CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Nepal is a country of great geographic diversity with a landmass descending from lofty Himalayan peaks to the rice fields of the Indo- Gangetic plains. It borders India to the east, west and south, and the Tibet Region of the People's Republic of China to the north. Ecologically, the country is divided into three regions: the high mountain region, with the Himalayas peaking at 8,848 meters above sea level to the north; the midhill region, with altitudes ranging between 610 and 4,877 meters in the Mahavarat range and the Gangatic plains; and the Tarai, ranging between 152 and 610 meters to the south. This topographical diversity is matched by climatic diversity, with climatic conditions ranging between those of the extremely cold tundra to those of the hot humid tropics (S.S.C. Nepal)

Economic growth is the indicator of success of every nation. Today's business environment is so competitive. Every nation trying to be sustained by utilizing their resources. For the development of every nation there must be established a business house as well as multinational companies. In Economic development the role of entrepreneurs is important.

Entrepreneurship for women is often seen as a journey out of poverty and a march forwards equality. The concept of innovation and newness is an integral part of entrepreneurship. It is a process of creating new ventures and mind set of creativity and risk taking. It is the way of identifying opportunities. Entrepreneurship plans, organizes, operates and assumes the risk of new venture. It aims for innovation, profitability and growth for entrepreneurship has returned in millions of new ventures in the world. In the earliest period Marco-Polo introduced definition of an entrepreneur, who attempted to established trade firstly to the Far East. In the 19th and 20th centuries entrepreneurs were frequently not distinguished from managers and were viewed mostly from an economic prospective.

Since Nepal has adopted a system of mixed economy both private and Government sectors have been performing entrepreneurship function in the process of industrialization. Private entrepreneurs have promoted many industrial units such as biscuit and confectioneries, bakeries, flour mills, modern rice mills, sugar, soap, tanneries, cotton and textile, solvent extraction plants, iron rod, corrugated sheets, plastic pipes and utensils, light engineering units, breweries, television and radio assembly, hotels, etc.

In the absence of entrepreneurial ability and lack of adequate capital in the private sector, Government also acts as an entrepreneur in developing industrial projects. In Nepal, Government has set up jute, sugar, cigarette, leather, timber process, agro-lime and agricultural tools, brick and tile, cement, dairy, textile, herbs and drugs, paper spinning industries etc.

The development banks, investment trusts, and other financial institutions also act as entrepreneurs. In Nepal, Nepal Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC), Employee Provident Fund (EPF), Rastriya Beema Sansthan (RBS) and other financial institutions are the examples of institutional entrepreneurs. NIDC, as an industrial development bank, has been playing important role for the promotion of industries in the private sector. It assists private enterprises by providing medium and long-term loans, equity participation, and guarantees as well as technical and managerial advice. It also promotes industries on a priority basis as guided by the National plan.

As of the early 1990s, women in Nepal were generally subordinate to men in virtually every aspect of life. Nepal was a rigidly patriarchal society. The status of women in Tibeto-Nepalese communities generally, was relatively better than that of Pahari and Newari women. Women from the low caste groups also enjoyed relatively more autonomy and freedom than Pahari and Newari women. Certain ethnic communities in the country, especially the Newari and Tibeto-

Nepalese Highland group such as Sherpas, Gurung, Thakalis are known to have a long tradition of women being involved in small business enterprises (CEDA, 1981)

Women's entrepreneurship has been recognized during the last decade as an important untapped source of economic growth. Women entrepreneurs create new jobs for themselves and others and by being different also provide society with different solutions to management, organization and business problems as well as to the exploitation of entrepreneurial opportunities. However, they still represent a minority of all entrepreneurs. Thus there exists a market failure discriminating against women's possibility to become entrepreneurs and their possibility to become successful entrepreneurs. Developing women as entrepreneurs has become an important part of national development planning and strategies.

The economic contribution of women was substantial, but largely unnoticed because their traditional role was taken for granted. When employed, their wages normally were 25 percent less than those paid to men. In most rural areas, their employment outside the household generally was limited to planting, weeding, and harvesting. In urban areas, they were employed in domestic and traditional jobs, as well as in the government sector, mostly in low-level positions.

As a result in 1987 A.D. Women Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal (WEAN) was formed by a group of innovative women entrepreneurs who have a vision of uniting women entrepreneurs of all socio-economic backgrounds across the country for betterment of their socio-economic status and skill development of women. WEAN is a non-profit and non-government organization that works towards economic status and skill development. The three main working areas of WEAN are micro finance, training and networking. There are over 3000 members that have been involved in micro finance services in 4 districts. The training committee organizes several training program for different target groups as well as the networking committee handles membership at WEAN, the organization’s website and newsletter, and all communication and participation with other organizations.

WEAN started micro credit program in1992 with its own small capital fund of Rs 300,000. Only PAN no holder women entrepreneurs are only able to get membership in WEAN. In 2001 WEAN received permission from Nepal Rastra Bank to act as a Micro Financial Intermediary (MFI). This provides WEAN the legal authority to obtain loans from Banks, Financial institute, individuals and organizations to re- distribute to the needy and underprivileged sections of the society.

WEAN has more than 2000 micro credit members who have taken loan and has also, created 2 cooperatives out of the previous micro credit beneficiaries who run their cooperatives independently. It is also in the process of creating other self independent groups from those micro credit members who have been with WEAN for a long time and who are now capable to handle their own money. Some of beneficiaries have even become trainers. At present WEAN works in 4 districts namely Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur and Rasuwa. WEAN has been seeking to develop potential women entrepreneurs; upgrade the capacity of existing women entrepreneurs through various trainings and technical assistance.

Nepal is underdeveloped country. Still no more huge investment was invested to establish big business farm from the site of Nepalese Government and not able to attract multinational companies as well as not able to create a suitable investment environment for the Nepalese investor also. Which creates more unemployment and that leads to the nation below the poverty line. To resolve the problems of unemployment and to eliminate the poverty, entrepreneurship should be developed. As a result entrepreneurship is developed as a backbone for the economic growth.

Most of the women were bounded as a housewife in Nepal. Pointing out the challenges a women entrepreneurs faces in the still-traditional framework of the Nepali society. Women have a lack of mobility, as they cannot move freely at odd hours on business matters as well as they were also facing the problems of financial support. As the total population of women is over 51 percent, it is important to encourage them as entrepreneurs.

Likewise our economic condition, where huge capital investment is impossible and availability of unutilized resources is enough in such condition, development of nations is only possible through the developing entrepreneurship. As an umbrella organization of women entrepreneur WEAN has playing crucial role to associate all the women entrepreneurs from all over the Nepal and as well as playing effective role to promote women entrepreneurs by launching different programs like as; training, networking and by providing financial support also.

1.2 Focus of the Study

It is well known that entrepreneurs have key role to play in the process of industrial development in the country. So it is required to motivate and promote entrepreneurs especially in the private sector. Women have a big role to play in developing the micro enterprise sector of Nepal because they are not only the backbone of agriculture sector and house hold, they also have the ability to develop other types of micro enterprise products such as home-based foodstuffs, handicrafts, garments and many others. Among them women represent a tiny percent in the economic sector, specially the formal sector; their involvement in informal business contributes up to 60 to 65 per cent of the total output. (w.w.w.educatenepal.com).

WEAN has playing a crucial role to unite the women entrepreneurs, as an umbrella organization over the country. WEAN has been seeking to develop potential women entrepreneurs; upgrade the capacity of existing women entrepreneurs through the various technical and training assistance. To uplift women entrepreneur WEAN, provide financial support to the financially poor women who want to kept their business idea in to action. Thus, the study focus on the effectiveness of micro credit program launched by WEAN. This study aimed to find out the current status of women who had took financial support from their umbrella organization. And measures the living standard of women to conclude that, was there any improved or not?

1.3 Statement of Problem

Nepal is predominantly a rural country. Eighty-six percent people live in rural area. The condition of rural people is very poor, with 34.6 percent its population is below poverty line (NPC 2005). In rural Nepal, agriculture is the mainstay of majority of people. According to the word Bank record, Nepal is a poor country in the world’s economic panorama. It has been extremely necessary that the poverty and underdevelopment of the nation be attacked from all possible directions likewise, establishment of business enterprises, evolution in farming system, proper utilization of natural resources, increasing literacy rate and as so on. Entrepreneurial movement is one such a measure to ease, and lower the blows of poverty and underdevelopment to the country and its people.

More than half of the total population of Nepal is women, without their contribution national development cannot be uplifted. The contribution of the women in households and agriculture is more than men. But their contribution is not accounted in the economy. Their standing in society was mostly contingent on their husbands’ and parents’ social and economic positions. They had limited access to markets, productive services, and education, health care and local government. By contrast, women from high-class families had maids to take care of most household chores and other menial work and thus worked far less than men or women in lower socioeconomic groups.

Lack of access to, and control over, productive resources is one of the major factors that hamper women’s equal participation in economic activities and the decision- making process. Women have lower participation rates in formal small and medium enterprise.

Business sectors that are traditionally dominated by women are often crowed with competitors, however, and are characterized by low productivity and low profit margins. Physical or cultural divines between the products and markets also often marked those sectors. For all of these reasons, most women entrepreneurs in these traditional sectors struggle to achieve profits.

To eliminate the pervasive challenge of poverty, we need transformation of surplus labor of agriculture into entrepreneurs and system of agriculture need to be industrialized to raise per capita income and accelerate economic growth. Therefore, some of the fundamental questions that need to be explored in this chapter that is became barriers for development of women entrepreneurs in Nepal.

In the context of globalization, women entrepreneurship in Nepal is growing smoothly. As an umbrella organization WEAN has performing a vital role to unite women entrepreneurs. It is observed that women entrepreneur networks are major sources of knowledge about women's entrepreneurship and they are increasingly recognized as a valuable tool for its development and promotion. In this scenario, how exactly WEAN performing their promoting role and what ere the barriers they facing to be effective is to be studied and also this studies is designed to pursuit the following question:

- What are the socio-economic factors to affect the women entrepreneurs?
- Is really WEAN produced a well trained women entrepreneurs?
- Is WEAN is able to perform their role as an umbrella organization of women entrepreneurs over the country?
- What is their outcomes who takes loan from WEAN?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

Women's entrepreneurs associations play a vital role in identifying appropriate and /or emerging sectors where women entrepreneurs can succeed. This organization provides loan access and training to their member. This study is mainly concerned with the role of WEAN. How they effectively perform their responsibility to produce women entrepreneurs is to be studied is the main objective of this study.

- To analyze the current status of Nepalese women entrepreneurs involved with WEAN.
- To explore the need of micro finance support to the grass rooted women through WEAN.
- To find out the problem associated with the micro credit programs and their possible solution.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Women are more than fifty percent of total population. But their participation in socio- economic activities is very pitiable. There is impossible to achieve the expected sustainable development of the nation without participation of women. The sustainable way to empowering women, is only possible through increasing their participation in socio-economic activities. Empowering women through developing entrepreneurship is most important tools.

A study on Effectiveness of Women Entrepreneurs Association in Nepal is focused on the growing trend of women entrepreneurs. This study aimed to find out how exactly WEAN cooperate women entrepreneurs among the country and how the organization able to provide micro credit facility to their clients and as well as role playing by WEAN, to grew up women entrepreneurs is to be analyzed. Thus, this study might be helpful for the management of WEAN, management of financial loan provider institutions, related stakeholders and as well as women entrepreneurs who want to establish their own enterprise by lending financial support and training from WEAN, and also for other financial institutions. And also this study is expected to work as guidelines for the further research work related with women entrepreneurs.

This study is significance to their following aspects.

1 It is important to the WEAN management to formulate the policies and to evaluate the performance of launched programs.
2 It is important to the women entrepreneurs who want to establish new enterprise.
3 This study will be helpful for those financial institutions that provide financial support to the women entrepreneurs.
4 It is significance to the outsider for researcher, students and new investor who want to establish new business enterprise.

1.6 Limitation of Study

This study is mainly concerned with the emerging role of WEAN, to promote the women entrepreneurs. The role of women entrepreneurs in economic development is characterized in this study. Each study has its own limitation. Likewise, few respondents cannot represent the whole women entrepreneurs among the country. The limitations of the present research are as follows:

1 This study is limited only on those women entrepreneurs who became the members of WEAN.
2 The entire study will based upon secondary data and a few primary data.
3 Time constraints has been limit the areas covered by the study.

1.7 Organization of the Study

This study has been organized in to five chapters. First chapter denotes introduction which include, background of the study, focus of the study, statement of problem, objective of the study, significance of study, limitation of the study and organization of the study. Second chapter deals with previous relevant study, which is known as literature review. Similarly third chapter presents research methodology and design, fourth chapter represents the presentation and analysis of the relevant data which helps to analyze the fact situation of WEANs Micro Finance programs. And lastly chapter five provide summary, conclusion and recommendation for this study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

2.1 History of Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is the carrying out of a fresh organization or restructuring an organization, which has already been into existence. "Entrepreneurship is meant the function of seeing investment and production opportunities, organizing an enterprise to undertake a new production process, raising capital, hiring labor, arranging for the supply of raw materials, finding a site and combining these factors of production into a going concern, introducing new techniques and selecting top managers for day to day operation" (Higgins 1966:88). Thus, entrepreneurship is simply characterized by the dominant element of innovation, creativity and risk bearing process. "An entrepreneur initiates ventures, employs workers, organized production, develops markets and influences the development of managerial thoughts" (Shrestha, 1982:11).

The entrepreneurial concept, rooted in the field of political economy, focused upon the activities of unique individuals within an economic context presumed to be relatively stable. By nature of their behavior, they were considered to be entrepreneurial individuals. The word entrepreneur, can be traced back to the twelfth century, being rooted in the verb *"entreprendre"*, meaning *"to do something different"* (Long, 1983), and to its noun form "*entreprendeur"*, documented to be in use in as early as the fourteenth century (Hostelitz, 1960). The modern term "entrepreneur" evolved from the eighteenth century, first appearing in Savery's " Dictonnaire Universal de Commerce" (Paris, France, 1723) and subsequently used in the writings of Richard Cantillon (1680-1734), an eighteenth century financier and businessman. Cantillon's *Essai sur la nature de commerce en general"* (published in1755 after his death) makes over one hundred references to the entrepreneur as a pivotal figure operating within a set of economic markets (Hebert and Link, 1982). Cantillon originated the theory of the entrepreneur as a risk taker, characterizing the entrepreneur as anyone who was self-employed, and as someone who has the foresight and willingness to assume risk and take the necessary actions to make a profit or sustain a loss, and in so doing contribute to the equilibration of a market economy.

The economist, Cantillon, opined that in the 17th century an entrepreneur was a risk taker. In the 18thcentury, an entrepreneur was one who ran huge production projects without any financial risk and with finance provided by others, notably the government. The present development of entrepreneurship started after the Second World War in the 1950's when nations were looking to build up their economies from the ravages of the war. People had new ideas for business or jobs as individuals and started in small ways with limited capital to form businesses which went on to challenge the well established companies.

Nowadays, an entrepreneur is regarded as one who organizes, controls, purchases raw materials, arranges materials and machinery to produce the goods. An entrepreneur is also one who throws in their own expertise and inventiveness and also administers the venture.

Since the 1980s, entrepreneurship has emerged as a topic of growing interest among management scholars and social scientists. The subject has grown in legitimacy, particularly in business schools (Cooper 2005).

Along with entrepreneurial theory; it is observed that the growing importance of theories regarding entrepreneurship emerged side by side with historical events which integrated the 'entrepreneur' as an essential part of a modern, capitalist society. As we moved ahead to the late19th and 20th century the entire global scenario changed. There was not much difference in entrepreneurs and managers, both were often regarded as the same. Now in the late 20th century according to Merriam-Webster's online dictionary, "An entrepreneur is one who organizes, manages, and assumes the risk of a business or an enterprise".

In this era of globalization, the pace of growth of entrepreneurship has increased wide spread. Entrepreneurship has shown drastic changes in almost all economies of the world providing the mankind with new domains of globalization. It has turned the world into a global village and has made the world a better place to live in.

2.2 Socio-cultural Status of Nepalese Women

In the world even though women are the major founders of the society, yet women have not achieved equality with men. Of the world's 1.3 billion poor people, it is estimated that nearly 70 per cent are women. Between 75 and 80 per cent of the world's 27 million refugees are women. There are many countries where women are second-class citizens. A lot of countries are there where women are treated as subordinate and second class citizen, though the equal right is preserved in the constitution.

The status of women in the developed countries is also lower in all sectors. Leaving some exceptions of European, American and Asian countries, women in the world are socially, economically, culturally and politically dominated and they are excluded from the opportunities. South Asian countries are primarily linked with the status of women in family, society and the state structures. In South Asian region, women are discriminated, because of son preference traditions of the society dominated by religious beliefs. Daughters are discriminated from birth to funeral ceremony. Women are also suffering from domestic violence, wrong tradition and cultural myth.

Political participation of women in South Asian countries is very low. The decision and policy level positions are remains occupied and dominated by males' majority of them with the patriarchal psyche.

Nepal, a Himalayan country situated in South Asia, is one of the poor countries of the world. Major reason behind this is the political instability and undemocratic rule for long. The socio-economic status of women in Nepal is very poor. The women are being discriminated in every aspect of the society.

These and so many other factors have contributed to turn Nepal a lower human development state. Women's relative status, however, varied from one ethnic group to another. Empirical data have proved that situation of Nepalese women is not comparable with men.

Nepalese women bear great burden in household chores and agricultural activities. The ideology of male domination, which pervades our lives, is changing only slowly and it is hampering development in all sectors. It is well recognized by now that there is a large variation between the Indo-Aryan and the Tibeto-Burman groups and even within each of these groups in terms of social relations governing gender relations. In-spite of this diversity, land is inherited universally in all communities from the father to the son and women lag far behind men in access to knowledge, economic resources and modern avenues of employment. Marriage is compulsory and seen as a primary means of livelihood for women in all most all communities (Acharya and Bennett, 1981; Gurung, 1999).

Violence against women is also widespread in all communities over the country. Violence, both in the domestic as well as in the public arena is still used extensively by the patriarchy to establish domination over women. Ninety five percent of women surveyed in one study (sathi et. All 1997) reported firsthand knowledge of some kind of violence against women. The form of violence ranges from mental torture to mild beating to extreme selling and trafficking for commercial sex involvement.

According to the 2001 Census more than five hundred fifty- five thousand women are living in polygyneous marriages. Alcohol and polygenic related violence in the domestic arena is reported high all over Nepal and across all communities (New ERA, 1998). Dowry related violence was reported to a lesser extent, but it does exist. A large group of young widows, particularly, in the Indo-Aryan community, are subject to covert and overt violence and face both psychological (as forerunners of misfortune) and physical violence, often for her share of property.

Table 2.1: Social Dimensions of Gender Status, 2001

Indicators\Years	**1981**	**1991**	**2001**
Health			
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Female)	105.0	99.5	99.8
Mean Age of Marriage (Years)	-	-	-
---Male	20.7	21.4	22.9
---Female	17.2	18.1	19.5
MMR per 100,000 delivery (Number)	850	539	---
TFR (15-49 ages, 1995-2000 period) (Number)	5.1	5.1	4.1
Life Expectancy at birth (Years)	-	-	-
---Male	50.9	55.0	60.8
---Female	48.1	53.5	61.0
Education			
Literacy in 6 years+ age group (Percent)	-	-	-
---Male	34.0	54.1	65.1
---Female	12.0	24.7	42.5
---Literacy Ratio (Literate female/ 100 literate Male)	33.8	46.3	65.8
Female in total school enrolment (Percent)	-	-	-
---Primary	---	37.2	44.1
---Secondary	---	31.5	41.5
---Higher Secondary	---	28.7	40.6
Female percent among full time students	27.2	34.7	43.1
SLC and Above (Females\100 Male) (Number)	21.0	28.2	43.2
Graduates (Females \ 100 Male) (Number)	18.4	22.5	22.9
HDI Index	**0.328**	**0.416**	**0.490**
GDI Index	**---**	**0.312**	**0.470**

Sources: (1) Population Census, 2001; (2) HDR, 1995 and 2002 (3) Population Monograph, CBS 1995.

Access to social services in terms of schools and health posts and hospital beds has increased significantly. Human development indicators have improved significantly for both men and women. Nevertheless, in comparative analysis only women's life expectancy seems to indicate progress towards gender equity. In literacy and education gender disparities are decreasing only slowly. Girl's enrolment has not attended parity even at the primary level.

The number of women with SLC and higher degrees still constitute only 43 to 100 men with such qualifications. Similarly, the numbers of women, with graduate and higher degrees, are still less than 20 to 100 men with such degrees. What is more, this ratio has declined as compared to 1991 figure. The male: female ratio of full time students is still only 43:57. Further, these achievements are very unequally distributed as between the regions, rural and urban areas, among castes and various ethnic groups.

2.3 Economic Participation of Women

Nepal’s total population is about 27.5 million by the end of 2009. About 73.9% of the Nepalese work in agriculture, however the GDP contribution of agriculture is about 34%. Most of women are engaged in agriculture field. Out of this about fifty percent is women. In Nepal, like other developing countries, the state of women is not satisfactory. Male dominated family system provides very little scope for the female to assert their identity. They are marginalized form economic and social opportunities due to illiteracy, poverty and conservative social norms.

But things are changing slowly but steadily. Women in development have been accepted since the sixth plan as a national policy. After the model of multi party system in 1990 policy makers are giving due importance to uplift the status of women. A separate ministry, to look after the welfare of the women, has been established. Especially, after the World Women Conference held in Beijing in 1995, the question of women empowerment has been brought into the limelight. Government of Nepal is very much committed to fulfill the commitment made in this Conference. In fact, the ninth five-year plan, which is currently under operation, reflects the government’s commitment to bring women force in the development process of the nation as well as empower them.

A large part of women's work is not considered as economic activity. As a result only 45.2 per cent of women as compared to 68.2 per cent of men are classified as economically active. Women's average work burden has increased slightly over the past 12 years from 10.8 hours per day in 1981 to 10.9 hours per day in 1995. Men's average work burden presently is 7.8 hours a day, 3.1 hours less than that of women (2008 Kiran). Women's participation in the informal sector has increased significantly in both urban and rural areas – for example vending, petty trade liquor making and vegetable selling are some of the more common employment ventures of women.

In rural areas, the employment outside the household generally was limited to planting, weeding, and harvesting. In urban areas, they were employed in domestic and traditional jobs, as well as in the government sector and mostly in low-level positions.

In terms of women in economy, a substantial proportion of Nepalese women (40 percent) are economically active; most of them are employed in agriculture. They work primarily as unpaid family workers in substance agriculture with low technology and primitive farming practices. They carry the double burden of work in the family and the farm and have to work long hours.

An estimated 40-50 percent of the population does not have adequate income to meet their basic minimum needs of food, clothing, shelter, primary education, and health care. In the non-agricultural sector, women are mainly engaged in services, sales and as labors in manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications and others. Compared to 1981, a larger proportion of economically active women seem to have entered the group of professional and technical workers.

In rural Nepal women's labor is still largely restricted to unpaid family farm work. Many urban women work in manufacturing and service sector, but often occupy the lowest paid, unskilled positions. Although since the 1980s more women have entered paid employment it is only better off urban women who have seen unequivocal benefits. The rate of change has been slow and economic growth has brought difficulties as well as opportunities for Nepalese women. However, overall the participants felt that Nepalese women's increased economic involvement has raised their status through building up their confidence and skills.

Women also play significant role in national economy. They currently constitute approximately 40 per cent of the total work force in the country. However, women occupy the low status jobs and are paid less than men. The 1991 population census report shows that women still lag far behind men in high status jobs.

Table 2.2: Selected Indicators on Economic Activity Characteristics, 2001

Indicators\Years	**1981**	**1991**	**2001**
Economically Active (Ages10+)	-	-	-
---Male	83.1	68.1	71.7
---Female	46.2	45.2	55.3
Female % in Total Economically Active	34.6	40.4	43.4
Female % in Agriculture	63.4	45.0	48.1
Female % in Non-Agriculture	14.3	20.2	34.4
Female/Male Wage Ratio	-	-	-
---Agriculture	---	---	4/5
---Non-Agriculture	---	---	¾
Female % total working force	50.8	53.6	52.5
Female % among full time homemakers	99.7	90.8	94.9

Sources: (1) Population Census, 2001; (2) Population Monograph, CBS 1995.

Development of major export industries, such as carpet, garments, and woolen goods, has opened new avenues of formal employment for women. Proportion of women in the non-agricultural work force has increased to 34 percent.

However, here also women are concentrated at low paying and less productive, low capital intensive jobs (NLFS, 1999).

There is no ground to believe that women's access to land and other economic resources has increased in last 20-25 years as their legal rights over property and inheritance has not changed much in this period. In-spite of various credit programs, women's access to institutional credit is still marginal, both at individual and household enterprise levels irrespective of ecological regions, urban/rural areas and ethnicity/caste (Acharya, 2002).

Table 2.3: Selected Indicators on Income and Property, 2001

Indicators\Years	**2001**
Per Capita Purchasing Power Parity ratio PPP $	-
---Male	1752
---Female	880
---Female/Male Ratio	0.50
Female Ownership of Property in percent to total	-
House	0.8
Land	5.2
Livestock	5.4
House, land and livestock	0.8
Operational Land Holdings (Hectares)	-
Male Headed Households	0.78
Female Headed Households	0.58
Proportion Illiterate	-
Male Heads	36.2
Female Heads	64.0
With Graduate and above Education	-
Male Heads	9.2
Female Heads	4.5

As per the Census 2001, about 5 percent of the households reported some land in female legal ownership (Table 3). Similarly only 0.8 percent households had some house in women's name. Only 5.4 percent households reported female livestock ownership, des-spite multiple credit-institutions targeting and funding this activity for women. Only 0.8 percent household had all three, house, land and livestock in female ownership.

Female headed households, which constituted about 15 percent of the total households, owned smaller land holdings than male headed ones. Compared to male heads, female heads of the households were educationally much more disadvantaged.

2.4 Women in the formal and informal sectors

The involvement and contribution of women workers in various sectors of work as one-half of the entire population is highly significant in every country. Informal sector in Nepal consists of all unorganized industrial and craft works, construction, garbage cleaning, forest product works, animal product works, agricultural works and various informal services, which cover:

- Workers in enterprises employing less than 10 workers
- Economic activities of self employed families – agriculture, services and various family businesses
- Wage workers outside the enterprise structure – daily wage contract or long-time contract or work contract
- Factory associated home based workers

Basically, poor households are engaged in the informal sector. Within the informal sector, too, high-yielding activities are covered by men and low income activities are left for women. Out of a total economically active age population of 11.2 millions, altogether 9.6 million have been found active in the labour market. But currently employed work force as revealed by the National Labour Force Survey 1998/99 is altogether 9.4 millions.

While analyzing the total employed labor force of Nepal, Agriculture is the major source of employment which covers 76 per cent as the single largest sector of employment. Previously, the coverage of agriculture in comparison was 81 per cent of the workforce as reported by the population census of 1981.

The currently available statistics show that 85.19 per cent of the total female workforce compared to 67.06 per cent of the total male work force is engaged in agriculture. On the other hand, Presence of women in non-agricultural formal sector seems just a token presence of 2 per cent of the total female work force, whereas it is considerable (12.8%) in non agricultural informal sector (Upadhyaya, Umesh).

Table 2.4: Women by sectors of work (in '000)

Sector	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture	7203(76%)	3176(67.06)	4027(85.19)
Non-Agri Informal	1657(17.5)	1052(22.21)	605(12.8)
Non-Agri Formal	603(6.5)	509(10.75)	94(1.99)

(Source: NLFS 1998/99)

Total agricultural work force is a sum up of market agriculture and subsistence agriculture. If we exclude the market agriculture workforce from total agriculture workforce and add it to formal sector to take it in a broader sense, the picture will be a little different. Thus, from NLFS statistics, if we add market agriculture to formal sector and the rest of agriculture to informal sector, the picture will be as follows:

Table 2.5: Women workers in Formal & Informal Sector (in '000)

Work Force	Broad Formal	Broad informal
Total	879 (9.28%)	8584 (90.78)
Male	655 (13.83%)	4082 (86.17%)
Female	224 (4.73%)	4502 (95.27%)

Source: Calculation Based on NLFS, 1998/99

Total workforce in the formal sector in a broader sense is 9.28 percent and overwhelming majority of 90.78 percent is engaged in informal sector. Looking from gender perspective, 13.83 of male workers work in the formal sector in comparison to a mere 4.73 percent of female workers. The informal sector coverage is very important in the sense that 95.27 percent of women workers are engaged in the informal sectors of employment greater than that of male workers, which is 86.17 percent.

2.5 Women in wage employment and self employment

In accordance with the socio-economic condition and the phase of development, women involvement differs in comparison to the male worker. As our society is still dominated by feudal socio-economic relations, the proportion of women in paid work is less, whereas that of women as unpaid family workers is very high. On the other hand, the number of self-employed women workers also seems low in comparison to males. It is because of the fact that activities of males are counted and those of females are hardly counted to that extent. Therefore, merely around 8 per cent of the female labor force is in paid employment and 29 per cent as self employed, but a high majority of altogether higher than 63 per cent of the total female labor force are working under the status of unpaid family workers including of course as the attached labor to their male members of the family working on wage elsewhere.

Table 2. 6: Women participation by type of labor (in '000)

Type of work	***Total***	***Male***	***Female***
Total labor force	9463	4736	4727
Paid	1517(16%)	1153(24.3)	365(7.7)
Unpaid	4100(43.3)	1103(23.3)	2997(63.4)
Self-employed	3846(40.7)	2440(52.4)	1377(28.9)

Source: NLFS 1998/99

Labor Force participation of rate of Women has increased considerably during the last three decades. The LFPR was around 60 per cent in early years. National Living Standard Survey, 1995/96 shows that LFPR for both sex was 70.6, where that of male & female were 75.2 and 66.4 respectively.

Because of fast changes during the last decade of the 20th Century, National Labor Force Survey 1998/99 has revealed LFPR at 72.3 per cent for both Sex, where LFPR for male and female have been calculated to be 73.3 and 71.3. This increased labor force participation rate of women is truly indicative of their increasing involvement in informal sectors of work as there is very limited scope for them to enter into formal sector. The picture of sex-wise distribution of employment in the paid jobs also justifies the reality.

Table 2.7: Women in paid jobs or organized employment

Sector	***Total***	***Male***	***Female***
Government Service	245	212(86.53)	33(13.47)
Public Enterprise	70	60(85.71)	10(14.29)
NGOs	26	21(80.77)	5(19.23)
Private companies	385	311(80.78)	75(19.48)
Others	791	549(69.41)	243(30.72)

Source: NLFS 1998/99

The picture of women involvement very low in paid job particularly in organized sector employment gives a clear indication that the increased labor force participation of women naturally flows towards informal sector. (Upadhyaya, Umesh).

2.6 Women and income

If we compare the position of women in different job status, no one can deny the domination of male. Here as revealed by the table 6, the peak point of women involvement is 16.39per cent as technician whereas the lowest point of male involvement is 87.56per cent in cottage industries.

Table:2. 8 Women in the paid job: Skill & Position (Figure in'000 and Percentage)

Status	Total	Male	Female
Seniors Officers & Professionals	39	35(89.74)	4(10.26)
Technicians	238	199(83.61)	39(16.39)
Low paid officials	105	94(89.52)	11(10.48)
Service sector workers	55	49(89.09)	6(10.91)
Vocational agriculture	11	10(90.91)	1(9.09)
Cottage industries	193	169(87.56)	24(12.44)

Source: NLFS 1998/99

Moreover, interesting is the average monthly income in various types of work if we compare sex-wise, which is presented in Table 9. It is visible that women's income in agriculture is only 34.72 per cent of that of male workers in spite of heavy involvement of women in agriculture. Similarly, it is 46.86 per cent in cottage industries and 62.29 per cent in other low-income informal jobs, but in other jobs, the difference is less compared to these areas. The national average in totality is considerable as the income of women is only 57.26 per cent of the income of males.

Table2. 9: Average Monthly Income (in NRs.)

Nature of work	Both Sex	Men	Women	% of Men Receipt
High level Administration	8037	8068	7525	93.27
Vocational	5079	5141	4631	90.08
Machine Operators	2981	2995	2037	68.01
Technical	2971	3057	2678	87.6
Low paid employees	2832	2836	2805	98.91
Cottage industry	2773	2973	1393	**46.86**
Service sector	2507	2506	2525	100.76
Agriculture	2109	2756	957	**34.72**
Other low-income Jobs	1491	1692	1054	**62.29**
Average in Totality	**2143**	**2389**	**1368**	**57.26**

Source: NLFS 1998/99

It is also to be noted that the minimum wages for unskilled workers as fixed by the tripartite minimum wage board is Rs.2116 per month. However, from the minimum wage angle also, the average monthly income of women workers is considerably low, i.e. Rs. 1368.00. The minimum daily wage fixed for agricultural workers is Rs. 60 and if we divide the national average of women's income to convert it in daily terms, it will be Rs. 45.60 per day, whereas if we convert the monthly agricultural income of women in terms of daily income, it will be Rs. 19.14 per day which is quite low. These are the empirical evidences of reflections of discrimination in the level of women's income.

2.7 Emergence of microfinance

Sustainable development is one of the greatest challenges of today. Microfinance initiatives are recognized as development tools to empower sustainable development. Micro finance services can be defined as access of poor to financial services who have been neglected by main banking industry. These people have no access to commercial banking services due to poverty, lack of education, living in the far flung area and lack of collaterals.

Micro finance is a credit methodology, which employs effective collateral substitute for short-term and working capital loans to micro-entrepreneurs (Hubka, A., Zaidi, R., 2005). It is not a new development. Some developed countries as well as developing countries particularly in Asia have a long history of microfinance. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, in number of European countries, microfinance evolved as a type of the informal banking for the poor. Informal finance and self-help have been at the foundation of microfinance in Europe.

Since the Second World War, the world has experienced quick succession of development strategies ranging from reconstruction and rehabilitation to import substitution (Askwith, 1994; Yunis, 1994; Remenyi, 1991; Singer, 1989; Adelman and Morris 1997).

Nepal has developed considerable history in the provision of microfinance services as evidences by emergence and growth of a large number of microfinance institutions (MFIs) and microfinance programs during last decades. Formal microfinance in Nepal emerged in 1956 as cooperatives started providing savings and microcredit services to their shareholders. Government also recognized potential role of microfinance services on addressing poverty problems and in 1974, Nepal's central bank, Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB), directed the then two state-owned commercial banks to invest at least five percent[1] of their total deposits in small-scale finance. In 1975, the Agriculture Development Bank of Nepal (ADBN) launched Small Farmers Development Project (SFDP), as a first project to introduce the concept of group guarantee as a substitute to physical collateral for micro lending[2].

In the early 1960s, the cooperative movement became the first vehicle of microfinance in Nepal, as 13 cooperatives provided flood victims access to financial services adapted to their specific needs. In parallel, rural finance institutions were established such as the Agricultural Development Bank of Nepal, which aimed at providing credit and marketing support to agriculture. The microfinance sector in Nepal has expanded and became more diversified in recent years and apart from serving the poor, particularly women, may also fill the gap left by the progressive withdrawal of commercial banks from rural areas, due to the insurgency and cost savings measures.

2.8 Need of Microfinance

- Nepal is among the poorest countries in the world, and the poorest in South Asia with about 38% of the population below the poverty line.
- Most of the population lives in rural areas (85%), while nearly 80% of the employment is in agriculture and related activities.

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[1]Currently NRB requires commercial banks to invest three percent of their total deposits in deprived sector.
[2]ADB and NRB. 1994. "Nepal Rural Credit Review Final Report Volume 1 (Summary Report)", Kathmandu.

- There is an estimated 17.6 million people in Nepal lacking access to financial services.
- The current conflict in Nepal has a negative impact on the access of the Nepali population to financial services, especially in rural areas. In fact, most financial institutions are reticent to operate in rural areas due to the current Maoist insurgency in Nepal. The most affected commercial banks have reduced the size of their rural network in recent years, already downscaled by cost-savings measures, which added to the current financial difficulties faced by the two state owned commercial banks in Nepal (ARCM).

2.9 Review of WEAN's Newsletter

In 1987, at the close of the United Nations Women's Decade, a start had been made at bringing women into the mainstream of world commerce. In Nepal, however, few women could point to entrepreneurial role models. That same year the Women Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal (WEAN) was established as an autonomous association formed by and for women entrepreneurs in Nepal. Its objective is to draw out women entrepreneurs and encourage them to work toward excellence in their businesses. WEAN's initial effort created a network for women business owners from all regions of Nepal to meet, share experience, develop their businesses, exchange expertise and distribute information. One of the goals the founders of WEAN had was to build a solid institutional base for the organization that included clear legal validity.

Although the organization was founded in 1987, it experienced numerous starts and stops in becoming a legal entity. Political instability in Nepal meant that each time WEAN submitted registration papers to the proper authorities there was a change in government, a military takeover or some other political disturbance that prevented the organization's legal framework from being completed. WEAN leaders persevered and after 12 years finally completed that process. The founders of WEAN chose to organize themselves as an independent association instead of joining the existing mainstream business association, the Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI). WEAN promotes women entrepreneurs by launching different program since its establishment. WEAN launched mainly three programs which is as follows:

2.9.1 Training:

Over the years WEAN has been successful in developing and implementing training Packages as an integrated package aimed at enabling low income women to create and develop business whereby they can improve their lives. Many of their members started business after receiving trainings from WEAN and are now successful business ladies, many of whom have also received best entrepreneurs award.

2.9.2 Micro Credit:

Since 1992 A.D. WEAN started micro credit programme with its own small capital fund of Rs 300,000. In 2055 B.S. WEAN received permission from Nepal Rastra Bank to act as a Micro Financial Intermediary (MFI). This provides WEAN the legal authority to obtain loans from Banks and financial institute to redistribute to the needy and underprivileged sections of the society. WEAN has 2,000 micro credit beneficiaries and they are now running their cooperatives independently.

It is also in the process of creating other self independent groups from those micro credit members who have been with WEAN for a long time and who are now capable to handle their own money.

At present WEAN works in four districts namely Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur and Rasuwa. Repayment rate is 98%, self sufficiency is 100%.

2.9.3 Networking:

The objective of Networking Committee is to establish and develop linkages with both National and International organizations for sustainability and growth of the institution.

Networking committee plans and organize seminars, trainings, workshops, and talk programs for its members and non members to share and gain experiences.

Networking Committee updates its activities through a newsletter called "WEAN UPDATE" and promotes Business of its member through it website.

2.10 Review of Article and Journals

Nepalese economic background is not strong behind the overseas country. Because of the patriarchy cultural system, land locked country profile, low literacy rate etc; are becoming the barriers for development of every aspect of nations. Entrepreneurship is an emerging concept in context of Nepal. There is no possibility to reform the country without economic development. To promote entrepreneurship lots of research and workshop held by many scholars. There are many researchers carried out by different research in this topic.

D.R. Achary, Meena, presents lots of research on women entrepreneurship in Nepal. Likewise on the topic of "Efforts at Promotion of Women in Nepal", in this research paper she point out all the problems with women's advancement are now related to patriarchal ideology, behavior and structures. She had present current status of women involvement in a several sector just like, women socio-economic status, political status and their participation in different NGOs, and INGO and also Trade Union are characterized very well. This helps to analyze the real situation of Nepalese women and their relative status also.

D.R. Acharya Meena presents the paper "Investment Climate Reform for Women Entrepreneurs in South Asia: Issues and Methods", in IAFFE Annual Conference, Hanzhou China, in this paper she had present the socio- economic scenario in South Asia both opportunities and challenges for promoting women economic empowerment and present the challenge faced by women entrepreneurs. She explained there are multiple challenges to promoting women entrepreneurship. Women in particular are often not seen as equal players in the economic arena. She had conclude that on this paper to meet these challenges, firstly business environment has to be made friendly to women entrepreneurs by integrating gender dimensions to the investment climate reform programs and secondly designing specific programs to increase women's access to a range of essential financial and non- financial resources – capital, training, technology, market access etc.

"Labor Market Developments and Poverty: with Focus on Economic Opportunities for women" and Acharya, Meena, (1997a) (With Pushpa Acharya) Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women, A Status Report, were reviewed. In this research paper she had point out the women participations in economic activities. She has presented the overall scenario of women in Nepal. As well she has analyzed the effort made by government sector and private sector to promote women entrepreneurs.

Ranabhat Baburam submitted the paper on Micro Finance Summit 2010 on the title of "*How Do We Enhance Entrepreneurial Skills of MFI Clients"?* In this presentation he explores the need of credit programme to develop entrepreneurial skills and examine the need of training programme. To develop Youth and Small Enterprise he point out the different financial sources which helps to get financial support to start up the enterprise.

Ayesha Kalim's presents the research paper on the topic of "*Women Entrepreneurship-The Emerging Workforce in 21st Century: Turning Challenges into Opportunities"*. In this research paper Kalims emphasizes the women entrepreneurs as the potentially, emerging human resource in the 21st century to overcome the economic challenge in global perspective.

He had recognized the key issue for development of women entrepreneurship globally. Lots of other literatures were reviewed regarding this completion. National and International article and research paper were reviewed.

As well as the Thesis submitted by Neupane Dhana to the Central Department of Rural Development on the title of “Social Inclusion of Women and Their Empowerment” and on the title of “Women Entrepreneurship in Small Scale Industries in Nepal” , Central Library, T. U.

Kirtipur submitted by Adhikari, Madalsa were also reviewed. Lastly, most of the literatures sources are internet which helps to search different articles and journals.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology is a process of completing the study. A method is a technique of data collection and methods of analysis have been consisted in methodology. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. Systematically and planned way of collection, analysis and interpretation of data are made to solve the research problem and accomplish basic objective of the study.

It describes the essential and experienced view for all academic work of the study. It clarifies the concept and gives the way of the study. This is the comparative study which uses both qualitative and quantitative methods.

3.1 Research Design

According to Kerlinger (1986) “Research design is the plan, structure, and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research question and to control variance.”

Generally, a research design constitutes a blueprint for the collection and analysis of data (Bryman & Bell, 2007). The research design is the guidelines for researchers on how to allocate the given resources and information to select the most appropriate choice in the research methodology (Sachdeva, 2009). I consider the research design as the general plan of how I am going to clarify and answer the research question based on the available resources and possible constrains.

As per the nature of the study field study research design was followed with descriptive and analytical approach. The major objectives of this study is an examination and evaluation of the Micro Credit program launched by WEAN. This study focuses on those women entrepreneurs who took loan from WEAN and keeps their idea in to action. Analytical approach has been considerably adapted to present data properly and effectively

3.2 Nature and Sources of Data

This study has mainly depends upon primary data. Data and information primarily collected from the field observation and questionnaire. However, information obtained from secondary sources was useful during discussions of several issues. Secondary data or information has been derived from WEANs newsletter, different books, journals, articles, reports, institutional publication and website.

3.3 Sample Area

The sample design is applied here to reflect the real situation of WEANs Loanees and role of WEAN to promote entrepreneurship. WEAN is leading the women entrepreneur by providing financial support as well as training program. The sample area of study was chosen to measure efficiency of micro credit program launched by WEAN, is in Shanti Ban,-7, Godawari, Lalitpur. Most of the people were categorized in “Jana Jati” group. Those people economic condition is not good so far. Agriculture based economic involvement is the major profession. Illiterate society, traditional thinking is main barriers for their economic development.

The sample design applied here to reflects a socio-economic condition of those women entrepreneurs who had took loan from WEANs micro credit program and doing their business. As well as all over the condition is represents the WEANs effectiveness. To find out the effectiveness of micro credit program launched by WEAN, I had chosen the group in Godawari V.D.C at Lalitpur districts. Which groups is a produced lot of varieties likewise; Poultry farm, Pig farming, Goat farming, Candle, Liquid Soap and furniture etc.

3.4 Sample Size

Determining the sample size is the most crucial part of the study. This study has been focused on the overall role of WEAN to produced well trained women entrepreneur group in each area. To evaluate the performance and outcomes of WEANs micro credit program, Lalitpur district was chosen as the study area. In Godawari V.D.C WEANs member activities and their performance were chosen for sample. WEANs have 1,361 total number of member. Among them 75 member are in Lalitpur district.

WEAN has policy to make an each group of five member. From the five members one member is selected as a chairmen and another one is secretary. These two members is representing for centre. The nature of loanees and loan disbursement scheme for WEAN is same for their every client. Most of the member's economic condition is same so in depth analysis of one group can generalize the real condition of WEANs member and its performance.

So the groups in Godawari-7, Lalitpur were chosen for sample study. Fifteen women entrepreneurs were selected as respondents for this study. Their economic empowerment was measured for the effectiveness of WEAN. Focus group discussion and direct interview was taken to gather relevant information. Their profession, economic and social status and perception towards WEAN is major focal point for the study.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques and Tools

3.5.1 Group Activity Survey

Interview had been conducted to receive required information to conclude the research theme. To know the socio-economic characteristics of the group members and their perception of the respondent on the research issues interview has been conducted. For this research questionnaire was the basic tools of the study. During the research study, the data were collected with the help of both structured and semi-structured questionnaires. The researcher, based on the answers received from the respondents, has filled the question sheet.

This questionnaire has been prepared to obtain general information, socio-economic conditions, related group business life, their income and economic progress, WEANs role to promote their economic standard and their role in socio-economic development, which mainly explore the effectiveness of WEAN.

The main contents of the questionnaire were as follows:-

1) Initial investment
2) Education level
3) Product
4) Financial Support
5) Economic Participation
6) Role of WEAN
7) Perception towards WEAN

3.5.2 Observation

A sample observation had been also arranged on their working field. The researcher interacted with the respondents' family member also. The role of family to establish business farm and their support to run the business is to be analyzed. Informal interview were taken during the period. This helps to analyze the need of support of family and society to run the business of women entrepreneur.

3.6 Data Processing and Analysis

The Data were collected through various tools, instruments and sources. Focus group Discussion and Field Observation is held during this period. Collected data and others information were analyzed based on Thematic Analysis. The collected data have been processed using graphical applications, which were required for the reliability of analysis of social science research. The collected data were analyzed and statistically interpreted by using methods such as simple frequency distribution, percentage distribution, trend analysis, cross tabulation wherever necessary. Figures had been also used to analyze the information. Most of the data were calculated and tabulated with simple percentage.

3.7 Ethical Issues of the Research

Ethical Issues are critical aspects for the conduct of research, which are moral principles or beliefs about what is right or wrong. They are also associated with the power relationship between the researcher and those who grant access to information. During the research period, the following ethical issues had been considered:

1. The respondents were clearly informed about the purpose of the study.
2. The researcher had considered the social and cultural values of the study area.
3. The respondents had been participated as their willingness and confidently; not any kind of forces used.
4. The respondent's identity and privacy have not been disclosed in any way.

Chapter IV

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Member of WEAN

This chapter deals with the member of WEAN and their economic involvement as entrepreneur. WEAN is a non-profit motive organization, who provide micro credit facilities as well as training program to their member to run business themselves. WEAN provide amount up to Rs. 60,000 for each their member without any collateral. The whole group member was guaranteed for their loan amount.

WEAN has policy to formation of group including five member for each group. In each group one member is selected as a chairman and the next is secretariat and remaining is general member. Each group Chairman and Secretariat were becoming the member of each Centre. WEAN linked with centre for each program. Each centre works for mediator between WEAN and member.

WEAN has total no of sixty-eight Centre in four district. WEAN has running this micro-credit program over the four district, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur and Rasuwa. Now WEANs total member are one thousand three hundred and sixty five. Total no of centre is sixty eight and two hundred seventy three. WEAN has able to make huge number of members in Kathmandu.

Table 4.1: Member of Microcredit Program in WEAN

S.N.	Place	Center No	Group	Member
1	Kathmandu	53	196	980
2	Rasuwa	10	60	300
3	Bhaktapur	1	2	10
4	Lalitpur	4	15	75
	Total	68	273	1365

Source: WEAN, 2069 Asadh

From the date of establishment of WEAN, working for those women who do not have any idea and financial crisis to establish new enterprise. Non-profit organization WEAN, acts as a Financial Intermediaries for those women entrepreneurs who have less access to financial market. WEAN had expand their program in four districts. Till the date WEAN acquire one thousand three hundred and sixty-five (1365) members in four district. The flow of member in Kathmandu is too high than the other districts. Total of the member, Kathmandu occupy 71.80%, Rasuwa 21.80% and Lalitpur 5.49%. Bhaktapur participation is only 0.73% due to its just expansion.

4.2 Steps to Micro Credit Programs

The micro-credit program has certain steps to follow as below:

Direct and VDC identification through visits, primary and secondary data analysis

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) for people identification

Area identification

Orientation to the community on the organization of its Activities

Pre- group training

Group Formation

Group Meeting and Loan Demand by Group

Monitoring and Supervision

Loan Disbursement, Collection and Saving Deposit

Entrepreneurship Awareness and Development Training

Skill Development Training

Refresher on Micro Credit Program (Yearly)

Exposure Visit for Members

Marketing Training and Linkage to Market

Micro Enterprise Development

4.3 WEANs Financial Sources

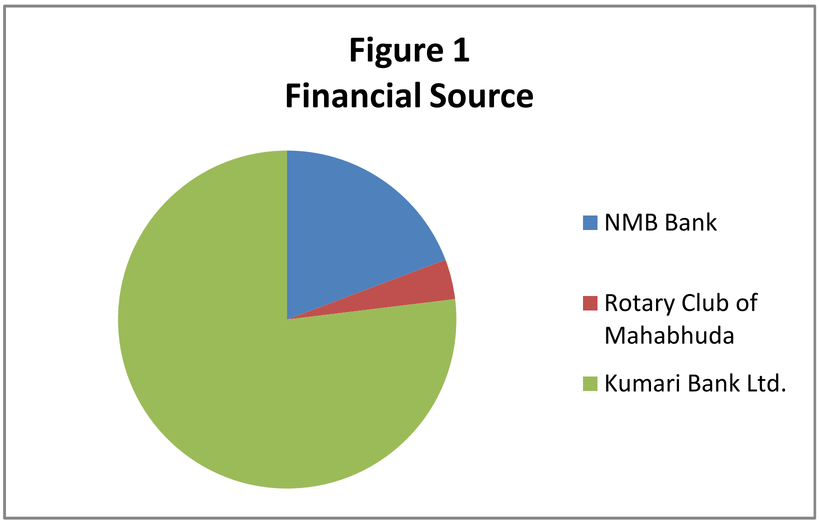
WEAN started micro credit program in 1992 with its small capital fund of Rs 300,000. In 2055 B.S. WEAN received permission from Nepal Rastra Bank to act as a Micro Financial Intermediary (MFI). This provides WEAN the legal authority to obtain loan from Banks and Financial institute to re-distribute to the needy and underprivileged sections of the society. WEAN took loan and distributed at 14% percent.

Table 4.2: Financial Source and Loan Amount

	Name of Bank or Organization	Loan Amount (Ashar 2069)
1	NMB Bank	1,500,000.00
2	Rotary Club of Mahabuddha	300,000.00
3	Kumari Bank Ltd.	6,000,000.00
	Total	7,800,000.00

Source: WEAN, 2069

WEAN had took loan from NMB Bank at 10.5%, Rotary Club of Mahabhuddha 7% and Kumar Bank Ltd. is 10.5%. Income from variation of interest rate helps to run administrative expenses, salary to their employees and other miscellaneous expenses. WEANs financial source combination can also present in pie chart diagram.



4.4 Loan Disbursement and Their Collection

WEAN act as a Financial Intermediaries to its members. WEAN took loan from different financial institution at a low interest rate and charge a little bit more to their clients. Member of each group should fill up their loan demand form. On the basis of group guarantee WEAN provide loan to the member. First priority to getting loan from each group is for three members. After finishing the turn of remaining member, Secretariat and Chairmen can apply for loan.

Till the last year WEAN has policy to distribute up to Rs. Twenty thousand for each member. Now, WEAN has expand its loan amount volume and picked up it for Rs. Sixty thousand. In first installment WEAN provide only Rs. 10,000 for their clients. After analyzing the clients behavior and entrepreneurial growth WEAN can provide additional financial support till Rs. 60,000.

Table 4.3: Table showing Loan Disbursement and Collection

(Figure in Rs.)

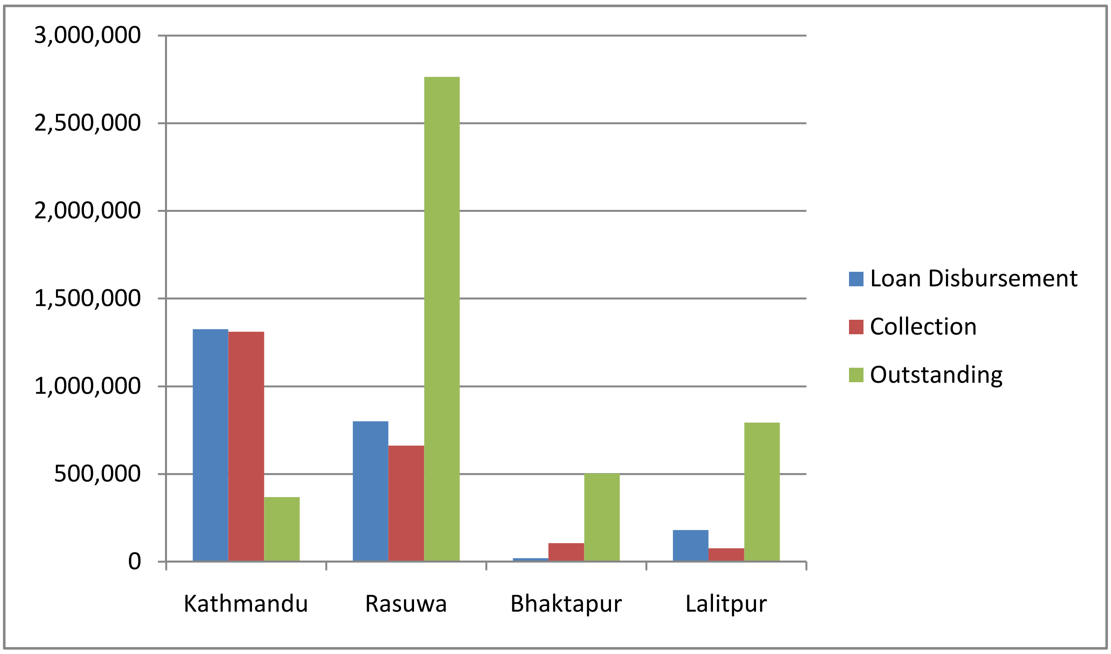
Place	Loanees	Loan Disbursement	Collection	Outstanding	Overdue	Overdue Member
Kathmandu	986	1,325,000	1,310,696	10,003,390	368,735	68
Rasuwa	295	800,000	662,782	2,764,142	1,350	3
Bhaktapur	6	20,000	105,017	503,882	15,350	1
Lalitpur	74	180,000	75,842	792,684	-	0
Total	1361	2,325,000	2,154,337	14,064,098	385,435	72

Source: WEAN, 2069

WEAN had provision for meeting within 15 days for their clients. This is not applied to Rasuwa districts and some group of Lalitpur districts due to its inconvenience like as; far from Kathmandu city and lack of WEANs motivator who is necessary to be available in every meeting. So in Rasuwa and some of the group from Lalitpur district operate their meeting in every month.

Member who had took loan from WEAN should repay their loan amount within twenty five installment, including 14% interest charge. In every meeting all of them collect their loan installment with interest and saving in different title. Group saving, Optional saving and Compulsory saving amount should collect in every meeting. There is other provision for saving to the member. If they have capacity to save more than this they can create any saving name and could deposit it. These collected amount is deposited by WEAN and they provide eight percent in this saving.

Figure 2: WEANs Loan Disbursement, Collection and Outstanding



This figure is in cumulative form or it is the balancing figure. All over the transaction from its establishment is shown is this bar diagram. In Kathmandu not much mort difference in loan disbursement and collection, outstanding is very low in proportion of disbursement and collection. In Rasuwa district outstanding is too high in ratio with disbursement and collection.

4.5 WEANs Member Saving

WEAN provide micro-credit facilities to their clients. By mobilizing this financial resources WEANs member in Lalitpur, Godawari operate different business. Likewise, Poultry Farm, Pig farming, Goat farming, Liquid soap and Candle. This group in Godawari village, women are uniting for developing entrepreneurship. They had taken loan at 14% interest rate. This is the main income sources of these people. Form this income they had operate their daily life and they are also able to save some amount.

In every group they must be save some amount from their income. Group Saving, Compulsory Saving and Optional Saving are titled for necessary saving. As their desire the group can save their income in any name. This is collecting twice in a month. WEAN's representative work as motivator in every group meeting. Collected amount from every group is transfer to the WEAN office and they deposit it and WEAN provide interest on saving at 8%.

Table 4.4: Types of Saving in WEAN

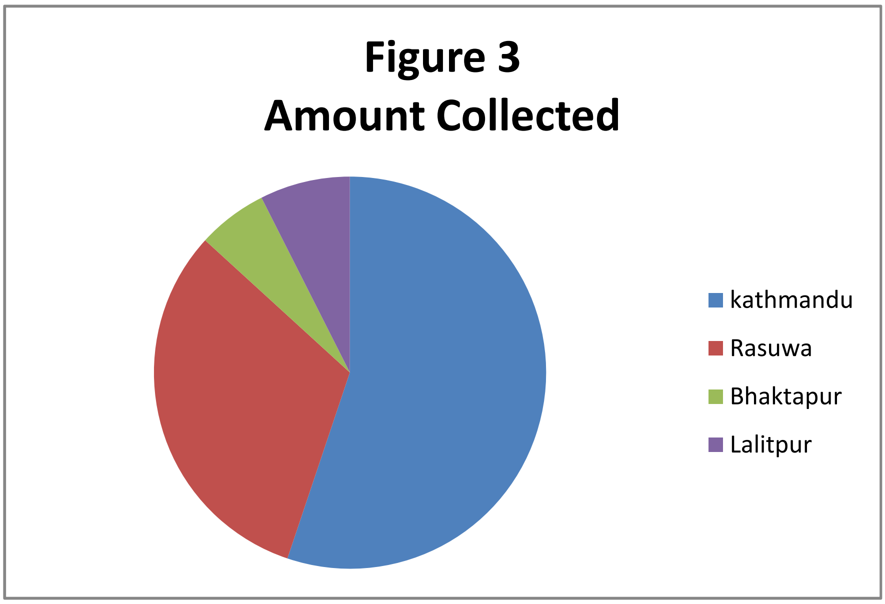
(Figure in Rs.)

S.N.	Place	Group Saving	Optional Saving	Compulsory Saving	Other Saving	Total
1	Kathmandu	1,760,653	1,500,848	1,507,060	105,045	4,873,606
2	Rasuwa	2,084,011	152,244	556,411	-	2,792,666
3	Bhaktapur	233,531	43,064	218,585	15,122	510,302
4	Lalitpur	257,332	61,091	235,710	13,250	657,383
	Total	4,335,527	1,757,247	2,517,766	133,417	8,743,957

Source: WEAN, 2068

WEAN provide loan facilities to their clients to do some business. By the member associate with WEAN operate their business, which produce economic benefits to them. Over their member were involved in different business activities like, Goat farming, Pig farming, Candle making, Liquid Soap and Poultry farm which helps to generate some economic benefits to them. WEAN helps to them by providing financial as well as technical support to run their business.

A women entrepreneur is given priority to repay loan from their income and they deposit their income in every 15 days meeting. Those women entrepreneurs who had took loan from wean, they should have to pay this loan amount with in a twenty five installment including interest for this installment. WEAN has provision for three types of saving like as Group Saving, Optional Saving and Compulsory Saving. Member can deposit more amounts in any name of their choices like as Festival Saving, Education Saving and Other Saving.



This figure shows the proportion of total collection amount for different district. More than 50% of total collection is collected from Kathmandu. Rasuwa, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur representing their proportion respectively.

4.6 Socio-economic Status of Study Area

WEANs launched their micro credit program over the four districts. As a Financial Intermediary WEAN provide financial support to women entrepreneurs of these districts, who became member. WEAN started their jobs since 1987 A.D. till the date WEAN able to produce one thousand three hundred and sixty five women entrepreneurs over the country.

Shanti Ban-7, Lalitpur is chosen for sample area, where fifteen women are being the member of WEAN. To conclude the effectiveness of WEAN, here I had tried to generalize the entrepreneurial development of WEANs member in Shanti Ban-7, Lalitpur. In this village most of the people were listed in “Jana Jati” most of them are Tamang. In This Tamang Society, their literacy rate is very low. Women who are involved in WEAN, they had lack of formal education and technical knowledge. Most of them are getting only informal education. The field observation shows that, the economic condition of this society is so poor. Illiteracy, unskilled manpower, unorganized farming system etc. result low earnings.

4.7 Age- Education composition of the women entrepreneurs

Age and education composition is considered as a most important part for every aspect of life. Composition of age and education is necessary for success. Women entrepreneurs in Lalitpur, Shanti Ban-7, were classified according to their age group and education. Age and education directly affect the entrepreneurial skills. To examine the affection of age and education on business life, information was obtained from women entrepreneurs through questionnaire. The response is as follows:

Table 4.5: Table Showing Age and Education of Respondent in Shanti Ban-7,

Age Group	Respondent No	Education	Respondent No.
20-25	2	Literate	13
26-30	4	Under S.L.C.	1
31-35	6	Intermediate	None
36- Above	3	Above Intermediate	1
Total	15	Total	15

Source: Field Survey, 2012.

According to the respondent response, maximum no of women entrepreneur in between age of thirty one to thirty five were involved in entrepreneurial activities. Twenty to twenty five ages of women were rarely involved in business, due to its time period for building career in education or other best alternatives.

Most of the women involved in business taking by loan from WEAN is house wives. And most of women entrepreneur education level is literate. Among the fifteen respondent, one respondent is being the member of WEAN, after her graduation.

4.8 Occupational status of Women Entrepreneurs in Lalitpur Shanti Ban

Most of the women involved in entrepreneurial activities were housewives. Within a limited investment and giving less priority, they were involved in many kind of profession. Still they did not able to develop their business professionally. Farming is the main profession for them. Women who became the member of WEAN, utilize their loan support on their existing business. Women entrepreneur and their profession are as follow for the fifteen respondents:

Table 4.6: Types of Profession and Business

S.N.	Business Type	Respondent Involvement	Proportion
1	Farming	11	73.33%
2	Manufacturing	3	20.00%
3	Trading Business	1	6.67%
Total		15	100.00%

Source: Field Survey, 2012.

From the table 15 it is clear that more than two third women were involved in farming profession. Farming includes Goat, Pig and Poultry farm also. This is only expansion for their existing business. Only twenty percent of women entrepreneurs were involved in manufacturing profession. This includes furniture, Candle making and preparing Liquid Soap. This figure shows that, almost seven percentages of women were involved in trading business activities. Like as, operating fancies and other shop keeping business.

4.9 WE's Initial Investment and Year of Establishment

Women are rarely involved in business activities in our nations. Women's profile in business is in tiny percentage. In the grass route, women are usually involved in agriculture. In Lalitpur Shanti Ban-7, women are doing their traditional business. Like as Goat farming, Pig farming and Poultry farming. This helps to increase their earning capacity.

Women entrepreneurs in this village use their loan amount in different business sector. Most of them improve their previous profession from the loan amount which is taken from WEAN. Year of establishment and their total initial investment is as follows:

Table 4.7: Year of Establishment and Initial Investment

Respondent ID.	Business Type	Year of Establishment	Initial Investment (Rs.)
1	Pig Farming	2066	2,000
2	Goat Farming	2066	10,000
3	Furniture	2069	100,000
4	Goat Farming	2067	10,000
5	Goat Farming	2068	20,000
6	Liquid Soap	2067	2,000
7	Candle	2066	3,000
8	Poultry Farm	2068	20,000
9	Shop	2058	5,000
10	Goat Farming	2066	3,000
11	Poultry Farm	2067	7,000
12	Pig Farming	2067	20,000
13	Poultry Farm	2067	10,000
14	Poultry Farm	2069	20,000
15	Pig Farming	2068	15,000

Source: Field Survey 2012

Maximum no of women were involved in farming profession. The proportion of investment in farming is too high than in others business. Newly establish furniture industry has invested much more capital than others. Existing Shop which is running since 2056 B.S. has improved by taken loan from WEAN.

Small amount of investment helps to generate some earning for women entrepreneurs in this village. Earning from their business helps to mobilize their house hold expenses and invested in their child education. Women were actively involved in farming which is their traditional profession. Through increasing the volume of investment, women in Shanti Ban are generating better economic benefits.

4.10 How They Became Entrepreneurs?

Women participation in economic activities was increasing rapidly. Now day's women are capable to produce some economic benefits and they were also able to improve their decision power at home and in society also. In other words we can say that, women being empowered in our society. By developing their entrepreneurial activities, they can able to collect fund which is used to improve their living standard. They had used their saving on their child education, different kind of saving which helps to improve their living standard.

Traditional profession, low productivity, low incomes generate activities leads to be an entrepreneur in Lalitpur Shanti Ban-7, for women. Now, women were actively involved in entrepreneurial activity. In Shanti Ban-7, fifteen women were became member of WEAN and launched their own business. Here I had tried to analyze that, how they able to generate new business idea and why they became entrepreneur with being member of WEAN? The response of fifteen women entrepreneurs is as follows:

Table 4.8: Source of Generating Business Idea

S.N.	Source of Generating Idea	Total Respondent	Percentage
1	Co-workers Discussion	3	20.00%
2	My Self	6	40.00%
3	Family Forced	2	13.33%
4	WEAN	2	13.33%
5	Neighbor Group	2	13.34%
Total		15	100.00%

Source: Field Survey, 2012.

This sample study shows that, women are able to develop their business idea themselves. Forty percentages of total women entrepreneurs can generate their own business idea, what they really can do. Women entrepreneurs develop their business idea by interacting with each others also. Twenty percentages of women used to develop their business idea by discussing with each others.

WEAN also helps to develop business idea for women entrepreneurs. Around the thirteen percentages of women had launched their new business idea with suggestion of WEAN. By observing the entrepreneurial activities of neighbor group, almost thirteen percentages of women inspired to run their own business activities. Similarly, family also forced to do something to them and as a result they became entrepreneurs.

4.11 WEANs Role in Promotion of Women Entrepreneurs

Women Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal is a nonprofit and nongovernment organization registered at Chief District Office and affiliated with Social Welfare Council in the year1987. A few women entrepreneurs formed WEAN for women empowerment through entrepreneurship. WEAN had launched their program over the four district, namely Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur and Rasuwa. In Lalitpur district, WEAN able to produce women entrepreneurs rapidly. In Lalitpur WEAN produce seventy five members. In this study I had tried to analyze, how women get information about WEAN's and how WEAN is able to organized women in Lalitpur Shanti Ban-7. On the basis of the field study and questionnaire, women had got the information through the different source which is as follows:

Table 4.9: Source of Information

S.N	Source of Information	Respondent No	Percentage
1	Neighbor Group	4	26.67%
2	By Coworkers	4	26.66%
3	By WEANs Motivator	7	46.67%
4	By Media	Nil	Nil
		15	100.00%

Source: Field Survey, 2012.

This figure shows that, WEANs motivator working effectively to make member of their organization. WEANs motivator explores the need and importance of entrepreneurial skills and motivate them to involve in business activities. This help to earn economic benefit. As a result they become economically empowered.

Women in Lalitpur Shanti Ban-7, were involved in traditional profession basically in producing agriculture product. Now they improved their business with the help of WEAN support. Women entrepreneurs also get information about WEAN through coworker discussion and by observing other business and group.

WEAN is nonprofit organization, whose aim is to develop women entrepreneurs over the country. WEAN play vital role to promote women entrepreneurs in our society. WEAN has launched different program like as; micro credit program to their member and by providing different training skills to develop their entrepreneurial skills. WEAN provide financial support to establish and to run their business. Women entrepreneurs should follow the certain process to obtain loan. In this study I had tries to know the response about the loan taking procedure. In the query of loan obtaining process the respondent’s response is as follows:

Table 4.10: Loan Obtaining Process

S.N.	Loan Obtaining Process	Respondents Response	Percentage
1	Very Difficult	6	40%
2	No Difficult	3	20%
3	Not at All	6	40%
Total		15	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2012.

According to the respondents view, here we can generalized that getting loan from WEAN is mentioned as very difficult task by forty percent and twenty percent mentioned as no difficult task to get loan amount from WEAN. Remaining forty percent of total sample respondents feels it is not tougher job but it is not an easy, it means that the lengthy process is irate for them.

Similarly, loan amount and its repayment process are also considered as a most important for promotion of entrepreneurship. WEAN provide loan to their member in different entrepreneurial activities. WEAN work as financial intermediaries.

Women entrepreneurs in Lalitpur Shanti Ban-7, improving their existing business and some of them start new business by taking loan from WEANs micro credit program.

In the grass route, women are rarely able to manage financial sources to starts their business. So help of WEAN by providing financial support play crucial role to promote women entrepreneurs in our country. WEAN provide loan to their member at 14 percent interest rate. Member of WEAN should pay this interest amount in every months meeting with giving priority. Here I had tries to know that, charging fourteen percent interest rate on women entrepreneurs by any nonprofit motive organization like as WEAN is affordable or women entrepreneurs can able to repay it frequently? On this statement fifty three percent of respondents in Shanti Ban, feel that interest rate charge by WEAN is higher than other financial institution and almost twenty seven percent of women entrepreneurs feel that interest rate charge by other financial institution and charge by WEAN is same. And twenty percent of total respondent feels that interest rate charge by WEAN is lower than others.

4.12 WEANs Developmental Program

WEANs provide different developmental program to their member. This helps to increase entrepreneurial skills to women entrepreneurs. In the village Shanti Ban women are unite to be an entrepreneurs. WEANs had agreed to provide financial as well as developmental program at the period of making membership of WEAN. Women in Shanti Ban, doing their business well. WEAN frequently checks their activities, performance and as well as WEANs motivator facilitate in every group meetings.

In the memorandum of WEAN, providing training is a main objectives. Here in this study, I had tries to know about the effectiveness of WEANs training program over the women entrepreneurs. Is the training program is providing frequently to the women entrepreneurs? Was it effective to produce skilled women entrepreneurs? Is WEAN is a pioneer of successful life of their member? Here I have some statistical data from the sample respondent which can be generalized for over the WEANs member.

I had made query to women entrepreneurs in Shanti Ban village; they did not get any effective training package to develop their entrepreneurial skills from the side of WEAN. Based on the view of sample respondent WEAN is not able to provide effective training package to their member. In Shanti Ban, respondent’s response towards training facilities is as follows:

Table 4.11: Training Program

Is there any training or other development program from WEAN?	**No.**	**%**
Yes	3	20
No	12	80
Total	15	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

This figure shows that, women entrepreneurs in Shanti Ban were unknown about the WEANs other developmental program. Three of fifteen respondents only have idea about training program, or twenty percent member of WEAN have knowledge about training program provided by WEAN. Rest of the eighty percent women entrepreneurs in Shanti Ban are behind the support of different training program of WEAN.

Table 4.12: Effectiveness of Training Program

Did WEAN's training program facilitate your business?	**No.**	**%**
Yes	3	20
To some extent	Nil	Nil
No	12	80
Total	15	100

Source: Field Survey 2012

Women entrepreneurs in this village twelfth of fifteen were thought that, WEANs developmental programs does not help their business. WEAN only helps by providing loan not by other developmental program. Eighty percent of women entrepreneurs are doing business without taking any developmental package by WEAN.

4.13 Establish New Business for Women Entrepreneurs

Doing business is challenging job for everyone. Especially for women is very tough job. They should have to face many struggles while establishing business or to run the business. The social barrier, time constrains, financial sources, house hold work load and many more other factors create complexity on their job.

In Lalitpur Shanti Ban-7, few women are running their business in different sector. Most of them had improved their existing business. This study tries to know how much difficulties should face by women entrepreneurs to establish new business and to run the existing business. Women entrepreneurs who had running their business their experiences has analyzed to conclude the difficulty of establishment. On the basis of sample respondent response towards establishment of new business is as follows:

Table 4.13: Respondents Views towards Establishment of New Business

S.N.	View of Respondents to Establish New Business	No.	%
1	Not at All	8	53.33
2	No Difficulty	6	40.00
3	Very Difficulty	1	06.67
Total		15	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012.

This figure indicates that establishing small business is not so tough task for women entrepreneurs also. Even in this case most of the business is expansion of old business. Most of the women in this village are involved in farming profession. According to their view family fully support to run the business. One of the respondents who have just starts her business poultry farm; she had face lots of trouble to establish new business. Managing everything to run business is a tough job, she had responded it. It is conclude that, establishing new business with investing huge capital is most challenging job.

4.14. Support to Women Entrepreneurs

Women entrepreneurs increasing rate is growing highly. Economic advancement, increase in education level many more things lead to development of entrepreneurship. Political changes bring much more freedom to women. Now a day women can decide whatever they like to do best. In grass route also women are aware about the entrepreneurship. They had modified their traditional profession by investing much more capital and business idea. They became cleaver to generate money.

Support in business is necessary for progress. It is more important for women entrepreneurs. Here in Shanti Ban women entrepreneurs supported by their family. Most of entrepreneurs doing their business in farming sector and they were fully supported by their family. Respondent's response towards their family support is given below in table:

Table 4.14: Support to Women Entrepreneurs

S.N.	View of Respondents to Establish New Business	No.	%
1	Always	13	86.67
2	Sometimes	Nil	Nil
3	Not at All	Nil	Nil
4	Not Required	2	13.33
Total		15	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2012

Now in this moment women are fully supported by their family. In the inquiry of Lalitpur Shanti Ban women entrepreneurs we can generalizes this, those women entrepreneurs who starts their business they are inspired by their family around forty seven percent and eighty seven percent women entrepreneurs got different kind of support always by their family. And thirteen percent of women entrepreneurs do not expect any support by their family because they can handle their business on their own way.

4.15 Who Really Inspired Women Entrepreneurs?

Inspiration provides motivation to do something which helps to achieve a goal in a successful way. Women in business are rarely involved due to different causes like as physically, culturally and mentally also. So they need inspiration to develop their career in every field. In Shanti Ban-7, family is their main source of inspiration. Women entrepreneurs in this village response were as follows:

Table 4.15: Source of Inspiration

S.N.	Who has been your greatest inspiration?	No.	%
1	Neighbor	2	13.33
2	Family	7	46.67
3	WEAN	3	20.00
4	Observing other Business	3	20.00
Total		15	100.00

WEAN has inspired women entrepreneur to be an entrepreneurs around twenty percent and also twenty percent women are starts their business life by observing others business group. Remaining around thirteen percent women were inspired by their neighbor to be entrepreneurs. In average six and a half hour were invested by the women in Shanti Ban to run their business. From the income of their business they are enjoying themselves.

4.16 Is Women Entrepreneurs Satisfied in Shanti Ban?

In Shanti Ban, Lalitpur women are doing their job properly. They were able to generate an economic benefit which helps to fulfill their basic needs and also they are able to save money for their golden future. Women entrepreneurs in Shanti Ban get fully support by their family to run their business. As a result women entrepreneurs in Shanti Ban were found that, they were satisfied by their job. This can be concluding by generalizing the respondent's response. Response of sample respondent is as follows:

Table 4.16: Satisfaction from Business

S.N.	Are you satisfied from your business?	No.	%
1	Fully Satisfied	4	26.67
2	Satisfied	11	73.33
3	Not Satisfied	Nil	Nil
4	Frustrated	Nil	Nil
Total		15	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2012.

Including the fifteen respondents here we can just generalized that, seventy three percent of women entrepreneurs who had run their business they are satisfied from their business life and remaining twenty seven percent of women entrepreneurs were fully satisfied by their job. So doing business themselves is a way of getting satisfaction.

Women entrepreneurs in Lalitpur Shanti Ban were satisfied with their business. They are able to generate economic benefits from their business. From this business they can easily manage their basic needs.

4.17 Who Is the Pioneer of Development of Women Entrepreneurs?

Entrepreneurship in Nepal is emerging concept. Women are also empowered, in every aspect. Likewise, they can take their own decision. In Shanti Ban Lalitpur women are also empowered.

They had run their business on their own decision. They can decide what they want to do or not. Women entrepreneur in Shanti Ban Lalitpur gives their business life credit to themselves. According to the sample survey respondents are not agree with the statement that, WEAN is not a pioneer of their entrepreneurial life. Here, sample survey on women entrepreneurs in Shanti

Ban Lalitpur responses towards their pioneer of entrepreneurial life is as follows:

Table 4.17: Pioneer of Successful Life

S.N.	Is WEAN is the Pioneer of your successful life?	No.	%
1	Yes	2	13
2	No	15	87
	Total	15	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012.

In this situation the role of WEAN may be crucial for them. Inquiry with the women entrepreneurs about their pioneer of successful life they give their total credit to their family and themselves by around eighty seven percent of total respondents. Remaining thirteen percent of total respondents are agree with the statement of their pioneer of successful life is WEAN. WEAN only helps their business by providing financial support.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Women entrepreneurship is a growing concept. Women occupy more than fifty percent of total population in Nepal. In Nepalese context, women role were considered as household chores. But now, women are empowered in every aspect. Like as, in politics their involvement, more than thirty three percent has been assured. Socially their role is considered very important, they can decide what is right or wrong themselves. Economically, women are able to produce an economic benefit which helps to increase leaving standard of their family.

WEAN is a leading organization of women entrepreneurs, whose help is crucial to produce women entrepreneurs in a grassroots level of our country. This study has tried to explore some of the evidences which is related with development of women entrepreneurs, which is reflected also as effectiveness of WEAN. The effectiveness of WEANs programs, development of entrepreneurial skills and economic growth of women entrepreneurs has been analyzed in Shanti Ban-7, Lalitpur.

This study was conducted with objectives of finding the role of WEANs program (Micro Finance, Training and Networking) in development of women entrepreneurs and to measure the effectiveness of those programs to produce skilled women entrepreneurs in our society. Due to various limitations, the study was done as a case study taking small study area and with a sample of fifteen members of WEAN. This study has used primary as well as secondary information. The primary data were collected through structured questionnaire as well as interaction with women entrepreneurs in Shant Ban Lalitpur, who are the member of WEAN and staff of WEAN Lalitpur. Participatory approach was used to conduct this study. Basically, collected information and data has been analyzed by using computer programs like Excel. The analyzed information has been presented in texts, tables, pie charts, bar diagram.

This chapter presents the summary of the findings of the study and it also includes conclusions and recommendations of the study.

5.1 Summary of Major Findings

The major findings and discussions have been summarized as following:

Most of the people in Shant Ban-7, Lalitpur were Mangolian, listed in "Jana Jati". The population is dependent on livestock farming and agriculture based economic activities.

The major findings of the study are given here under:

1 The number of respondent under the study was fifteen. The respondents were starting their business with an average age of about 32 years. Only thirteen percent of women had formal education, or higher education and rest of them are only literate.

2 They invested their credit in livestock and farming due to their traditional profession. Group guarantee was taken as collateral. They invested Rs. 16,470 on an average. Most of the invested amount is in farming sector.

3 Hundred percent of the respondents owned their enterprise themselves. Sixty percent of women started their business with the aim of being entrepreneurs and thirty three percent of women had started their enterprise in absence of good job. Remaining ten percent women were involved in entrepreneurial activities with request of their friends.

4 Forty percent of women were inspired by their family to do some things and WEAN has inspired women to do some entrepreneurial activities in Shanti Ban-7, by twenty percent and in the same proportion women started their business by observing

other business. Thirteen percent of women were inspired by their neighbor group.

5 Women entrepreneurs in Shanti Ban-7, Lalitpur gets fully support by their family and they invest only seven hours per day on an average in the business. And fifty three percent of women entrepreneurs do not think it is difficult at all to establish new business. Forty percent of women entrepreneurs do not feel establishing business is a difficult task for them and remaining seven percent feels that it is a challenging and tough for them.

6 Forty percent of women entrepreneurs in Shanti Ban-7, feels it is a very difficult to get loan from WEAN. In same proportion women entrepreneurs feels it is not a difficult task and procedure at all, and remaining twenty percent get loan support from WEAN easily.

Interest rate charged by WEAN is higher than other financial institutions thoughts by fifty three percent and twenty percent thinks it is lower than others and remaining seventeen percent women entrepreneurs thoughts that it is same as others.

7 Training is also most important program launched by WEAN. But in Shanti Ban-7, eighty percent of women entrepreneurs were unknown about WEANs developmental program and their business is not facilitate by WEANs training program. Forty percent of women agreed WEAN helps only providing loan and twenty percent get technical support, remaining forty percent does not get any support.

8 "Loan support by WEAN is not sufficient to run our business in a right way", eight percent of women entrepreneurs in Shanti Ban agreed with this statement. Eighty percent of loaners paid their loan installment regularly in Shanti Ban.

9 Around twenty seven percent women entrepreneurs were fully satisfied by their business in Shanti Ban-7, Lalitpur. Seventy

three percent of total in Shanti Ban were satisfied from their job and also women entrepreneurs who had run their business they were not frustrated in this village. They thought that, the pioneer of their entrepreneurial life is their own family and themselves not a WEAN.

10 The findings towards WEAN of women entrepreneurs feels, interest rate charged by WEAN is high. WEAN charge the same interest amount in every month after reducing the loan installment also. So they thought that “we had facilitated WEAN to survive, not the WEAN for us”.

5.2 Conclusion

The following conclusion can be made from the summary of the major findings in 5.1

1 Most of women entrepreneurs are listed in “Jana Jati” by their ethnic group. Access in formal education of women in Shanti Ban is very low and their average initial investment is not so high. They had focus on their traditional profession like as farming and agriculture.

2 Women in Shanti Ban has great inspiration level to be an entrepreneur, in absence of good job also leads to entrepreneurial activities. They were fully supported by their family and they were satisfied from their job. This entrepreneurial activity helps to increase their living standard. The pioneer of their successful life credit goes to themselves not for a WEAN.

3 WEAN helps them by providing financial support. WEANs objectives is to provide technical support also. But in Shanti Ban-7, women entrepreneurs do not feel that, WEANs facilitate their

business by providing training and any other developmental program. Just only one support by WEAN is providing loan.

4 In Shanti Ban-7, women were paying their loan installment with in a time period. But the financial support is not sufficient to run their business freely. Interest rate on loan amount is high than other financial institutions. It is a lengthy process to get loan from WEAN.

5 Women entrepreneurs paid their loan installment with in a time period. But WEAN charge interest rate for full amount. Interest would not reduce after repaying installment. This leads to negative image of WEAN towards member.

6 WEAN does not operate any interaction frequently. Interest rate is increasing frequently by WEAN in loan amount but not in saving amount.

7 Finding market for their product is complex to them. They are willing to search market from WEAN. In this condition huge production is possible for them.

Hence, women entrepreneurs are growing in our society. They were appreciating by their family and they are also able to develop their own business idea. Help of WEAN is crucial to them but not enough at this level. Women in this village are expecting much more financial and developmental support from WEAN. In this condition, if WEAN frequently observe their business, and provide sufficient loan amount in low interest rate there is no doubt women entrepreneurs in our society will increase rapidly and all the credit of pioneer of their successful life would go to “WEAN”.

5.3 Recommendations

From the above conclusion presented in 5.2 the following recommendations can be made as follows:

1. Women entrepreneur in Shanti Ban-7 should shift their business in other commercial sector professionally not only following the traditional farming system.
2. WEAN should focus their capacity and provide them guidelines what really they can do themselves and, provide loan amount in a sufficient manner.
3. Women entrepreneurs were not well known about WEANs training program. So WEAN should plan to provide training program widely.
4. The network of WEAN is wide, so they could search the market and they can manage the raw material to huge production for manufacturing products.
5. Government of Nepal should help to those organizations like WEAN, who really works for empowering women in our society.

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Questionnaire to Women Entrepreneur

Name: - **Age:-** **Education Level:-**
Business: - **Product:-** **Location:-**

Year of Establishment:-- **Total Initial Investment:-**

1. **How do you know about WEAN?**
   (a) Neighbor group (b) By coworkers
   (c) By WEANs motivator (d) By Media

2. **Why do you became a member of WEAN?**
   (a) To be an entrepreneur (b) With request of Friend
   (c) In absence of good job (d) No other alternatives.

3. **How do you generate new business ideas?**
   (a) Myself (b) family forced
   (c) next group suggestion (d) coworkers discussion.

4. **Who has been your greatest inspiration?**
   (a) Neighbor (b) Family (c) WEAN (d) Observing other Business

5. **How much difficulties did you faced to establish new business?**
   a)Very Difficult b)No Difficulty c)Not At All

6. **How many hours do you work a day on an average to your business?**
   (a) 5 hours (b) 8 hours (c) 12 hours (d) Others

7. **How much loan is supported by WEAN, from which branch and with what collateral?**

   NRS. ……………………

   Bank……………………...

   Collateral……………….

8. **Is it easy to obtain loan from WEAN**?
   a) Very Difficult b)No Difficulty c)Not At All

9. **Is the interest- rate charged by WEAN same as other lending institution?**

   (a) Yes (b) Higher (c) Lower

10. **Is there any training or other development programs from WEAN?**

    (a) Yes (b) No

11. Did WEAN's training program facilitate your business?

(a) Yes (b) To some Extent (c) No

12. Does your family support your business?

(a) Always (b Sometimes (c) Not at All (d) Not required

13. Has the business increased your living standard?

(a) Yes (b) To some Extent (c) No

14. In what way WEAN supports your business

[Please give marks to all the factors you think is right for you, giving 1 to most important one]

(a) Inspect Frequently (b) Support in Search of Market of your Production

(c) Help in finding the Loan (d) Technical Support

(e) ………………… (f) ………………….

15. Is the support provided by WEAN sufficient?

(a) Yes (b) No

16. Are you repaying the loan regularly?

(a) Yes (b) No

17. If No, what is the reason?

(a) No income from the business as expected

(b) Income not enough for the daily livelihood

(c) ……………………..

(d) ……………………

18. Are you satisfied from your business?

(a) Fully satisfied (b) Satisfied (c) Not satisfied (d) Frustrated

19. Is WEAN the pioneer of your successful business?

(a) Yes (b) No

20. Do you have to say anything about WEAN?

……………………………….

Thank You!