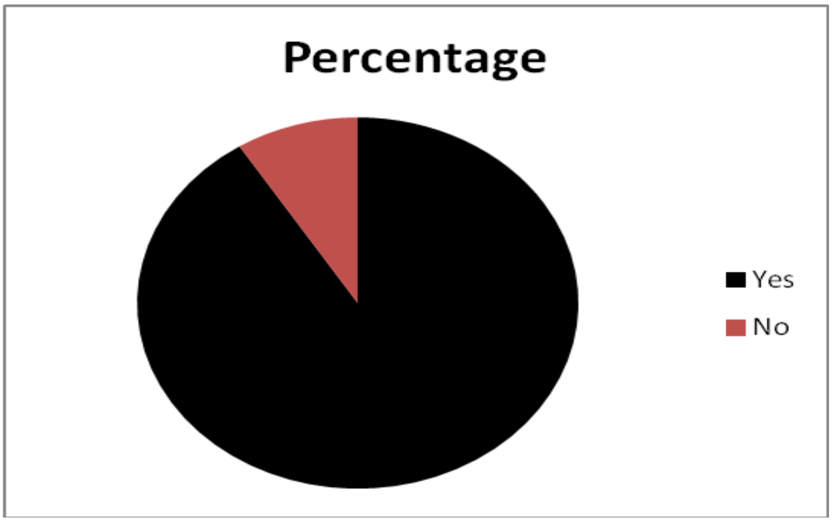
If people see more profit in future, then he/she will be motivated to continue their business in coming future. Like this some sample women of microfinance program were motivated to continue their business in future and some are not interested in those activities. Following table 4.20 shows the women's response in continuing their business in future.

Table 4.20

Response of Women as Continuing their Business in future

S.N	Description	Number of Women	Percentage
1	Yes	91	91
2	No	9	9
Total		**100**	**100**

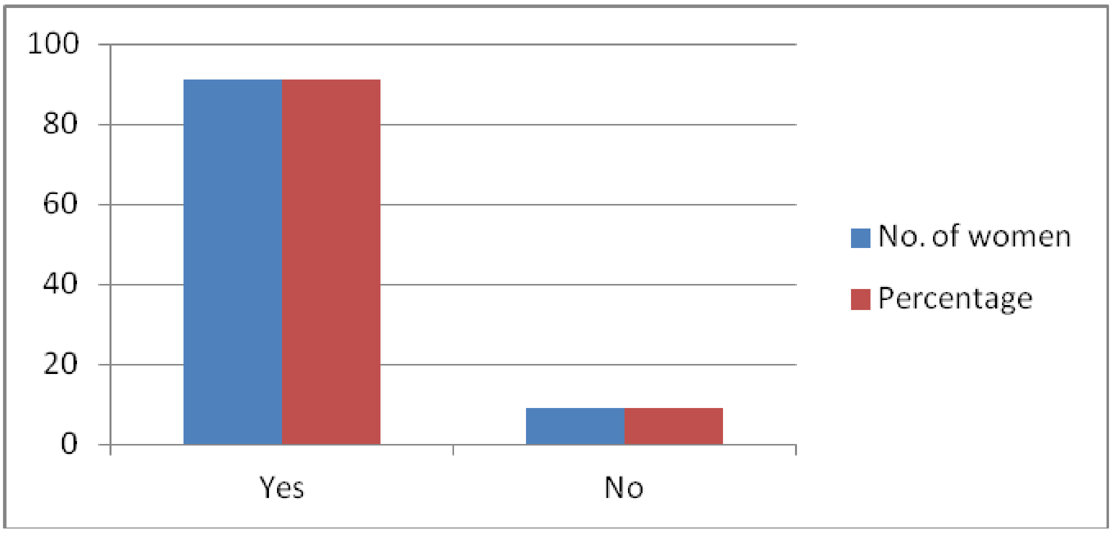
Source: Field Survey, 2020.



Response of Women as Continuing their Business in future

<u>Pie chart 4.16</u>

Source: Field Survey 2020



Response of Women as Continuing their Business in future

<u>Bar diagram – 4.20</u>

Source: Field Survey 2020

From above table, bar diagram 4.20 and pie-chart 4.16 reveals about the women's response of continuing their present business in future. In this research survey, out of 100 sample women, 91 women have intension of continuing their business in future also which was 91%. But 9 sample women have no intention of continuing their business in future which was 9 %. So this field survey shows that maximum number of women was interested to continue their business in future also.

4.2 Major Findings of the Study

- 21 percent of the total participants in the study are of 16-25 age groups. In the same way, 41 percent participants are in between 26-35 age. In the age group between 36-45 is 26% and 12 percent of participants are falls under 46-55 age group where the age group between 26-35 are highest around 41 percentage.
- Among 100 respondents of this research, majority i.e. 62 percent of the respondents reported that they were married while 21 percent of the respondents reported that they were unmarried, 14 percent were widow, whereas only 2 percent of the respondents were separated with each other and 1 percent were divorced.
- Majority members of the cooperative Program are literate in the study area. Literate members also are hardly able to write their own name. 65% respondents are the main focused samples for the study of education level. Other some educated respondents are also in the group who are well known about the cooperative Program.
- Out of selected 100 Participants, 61 percent of the Participants are involve in agriculture, where as 15 percent of the Participants involved in Retail trade and shop. Where most of participant are involved in business sector likes, tea shop, grocery shop, cosmetic tailoring, etc. Similarly, 12 percent of the Participants are involved in Job. Finally 12 percent of the participants are involved in animal husbandry.
- Regarding the involvement in economic activity (after involvement), out of selected 100 Participants, 42 percent of the Participants are involve in agriculture, where as 24 percent of the Participants involved in Retail trade and shop. Where most of participant are involved in business sector likes, tea shop, grocery shop, cosmetic tailoring, etc. Similarly, 16 percent of the Participants are involved in Job. Finally 18 percent of the participants are involved in animal husbandry. It refers members of cooperative started to more involve in business, service

and animal farming rather than agriculture after involving of cooperative which can be taken as the indicator of empowerment.

- Out of selected 100 Participants, 55 percent respondents reported loan, where as 90 percent of the respondents mention saving, 25 percent mention training and 8 percent reported employment Provided by Manakamana Cooperative.
- Out of selected 100 Participants, 55 percent respondents has taken loan from Manakamana Cooperative without collateral.
- The different percent of involvement in loan program from Manakamana Cooperative, out of 55 Participants, 16.36 percent of the Participants are taken loan range of 5000-10000 thousand. Similarly, taken loan range between 10000-20000 thousand 29.09 percent of participants taken loan from Manakamana Cooperative. Likewise on taken loan range 20000-50000thousand 29.09 percent of participants taken loan from Manakamana Cooperative microfinance. In the same way taken loan range 50000-above thousand 25.46 percent of participants taken loan from Manakamana Cooperative microfinance programme.
- Out of 55 Participants, 36.36 percent of the Participants are taken loan range for farming. 25.46 percent of the respondents are taken loan for retail trade, 21.82 percent of the participants are taken loan for animal husbandry, 16.36 percent of the participants are taken loan for foreign employment for their children
- It can be observed that the poor women are honest even though they are very poor. Except some women, all poor women participating in the Cooperative program are paying their loans in time by the earnings generated through the success of business. Some respondents are unable to pay back the loan due to the failure of their businesses. The defaulter replied that they did not get benefit rather than to bear loss and further add loan taken from cooperative add financial burden to their family and they are dissatisfied. 94.55 percent respondents know repayment schedule and 5.45 percent do not know repayment schedule.

- From 55 selected Participants who are involved in loan programme, it is found that 56.36 percentages of the Participants were pay fully, Whereas, 38.18 percent of the participants pay monthly installment. Similarly, 5.46 percentages of the Participants always delays to repay the monthly installment.
- From 55 selected participants who are involved in loan programme, it is found that 94.54 percentages of the Participants were pay loan from income earned from investing loan, similarly, 5.46 percentages of the respondents taking loan from other lenders or friends.
- 23.08 percent of respondents reported due to expansion of business , 15.38 percent establishment of new business and 61.54 percent increase in production of agriculture.
- 33.33 percent of respondents reported due to decrease in sales, 33.33 percent low production in agriculture and 33.33 percent reported udesired death of cattle.
- 78.18 percent of respondents reported education , 65.45 percent mention health, 54.55 percent mention food pattern, 76.36 percent focused on saving and 70.91 percent focused on investment.
- 21.82 percent of Participants monthly income was between the ranges of 1-10 thousand but after joining MFP the income was reduced to 12.73 percent. Likewise, the monthly income range 11-15 thousand was 9.09 percent but after joining MFP it was decrease to 5.46 percent. In the same way, 21.82 percent of the Participants monthly income was between the range of 16-20 thousand but after joining the microfinance program it was decreased to 12.73 percent. Similarly, the income range between per month 21-25 thousand before joining MFP 12.73 percent. But after joining MFP it was increased 14.54 percent. In the same way, in the range of between 26-30 thousand per month income before joining MFP there were 14.54 percent of Participants after joining MFP the Participants 18.18 percent income per month. In the same way, per month income between the ranges of 31-35 thousand before joining MFP there were 7.27 percent of Participants after joining MFP the Participants 16.36.

- Accordingly, the monthly income of the Participants 36- above thousand before joining MFP was 12.73 percent which was increased to 20 percent after joining the microfinance program. Monthly income of every participant has been increased after joining the microfinance program of cooperative.
- 76.41 percent of Participants are more satisfy, 13.48 percent are less satisfy and 10.11 percent are no satisfy.
- 83.58 percent of participants are focused to low interest, 5.97 percent are focused on to provide more loan and 10.45 percent are pay attention to provide loan for long time.
- 58% respondent women have maximum confidentiality and 35% and 7% respondent have minimum and low confidentiality of becoming successful women entrepreneur in future. Likewise on the basis of number of women 58, 35, and 7 women have maximum, minimum and no confidentiality of becoming successful women entrepreneur in future respectively so more than 58% of women have maximum confidentiality of becoming successful women entrepreneur in future.
- 89% of women said that their life standard has change after entering in to microfinance program and 11% of women said that there is no change in their life style. In number also, out of 100 sample women, 89 women said that their life standard has change after joining microfinance program and 11 women said that there is no change in their life style.
- In this research survey, out of 100 sample women, 91 women have intension of continuing their business in future also which was 91%. But 9 sample women have no intention of continuing their business in future which was 9 %. So this field survey shows that maximum number of women was interested to continue their business in future.

4.3 Discussion

Globally around one billion people are living below one dollar per capita income per day. The most challenging task for the policy maker and practitioner is to reduce the world’s poverty and improve the life standard of that billion faces. The hope is that poverty can be alleviated and economic and social structure can be transformed fundamentally by providing financial services to low income households. Poor people use loans, deposits and other financial services to reduce their vulnerability, cash opportunities and increase their earnings definitely Cooperative improves quality of life, reduces poverty level, women's empowerment and create awareness. Nearly 20.6 % of Nepalese are below the poverty line .The population is increasing day by day and resources are limited .Eradicating poverty and maintaining quality of life is the main issue of modern world .Cooperative is a tool which has the potential to transfer power relation, and empower poor people who have less access to resources. Even our many donor agencies, government and community Cooperative has become a central component. However, simply throwing financial resources in the hands of poor people is not enough for empowering and improving women .Women access to financial resources and services could provide greater decision making power provide confidence and enhance dependency. This power may have significant implication on families and communities. As a result women can promote nutrition, health and literacy within their families. The access of Cooperative has improved farmers skills, mobility, and access of knowledge. It has also supported for making their own networks. Status of women with in the community for decision support and idea generation has also been enhanced. These changes are reinforced by group formation, leading to wider movements for social and political change.

Eugenia and Niki (2017) focused on co-operatives members' positive perceptions on improvements in their own abilities has increased self-efficacy and cultivated attitudes that are closely associated with higher levels of motivation for entering and remaining in entrepreneurship activities where as in the present research it can be observed that the poor women are honest even though they are very poor. Except some women, all poor women participating in the Cooperative program are paying their loans in time by the earnings generated through the success of business. Some respondents are unable to pay back the loan due to the failure of their businesses. The defaulter replied that they did not get benefit rather than to bear loss and further add loan taken from cooperative add financial burden to their family and they are dissatisfied. 94.55 percent respondents know repayment schedule and 5.45 percent do not know repayment schedule.

Yasha (2019) address the issues of poverty and indirectly contributes to overall empowerment of women. Therefore, such schemes need to be show cased and the co-operatives need to appreciate the invisible benefits of the schemes better and highlight them within their member community. present research focused on the monthly income of the Participants 36- above thousand before joining MFP was 12.73 percent which was increased to 20 percent after joining the microfinance program. Monthly income of every participant has been increased after joining the microfinance program of cooperative.

Chakraborty & Jayamani (2013) focused on for the overall development of the country including rural sector, the weaker section women must be included as the key force with the existing male dominated financial sectors and all the development program must be addressed to the financially backward women. Abdul, Shadiullah, Faqir and Jan (2014) analyze cooperative empower female more economically as compare socially. Overall, it has been observed that cooperative can be executed as development tools for empowerment of women entrepreneurs economically as well as socially. Swapna (2017) focused on the rural women have the basic indigenous knowledge, skill, potential and resources to establish and manage enterprise. Now, the need is for knowledge regarding accessibility to loans, various funding agencies, procedures regarding certification, awareness on government welfare programmes, motivation, technical skill and support from family government and other organization. In the above perspective, Cooperative is a tool for empowerment focused on poor and disadvantaged women in rural areas. So, that for empowering and improving the status of poor farmers, different programs have been initiated by government and donor agencies. Hetauda Sub-metropolitan city-19 of Makwanpur area is also developing area which has all the characteristics of highly populated village.

Manakamana Cooperative's microfinance programme is the major successful programs for the poverty reduction in the study area incurring cost effectiveness, efficiency, profit earning, quality investment, timely repayment, cohesiveness and optimum utilization of resources so far. Although Manakamana Cooperative in Hetauda Sub-metropolitan city-19 of Makwanpur face new problems like lack of alternative leadership (Board members and staff) insufficient support from line agencies, politicization, insufficient professionalism in entrepreneurship development financial undisciplined etc. For Manakamana Cooperative in Hetauda Sub-metropolitan city-19 of Makwanpur area, it should focused its attention in participatory planning, demotic resources mobilization, human capital formation and promotion of self helps groups at the grass roots level. Manakamana Cooperative Ltd. particularly emphasizes democratic norms, empowerment of backward people, access of potentialities and local resources to the development of their settlement territory by themselves. Share capital of Manakamana Cooperative Ltd. is in increasing trend. Apart from it, sanitation, literacy attainment, community and social development are major contribution of Manakamana Cooperative of Hetauda Sub-metropolitan city-19 of Makwanpur area in society. Finally, concluded that the financial viability and sustainability of Manakamana Cooperative Ltd. is in better position of Manakamana Cooperative. Ltd. also helps to change the socio economic condition of its members.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION

5.1 Summary

Impact of Cooperative on Women Entrepreneurship Development (A Study of Manakamana Cooperative in Hetauda Sub-metropolitan city-19 of Makwanpur) is a representative vision of the reality. Main thrust of the present study is to assess the service provided by Manakamana cooperative, to identify the benefit received by women members of Manakamana Cooperative and to examine the impact of the Cooperative on women entrepreneurship.

To conduct present study descriptive design has adopted. This study basically has based on primary and secondary data. The nature of data was both qualitative as well as quantitative. The whole groups of cooperatives and women saving Groups of Manakamana Cooperative in Hetauda Sub-metropolitan city-19 are considered as the size of the population. Only 100 women has selected as sample for this study using simple random sampling method. 21 percent of the total participants in the study are of 16-25 age groups. In the same way, 41 percent participants are in between 26-35 age. In the age group between 36-45 is 26% and 12 percent of participants are falls under 46-55 age group where the age group between 26-35 are highest around 41 percentage. Among 100 respondents of this research, majority i.e. 62 percent of the respondents reported that they were married while 21 percent of the respondents reported that they were unmarried, 14 percent were widow, whereas only 2 percent of the respondents were separated with each other and 1 percent were divorced. Majority members of the cooperative Program are literate in the study area. Literate members also are hardly able to write their own name. 65% respondents are the main focused samples for the study of education level. Other some educated respondents are also in the group who are well known about the cooperative Program. Regarding the involvement in economic activity (after involvement), out of selected 100 Participants, 42 percent of the Participants are involve in agriculture, where as 24 percent of the Participants involved in Retail trade and shop. Where most of participant are involved in business sector likes, tea shop, grocery shop, cosmetic tailoring, etc. Similarly, 16 percent of the Participants are involved in Job. Finally 18 percent of the participants are involved in animal husbandry. It refers members of cooperative started to more involve in business, service and animal farming rather than agriculture after involving of cooperative which can be taken as the indicator of empowerment. Out of selected 100 Participants, 55 percent respondents reported loan, where as 90 percent of the respondents mention saving, 25 percent mention training and 8 percent reported employment Provided by Manakamana Cooperative. Out of selected 100 Participants, 55 percent respondents have taken loan from Manakamana Cooperative without collateral.

Out of 55 Participants, 36.36 percent of the Participants are taken loan range for farming. 25.46 percent of the respondents are taken loan for retail trade, 21.82 percent of the participants are taken loan for animal husbandry and 16.36 percent of the participants are taken loan for foreign employment for their children. It can be observed that the poor women are honest even though they are very poor. Except some women, all poor women participating in the Cooperative program are paying their loans in time by the earnings generated through the success of business. Some respondents are unable to pay back the loan due to the failure of their businesses. The defaulter replied that they did not get benefit rather than to bear loss and further add loan taken from cooperative add financial burden to their family and they are dissatisfied. 94.55 percent respondents know repayment schedule and 5.45 percent do not know repayment schedule. 21.82 percent of Participants monthly income was between the ranges of 1-10 thousand but after joining MFP the income was reduced to 12.73 percent. Likewise, the monthly income range 11-15 thousand was 9.09 percent but after joining MFP it was decrease to 5.46 percent. In the same way, 21.82 percent of the Participants monthly income was between the range of 16-20 thousand but after joining the microfinance program it was decreased to 12.73 percent. Similarly, the income range between per month 21-25 thousand before joining MFP 12.73 percent. But after joining MFP it was increased 14.54 percent. In the same way, in the range of between 26-30 thousand per month income before joining MFP there were 14.54 percent of Participants after joining MFP the Participants 18.18 percent income per month. In the same way, per month saving between the ranges of 31-35 thousand per month income before joining MFP there were 7.27 percent of Participants after joining MFP the Participants 16.36. 83.58 percent of participants are focused to low interest, 5.97 percent are focused on to provide more loan and 10.45 percent are pay attention to provide loan for long time. 58% respondent women have maximum confidentiality and 35% and 7% respondent have minimum and low confidentiality of becoming successful women entrepreneur in future. Likewise on the basis of number of women 58, 35, and 7 women have maximum, minimum and no confidentiality of becoming successful women entrepreneur in future respectively so more than 58% of women have maximum confidentiality of becoming successful women entrepreneur in future.

5.2 Conclusion

After the study of Impact of Cooperative on Women Entrepreneurship Development at the study area, little impact of Cooperative has been seen in the respondents. In respect to education, majority members of the cooperative Program are literate in the study area. Literate members also are hardly able to write their own name. 65% respondents are the main focused samples for the study of education level. Other some educated respondents are also in the group who are well known about the cooperative Program. 61 percent of the Participants are involve in agriculture, where as 15 percent of the Participants involved in Retail trade and shop. Where most of participant are involved in business sector likes, tea shop, grocery shop, cosmetic tailoring, etc. Similarly, 12 percent of the Participants are involved in Job. Finally 12 percent of the participants are involved in animal husbandry. Regarding the involvement in economic activity (after involvement), 42 percent of the Participants are involve in agriculture, where as 24 percent of the Participants involved in Retail trade and shop. Where most of participant are involved in business sector likes, tea shop, grocery shop, cosmetic tailoring, etc. Similarly, 16 percent of the Participants are involved in Job. Finally 18 percent of the participants are involved in animal husbandry. It refers members of cooperative started to more involve in business, service and animal farming rather than agriculture after involving of cooperative which can be taken as the indicator of empowerment.

It can be observed that the poor women are honest even though they are very poor. Except some women, all poor women participating in the Cooperative program are paying their loans in time by the earnings generated through the success of business. Some respondents are unable to pay back the loan due to the failure of their businesses. The defaulter replied that they did not get benefit rather than to bear loss and further add loan taken from cooperative add financial burden to their family and they are dissatisfied. 94.54 percent respondents know repayment schedule and 5.46 percent do not know repayment schedule.

Only the Cooperative has made it possible to expand financial services to reach a larger segment of the poverty stricken population. The challenges of Cooperative are derived from a number of factors, which include the transaction service being expensive, the risk involved in lending to poor clients and the cost involved in lowering these risks is high and risk of losses from default is high.

5.3 Implication

The study has been found that Microfinance is an effective measure of empowering women, raising their social and economic status, developing micro enterprises and alleviating poverty. On the basis of findings of the study and conclusion, the following implications are forwarded.

5.3.1 Managerial Implication

a. Cooperative is the most effective tool to combat poverty. Poverty can reduce if there is proper allocation and use of resources. Loan taken from the Cooperative institutions should be really invested in the proposed fields and foremost, supervision should be done by Cooperative Institutions.

b. According to the field observation and direct discussion with all respondents, most of them replied that they had taken loan for livestock and agricultural purpose. But the productivity is very low due to lack of specific knowledge of farming techniques and improved varieties of crops. Due to this they have got economic burden rather than getting profit. Therefore there is a need to diversify investment in other profitable sector. Moreover to tackle these problems Cooperative Institutions should provide training to their clients so that they will not get loss financially and loss in social status.

c. Cooperative Institutions should develop practical and varied training courses related to skill development, entrepreneurship development, income generation and business expansion, diversification and promotion as the need of particular community.

d. There is needed to shift the program from agriculture based to small industry and other business promoted activities because this type of business is more effective than agricultural based occupations. The operational cost could not be borne from agricultural sector. So, there is the need of shift agricultural loan to others profitable business.

e. At last the stage of loan repayment is associated with the stage of loan recovery. So it is highly essential to raise the loan disbursement in more productive and profitable sectors. The efficiency of this organization and participating women themselves, decidedly exert the impact up on the efficient execution and management of programs.

5.3.2 Implication for Future Studies

At the end the research and development of this thesis, there are some areas of research in cooperative are suggested for further investigation to build further essential knowledge. The opportunities and challenges of Cooperative Institutions can also be major aspects for future study. Profitability of Cooperative Institutions and their operational efficiency can also be studied.

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Questionnaire for Respondents

1. Personal Information

Age :

Address :

2. Marital Status

I) Married ☐

II) Unmarried ☐

III) Divorced ☐

IV) Widow ☐

V) Separated ☐

3. Education

I) Illiterate ☐

II) Literate ☐

III) Primary ☐

V) SEE ☐

VI) Intermediate ☐

VII. Bachelor ☐

4. Main Occupation

S.N.	Occupation	Before involvement	After involvement
1	Retail trade and shop		
2	Agriculture Sector		
3	Animal husbandry		
4	Service		
5	If other (specify)		

Service Provided by Manakamana Cooperative

5. What are the services provided by Manakamana Cooperative?

I) Loan
II) Saving
III) Training
IV) Employment

6. How have you taken loan from Manakamana Cooperative, with collateral or without collateral?

I) With collateral ☐
II) Without collateral ☐

7. If you have taken loan, on what scale did you take?

5000 – 10000 ☐
10000 – 20000 ☐
20000 – 50000 ☐
50000 above ☐

8. For what types of business purpose you have taken loan from Manakamana Cooperative?

I) Farming ☐
II) Retail trade ☐
III) Animal husbandry ☐
IV) Specify (if other) ☐

9. Do you know the repayment schedule of your loan to Manakamana Cooperative?

I) Yes ☐
II) No ☐

10. Have you repaid any of the loans to Manakamana Cooperative?

I) paid fully ☐
II) Paid partially ☐
III) Not paid yet ☐

11. How do you pay your loan? (Only if paid loan)

I) Income earned from investing loan

II) Taking loan from other lenders or friends

III) Specify if others

Impact

12. If your income increased after involvement please specify why?

I) Due to expansion of business

II) Establishment of new business

III) Increase in production of agriculture

IV) Specify (if others)

13. Why your income decreased? (Specify only if decreased)

I) Decrease in sales

II) Low production in agriculture

III) Illness of family member

IV) Undesired death of cattle

V) Specify (if others)

14. What is your propriety after the improvement in economic condition?

a) Education

b) Health

c) Food pattern

d) Saving

e) Investment

f) Others

15. How much do you have income before and after the involvement of the cooperative?

a) Before (Appromaxitally) ……………………..

b) After (Appromaxitally) ………………………..

16. Do you satisfied with the performance of the institution?

a) More

b) Less

c) No

17. How much do you confidence that you are established as a entrepreneurship?

a) More

b) Less

c) No

18. Do you feel that microfinance help to improve your life style?

a) Yes

b) No

19. What is your class?

a) Absolute poverty

b) Poor

c) Rich

d) Very rich

20. What should be done by cooperative for improvement poverty?

a) Low interest

b) To provide more loan.

c) Provide loan for long time

d) Above all.