

## **CHAPTER -I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Brief Overview of microfinance**

Micro-finance is termed as the financial services rendered to the deprived groups of the people and small entrepreneurs in savings, credit, remittance, rural insurance, etc. to help them in developing self-employment opportunities and various income generating activities. Small size of loan, group savings, small-scale entrepreneurs, diversified utilization and simple and flexible terms/conditions on credit (without collateral) are the determining characteristics of its definition. Nepal has an experience of about three decades in Microfinance. Although many programs have been implemented for poverty alleviation in Nepal, only microfinance programs are seen as pro-poor and rural based. In Nepal, agriculture based cooperatives were initiated in the 1950s as a first step in micro-finance. The SFDP was transformed into SFCLs (Small Farmers Cooperative Limited), which have been managed by the farmers themselves.

Micro-finance has been particularly recognized as an effective development intervention for basic three reasons:

- ) The services provided through micro-finance can be targeted specifically at the poor and poorest of the poor,
- ) These services can make a significant contribution to the socio-economic status of the targeted community, and
- ) The institutions that deliver these services can develop within few years, into sustainable organizations with steady growing outreach. Difficult topography, remoteness, heterogeneous groups and culture, etc., have hindered for the successful delivery of micro-finance in Nepal. Principally, micro-finance institutions pursue the income generating activities to promote the interest of the poor by providing basic services and contribute in upgrading their economic and social standard.

Modalities of Nepalese Micro-finance Sector that has been practiced in Nepal and their Outreach Micro-finance programs are established and promoted in Nepal with diversified method and modalities. They are in public vs. private sector modality, project based modality, wholesale lending based modality, community vs. deprived sector based modality, etc. The micro-credit programs such as PCRW, MCPW, GBBs Replicates, etc., fall under gender based programs while the programs as PAPWT, TLDP, RMP, CGISP, etc. come on project based micro credit programs. The wholesale micro credit programs are RSRF, RMDC, SKBBL, etc. The micro credit activities of SACCOPs and FINGOs come under the modality of community based. Besides, a number of self-help groups are also rendering micro finance services to theregulation related to micro-finance sector.

The prudential regulation for micro-finance development banks came into existence in 2003. This regulation became effective from January 2004 with some amendments. flowingly, BAFIA -2006 permits to run micro-finance business while 1st Amendment of Financial Intermediary Act (1998) – 2002 facilitates FINGOs for doing limited financial intermediation as small savings, group savings, micro-credit and agent banking.

### **1.1.2 History of Micro Finance:**

The history of Micro Finance was being written down when a theorist Lysander Spooner felt the pain of poor peoples and started searching a way out to this problem. They also assist them by benefiting from the small credits to become an entrepreneur. The pain of getting bounded with this problem and approaching to local lenders and zamindars was a kind of punishment to poor's as they charge high interest rate and even on the other hand the zamindars do ill treatment with the borrowers (Paugam and Serge, 1998). This idea of Micro Finance was thought processed in the mid of 1800. Apart from Spooner, Raiffeisen in Germany founded first cooperative bank especially for farmers. This concept has got the Micro Finance in the recent years but in past the concept worked out as chit funds in India, susus of Ghana, hands in Mexico, arisan in Indonesia, cheetu in Sri Lanka, tontines in West Africa and pasanaku in Bolivia and many more different names associated with it. All the practices may have different

terms, different norms of applying, different policies designed but the purpose to this concept was identical i.e. to help poor's in one or other way. This concept in modern days uses the expression micro financing which was initiated first in 1970 by the Grameen Bank of Bangladesh (Desai, 2003). This service sector provides formal credit and saving facility for the poor's or to the customers who were being neglected by the commercial banks due to the lack of guarantors assets, businesses, salaried employment, savings account in banks, ability to make pre-loan weekly deposit on Special Savings Account which are required as collaterals.

### 1.1.3 Characteristics of Microfinance

The main characteristics of NRB's prudential regulations for MFDBs are as:

To open a MFDB at national level, a minimum paid-up capital of Rs. 100 million is needed while such MFDB is supposed to be operated at Regional level excluding Kathmandu Valley requires Rs. 60 million as its minimum paid-up capital, 4 to 10 districts excluding Kathmandu Valley requires Rs. 20 million as its minimum paid-up capital and MFDB supposed to operate in 3 districts excluding Kathmandu Valley require up to Rs.10 million paid-up capital.

- ) Minimum of 7 promoters are needed to establish a proposed MFDB. The promoters can hold up to 70 percent stake. Some 30 percent shares should be floated to the public.
- ) So far as the foreign stake is concerned, such investors can hold a minimum of 20 percent to a maximum of 85 percent including category "D".  $\frac{3}{4}$  MFDBs are urged to keep its CAR for Tier-I up to 4 percent and total capital adequacy ratio 8 percent from 2005/06 onwards.  $\frac{3}{4}$  MFDBs can mobilize 30 times of the primary capital. Such financial resources include deposits, special saving deposits and borrowings.  $\frac{3}{4}$  MFDBs are required compulsory to maintain a minimum liquidity balance at 2.5 percent of their stake of MFDB.
- ) MFDBs to be operated in rural areas are accorded top most priority for obtaining business licenses from NRB.

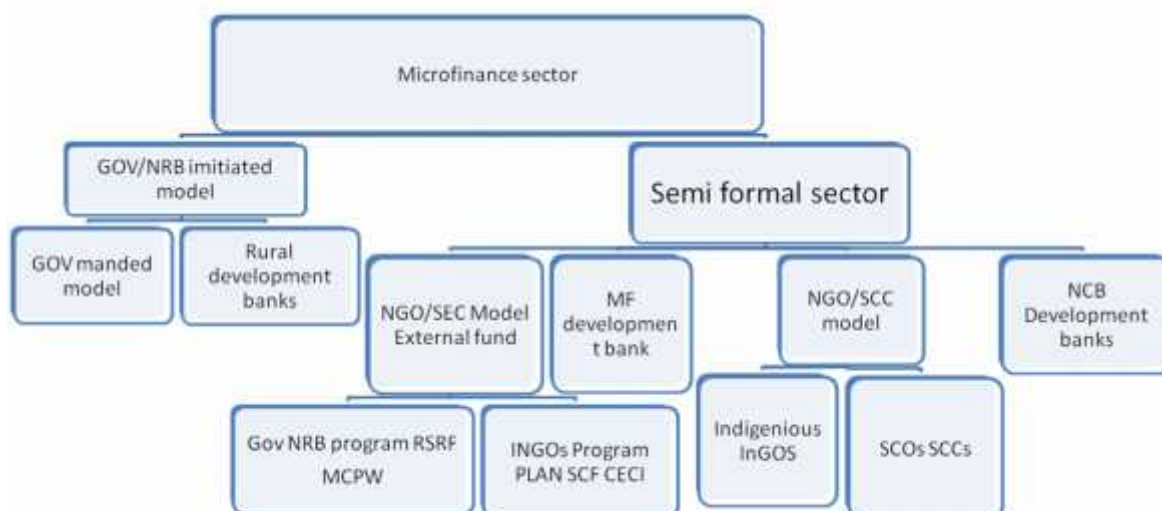
- ) NRB has introduced additional prudential regulation effective from mid-April 2003 Especially for MFDB operating in the country with an objective of making micro-finance business more reliable, sustainable, competent, and effective on service delivery matter.
- ) Based on the ageing of overdue loans of MFDBs, such loans are classified into four groups namely pass (overdue up to 3 month), sub-standard (overdue by 3 to 6 months).

Although large numbers of MFIs have emerged in Nepal, micro-finance services from these institutions are yet to cover the target group in full capacity particularly in remote hills and mountains.

#### 1.1.4 Classification of Microfinance

Based on institutions involved, microfinance sector can be classified into two groups— formal (Government and NRB) and semi-formal model as depicted.

Figure no. 1.1.4 Classification of Microfinance



1. Small Farmer Co-operatives Limited Previously it was the Small Farmer Development Project under Agricultural Development Bank, which has been transferred to the local community under the Cooperative Act, 1991
2. Priority Sector and Deprived Sector Credit Programmes There is the mandatory provision for all commercial banks to disburse 2 percent and 3 percent of the total loan portfolio to priority and deprived sector credit programme respectively.
3. Rural Micro-finance Development Banks To provide the banking facilities for the socioeconomic upliftment of the deprived people in the rural areas 5 regional rural development banks were established with the initiative of the NRB.

Doubtful (overdue by 6 months to one year) and Loss (overdue by one year or more).

) MFDBs are accorded autonomy for the expansion, closure and merger of their branches within the approved geographic areas. For the opening up of a new branch, MFDBs must have a Business Plan and an Approval from their respective board. • MFDBs can provide loan upto the amount of Rs. 40 thousand of collateral free loan to the group members and the bank could extend the loan up to Rs. 100 thousand with the collateral based to run micro and small enterprises. • All MFDBs should be effortful to maintain a good corporate governance culture.

4. Financial Intermediary Non-government Organizations (FINGOs) Out of about 10,000, only 47 NGOs are licensed by NRB for financial intermediary. They usually form the groups and collect deposit through MFIs as well as they obtain wholesale credit from MFIs and disburse it to the group members.
5. Savings and Credit Co-operatives (SACCOPs) The co-operatives have been introduced in Nepal since 1956. About 8000 co-operatives are registered in Cooperative Department of the Government of Nepal. Some near about 2600 cooperatives are involved with the savings and credit programmes. Of them,

only 19 cooperatives are licensed by NRB for limited banking transaction and 199 co-operatives are associated with the RSRF.

6. Wholesale Micro-finance Institutions RSRF: To increase the income and render employment opportunity for the deprived people in the rural areas, the Government of Nepal has established the Rural Self-Reliance Fund in 1991 with the seed capital fund of Rs. 20 million and added another Rs. 20 million in 2004/05. NRB has provided a total amount of Rs. 253.40 million from its profit in this fund in different periods. In F.Y. 2006/07 the Government of Nepal is injecting the amount of Rs. 50 million in the fund. RSRF provides the wholesale credit for on-lending purpose to the deprived people through MFIs, Cooperatives and NGOs and long-term loan to the sector like tea, cardamom & cold storage through Agricultural Development Bank.
7. Donor Sponsored Micro-credit Programmes There are six major donor funded micro-credit programmes that are running in the country of which some are now in in-active stage. They are PCRW, MCPW, TLDP, PAPWT, RMP and CGISP. All these programmes are focused to reduce poverty and have contributed to the facilitation of micro-credit to the targeted groups and assisted in capacity building of PFIs.

To improve the socio-economic status of rural women by accessing them to institutional loan for their productivity the project Production Credit for Rural Women (PCRW) was launched in 30 November 1988. To increase the economic status of the rural & urban women by providing micro-credit for their micro businesses the project Micro-Credit Project for Women (MCPW) was launched in 15 December 1993. To increase the income & employment of the rural poor by engaging them in livestock management & productivity the project Third Livestock Development Project (TLDP) was launched in 1997. To increase participation of the deprived poor in Western Terai for their socio-economic upliftment the project Poverty Alleviation Project in Western Terai (PAPWT) was launched in 1998. To increase the agriculture productivity by providing the irrigation facilities to the deprived community's farmers for the poverty

alleviation program the project Community Ground Water Irrigation Sector Project (CGISP) was launched in March, 1999.

Prudential Regulation Related to Micro-finance The Development Bank Act-1995 and Financial Intermediary Act-1998 were the instances of some

9. **Future Prospectives** To assist the poverty reduction programme of the Government, Nepal Rastra Bank has played pivotal role in building up the institutional network and mechanism for easy and smooth availability of the micro-finance for the income generating activities of the poor and the deprived people. This has resulted in the emergence of many MFIs, which have been participating in the micro-financing operation using it as one of the effective financial tools for poverty reduction. However, these MFIs have not been able to provide services to all the targeted people. There is a wide scope and tremendous opportunity for these institutions to involve in micro financing right through various rural financing programmes. The challenge of the day is first reaching out to the majority of the poor people with micro and rural finance and secondly making the MFIs viable, sustainable, and profitable. Endorsement of National Micro-finance Policy and establishment of a Second Tier Institution (STI) as proposed by the Government of Nepal will facilitate the categorization of various MFIs even to formalize informal financing to provide easy access to the microfinance. Besides, the cost effective and self-sustained MFIs are also the pre-conditions for the successful implementation of such programmes. For this, sound monitoring and supervision of MFIs is a must. This will certainly pave the way for meeting the national objective to expand the outreach of MFIs so far for the targeted people.

### **1.2.1 Overview of Swabalambanlaghubittabikas bank ltd**

Swabalambanlagubittabikas bank ltd is a company with strong microfinance of Nepal. It was established in 1934 under BAFIA Act. Swabalambanlagubittabikas bank ltd was established to provide banking service. Its head office is located in Baluwatar

Kathmandu. It has 123 branch offices and 9 area offices .currently stock price is high 1305 and low 1285.

### **1.2.2 Objectives**

The primary objectives of the bank is to provide the disadvantaged section of the rural poor with easy access to credit, which will help them to uplift their socio-economic status and make the full use of their existing skills and resources. The specific objectives include.

Providing credit supports to low people for promoting various income raising activities by mobilizing local Capital, indigenous skills and labors Raising production and productivity of poor communities by utilizing their skills and resources. Providing the poor people with capital to encourage them to undertake productive enterprises. Mobilizing rural saving and strengthening credit delivery system to help increase productive assets of the poor people. Swabalamban Bank distributed relief to the client. Swabalambanlaghubittabikas bank ltd has allocated 50 lakhs rupees for relief distribution to the victim of recent earthquake . Bank has also donated 111111/ rupees to the Prime Minister Disaster relief fund from the five days salary of per staff. Likewise, bank has distribute one thousand rupees cash in hand per families for relief distribution to the recent earthquake victim 4100 families amounting Rs4100000/ of chautara and khaduchaur of sindhupalchockhingwapati and dolalghat of kavre district and Aarughat of gorkha district amid program. Bank has given continuation to distribute different relief schemes to the clients and staff affected by the recent earthquake.

Types of saving Account are 1. Compulsory saving, Group saving and Center fund saving 2. Optional saving Individual and Educational, pension saving, festival saving, welfare saving and swabalamban saving.



### 1.3.1 Overview of poverty

What is Poverty? Poverty is a hunger. Poverty is lack of shelter. Poverty is being sick and not being able to see a doctor. Poverty is not having access to school and not knowing how to read. Poverty is not having a job, is fear for the future, living one day at a time. Poverty is losing a child to illness brought about by unclean water. Poverty is powerlessness, lack of representation and freedom (Smith and Stephen, 2005). Poverty is a single terminology but it's strange to have a lot many definitions associated with it and along with, it also possess a lot of problems and suffering. From the Sustainable Development Goals UN there are 836 million people still live in extreme poverty in the world. To tumble down this statistical figure, government is opting a lot many programs and schemes which includes the help to the peoples below poverty line by providing fund through Microfinance Bank.

Microfinance is a kind of banking service which provides financial service to unemployed or low income individuals or the type of peoples who possess no other means for gaining financial services (Mutesasira and Wright, 2001). The ultimate purpose of these banks is to provide financial support to the low income people and assist them by providing an opportunity to become self- sufficient by the various means of saving money, borrowing money and insurance. Micro Finance even certainly plays an important role in providing a safety net and consumption smoothening. The research is mainly conducted to understand the role of Micro Finance banks in alleviating poverty in Rolpa district of Nepal.

The Global Hunger Index (GHI) Report 2016 trend of hunger of Nepal is 21.9%. According to [www.adb.org](http://www.adb.org) in Nepal 25.2% of the population lives below the national poverty line. To tumble down these figure government is launching certain programs which may eradicate the poverty and satisfy the needs of needy by quenching their thirst and satisfy their hunger. The development of Microfinance Banks is one of the forward looking steps towards the development of poor people by reducing poverty in the fields of income, employment, education and housing. This step of the government is leaving behind the footprints of success of microfinance banks by intensifying the poor's and make them enable enough to become self-

dependent and self-esteemed. With the representation by facts and figure the percentage of population below poverty line is reducing year by year and achieving a new height of development within the country. Sengupta and Somini (2009) explained that despite of government initiatives, corporate social responsibilities (CSR) is also initiated as the way of earning virtue from the poor people as this now-a-days became a good source of marketing their brand and developing a market image of their brand.

## **1.2 Statement of the problems:**

The research discussing extensively on the role of the Micro Finance Banks on reducing poverty is basically based on focusing the working and service quality of the banks to satisfy the needs of the customers. Thus the line of the customers in such banks starts with the people whose level of income is low along with it the standard of living is also low, which can sometime makes them difficult to understand the needs and demands. There can also generate the gap level between the two in understanding their customers' needs and also fulfilling the demands of the service provider. Even the customers at such bank are illiterate and handles the low income at their part so there may sometime occurs the gaps (Karlan and Valdivia , 2009).

The service provider organization may many time unknowingly creates a gap between the themselves and their customer which can be the of understanding, a gap of communication, a gap of service quality between the customer and service provider and the many more gaps which may be regarding the perception of both the customer and the service provider.

This study mention the some simple but real problems related to role of micro finance in reducing poverty. The statement of problems can be mention as bellows.

1. What is the level of Microfinance improve in Education, health and sanitation?
- 2 What is the level of MF provide facility of loan?
4. What is the level of Microfinance program raise the income level of people?
5. What is the level of MF help to invest In business to customer?

### **1.3 Purpose of the study**

Aim and objectives always revolves around the title of the research study. The researcher on his part of success is always involved in achieving success which is backed up by the aims and objectives. The aims and objective of the research is to understand the growth parameter at the whole with the respect of Micro Finance Bank to alleviate the poverty of the country.

The main aim and objectives of the research are:

1. To analyze impact of microfinance in education, health and sanitation facility of beneficiary of Rolpa District.
2. To analyze impact of microfinance in the Facility of loan of beneficiary of Rolpa District. .
4. To analyze impact of Microfinance in income level of beneficiary of the Rolpa District.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

The main purpose for conducting such a research is to understand the need of microfinance Banks in alleviating poverty. The government is investing a lot much money in a such plan of running Microfinance bank to provide a proper help to the poorer and aggravate the condition of poor's and to make them self- sufficient to better sustain their life. The microfinance institutions have been expanding branches day by day and increasing huge capital also huge numbers INGOs and NGOs are working in Nepal. In this situation this study will be helpful to the role of microfinance in poverty reduction in Rolpa district. It is also necessary to know that whether the programs initiated by the government works efficiently or not and does it properly works in reducing poverty. This research is conducted to understand the benefits of microfinance banks in favor of poor people that aggravate the hopes of the country. Thus moving apart from the problem of eradicating service gap there may also arouse the problem of security on the part of the party in different terms.

### **1.5 Limitations of the study:**

This study is simply a partial requirement for master of Business study program.so, this research is conducted under the following limitation.

This study is based on secondary data and primary data.

This research is focused as a sample only 5 microfinance institutions.

This study will cover only the period of last 7 years 2010 to 2016.

This study does not cover whole economy or does not representative of whole Nepal it may different.

### **1.6 Organization of the Study**

The whole study will be classified into five main chapters. Which are as follows.

#### **Chapter I: Introduction**

The first chapter (Introduction) deals the whole study. This chapter consist general background of institutes (Microfinance) or introduction of selected Microfinance statement of the problem objective of the study. From the first chapter reader easily understand that the perspective and detail information of coming chapter.

#### **Chapter II: Review of literature**

The second Chapter will literature review. It serves much important function like continuity of study progress of the study. Without literature review anyone could not find result so in this chapter, review the related literature journal, previous study magazine newspaper etc.

#### **Chapter III: Research Design**

This chapter describes the research methodology applied for the solution of the research problems. This chapter deals with research design, population and sample, source of data, data collection procedure and analytical tools.

#### **Chapter IV: Results**

This chapter deals with presentation and analysis of relevant data and information by using the various analytical tool as prescribe by the research methodology. In this

chapter results would be analyze and interpret in systematic manner. Major finding of the study are also include in this chapter.

#### Chapter V: Conclusion

This chapter state summary, conclusion and recommendation of the study. This chapter presents the major findings and compares them with the theory and cross ponding practice to the extent of possible. The bibliography will be incorporated at the end of the study.

## CHAPTER II

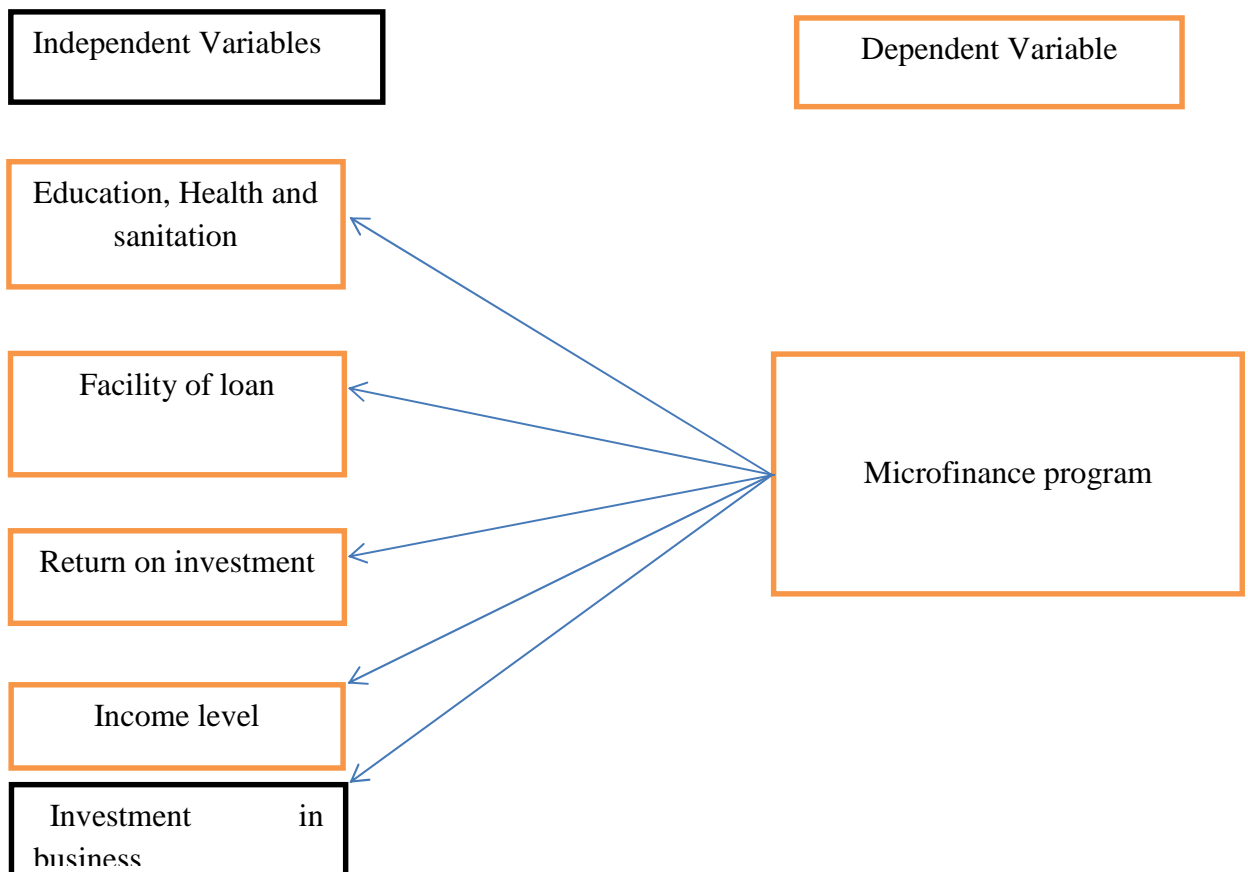
### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Introduction:

The main objectives of this chapter is to review the available literature on different magazine, Journal, newspaper, research article and books about role of microfinance in poverty reduction in the context of Nepalese microfinance institutions.

Review of literature means reviewing research studies or other relevant prepositions in the related area of the study so that all the past studies, their conclusions and deficiencies may be known and further research can be conducted. It is an integral and a mandatory process in research works. In fact, review of literature begins with a search for a suitable topic and continues throughout the duration of the research work. It deals with a literature survey of the existing volumes of similar subjects.

Figure no 2.1 Conceptual Frameworks



**Income level:-** Income level is the range of earn money and consumption. Higher Income indicates higher purchasing power as well as savings.it also shows the poverty line.

**Education:-** Education is the knowledge of any subject matter. It also shows the level of public. It is assumed that there is low poverty in the educated society.

**Credit Facility:-**Credit facility is the facility given by financial institution. Where people get money on credit. It was the basic function of the micro finance.

**Employment:-**Employment refers to an economy activity where an individual work for an organization to earn means for the livelihood. Those who get employed are employees.

**Investment:-**Investment refers to purchase of an assets with the hope that will generate income or appreciate in future. It also defines as that the goods are not consumed today, but that are used in the future to create wealth.

**Poverty Reduction:** That type of income level which unable to fulfill people's economical needs.

By raise the income level we can reduce poverty.

**Customer Satisfaction:** Customer Satisfaction is that the level where customer satisfied to towards the organization. When the customers are satisfied then the organization reputation and profit increased.

## **2.2 Review of related studies.**

Bakhtiari (2006) concluded that micro credit and microfinance have received extensive recognition as a strategy for poverty reduction and for economic empowerment particularly in rural areas having poor population. Providing poor people the small amounts of credit at reasonable interest rates give them an opportunity to set up their own business at small scale.

Mawa (2008) conducted a research study focusing the issue under discussion and concluded that microfinance is an innovative step towards alleviating poverty. The author mentioned that microfinance facilities provided to the people help them to use and develop their skills and enable them to earn money through micro enterprises. Moreover provision of micro finance helps them to smooth their consumption level and manage unexpected risks. Micro finance helps the poor to built assets, educate their children and have a better quality of life.

Gurses (2009) conducted a study in Turkey and mentioned that micro finance especially micro credit is a powerful tool to reduce poverty. The author has mentioned that one fifth of the population of turkey was at risk due to the poverty even then it is not a poor country according to global standards. This is due to the introduction of micro credit by two NGOs—KEDV and the Turkish Foundation for Waste Reduction (TISVA).

Moreover the author mentioned that poverty, both in Turkey and all over the world, is not only a function of micro credit but a political problem, and political intervention of the state holds the ultimate resolution to struggle against poverty.

Rena, Ravinder and Tesfy, Ghirmai (2006) concluded that micro finance is the founding stone for poverty reduction. Their study showed that there is a fundamental linkage between microfinance and poverty eradication, in that the latter depends on the poor gaining access to, and control over, economically productive resources, which includes financial resources. Previously implemented programs not produced good results due to the non- involvement of the peoples for which the programs was designed (the poor). They suggested that the government poverty alleviation program should be restructured if not re- designed and should be centered on the basic needs approach. Micro finance is the mean for income generation and the way for permanent reduction of poverty through the provision of health services, education, housing, sanitation water supply and adequate nutrition.

In many instances, micro enterprises rather than formal employment create an informal economy that comprises as much as 75 per cent of the national economy.



Kumar, Bohra&Johari (2008) found that micro finance is the only way to overcome poverty in India. A great potential exist for micro finance in the country. Major cross-section can have benefit if this sector will grow in its fastest pace. An annual growth rate of about 20% should be continuing if they want to control poverty. At present, the outstanding balance is 1600 crores. This amount should be increased to 42,000 crore in next five years.

Shastri (2009) revealed that there is no way better than micro finance in the war against poverty. Creating self-employment opportunities is one way of attacking poverty and solving the problems of unemployment. The authors reported that there are over 24 crore people below the poverty line in India. The Scheme of Micro-finance has been found as an effective instrument for lifting the poor above the level of poverty by providing them self-employment opportunities and making them credit worthy.

The study conducted by Shirazi and Khan (2009) show that two type poor were taken in consideration such as the poor and the extreme poor. The authors examined the impact of micro credit on poverty alleviation. Micro credit had reduced the overall poverty level by 3.07 percentage points (from 6.61 percent to 3.54 percent) and the borrowers have shifted to higher income groups during the reported period. The poverty status of the extremely poor borrowers has been marginally increased (by 0.63 percentage point), showing obviously no effect of micro credit on poverty status of these households. The reason behind no effect of micro credit on extremely poor is that, the extreme poor get the loan for protective purposes not for further income or self-employment. In case of ultra poor the net impact of micro credit shows a reduction by 1.45 percentage points which are a positive impact.

Hassan (2010) mentioned the reasons behind success of micro finance and highlights that it is only having no collateral against loans.

The negative point of the conventional micro finance is the fixed high interest rate. Interest is not acceptable in Islam that is why the Muslim clients prefer Islamic micro

finance. According to the researcher, if conventional micro finance is combined with the Islamic financial system like Zakat and Awqaf, the result will be different.

Knigh and Farhad (2008) mentioned that micro finance directly improves quality of life and promotes poverty reduction. By getting loans the client becomes self-employed and protect himself for the external threats. By getting employment they become raised from the poverty line and the poverty decreased. Micro finance is in the initial stages and in these stages most of the peoples do not know about the reality of micro finance. Some peoples take that example of micro finance where the result of micro finance is negative. It is more important that the examples where the result of micro finance is more positive than negative should be highlighted so that more and more peoples get benefit from micro finance and cross the poverty line.

Seibel (2003) proved through the survey that micro finance is that chemical through which the germ of poverty can be killed. The study also showed that micro finance is equally profitable in the poor countries as in the rich countries. He rejects the concept that that Microfinance is a poor solution for poor countries. If properly regulated and supervised, they have great potential in poverty alleviation and development, both in rural and urban areas.

Matovu (2006) mentioned that without any doubt it is obvious that micro finance play an important role in poverty alleviation but the part of micro finance in poverty alleviation is like a drop of water in a sea. Micro finance helps in improving the standard of living of peoples. The main hurdle in this is the finding of relevant data. It is very difficult to find the poor people and help them. It requires a deeper analysis to find the poor people and help them through micro finance. Next hurdle was the kind of poor peoples. It was difficult to divide the poor into different portion and what be the base for this division. Along with positive role, micro finance has also a negative role because micro finance only finds out the symptoms not the real causes.

Other portion that is not well developed till now is the woman empowerment by the help of micro finance. It requires much more research for the real empowerment of women by giving a chance to them to get access to the micro financial institutions.

Gopalan (2007) concluded that micro finance increase the self-confidence of the poor by meeting their emergency requirements, ensuring need based timely credits and making the poor capable of savings. The study also shows the credibility of microfinance in health related issues in a positive manner. It has been postulated that by making policy towards income generation and enhancement, ultimately to eradicate poverty alone can improve the health status through better, timely and easy access of health care. The survey shows that peoples do not consider micro finance as a help full tool for health problems. This is shown by the survey that a small portion of peoples take loans for health facilities. When the peoples do not consider it necessary they cannot control poverty and health problems.

Imai, Gaiha, Thapa and Annim (2010) concluded that there is no doubt micro finance is a powerful tool against poverty but some evidence creates a black spot on its performance.

The study proved that the number of poor peoples is less in those countries where the number of micro finance institutions is more in compare to those countries where the number of MFIs are less. In many studies it is proved that micro finance have no or negative impact on the women empowerment. Women are the major portion of our society that is poor and they cannot get access to the micro finance. Until and unless women cannot share an equal portion of financial facilities, a society cannot control poverty. Ahmad (2008) concluded that micro finance is fighting against poverty with full force but due to some facts the role of micro finance is decreasing in some areas of Pakistan. If these portions are cut, micro finance will eliminate poverty in short period of time. Some of these short coming of micro finance are as following. 1. Small loan size 2. Investment of the loan on consumption instead income generation 3. low awareness in the society about micro finance. 4. Less support by the government.

Brownstein, Fleck, Shetty, Sorensen, and Vadgama (2007) mentioned that micro finance is a good tool for poverty alleviation but it is not a magic to solve the problem of poverty in a night. In Sub-Sahara Africa micro finance is performing well but cannot solve the problem of poverty because the problem is big and the weapon is very simple and lose. Micro finance should be given more support to yield some

fruitful results. Currently we have demonstrated there is need for greater awareness, greater coordination, additional aid, and technological improvements for increased efficiency. Significant increases in micro financing is a critical first step in accelerating Sub-Saharan Africa's progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, but micro financing is only one pillar in the systemic approach needed to reduce poverty and hunger in the region. Microfinance can serve as a catalyst that enhances other programs and lifts the region out of impoverishment. The concept of micro finance is simple and allows people to determine their own future, to identify exactly how to prosper, and they will do it.

Siddiqi (2008) mentioned that in Pakistan micro finance is not clear till now that whether this has a positive role or negative role. Obviously the role of micro finance should go for the positive side but due to some hurdle and lack of performance the role of micro finance is not so profitable. The first hurdle is the interest rate. MFIs charge a high interest rate. The second hurdle which put a black spot is the interest (Riba) itself. Our society is an Islamic society and most of the peoples have an Islamic mind setup. In Islam Riba is not allowed therefore they hesitate in getting micro loans from the banks. The third hurdle is the empowerment of women because the woman clients are abused by the male relatives for getting loans. Islamic micro finance (akhawat) is much better than conventional micro finance because work according to the needs of the poor people not merely profit generation while conventional micro finance work for profit generation instead for helping the poor.

Ali & Alam (2010) concluded that Microfinance is the most important resource to provide loans and other basic financial services to increase the employment rate, productivity and earning capacity. It will impact the people lives through removing poverty, improving living standards, such as health, education, food and other social impacts.

The microfinance sector is developed day by day in Pakistan. Most of the population of Pakistan is based on the rural area, where people live below the poverty line. The need for micro credit is higher in the rural area than urban area. The large numbers of microfinance borrowers show the market opportunity and need in Pakistan. Study

showed that high interest rates on micro credit are one of the problems faced by the microfinance sector. But poor people still favor and want micro credit because they don't have access to the commercial loans, which are collateralized loans. These poor people are very hard working and may have innovative ideas about business but they don't have opportunity. That is why they take micro loans on high interest rate and often they get success in their business and repayment of these loans.

Tenaw& Islam (2009) mentioned that micro finance has vital role in improving and maintaining livelihoods of rural people in Bangladesh and Ethiopia. The financial system that was originated by the local population proved useful tool in promoting selfhelp and independency. The main drawback of this local originated financial system was that the rules and regulation was in the hand of originator. The main sector of income in Bangladesh and Ethiopia is agriculture but poor technology, dependent on unreliable climate, poor infrastructure, small and fragile market creates hurdle in the development of this sector. Micro finance is the only method through which these hurdle can be overcome. When agriculture sector become stable in these countries, poverty will be eliminated automatically. So for poverty alleviation agriculture sector is the founder stone and for agriculture sector development micro finance is must.

Abiola& Salami (2011) in his study mentioned that a lot of literature is present on the positive role of micro finance in poverty alleviation, but every time and everywhere, micro finance is not so profitable. Many scholars wrote that micro finance is a good tool for poverty alleviation but in many occasion the result is opposite. The main reason behind the negative effect of the micro finance on poverty alleviation is due to the time shortage. The time is not enough for generating the income i.e. the shortness do not give room for loan to generate future income. The researcher mentioned that at the repayment time the loan taker is not in the position to repay the loan, if he so his business will collapse. He shows through the respondents that before the end of the loan the business would have almost collapsed. At the time of repayment he is almost in the middle of the business process. If he pays he has to close the business because the business is not in the position to continue any more. This put an extra pressure on the client. The client lost his time as well as some money in his business.

### **2.3 Review of related journals and article.**

Kirsten Leikem. (2012) this Article goal is to achieve poverty reduction by promoting productive activity, spurring self-employment and income generating activity. This is predicted to spur consumption, stimulating local economies and reducing general poverty reduction both in the household and in the community. Based upon this article, It concluded that the poorest are the least likely to benefit from microfinance and that savings are vital and are perhaps more important to the poor, that the poorest are probably better served by direct subsidies rather than loans, that qualitative data needs to be collected and analyzed, and former developmental methods were questioned and innovation was encouraged. Although microfinance is certainly not a panacea for poverty, it can prove itself a useful tool in the fight against poverty.

Ghalib, Malki, Imai (2012) this study examines whether household access to microfinance reduces poverty, and if so, to what extent and across which dimensions of wellbeing. The study draws on first-hand observations and empirical data gathered from interviews of 1,132 households across 11 districts in the rural areas of the province of Punjab in Pakistan. It employs a quasi-experimental research design and makes use of data collected by interviewing both borrower (treatment) and non-borrower (control) households. Sample selection biases are controlled by matching propensity scores. Findings reveal that although borrowers seem to fare better than non-borrowers across around 70 percent of the indicators, a majority of these are not statistically significant. This suggests that despite producing some degree of positive impact, microfinance institutions still have to make sustained efforts to bring about real difference to the livelihoods of the poor.

This study concluded that the Drawing upon a primary provincial-level cross-sectional household survey conducted in Pakistan, the present study analyses the extent and direction of program impact on borrowers, assessed through a range of dimensions that captured and reflected relative wellbeing of a typical rural household in Pakistan. Household characteristics were captured across four dimensions, further segregated into various indicators, the data on which was gathered by administering a semi-structured questionnaire in the field. The research was based on the quasi-

experimental design that compared differences between borrowers and non-borrowers. In order to control for any selection bias that may have arisen during sampling of households, the propensity score matching model was applied, through which the average treatment-on-treated effect was finally computed.

The extent of the difference across both groups was substantial as well as statistically significant in some indicators, while it was found to be weak and negligible in others. In the case of dwelling-related indicators, borrowers had a better quality of floors, roofs, walls, and water supply in their houses, although non-borrowers seemed to use better quality cooking fuel and had improved waste water disposal systems. The most prominent and statistically significant differences across both groups favored borrowers, and were observed in savings, televisions, expenditure on healthcare, monthly household income, expenditure on clothing and footwear, and certain dwelling characteristics, such as water supply and quality of roofing and walls. Overall, borrowers were seen to be better in around 70 percent of the indicators across which comparisons were made in the final model. Borrowing households, in comparison with non-borrowers, were therefore able to increase household income by investing more in productive assets, such as livestock or sewing machines; this income was either saved for future investment or was consumed in the form of 'luxury' foods or for stocking staple food items, or was incurred on healthcare. Given the persistence of poverty and vulnerability in rural Pakistan, the results show that microfinance can be used as an effective measure in alleviating poverty in the country.

MFIs in Pakistan lack innovation and have a limited number of programs to offer. The 'one size fits all' approach was observed across almost all lenders who formed part of the survey, as most of them offered basic credit and saving facilities, with rigid rules regarding interests rates, loan sizes, or borrower selection criteria. Most of the successful MFIs in the world have been observed to have an assortment of products and services that are tailor-made to suit specific groups of vulnerable clients. BRAC's programs committed to targeting the ultra poor (TUP and IGVGD) and Grameen Bank's beggar loans are such examples. These programs combine livelihood protection (food aid, employment) with livelihood promotion (financial services with

skills training) and are geared towards assisting the poorest to gradually move out of poverty. Pakistan would need to implement programs such as these to address the multi-dimensional poverty and bring about real change to livelihoods.

Kashif Khan Durrani, Usman, Malik, Ahmad, (2011) this study lies in knowing the effect of micro finance on the poverty alleviation. In this study it is analyzed that microfinance is an important element for an effective poverty reduction strategy. The role of Micro Finance on poverty alleviation is checked both in social and economic aspects. The social and economic factors considered in this study include the improvement of life style, accommodation standard, income generation, life standard, and purchasing power, expansion of business facility, self-employment and adoption of better technology. Economic growth and development is also considered in this study It reveals that access and efficient provision of micro credit can enable the poor to smooth their consumption, better manage their risks, gradually build their assets, develop their micro enterprises, enhance their income earning capacity, and enjoy an improved quality of life. It argues that with little efforts, the performance of Micro Finance institutions can be improved and these institutions can play their role better in poverty alleviation than usual.

The results of the study show that maximum of the respondents are in favor of introducing and enhancing micro finance activities across the country especially in the district Dera Ismail Khan. Based on calculated results it is expressed that micro finance is an effective tool to fight against poverty. Micro finance is not only helpful to generate income but it also facilitates to improve the social standard of poor people. Fifty five (80.88%) out of 68 respondents were in the opinion that micro finance is very helpful tool in getting prosperity. Purchasing power also increased with the inception of micro finance.

Aslam , (2014) this study states that After 2008 world economic crises, banks and other financial institutes move towards Islamic financing not only in Muslims countries but also in non-Muslim countries of the world. In view of this, some micro financial institutions also introduce Islamic micro financing products in Pakistan. The present study was conducted to analyze the role of Islamic microfinance to alleviate



poverty in Pakistan its impacts, people satisfaction level and assess the future of it in Pakistan. An Empirical approach has been adopted due to lack of knowledge to clients about products, technical terms, lack of time, and we come to know the changing improvement in the eyes of those people who directly involve in this system. Questionnaire was used as a tool for data collection. The qualitative data was quantified and chi-square test was applied to test the association of attributes by 5% level of significance. Our analysis concluded that Islamic microfinance playing an important role to improve the living standard, per capita income, awareness level (Educational level), ethical values, profitability, sustainability, infrastructure position, employment level in the society, helpful to control the inflation and unequal distribution of wealth. People are more interested due to religious prospective and prohibition of Reba in Islam as well as in Christianity but there should be proper regularity authority to control over it in order to get fruitful results through an implementable model.

This study concluded that Islamic microfinance are playing an important role to improve the living standard, per capita income, awareness level (Educational level), ethical values, profitability, infrastructure position, employment level in the society, helpful to control the inflation and unequal distribution of wealth. These factors are directly involved in poverty alleviation. The world trend moves towards Islamic financing as serious after world economic crises of 2008 due to La-Riba based financing. People are more interested due to religious prospective and prohibition of riba in Islam as well as in Christianity. It is concluded that product based financing which used for business only, prevents its use for unproductive purposes. State Bank should focus on Islamic financing and establish such institutes who control the Islamic financing and its implementation according to Sheriah. The IsMFI's should properly educate the clients about Islamic financing, its implementation according to sheriah and its proper use for productive proposes which leads them to retain their clients with Islamic financing, resolve their issue of sustainability. It is also observed that young people are more interested in Islamic financing and IsMFI's should focus on new generation for future exposure. This study shows that IsMFI's try their level best to follow sheria but they need more focus on sheria related policies and

procedures. Some hurdles are also there because there is great need of development of Islamic microfinance system in the country. Non-profit products should be used to develop the infrastructure like hospital, school, mosques, streets and water projects etc. It indicates that Islamic products are moderated risk as compared to conventional financing however risk can be minimized through hiring experienced, competent staff and applying different strategies.

Salakpi, (2015) this study states that The Micro finance has microfinance has proven to be one effective and powerful tool for poverty reduction. However, Microfinance institutions (MFIs) show significant diversities in their ability to reach the poor. In effect, microfinance cannot be an effective poverty reduction approach for every category of poor and/or microfinance institution. The study identified that although the Credit Union had to some extent empowered its members economically, this was not beyond the ordinary as non-members had very similar socio-economic characteristics. Thus, the study concludes that the outreach and impact of the Credit Union in poverty reduction remained more conventional and less innovative and client oriented.

From this journal it is clear that the credit union is a financial institution which deals with all manner of persons in society, particularly the poor. They receive savings from their members and also give out loans to their members.

It can also be concluded from the study that in spite of the other products or services of the credit union, loans are the major reason why members join the union. This is because they credit union does not give loans to non-members, hence people who need loans from them first have to open accounts with them before they can access them. Basically, the microcredit that they give to their members is normally in cash but they also give other forms of microfinance to their members that might not necessarily be in the form of cash. However, the Credit Union's products remain largely traditional with little innovations to suit the peculiarities of members. The Union's products also remain largely unknown among non-members, thus limiting the access needs of other poor members of society. With the assistance they members receive from the credit union they are able to support their families better. They

normally use the finance from the credit union to ensure their businesses grow and they also directly use the finances to take care of their responsibilities such as educating their children. The extent to which these benefits empower members is generally limited as terms of access such as time for repayment of loans and interest rates were unfavorable to most members.

Gupta, (2003) this paper explores the topic of microfinance as a way to help alleviate poverty. The India trip illuminated the conditions of the poor in that country. During a visit to the Godrej Group, many of us were surprised to hear that the poor could not even afford to purchase basic necessities such as shampoo or soap, and that many did not earn more than \$1/day. As the tour bus traveled between cities, there were miles upon miles of shantytowns, which made us reflect upon what could be done to improve conditions. Upon arriving back in the United States, I attended the International Development Conference hosted by Harvard, which included some panels on the topic of poverty and what could be done to reduce it. One of the most interesting discussions centered on the idea of microfinance, which has the promise of being a financially self-sustaining method for helping the poor. Rather than involving direct grants or subsidies to the poor, microfinance gives the poor much-needed access to capital with the expectation that the loan will be repaid in the future. The goal of a microfinance institution is to become self-sustaining so that it can use the interest from loans to cover its costs, and therefore not need to rely on outside funding. This goal of self-sufficiency has only been achieved by a limited number of microfinance institutions, but as this approach continues to evolve, there is a chance that these institutions will come closer to their goal. The purpose of this paper is to explore microfinance in more depth, describe examples of how microfinance has worked successfully for specific individuals, and discuss both the benefits and limitations of the microfinance approach to reducing poverty.

#### **2.4 Review of thesis**

Regmi (2013) has completed the study “ Role of Microfinance in poverty reduction) A case study of microfinance program of MANUSHI in Goldhunga VDC of

Kathmandu District. In partial fulfillment requirement for the degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development. The thesis has following objectives of study and findings.

The specific objectives are:

- ) To evaluate the effectiveness of the micro finance program in the area in the context of poverty reduction
- ) To analyze the effect of Microfinance in living standard and empowerment of women participants in the study area,
- ) This thesis concluded that:

The study aimed at analyzing effects of MF on the livelihoods of the poor women Households through enhancement of livelihood activities and accumulation of livelihood assets contributing to livelihood strategies in order to reduce poverty of the poor. Participatory methods and survey were carried out in Goldhunga VDC in the study site, income of local people comes mainly from agriculture. In specific, the poor whose income comes mainly from off-farm and non-farm activities have faced difficulties because of the seasonality of off-farm employment. Most of poor households have no or little agricultural land. However, there are differences between the member and non-member groups in how they take advantage of the homestead. While the poor member group pays attention to production in their homestead including growing vegetables, raising pig, integrating pig and fish, and keeping poultry, the poor non-member group has paid little attention to the benefits.

## **2.5 Research Gap:**

Research gap is the difference between previous works done and the present research work. Earlier works conducted by the superiors in the matching topic 'Role of micro finance in poverty reduction are very useful and appreciated by personnel in various related fields, including academicians, social workers, Non-profit organization, Micro finance, and the general public. The suggestion and recommendations given by the preceding researchers to formulate strategy of poverty reduction have been really benefiting to the relevant banks and other organization. This study details analysis about poverty reduction In Rolpa district. This study tries to fulfill the previous

research gap on 'Role of micro finance in poverty reduction. This study is completely different from other thesis. In this study, I have evaluated this topic by thorough editing, coding and processing with the help of comparative tables, questionnaire.

So, this study will be fruitful to those interested person, parties, scholars, professors, students, businessman and government for academically as well as policy perspective. Hope, this study will help to others in future in the related field.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

For the purpose of research, several methods and approaches are used. For this purpose, Person correlation method is used to identify the relationship between interest rate and deposit and lending. The study used quantitative method because this research is about analyzing the impact of interest rate on deposit and lending of joint venture commercial banks in Nepal. This method aims to investigate the complete solution of an underlying task and to analyze the results with the help of numbers, table and other tools.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Research design is a kind of blue print that guides the researcher in his/her investigation and analysis. It is a formal in which the researcher employs in order to systematically apply the scientific method in the investigation of problems.

To achieve the specific objective of the study, descriptive and correlational research has been used. Correlational techniques have been adopted to find the relationship between lending and saving amount with interest rates of joint venture commercial banks in Nepal.

#### **3.2 Population and sample**

Microfinance program in different modalities at different regions of the country have been running but the, microfinance program in Rolpa district is an exemplary one. The program is designed especially targeting poor women. Many MFIs like Swabalambanlagubittabikas bank ltd, DeprocslagubittaBikas Bank limited, Nepal Agro Microfinance BittiyaSanstha limited, ChautariLagubittaBittiyasanstha Limited, JanasewiLagubittaBittiyaSanstha, SuryodayaLagubittaBittiyaSanstha, Mirmire Microfinance Development Bank limited, BijaylagubittaBittiyaSanstha and MeroMicrofinaceLagubittaBittiyasanstha Limited. I have selected the microfinance program run by Swabalambanlagubittabikas bank limited as it has been working in the area from last 7 years successfully. Swabalamban is a (registered under institution registration act 2034) reputed microfinance institution. The study area consists of a heterogeneous society in terms of caste, culture, language, economy etc. It is

representative of a real picture of whole Nepalese society adopting subsistence agriculture by the residents of the area. So, this area has been selected for the study.

### **3.5 Sources of data**

This study is based on primary and secondary data. The required data is collected from the field. Study about role of microfinance in poverty reduction in Rolpa district is taken from the primary sources. The researcher himself collected the data from the respondents by conducting the questionnaire of the client of swabalambanlagubittabikash bank limited in Rolpa district.

### **3.6 Data collection and processing procedure**

To attain primary data, Interviews were conducted with few selected Stratified sampling method to gather information about microfinance activities and impact of microfinance. Structured questionnaire filled of all 120 members. Similarly, field observations as well as focus group discussion with the group also used to confirm the information provided by the group members. Secondary data were collected from library, websites, academic institutions and related agencies.

### **3.7 Data analysis tool and techniques**

The analysis of data is done according to pattern of data available and felt necessity. This study requires more statistical tools rather than financial tools for analysis and presentation. So emphasis is given on statistical tools will be used to meet the objective of the study. The statistical method using table is used and also SPSS tools is used for data analysis.

### **3.8 Statistical tools and sampling procedure**

SLBBL has been conducting micro credit project for women since 7 years at Rolpa district. SLBBL has been conducting micro credit project for Rolpa municipality has 10 wards out of 10 wards, the microfinance is operating in 6 wards. Subarnawati rural municipality has 9 wards out of that, microfinance is operating 4 wards. There are 1524 members in this district. Out of that, 821 members who have taken loan regularly from SwabalambanLagubittaBikas Bank Ltd. Six wards has been selected for the study and 120 members selected using stratified random sampling method for the study.





## CHAPTER-4

### DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This Chapter describes about the response of the sample respondents and analysis on the basis of their responses. The data has been collected from 120 clients of the Rolpa district where microfinance operation of SwabalambanLaghubittabikas bank exists.

#### 4.1 General Information

**Table no.4.1.1 Cast**

cast	Frequency	Percent
Dalit	23	19.2
Janjati	42	35.0
Kshetri and Bramin	29	24.2
Others	26	21.7
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Table shows that out of the respondent women's cast 19.2% respondents are Dalit involved in MF, 35% respondents are Janajatiinvolved in microfinance, 24.2% respondents are Kshetri and bramin and 26%respondentsare other involved in microfinance it shows that more janajati peoples are involved in swabalambanMF in Rolpa District it shows that there is more emphasized given to marginalize group.

**Table no. 4.1.2: Age**

Age group	Frequency	Percent
20-30	51	42.5
30-40	27	22.5
40-50	31	25.8
50-60	9	7.5
60 above	2	1.7
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Table shows that out of the respondent women, 42.5% women involved in Microfinance of 20-30 age group, 22.5 % are of 30-40 age group, 25.8 % women are of 40-50 age group, 7.5 % are of 50-60 age group and 1.7% are 60 above age group. This shows more young women are involved in microfinance will may result good retention of the client in the program.

**Table no.4.1.3:Education**

Level	Frequency	Percent
Class 1-10	29	24.2
SLC	18	15.0
Above SLC	12	10.0
Literate	33	27.5
Illiterate	28	23.3
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Table shows that Microfinance has played role to make women literate above table shows that 24.2% respondents passed class 1-10 , 15% respondent are SLC passed, 10% respondent passed above SLC, 27.5% respondent are literate and 23.3% respondent are illiterate. Microfinance helps to illiterate and literate women to create self-employment and earn their livelihood through financing in income generating activities.

**Table no. 4.1.4: Family members**

Members of family	Frequency	Percent
2	4	3.3
3	12	10.0
4	29	24.2
4 Above	75	62.5
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Table no 4.1.4 shows that family size of the respondent have only 2 member in family are 3.3% , respondent have only 3 member in family 10% , respondent have only 4 member in family are 24.2% person and respondent have above 4 member in family are 62.5% .

**Table no.4.1.5 Number of employment family members**

Number of employment	Frequency	Percent
1	70	58.3
2	40	33.3
3	6	5.0
3 Above	4	3.3
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Table no 4.1.5 shows that 58.3 % respondent have only one member are involved in income generating, 33.33% respondent have 2 members are involved in income generating , 5% person respondent have 3 members are involved in income generating and 3.3% respondent have 3 above member are involved in income generating .

**Table no. 4.1.6 Nature of employment**

Nature of employment	Frequency	Percent
Government	28	23.3
Non-government	11	9.2
Private company	21	17.5
Own Business	31	25.8
No employment	11	9.2
Foreign employment	18	15.0

Total	120	100.0
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Source: Field Survey, 2017

Above the table nature of employment involvement in different profession 23.3% respondents have involvement in government job, 9.2% respondents both are involvement in non-government job and no employment, 17.5% respondent are involved in private company, 25.8 % respondent are involved in own business and 15% respondent are involved in foreign employment.

#### 4.2 Education, Health and Sanitation

**Table no. 4.2.1: Regularity of children education**

Regularity of children education	Frequency	Percent
yes	108	90.0
No	12	10.0
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Regularity of school attendance of children of respondent 90% respondent's children are regular attendance in school and 10% respondent's children are left school.

**Table no. 4.2.2: Water Supply Status**

Water Supply Status	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
yes	79	65.8	65.8	65.8
no	41	34.2	34.2	100.0
Total	120	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Drinking water tap of respondent 65.8% respondents have drinking water facility and 34.2% respondent have not drinking water facility.

**Table no. 4.2.3: Personal Hygiene**

Personal Hygiene	Frequency	Percent
Yes	114	95.0
No	6	5.0
Total	120	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2017*

It is seen that 95% family have toilet at their home and 5% family do not have toilet at their home. Microfinance has played some role of motivation to have toilet at their home.

**Table no 4.2.4: Health service**

Health service	Frequency	Percent
Enough	27	22.5
Sometime	77	64.2
very few	15	12.5
No	1	.8
Total	120	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2017*

By the above table we can see that the respondent have got health services satisfactorily. 22.5% respondents have got enough health services, 64.2% respondents have got some time health services, 12.5% respondents have got very few services and .8% respondents have not got health services. When we compare with the national data, 69 % of people with acute illness reported to have consulted some kind of medical practitioner in the country. There is a discussion about personal hygiene and health matter which has positive impact on their family's health.

**Table no.4.2.5: Family planning**

Family planning	Frequency	Percent
Yes	45	37.5
No	75	62.5
Total	120	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2017*

Above data 37.5% respondents have done family planning and 75 % women have not done family planning.

### 4.3 Facility of Loan

**Table no. 4.3.1: Loan payment within time before involvement in microfinance**

Loan payment	Frequency	Percent
interest and principle	94	78.3
only principle	8	6.7
only interest	15	12.5
none of both	3	2.5
Total	120	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2017*

Table shows that loan payment within time before involvement in microfinance of respondent 78.3% respondent pay interest and principle with in time 6.7 % respondent pay only principle, 12.5 % respondent pay only interest and 2.5 % respondent unable to pay both principle and interest.

**Table No.4.3.2: Loan payment within time after involvement in microfinance of respondent**

Loan payment	Frequency	Percent
principle and interest	102	85.0
only principle	6	5.0
only interest	9	7.5
none of both	3	2.5
Total	120	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2017*

Table shows that loan payment within time before involvement in microfinance of respondent 85.0% respondent pay interest and principle with in time 5. % respondent pay only principle, 7.5 % respondent pay only interest and 2.5 % respondent unable to pay both principle and interest this shows that it is improve after involvement in MF.

**Table no. 4.3.3: Types of loan using of microfinance**

Types of loan	Frequency	Percent
1	64	53.3
2	31	25.8
3	22	18.3
3 above	3	2.5
Total	120	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2017*

Table no.4.3.3 shows that 53.3% respondents have used one loan, 25.8% respondents have used two loans, 18.3% respondents have used three loans and 2.5% respondents have used more than three loan. It is seen that most of the respondents have used more than three loans which has given the positive impact on them that their income level has been increased gradually.

**Table no.4.3.4: Loan investment/ Utilization Sectors**

Loan investment	Frequency	Percent
Agriculture	22	18.3
Goat farming /Cow Farming / Buffalo farming	55	45.8
Business	35	29.2
Others	8	6.7
Total	120	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2017*

Above table shows that 18.3% respondents used their loan in agricultural productions, 45.8 respondents used their loan in animal husbandry and 29.2% and 6.7 % respondents have used for business and 6.7% respondents used for others activities. It shows microfinance program has added capital in their profession which they have been doing. Similarly it has also given the opportunities or other business if they do not prefer their old professions

**Table 4.3.5: Expansion of Business by taking Loan**

Expansion of Business	Frequency	Percent
Yes	72	60.0
No	48	40.0
Total	120	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2017*

Table no.4.3.5 shows that 60% respondent's business has been expanded by taking loan and only 40% respondents' business has not been expanded. It shows that clients have benefited for expansion of their business and get income accordingly.



**Table 4.3.6: Difficult to repay of loan**

Repay of loan	Frequency	Percent
if yes what cause	27	22.5
No	93	77.5
Total	120	100.0

*Source: Field survey 2017*

Table no 4.3.6 shows that Analysis through difficult to repay loan 22.5% respondent failed to repay loan to microfinance and 77.5% respondent pay loan in time

#### **4.4 Return on Investment**

**TableNo.4.4.1: Return on investment before involvement in microfinance**

Return on investment	Frequency	Percent
Maximum	29	24.2
Minimum	86	71.6
No	5	4.2
Total	120	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2017*

Table no.4.4.1 shows that return on investment before involvement in microfinance 24.2% respondent get maximum return on investment, 71.6% respondents get minimum return on investment and 4.2% respondent do not get return on investment.

**Table no.4.4.2: Return on investment After involvement in microfinance**

<b>Return on investment</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Maximum	32	26.7
Minimum	85	70.8
No	3	2.5
Total	120	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2017*

Table no.4.4.2 shows that return on investment after involvement in microfinance 26.7% respondent get maximum return on investment, 70.8% respondents get minimum return on investment and 2.5% respondent do not get return on investment.

#### **4.5 Income level**

**Table no.4.5.1: Annual income before involvement in microfinance**

<b>Annual income</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
0-50000	89	74.2
50000- 1 lakh	19	15.8
1 lakh - 2 lakhs	9	7.5
5 lakhs above	3	2.5
Total	120	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2017*

Table no.4.5.1 shows that before involving in microfinance program( at least three year) 74.2 % respondents expenses below 50,000 yearly, 15.8% of respondents expenses RS 50000 to 1 lakh yearly and 7.5% respondents expenses RS 1 lakh to 2 lakhs yearly and 2.5% respondents expenses above RS 5 lakhs yearly.

**Table no.4.5.2: Annual income after involvement in microfinance**

Annual income	Frequency	Percent
0- 50000	17	14.2
50000- 1 lakh	60	50.0
1 lakh - 2 lakhs	19	15.8
2 lakhs -5 lakhs	5	4.2
5 lakhs above	19	15.8
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Table no. 4.5.2 shows that before involving in microfinance program 14.2% respondents annual income earn from investment below RS 50000, 50% respondents annual income earn from investment RS 50000 to 1 lakh, 15.8% respondents annual income earn from investment RS 1 lakh to 2 lakhs, 4.2% respondents annual income earn from investment RS 2 lakhs to 5 lakhs and 15.8% respondents annual income earn from investment RS above 5 lakhs.

#### 4.6 Investment in Business

**Table no.4.6.1: Investment in Business before involvement in microfinance**

Investment	Frequency	Percent
0- 50000	75	62.5
50000- 1 lakh	15	12.5
1 lakh -2 lakhs	8	6.7
2 lakhs -5 lakhs	5	4.2
5 lakhs above	17	14.2
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Table no 4.6.1 shows that after involving in microfinance program 62.5 % respondents earn below 50000 yearly, 12.5% of respondents earn RS 50000 to 1 lakh yearly, 6.7% respondents earn RS 1 lakh to 2 lakhs yearly, 4.2% respondents earn RS 2 lakhs to 5 lakhs and 14.2% respondents earn more than RS 5 lakhs yearly. This

shows that most of the people are earn below RS 50000 so as per objective of the microfinance the program has been conducted.

**Table no. 4.6.2: Investment after involvement in microfinance**

Investment	Frequency	Percent
0-50000	5	4.2
50000-1 lakh	49	40.8
1-2 lakhs	39	32.5
2-5 lakhs	6	5.0
5 lakhs above	21	17.5
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field survey

Table no.4.6.2 shows that after involving in microfinance program 4.2% respondents invest below 50,000 yearly, 40.8% of respondents invest NRS 50000 to 1 lakh yearly, 32.5% respondents invest NRS 1 lakhs to 2 lakhs yearly, 5.0% respondents invest 2 lakhs – 5 lakhs and 17.5% respondents invest more than NRS 5 lakhs yearly. This shows there is significant improvement in their investment after than before by involving in microfinance program.

#### 4.7 Major Findings

1. The total reach of MF among marginalized and backward ethnic groups seems satisfactory, which aligns with policy of government as well. Comparatively, the population size of Janajati ethnic group is higher than other ethnic groups in Rolpa district.
2. Most of the respondents are of young age(20-30 years) with valid percentage of 42.5 in Rolpa.
3. Indicator wise study on level of education of respondents depicts that 23.3 % of them are illiterate and 27.5% are literate. Remaining others have been able to attain basic level of education.
4. Regarding number of family members, 62.5% of the respondents have more than 4 members in their families, which is fairly high.
5. The percentage of respondents whose family members are engaged in only one job is 58.3 %.
6. Family members of most of the respondents are self employed and are engaged in government job as well; this shows slight deviation from current trend of being involved in foreign employment. Respondent's most of the children are gone to school.
7. Facility of drinking water in the households engaged in microfinance is satisfactory Most of the respondents, when asked upon if they own a drinking water tap, have declared the ownership, but instead they have been sharing the tap in a group.
8. Almost all of the respondent households have facility of toilet that shows satisfactory level of sanitation.
9. The households of the study area have moderate level of health service facilities.
10. Most of the respondents did not seem to have adopted means of family planning.
11. Most of the beneficiaries have improved their level of income by investing loan from the microfinance institution.

12. Survey shows that most of beneficiaries have invested the borrowed capital in agriculture and animal husbandry, so loan disbursement needs to be made accordingly in the survey area.
13. Most of the respondents get minimum return on investment.
14. It was found from the survey that clients are satisfied with the service of microfinance institution.
15. It was observed that microfinance institution have provided service to economically deprived people, especially focusing on women.
16. Most of the clients have improved their business by borrowing from the microfinance institution.
17. Participation of women in decision making process at home and society is the epitome of women empowerment through involvement in microfinance activities.
18. Microfinance is one of prominent tools to reduce level of poverty of the country.

## **CHAPTER-5**

### **CONCLUSION**

This chapter consists of three sections first section provides the summary, the second draws the conclusion of the study and the final section provides Implications to deal with the problem observed on the basis of findings.

#### **5.1 Summary**

The study is aimed at analyzing effects of MF on livelihood status of the poor women households through involvement in income generating activities and accumulation of livelihood assets contributing to livelihood strategies in order to reduce poverty. Participatory methods and household survey were carried out in Rolpa district to assess the status of microfinance and its beneficiaries. In the study site, income of local people is primarily based on agriculture and foreign employment.

The financial system encompasses the formal financial institutions (Bank and development banks, the informal institutions (friends, private moneylenders, and agricultural input shops), and the semi-formal institutions (MF programs). The formal financial institutions exclude nearly 68.4% percent (combine 3moths and 6 months) of the economically deprived group because most of them have no or little land, the poor therefore have to access private moneylenders at high interest rates up to 22.5 percent depending on the history of borrowers' repayment. Fortunately, under the MF program, the poor not only have opportunities to borrow loans at reasonable interest rates, but also have access to services of MF intervention such as attending training courses, monthly meetings and promoting savings. The microfinance program has been able to reach millions of poor people without donor's funding.

Most of the people have participated in MF program for replenishing daily consumption of goods and services. The trend shows that some of the microfinance beneficiaries use borrowed loan as a means of repayment for previously owned loan with higher interest rates, which shows lack of vision and planning. Lack of proper training and planning capability have resulted in aforementioned trend. Also, some of the beneficiaries that have burrowed loan for animal husbandry and agriculture, due to

lack of proper technological know-hows, are not able to flourish. They are aloof from advanced technologies and trends in agriculture sector and are insistent on continuing traditional agricultural patterns. It seems eminent that they explore commercial agriculture farms to enhance their horizon of knowledge and get motivated towards shifting from subsistence farming to commercial agriculture.

Through monthly meetings, the beneficiaries are being able to enhance their human assets. Membership in microfinance has helped in capacity building through exchange of information at monthly meetings. Besides, monthly meetings create opportunities for members to share information and experience. Moreover, trainings, followup and loans from group savings have helped members to access clean water supplies, increase agricultural productivity through integrated models in their homestead for both consumption and income generation, improve health care and enhance the economic status.

Most of poor households have no or little agricultural land. However, there are differences between the member and non-member groups in how they take advantage of the homestead. While the poor member group pays attention to production in their homestead including growing vegetables, raising pig, integrating pig and fish, and keeping poultry, the poor non-member groups have paid little attention to the benefits.

Looking closely at MF intervention, members' physical assets have accumulated through loans from the MF program and group savings, also enhancing income generation. The study points out that poor member group have contributed to their productive assets more than the poor non-member group. Moreover, there are significant differences in the quality of household assets between the poor member and poor non-member groups as well as the poor member and escaped member groups.

The enhancement of livelihood assets and livelihood activities of member households have contributed to develop livelihood strategies. There are significant differences in per capita income between the poor member and poor non-member women. The poor members have enhanced their productive assets. Moreover, the proportion of income



from off-farm and non-farm activities far from home of the poor non-member women are higher than those of the poor member women are; however, off-farm and non-farm income are risky. Most of the poor women have income from two to four sources of income while few women have income from only one source. Interestingly, the women involved in microfinance group can diversify their sources of income, that ultimately results in risk reduction.

Although the poor women members have been in the loop of poverty, their income and livelihood assets have improved through the accumulation of livelihood assets and livelihood activities that have contributed to develop livelihood strategies of their own in order to reduce poverty. The poor women member not only generate income through fattening pigs and poultry production, but also save capital to be spend on food due to vegetable garden, aquaculture and poultry

## **5.2 Conclusion**

The study has helped me to understand the interaction between the MF process and poverty. Poor women can have gradually achieved well-being through small scale of income as well as capacity that contribute to livelihood strategies of their households. Based on this, intervention by MF needs to be relevant and prioritized based on the situation of poor women. Accumulation of livelihood assets is a process that needs strong participation and involvement by stakeholders in MF. However, the study has not explored other impacts beside MF in poverty alleviation. MF have not explored about women's career building and vocational training. Mf are only focused on formation of beneficiary groups and credit loan to group members, but do no focus on providing any trainings. There is lack of proper assessment about status and need of women, along with effective plans on how to direct them towards profitable and sustainable income generating activities. It has emphasized on description rather than argument in order to make these findings.

Most of the MF has changed their interest rate frequently and urge to pay high interest rate to their customer. Due to this, people are changing their course towards long term

creditors despite higher interest rates; they do not have to pay installments as in microfinance schemes if they borrow from a long-term creditor.

### **5.3 Implication**

This Study may provide important information to those who are concerned directly or indirectly with the stock market activities. The following implications have been shown below:

1. The main objective of MF is to maximize the wealth position of its investor and its customer, which largely depends upon interest rate, credit facility, policy the economic condition of the people growth and rate of production growth rate independency.
2. To control the speculation in interest rate, an effective control mechanism is necessary.
3. A proper Policy need to formulate.
4. People should have proper knowledge about MF function.
5. Government should make proper policy about MF.
6. MF should formulate proper plan for customer daily activity. How to achieve goal and objectives as per GOV rules, BAFIA Rules and MF rules and MF should be consider in giving vocational training, income generation training, and small scale business to customer.
7. The process of MFI helps poor members enhance their capacity and empowerment and contribute to income generating activities. However, the important concern is how MF can develop further instead of waiting only in the funded MF programs and how main stakeholders including mass organizations, local authority, extension services, business development services, and MFI interplay in the process of MF. In addition, more case of studies on MF for women poverty reduction in different ecological areas is needed.

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## Appendix-I

म सुवर्णावति गाऊपालिका वाड न. २ खुंग्री गोगनपानी वस्ने मोतिलाल गिरीले स्नातकोत्तर (MBS) तहको शोधपत्र (Thesis) तयार गर्ने क्रममा लघुवित्त सम्बन्धि केही पक्षहरुको जानकारी लिन गइरहेको छु । प्राप्त भएका जानकारी सुभाब र सल्लाह नितान्त गोप्य राखिनेछन् । उक्त कुराहरु अनुसन्धानको प्रयोजन बाहेक अन्यत्र प्रयोग गरीने छैन । आशा छ तपाईंहरुले निम्न प्रश्नावालीहरुको उपयुक्त उत्तर भरि दिई मेरो अनुसन्धान (Research) को कार्यमा आवश्यक सहयोग गरिदिनुहुनेछ । धन्यवाद ।

*ROLE OF MICROFINANCE IN POVERTY REDUCTION OF ROLPA  
DISTRICT*

### प्रश्नावली

नाम,थर सहित				शैक्षिक योग्यता
वडा नं	टोल	संस्था		सदस्य संख्या
परिवार संख्या				समुह

### व्यक्तिगत जानकारी

प्र.नं.१. तपाईंको उमेर कति होला ?

- क) २०- ३० वर्ष    ख) ४०-५० वर्ष    ग) ६० वर्ष भन्दा माथी  
घ) ३०-४० वर्ष    ड) ५०-६० वर्ष

प्र.नं.२. तपाईंको शैक्षिक योग्यता कति हो ?

- क) .....कक्षा    ख) एस.एल.सी  
ग)क्याम्पस    घ)साक्षर    ड) साक्षर नभएको



### पारीवारीक जानकारी

प्र.नं.३ तपाईको घरमा कति जना सदस्यहरु हुनुहुन्छ ?

- क) २                      ख) ३  
ग) ४                      घ) ४ भन्दा धेरै

प्र.नं ४ तपाईको घरमा कमाउने सदस्य कतिजना छन् ?

- क) १                      ख) २  
ग) ३                      घ) ३ भन्दा धेरै

प्र.नं.५ कमाउने सदस्य कस्तो खालको रोजगारीमा छन्?

- क) सरकारी              ख) गैर सरकारी      ग) प्राईभेट कम्पनी  
घ) आफ्नै व्यवसाय    ङ) रोजगारीमा छैन    च) बैदेशिक राजगारी

प्र.नं.६ तपाईको घरका स्कुल जाने उमेरका सबै बच्चाहरु स्कुल जान्छन ?

- क) जान्छन              ख) जाँदैनन



### सरसफाई र स्वस्थ

प्र.नं.७ तपाईंको घरमा पिउने पानीको धारा छ ?

क) छ                      ख) छैन

प्र.नं.८ तपाईंको घरमा शौचालय छ ?

क) छ                      ख) छैन

प्र.नं.९ तपाईंको परिवारले स्वास्थ्य सुविधा कति मात्रामा प्राप्त गरेको छ ?

क) पर्याप्त              ख) ठिक्कै              ग) थोरै              घ) छैन ।

प्र.नं. १० तपाईंले परिवार नियोजनको (अस्थायी/स्थायी) साधन प्रयोग गर्नु हुन्छ ?

क) छ                      ख) छैन

प्र.नं.११ हाल तपाईंको घरमा कुनै सदस्य विरामी छन् कि?

क) छन्                      ख) छैनन

### आर्थिक अवस्था

प्र.नं.१२ तपाईंको जग्गा जमिन छ ?

क) छ (छ भने कति.....) ख) छैन

प्र.नं.१३ लघुवित्त कार्यक्रममा आउनु अघि के पेशामा हुनुहुन्थ्यो ?

क) कृषि ख) गैर सरकारी

ग) प्राईभेट कम्पनी घ) आफ्नै व्यवसाय ड) अन्य

प्र.नं.१४ लघुवित्त कार्यक्रममा आउनु अघि तपाईंको औषत वार्षिक आम्दानी कति थियो ?

रु. ....

### लघुवित्त कार्यक्रममा सहभागिता

प्र.नं.१५ लघुवित्त कार्यक्रमको वारेमा कसरी थाहा पाउनु भयो?

क) साथीबाट ख) संस्थाका कर्मचारीबाट

ग) घरका अन्य सदस्यबाट घ) अन्य नातेदारबाट

प्र.नं.१६ समूहमा प्रवेश गर्दा कस्तो अनुभव गर्नु भयो?

क) गाह्रो ख) सजिलो

ग) धेरै सजिलो घ) ठिकै

प्र.नं.१७ हाल सम्म तपाईंले कतिवटा मूल ऋण चलाउनु भयो?

क) १ ख) २

ग) ३ घ) सो भन्दा वढी

प्र.नं.१८ तपाईंले लिएको ऋण कुन व्यवसायमा प्रयोग गर्नु भयो?

क) कृषि                      ख) गाई/भैंसीपालन

ख) व्यापार (.....) ग) अन्य

प्र.नं.१९ तपाईं अन्य कुनै बचत समुहमा आवद्ध हुनुहुन्छ ?

क) छ (छ भने कति वटामा)                      ख) छैन ।

प्र.नं.२० तपाईंको आम्दानीको श्रोत कतिवटा छ?

क) १                      ख) २                      ग) २ भन्दा धेरै

प्र.नं.२१ अहिले तपाईंको वार्षिक आम्दानी कति छ?.....

प्र.नं.२२ तपाईंको आम्दानीले तपाईंलाई आवश्यक न्यूनतम आवश्यकता पुरा हुन्छ ?

क) हुन्छ                      ख) हुदैन (पुरा हुदैन भने कसरी पुरा गर्नु हुन्छ?)

प्र.नं.२३ कार्यक्रममा समावेश भएर आफ्नो आर्थिक प्रगति भएको जस्तो लाग्छ ?

क) लाग्छ                      ख) लाग्दैन

प्र.नं.२४. के के स्रोतबाट रकम बचत गर्नुभएको छ ?

१) कृषि .....

२) भैंसीपालन .....

३) बाख्रापालन .....

४) माछापालन .....

५) खुद्रा व्यापार .....

६) वायोग्यांस .....

७) उद्योग .....

८) अन्य .....

प्र.नं. २५. आफुले लिएको ऋण रकम कसैलाई सापटी वा ऋण दिनुभएको छ ?

पहिला क) छ ख) छैन अहिले क) छ ख) छैन

प्र.नं. २६. तपाइले केहि आधारभूत तालिम लिनु भएको छ ।

पहिला क) यदि लिनुभएको छ भने के सीपमुलक, व्यवस्थापन, अभिमुखिकरण, आधारभूत, अन्य

ख) छैन

अहिले क) यदि लिनुभएको छ भने के सीपमुलक, व्यवस्थापन, अभिमुखिकरण, आधारभूत, अन्य

ख) छैन

### कारोवारको ट्रयाक रेकर्ड

प्र.नं. २७ लिएको ऋण समयमानै तिर्नुभएको छ ?

पहिला क) दुवै सावाँ/ ब्याज ख) सावाँ मात्र ग) ब्याज मात्र

घ) कुनै पनि तिरेको छैन ।

अहिले क) दुवै सावाँ/ ब्याज ख) सावाँ मात्र ग) ब्याज मात्र

घ) कुनै पनि तिरेको छैन ।

प्र.नं. २८. ऋण रकम प्राप्त गर्नमा कुनै समस्या भएको छ ? छ भने के मा ?

पहिला क) ऋण रकम ख) ब्याज ग) सशर्तहरु घ) समय

ड) संकलन च) अन्य

अहिले क) ऋण रकम ख) ब्याज ग) शर्तहरू घ) समय

ड) संकलन च) अन्य

प्र.नं. २९ यदि ऋण लिएर कुनै व्यवसाय संचालन गर्नुभएको छ भने उक्त व्यावसाय विस्तार हुदै गएको छ ?

क) छ ख) छैन

प्र.नं. ३० तपाईंले ऋणको किस्ता भुक्तानिमा कुनै कठिनाइ भोग्नु परेको छ ?

क) छ (छ भने के कारणले)

ख) छैन

प्र.नं. ३१ तपाईंको व्यवसाय/पेशाको लागि आवश्यक ऋण रकम कति हो?

क) १५-२५ हजार ख) २५-५० हजार

ग) ५०-१०० हजार घ) १ लाख भन्दा बढी

प्र.नं. ३२ तपाईंलाई आवश्यक पर्ने ऋण स्वावलम्बन लघुवित्त बैंक बाट प्राप्त भएको छ ?

क) छ

ख) छैन

प्र.नं. ३३ अन्य कुनै संस्थाबाट ऋण लिएर व्यवसायमा लगाउनु भएको वा व्यवहार चलाउनु भएको छ?

अहिले क) छ (छ भने कति) ख) छैन

### लघुवित्त कार्यक्रमको प्रभाव

प्र.नं. ३४ तपाईंले गरेको लगानीबाट कतिको आम्दानी गर्न सफल हुनुभएको छ ?

पहिला क) अधिकतम ख) न्यूनतम ग) छैन

अहिले क) अधिकतम ख) न्यूनतम ग) छैन

प्र.नं. ३५ ब्यवसायिक लगानी र आम्दानीको विवरण :

पहिला तपाईंको सम्बन्धित ब्यवसायमा लगानी रु .....

वार्षिक सरदर आम्दानी रु ..... ब्यवसायिक खर्च रु .....

अहिले तपाईंको सम्बन्धित ब्यवसायमा लगानी रु .....

वार्षिक सरदर आम्दानी रु ..... ब्यवसायिक खर्च रु .....

प्र.नं. ३६ तपाईंले केन्द्रमा निरन्तर रही भविष्यमा अझ बढि लगानी गर्ने उद्देश्य छ ?

क) छ ख) छैन

प्र.नं. ३७ स्वावलम्बन लघुवित्त कार्यक्रमबाट कति सन्तुष्ट हुनुहुन्छ ?

क) अधिकतम ख) ठिकक ग) न्यूनतम घ) छैन

संस्थालाई तपाईं के सुझाव लिन चाहनु हुन्छ?

प्र.नं. ३८ तपाईंले आफूलाई महिला उद्यमीको रूपमा खडा गर्ने कतिको आत्मविश्वास छ ?

क) बढिनै छ ख) कम छ ग) छैन ।

प्र.नं. ३९. स्वावलम्बन लघुवित्त कार्यक्रमले तपाईंको जीवनस्तरमा सुधार गर्नमा भूमिका खेलेको महसुस गर्नुभएको छ ?

क) छ ख) छैन ।

प्र.नं. ४०. तपाईं आफूलाई कुन वर्गको रूपमा वर्गीकरण गर्न चाहनुहुन्छ ?

क) अति गरिब      ख) गरिब      ग) धनी      घ) अति धनी

प्र.नं. ४१. अति गरिब परिवारको आर्थिक अवस्था सुधारको लागि स्वाम्बन लघुवित्त बैकले के गर्नुपर्ला ?

क) कम व्याजदर      ख) बढि ऋण रकम प्रदान गर्नु

ग) लामो समयको लागि ऋण प्रदान गर्नु      घ) माथिका सबै

## RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

Tribhuvan University Central Department of Management

Survey questionnaire on role of microfinance poverty reduction in Rolpa District  
Nepal.

Dear sir/Madam

I am Moti lal Giri conducting this research for partial fulfillment of Master's Degree of Business studies. the topic of my research is role of microfinance poverty reduction in Rolpa district of Nepal.

I appreciate your time and effort for filling up this survey form. I assure you that your response will be kept confidential and will be used for academic purpose as well as for the decision maker regarding financial aspects.

S.N. :

Date:

No 1 Participant's personal information

1 Customer's Name

2 Age

१ ग्राहकको नाम

२ उमेर

३ पारिवारिक सदस्यको सख्या

४ शैहिक अवस्था

(क) अशिक्षित

(ख) शिक्षित

(ग) एस एल सि

(घ) उच्च माध्यामिक



५ वैवाहिक अवस्था

(क) विवाहित (ख) अविवाहित

६ ऋणको प्रयोग

(क) व्यापार (ख) सेवा (ग) कृषि

७ परिवारिक मुख्य व्यक्ति

(क) श्रीमानु (ख) श्रीमति (ग) अन्य

भाग २ : अचयाप्लबलअभ सेवाको प्रयोग

१. ऋण (क) छ (ख) छैन

यदि छ भने अन्तिम रकम रु.....

२. बचत (क) छ (ख) छैन

यदि छ भने जम्मा बचत रकम रु.....

३. रेमिट्यान्स (क) छ (ख) छैन

इदि छ भने जम्मा बचत रकम विमा (क) छ (ख) छैन

यदि छ भने विमा रकम रु .....

भाग ३ लक्षित वर्गको स्तर

शिर्षक मासिक	पहिलो रकम	अहिलेकमो रकम
आम्दानी		
बचत		
उपभोग खर्च		
शिक्षामा खर्च		
स्वास्थ्यमा खर्च		