

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Nepal is a small developing Himalayan kingdom situated in Southeast of Asia. It is bounded on the north by the Tibetan autonomous region of People's Republic of China and on the south by India. It has an area of 147181 sq. km. and runs all along 500 miles from east to west and 80 to 150 miles from north to south. Climatically it lies in the temperature zone with added advantages of attitude. Ecologically, the country is divided in to three regions running east to west. They are mountains; the hill and the plains, the mountain area lie at and attitude varying from 4877 meters to 8840 meters above the sea level embrace eight of earth tallest mountain in world. The total population according to 2002 census was 23151423. The hill region is located is the middle part of the country and runs from east to west along the southern side of the country. It has flat land and includes most of the fertile land and dense forest area of the country.

Specially, Nepal is one of the least developed countries of the world. More than 85 percent of total population is still in the rural area and most of them are not yet getting minimum physical facilities that are necessary for human being because of under development of those areas and their poverty. There is a great challenge to the nation to eliminate the poverty of the country through gradual development of the area and to provide basic needs to the people keeping in view challenges in front of the nation. Several programs have been launched. The country has a population of 23151423 with an annual growth rate of 2.24 percent with the life expectancy of 59.7 years. The density of population is 157.30 person per km and GDP US \$ 280. Literacy rate stands 46 percent, which is among the lowest in the world. Geographically, Nepal is blessed and

adorned by natural beauty. Today Nepal has become a country of attraction for tourists from all over the world.

Labor force participation rate of women in Nepal is relatively high (66) by most 93% of them are employed in low productive agricultural sector. There are mostly unpaid family labors involved in traditional households production activities participation of women in relatively modern and more productive non-agricultural sectors in which they are usually employed are low paying and low job security e.g. garment, carpet weaving wool spinning etc. (*economic survey,2007,7-15*)

Background of the study

Production Credit for Rural Women (PCRW) was commenced in 1982 and it extended in 67 out of 75 districts of Nepal. Its total investment shows in tune of Rs. 605 million for 70 thousand s women borrowers through 122 Bank. This research is concerned with the microfinance Program of Production credit for women in Damak.

1.2 Introduction of Purwanchal Grameen Bikas Bank Ltd

Purwanchal Grameen Bikas Bank Ltd.(PGBB),a Grameen replicator has been established under the commercial Bank Act,1974 (2031B.S) and register under company Act1974 (2031B.S). Bank is jointly ventured by public sector and joint venture private banks with an authorized capital of NRs. 120 million and paid up capital of NRs. 60 million, accordingly PGBB has been registered in November 20, 1992 (Mangsir 5. 2049B.S).Currently PGBB is working with 4 main branch office and 26 branch office in 6 districts of Eastern Development Region of Nepal.

PGBB is working in rural areas with a view to create environment within people in difficult situations. It is heading with a mission to work with

and for the poor and disadvantaged group of society to alleviate their poverty by raising their awareness participating in income generating activities. It generates self employment of the rural poor through micro credits at their door step to reduce poverty level.

The equity participation in PGBB Is His majesty the government of Nepal 8.25%, From commercial Bank 25%(Nepal Bank Limited, Rastriya Baniya Bank Limited, Standard Charter Bank Nepal Limited, Nabil Bank Limited,& Nepal Investment Bank Limited each 5%),H.P. Agrawal Group of Companies34.95%and public 31.8% (adopted from Eastern Rural Development bank ltd Brochure.) Poverty is the major problem of Nepal, Hence extreme poverty is the major problem in front of the Nepal's development and it is widely accepted that poverty of Nepal can be eliminate effectively only through micro- credit program.

It intends to instigate & interfering into all human behavior, find out main root causes of poverty and try to solve it by means of credit facility. So it follows some special philosophy as below.

- a) Females are closer with various problems of poverty and its effects.
- b) Poverty is neither cause nor creation of poor but it is the creation of Negative social system & its effects.
- c) Credit is fundamental human right of the poor and credit is a " trust" not a" credit"
- d) A bank is going to the rural poor house people who can't go in the banks office.
- e) Poor people can uplift their socio- economic situation if they get credit in non- complex way and they will be bankable (Good borrower, good savers)

- f) Poor are trap in vicious circle of poverty (i-e low investment , low interest , low income low saving)
- g) charity & grants makes the credit unproductive
- h) Women are key of economical activities.

PGBB aims at empowering rural people for attaining self- sustaining socio-economic uplift through micro finance services. Its specific objectives are as follows.

-) To improve the income level of the rural poor by providing self-employment opportunities through micro-credit facilities.
-) To provide banking service to the rural poor including regular saving
-) To undertake awareness creation exercises among the poor people especially women through training and community development activities.
-) To reduce poverty by improving income level of the people below poverty line.
-) To contribute in the development of rural area by mobilizing available skill and capital.
-) To improve the socio- economic status of the rural poor especially women through financial services and community development activities.
-) To provide micro credit to the rural poor for the business agriculture, industries track and services.
-) Social awareness about the surrounding and its conservation.

Policy and Procedures of PGBB

The PGBB has following policies & procedure

- 1) Provide services to poor and marginal people having less than 1 Bigha (0.67726 hectare) of land in Tarai and 10 ropani (0.5476 hectare) of land in hill area or whose earning is below NRs 2500/- per capital income per year.
- 2) The bank focuses its program on socially and economically backward segment of women population.
- 3) The bank provides credit to the poor without collateral but under the group guarantee.
- 4) Credit should be provided to its member on the basis of 2+2+1.
- 5) Each group consists of 5 members and each centre consists of 2-10 groups.
- 6) The borrowers must deposit 5% of the disbursed credit amount and weekly compulsory saving NRs 5 in the group fund, which can be used by group members for their emergency needs.
- 7) Voluntary personal saving is also encouraged to the group members.
- 8) Based on the discipline of the borrowers and utilization of the loan, the credit amount is increased gradually up to certain years i.e. first year maximum Rs. 10000, second year Rs. 20000 and third year and above Rs. 30000 etc)
- 9) The loan is repayable every week 2 percent of principal loan amount in 50 equal installments along with interest at a flat rate of 10 percent.

Functions of Bank

- 1) Make aware to the rural people in order to improve their living standard through micro credit.

- 2) Provide them project loan in order to purchase livestock and other necessary product.
- 3) Provide them general loan for agriculture, cottage, industry, trade and commerce, micro enterprises, irrigation and for sanitation purpose.
- 4) Saving related activities and insurance activities.

Types of loan products of Bank.

1. General loan: Group member receive without collateral 10-40 thousands with 20% interest.
2. Seasonal loan: It is a type of running capital loan. It is provided to the one year loaner.
3. Irrigation Loan: Group member can receive the loan for construct the pump set for irrigation without collateral NRs. 30000.
4. Bio-gas Loan: Loan which provide for help to construct bio-gas plant, it is collateral free and collateral based credit maximum amount NRs. 30000.
5. Toilet loan: Loan which provide to invest only to construct toilet after one year involvement in group with 10% interest.
6. Hand pipe loan: loan which provide for irrigation, kitchen gardening, after one year in involvement in group with 10% interest.
7. Project loan: project loan provides to the long term member of the group, it is collateral base maximum amount is 100000, with 16% interest in diminishing balance.

Saving products of Bank

- 1) Group saving: It is compulsory saving of the group member weekly 5 Rs or 10 Rs in 15 days with 6% interest.

-) Voluntary saving: In this type of saving group member save their amount as they wish.
-) Special Voluntary saving: A type of Bal Saving(1 year to 3 year) , with 6% to 7% interest.
-) Emergency fund: A type of insurance services if project fails, or destroy by burning or member death at that situation a small amount manages by the bank to recover.

1.3 Concept of Microfinance Program

Microfinance is financial services to the poor. This goes for the definition in Nepal too. As the government in Nepal has it's whole national plan focused on poverty reduction Microfinance has a key role to play in achieving the goal of our government. Microfinance is definitely one of the tools of eradicating poverty and empowering poor people however, it is also not a panacea. Poor people like rich have their financial needs therefore financial services be it savings, loan or insurance is a necessity of life for them. The major strength of microfinance is that it provides these services to the poor people and helps them to improve their economic & social conditions.

(Microfinance development in Nepal, pp144)

Program which provide opportunity to those who are usually considered non bankable, to save small amount of savings, receive amount of loans at their doorsteps without or with collateral in a very simple way, receive or with collateral in a very simple way, receive insurance and other financial are micro finance program.

In Nepalese context Small Farmer Development Program(SFDP) Small Farmer Credit Line (SFCL), Production credit for Rural Women (PCRW) and micro credit progarme for woman Programs (MCPW) are recently

scaled up establishing Depros Development Bank with major equity participation of Agriculture Development Bank, Nepal Bank Ltd, Nabil & lumbini Finance and leasing co. and CEAPRED.

(Microfinance Development in Nepal pn.105)

1.4 Statement of the problem

) 44% of people of rural area are under the poverty line according to the census 2058, 86% population are live in village among which 76% are depend on agriculture sector. In that situation, the banks, financial organization can not reach to the rural area, lack of the accessibility of the banks, financial agencies, rural people can not utilize their self skills, capacity, labor in productive and better way , without money is nothing possible like that, peoples are in rural area compelled to take loan from individual or private sector rather than banks or financial agencies that result to repay with high interest rate, they only can fulfill their basic needs, food cloth and residence so that the study show the private sector inviting the more powering in rural area and another important thing is the field of microfinance is only in the rural area, there is large scale opportunity to enter microfinance program so the attempts made how the financial sectors enter in rural area for poverty alleviation and what has done to uplift their lifestyle by enhancing microfinance program.

Table -1.1
Population below the poverty line

S.N.	Item	%
1	National Household Survey of Income /Consumption Conducted in2008, NPC-	6.0
2	Multipurpose Household Budget Survey conducted in2009 ,NRB	41.5
3	Estimates Made Prior to the Implementation of the Eighth Five Year Plan (2004), MOF	49.0
4	Nepal Living Standards Survey conducted in 1996, CBS	42.0
5	Estimates Based on the Performance of the First Three Years of the Ninth Plan ,	0
6	NPC's Concept Paper on the Tenth Plan , Feb. 2003	38.0

Source: NPC, 2010

1.5 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to analyze the impact of PGBB of Damak, and its contribution in health, sanitation, education and employment of the beneficiaries.

The major objective of the study is as follows.

- a) To find out the changes in the business, employment and income of the beneficiaries before and after involvement in micro financing program.
- b) To find out the contribution of micro financing program of PGBB in health, nutrition and sanitation.
- c) To find out expert opinion regarding the role of PGBB in alleviation of poverty.
- d) To Calculate and analyze the techniques of hypothesis testing.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

This study has concerned only to the macro financing institutions business plan. The study has following limitations

-) The study only for partial fulfillment of MBS programmes of TU
-) The study has been chosen only on Grameen Bank unit office among the bank
-) Analysis has been concentrate in the some financial aspects and managerial aspects.
-) Basically, secondary data has been analyzed to interpreted the result emerging from the decision consequently the result depend on reliability data.
-) The study is only a case study not been drawn in application in all types of Banks.
-) The limited resources and time at the disposal of the researcher has not been allowed much more extensive analysis of the subjects in research questions.

CHAPTER: II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Conceptual Review

Micro finance program originated in the early 1980s with the German Bank in Bangladesh (Dichter , 1996:Schmidt and zeitenger, 1996 A and 1996 B). The concept behind micro finance program is that, given the correct circumstances, poor households are reliable borrowers and will utilize a range of financial services to improve their welfare. Though the ideas were initially meet with depticism, Grameen and similar programmes are now implemented worldwide (Hulme, 1990). Considerable uncertainty remains, however, regarding the viability and sustainability of Grameen Bank and other MFIs. A financially viably MFI must generate sufficient revenue to cover all operating costs. Two key factors affecting viability are a MFIs loan repayment rate and operating efficiency. Evidence to date suggests much room for improvement in both categories. For example, Bennet et al.(1996) found that loan repayment rates for five MFIs in south Asia ranged from 52to 95%.Schmidt and Zeitinger (1996A) cite evidence from 15 Latin American MFIs whose costs were so high that all but one incurred annual losses. Not surprisingly, the authors believe that most MFIs are generally incapable of covering their operating costs (Schmidt and Zeitinger, 1996B).

Financial sustainability implies both operating profits and freedom subsidies (Von Pischhk, 1996;) though few MFI's have achieved financial sustainability (Schmidt and Zeitinger,1996B; Basix and Ramola, 1996) Morduch (1999) cites one estimate that only one percent of all MFI's are financial sustainable. Hassen (2002) also explains how Grameen Bank

achieves operating profits only because it fails to account for all training and development costs.

Yet there are indications that MFIs can achieve financial sustainability if they implement sound management practices. Bennet et al. (1996) and Yaron (1994) argue that strong client-owner structures and adequate member savings can lead to financial sustainability. Huppi and Feder (1990) provide examples from Cameroon, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Korea and Taiwan region. Ashe and Parrot (2002) discuss sustainable women's savings groups in Nepal's Terai region. There is evidence that community based SCOs naturally encourage sustainability via strong client –owner structures, reliance on member savings and accurate information about borrowers (Cuevas, 1992; Huppi and feder, 1990). Other authors are skeptical toward SCOs due to cost inefficiencies, insufficient portfolio diversity, and failure to mobilize savings from deficit households (Schmidt and Zeitnger, 1996A) Huppi and feder (1990). Other authors are skeptical toward SCOs due to cost inefficiencies, insufficient portfolio diversity and failure to mobilize savings from deficit households (Schmidt and Zeitinger, 1996A) Huppi and feder (1990)also discuss how SCOs suffer from moral hazards since loan default by some borrowers can quickly spread . Local communities may also hesitate to penalize delinquent borrowers. In general, however the global evidence on SCOs and cooperatives is mixed (Rochin and Nyborg,1988).

2.2 General characteristics of Micro credit

The general characteristics of micro credit are as follows:

- i. Different financial services of micro services.
- ii. Separate provision for non-financial services.

- iii. Business rather than donation.
- iv. Meeting the financial services needs of poor and ultra poor.
- v. Very simple producer for all types of services.
- vi. Services available at the door steps of the client.
- vii. Able to cover the cost of the services.
- viii. It helps for creating self-employment for generating activities and housing for the poor as apposed to consumption.
- ix. In order to obtain loans a borrower must join a group of borrowers.
- x. It is a continuous sequence because new loan available if 1st loan repaid.
- xi. All loans are to paid back in installments (weekly, of bi-week).
- xii. Simultaneously a borrower can receive more than one loan.
- xiii. Generally these loans are given through non-profit

2.3 Growth of Microfinance

In the 1950sm development was conceptualized in terms for economic growth models. These models were based on the nation of capital investment. Which was seen as necessary prerequisites for increasing income and grow (Rondinelli, 1990; Bryant and White, 1982)? During this period development finance institution and related government program made available subsidized sector ally and targeted loans. At the macro and micro levels subsidized (Adams and Von picket, 1992) the key assumption was that poor people were too poor to pay market interest rates and generate appreciable waving. It was thus argued that subsidized credit was important to increase capital accumulation and income of specific target groups, which would result in regarding income inequalities.

By the 1960s and 1970s redistribution with growth and the basic need approach emerged as alternative development discourses. These approaches aimed at removing the structural barriers for promoting rapid economic growth. Targeted poverty alleviation became central to the development strategy, with the ideas of reaching the poorest and the most disadvantaged. However, development planning and implementation continued to be seen as functions of the state, based on top-down systems, involving very participation of the target groups (Rodeneli, 1990; Bryant White, 1982).

2.4 Sustainable credit and savings lead to sustainable development

Sustainability, its word much used in development, but often lacking, unfortunately, in precise meaning. This is certainly due to the fact that it means different things in different development contexts. With respects to the environment, the word usually refers to the non-deterioration of the resource base. In community development, sustainability conveys the sense of local people acquiring new capacities and the ability to solve their problems independently.

In micro finance, however, sustainability relates primarily to financial resources. Financial sustainability is the ability of a credit and savings institution to maintain or increase the flow of the benefits it delivers through internally generated funds. In other words it is financial self – sufficiency leading to the ability to generate surplus. To those who deliver credit and savings services to the poor, sustainability is a vitally important goal. Why is this so?

First, there is an enormous unmet need for financial services among the world's poor. Some estimate demand for micro enterprise credit at 500

million individuals worldwide. At present, even in the countries where micro finance is most developed, perhaps 5% of the demand is satisfied. In most countries, less than 1% of the potential demand for micro finance services is now being met. Traditional development projects based largely on welfare and subsidy will never succeed in responding to this need. The solution lies instead in creating many more professional many more professional institutions capable of delivering financial services to the poor on a massive scale and in a sustainable way.

Second, donor resources are totally insufficient to help micro finance organization meet their present financing needs, much less to meet much greater projected micro credit demand. Additional fund must come from elsewhere. Sustainable MFIs offer the hope of bringing new funds into economic development by mobilizing savings, gaining access to commercial bank funds and generating their own profits for reinvestment.

And, micro finance offers hope for another reason. So far, it is the only area of development that has shown how poor people can pay the full cost of development institutions. (Maximizing the outreach of Micro Enterprise Finance: Christen, Rhyne and Vogel. 1994. Moving Forward: Emerging strategies for sustainability and Expansion, The SEEP Network)

Here are some rapidly translated extracts of five different zonal managers in the process of addressing and interacting with the women in the workshops of Grameen Bank of Bangladesh. Before joining 'Grameen Bank, your only problem was that you did not have money to start some business activity of your own. Now you can utilize your credit. It is a great source of pride for us if you prosper and develop will. If you don't

learn well in this workshop, all our work will be in vain. Try to utilize your loan in the proper way. Where we visit your centers we want to see even better things than before.

Love and care for your children or else you can't be a member of our Grameen Bank. Your children are very beautiful; no one would know they were the children of landless women. Your children have abilities not less than city children. Now you have enough money to feed and educate your children. But also children must earn. You should have savings in the children's welfare fund. A mother fund and gave it to her children. With that money they have earned 1400 taka.

We don't give preference to rich people, but to the poor. If you alone prosper with your loans, it is good. You must prosper together (i.e. the group and centre) If a mother dies, you should take care of her children, As Grameen Bank members, you are the mothers of those children. Remember, a man with two wives can't be a member of Grameen Bank.

Don't keep savings in your, keep your money in the bank. If you keep it at home, it tends to be misused. Now in this workshop you have made friends. Continue to exchange views and visit each other's centers. Educate your children. Raise them well. Make them good workers. They too must know the rules and regulations of Grameen Bank. Don't be impatient to marry your daughters. If your daughters work well, enough young men will want marry her. There are many young men who are members of Grameen Bank, so don't worry about finding a husband for your daughters. We will help you to find one. What is most important is to build friendship, equality and cooperation in your own center and with other centers of Grameen Bank. If you have any problem, consult your

friends in other centers. Together you will find solutions. What should be noted is that people are given information they can use. They are not asked the impossible. If the Bank urges the end of dowry, it also offers real alternatives to the dilemma that presents to its members. (Participation as process-process as growth pg.no.134)

2.5 The social negation of women

The description of the culture of poverty is incomplete and inaccurate without an analysis of a predominant social reality. The socio economic negation of women. Her work starts at sunrise and may finish as late as nine or ten in the evening. There are few opportunities for rest. A time allocation study shows that the average percent women spends 43% of her time on activities related to farm production, about the same on actual household work, and about 11% on child –care and other family matters and this is the situation when the household owns or leases some land women in landless families face a different situation.

Purdah and bari: The social reality of purdah and bari, allow us to understand a little the kind of norms affecting women's role in rural Bangladesh in rural, poor areas of Bangladesh, It means that women should not be seen by males outside the family. The logical extension of this norm is that women are largely restricted to work that is possible within the bari i.e. the family homestead religious decorum prefers women to wear a standard garment which covers the body completely and loosely if they travel outside of the bari. Very poor Moslem women do carry out trade and small business activities in public, forced to by economic necessity. However, they must then sustain the negative status attached to this condition, despite an attitude concession made on behalf of widows and destitute women when business require travel to markets

or other village for purchase, trade or selling of goods, women rely on husbands ,brothers or other male persons to carry out this aspect of the work.

The labor situation: The majority of poor women who find paid employment, work almost exclusory as domestic laborers or in rice processing in rear by weather homesteads. In the rice husking process, women use a traditional mortar hallowed out in the hard clay ground in combination with a foot operated pestle, a Dhiki. With the introduction of diesel or electricity operated rice husking mills, this opportunity is diminishing, Husking by mills is cheaper than by traditional technology. The result is a worsening of the situation of poor families dependent on the supplementary income from source. Again, wealth is transferred to households which are already wealthier and to the rice mill owners. Ownership of rice mills becomes, for women, a primary development issue.

Marginalization: Together, these social, economic and technological forces are leading to a marginalization of women in the labor process. Even more disturbing is the pervasive social revolution of women which accompanies intensified marginalization. The social negation of women is the end result of a culture of poverty. However, to ascribe this situation to patriarchal attitudes alone is too simplistic an explanation. The social negation of women is reflected in other sector and practices not directly considered economic. For example, the health and nutritional care of female children is often neglected among the poor considerable variation will be found in the degree to which parents treat sons and daughters unequally. However, there is enough documentation to show that gender

favoritism is practiced. At meal times, the best food or the bigger portions will often be given to the sons.

Violence against women: In any culture, the crime rate rises in periods of acute unemployment and economic distress. Recent studies document that rape, physical torture and murder are not uncommon during this period the police records and news papers document murder as a major crime against women. Husbands uniformly stand as the single most reported assailant in the murder of women, which usually takes place with in the homestead. The course of death, often preceded by long periods of torture, is by beating and kicking it using sharp weapons. Rape the second major kind of crime against women, appears to be on the increase. Also, a hidden type of violence exist which results in suicide by women. It appears that women in the prime years of their youth, 15to 25, revert to suicide in sheer desperation. The studies reveal that women in lower socio–economic levels are vulnerable to emotional disorder such as anxiety, neurosis and depression.

Dowry: The final and very dominant issue in the negation of women is dowry. Earlier in Islamic tradition, the practice was quite the apposite. The groom or his family paid in cash or in kind a sun to the bride which symbolized her worth to the bridegroom. He was called Mohr. From an economic interpretation, the practice of giving Mohr is a consequence of an expression of an appreciation the need for female labor in the groom's household. The practice of dowry, which is more and widespread, correlates with the decreasing size of land –holdings and the resultant decline in the importance of female labor in post harvest processing activities. (PARTICIPATION AS PROCESS –PROCESS AS GROWTH, Published by Grameen trust Mirpur two Dhaka 1216, Banglades)

2.6 Women's situation: An overview

The process of debate between women around the world of using the UN as a forum, was to clarify issues, to raise horizons to sharpen perspectives to hammer out a comprehensive set of objectives, spanning the range of women's priorities and relevant to all societies. If we thought that those objectives would be easily attainable in political terms in the shortest of time spans, we either underestimated the problem or overestimated our strength. But what women have done to raise ideas and build awareness. It is a spark that now it will not be extinguished.

Nepal has ratified all major international human rights instruments that include convention on economic, social and cultural rights, convention against all forms of racial discrimination, convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, convention on the rights of the child and convention against torture and other cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment or punishment. As a signatory those instruments would create obligation to the state to respect for the rights and obligations enunciated in those conventions.

Human development report of 2002 indicates that in respect of legal right of political participation of women, Nepal has deserving records. The laws of the kingdom of Nepal allowed women to participate in the political process by casting votes and contesting elections from 1951, decades before many countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. However, the result aspect is not encouraging. Over five decades of legal and constitutional pledge for right to participation for women, only 5.9% of them represented the House of Representatives, 15% represented the national assembly followed by 14.8% representation in the cabinet in 2000. In addition, women's participation in the household chores and

similar nature of work is approximately 75% in average. Their participation in industrial and services sector is very low. Except in agriculture both in industrial and services sector women's participation is lower than that of men.

Literacy rate of women above 15 to 2000 was low as 24% followed by 59.6% among men population. Similarly overall youth literacy in the same year was 49% followed by 56% men and 44% women. The school enrolment at all levels, female represents 52% against 67% among males. But the enrolment in the tertiary institution is estimated as low as 20% of women against 80% of male enrolment. Estimated annual income by female is in the ratio of 880 followed by 1752 by the male.

Women's representation in the civil services and in particular the decision-making positions are negligible and estimated less than 10%. Their representations in the judiciary, police services and military are even negligible. Their representation in the banking, teaching and health sector are relatively better, though as low as approximately 20% of total work force. This brief data reveals that we as a state stand far behind in the cause of development of women. This situation obviously indicates that our effort on the protection, promotion and respect for the right of women enunciated by various international instruments including CEDAW are still at the bottom of expectation.

2.7 Women in the Economic Sphere:

Chinese leader Mao Zedong had once said "Women hold up half of the sky". It is because half of the world's population is women. Women are regarded as the better half of the society. However, the status of women is still miserable, Women are still 70% of world's poor and two-thirds of world's

illiterate. They have occupied merely 14% managerial and 6% in council of ministers. In most of the legal systems they are still unequal poverty has women's face (HDR,2009). Hence, the conclusion of human development report, 2000, was "Investing in women's capabilities and empowering them to exercise their choices is not only valuable in itself but is also the surest way to contribute to economic growth and overall development.

(Entrepreneurship Development 2010)

Since sixth plan his Majesty's government had adopted women participation in development as a national policy. In line with this policy has been implementing regional programs for women development and has also been making institutional development. However, overall picture is that the social and economic status of women is still low. Due to legal and social reasons women are far from the access to economic sources such as property, employment, and income. Similarly due to low level of education and social reason women and administrative decision making of the total literacy of 48% women literacy is 30% whereas male literacy is 66%. There is wide economic and social disparity between male and female on account which still women have not been able to participate in development works, Nepal has been showing commitment in world women conferences and Nepal is effortful to raise the status of women.

(Entrepreneurships development 2064)

Out of 9.5 million people who are currently working in Nepal, only 1.5 million (16%) are in paid employ. Out of this number, 1.2 million are men and less than 400000 are women. Eight million people (about 84%) of the economically active population are self-employed, with the proportion of self –employed, women being much higher than that of men

(CBS, 1999). Eighty two percent of employed women are self-employed vs. 12% of those who are wage employed. The figures for men are 69% and 27% respectively (Tuladhar, 1996). In some ethnic communities, especially in the Newars and Tibeto–Burman highland groups such as the Sherpas, Gurungs or Thakalis, women entrepreneurs have traditionally been present, but the idea of women on business has only recently spread through out the whole country (Tuladhar, 2009). Women normally work more hours than men and rural women work more hours than women in urban areas (ESCAP, 1996). The most common business activities for women in the informal sector are vending, petty trade liquor making and vegetable selling (ESCAP, 2010)

Although, women in Nepal are facing various social financial, religious and cultural problems. The biggest obstacle facing women entrepreneur is access to credit (Scarborough and Zimmerer). Access to financial resources by low –income women is a key factor in human development (HDR, 1995), Due to equal attitude women cannot stay alone in far away places. Women have to face the social pressure of bringing up children, look after household affairs and maintain family unity. Due to this women cannot work full time whole heartedly in their business.

(Entrepreneurs development, 2006)

The women of developing countries lack of entrepreneurship capable of taking risk due to the lack of education, among the 900 million illiterate people of developing countries women are double of men. In present time there is constitutional and legal provision that there will not be any sort of discrimination between male and female. But it has not happened in practice. Women are considered weak and looked with despise. In this way, the male dominating has also considered the women in entering into business. (Joshi, 2006)

2.8 Gender related statistics

The existing gender related inequalities in Nepali society are no mystery to anyone. Table 2.1 presents data chi-gender disparities for the year for some indicators, which clearly indicates that the Nepali women have very limited economic and political power (NPC, 2003). Table also indicates significance gender disparity in the educational status. In fact women lag behind men in terms of all the listed indicators except life expectancy

Table:-2.8
Gender Related Statistics (2009/2010)

Indications	Men	Women
Life expectancy (year)	61.8	62.2
Literacy rate (age 157) %	62.2	34.6
Primary school net enrollment (%)	82	75
Representation in cabinet (%)	54.45	5.55
Representation in parliament (%)	94.15	5.85
Representation in upper house (%)	86.67	13.3
Representation in civil service (%)	91.45	8.55
Percentage of justice (%)	97.96	2.04
Percentage of teachers (%)	74	26
Land ownership (%)	89.16	10.8
Home ownership (%)	94.49	5.51

Source:-Interim plan, 2010)

Data indicate that more than 90 percent of the economically active are engage in agriculture even though women's contribution to agriculture is significant both in terms of their working hour and decision making. They do not usual own the land they work for due to existent inheritance rights (Interim Plan 2010:445)

2.9 Evolution of Grameen Bikash Financial system

It is the starting point for Grameen as a counterculture that it considers government institutions ineffective and incapable of solving the problem of poverty in Bangladesh. It is therefore imperative to build institutions which are more capable. Grameen Bank itself is an attempt at that and, for the same reason, has become more than and something different from an institution in a conventional sense. The process that takes place in the Bank is better characterized as organizational development for participation. Yunus has expressed this view succinctly. "The most essential element I would emphasize in any development strategy is its focus on the human being. It should not aim at any physical accumulations and achievements. An integral part of that focus would be particular attention to the structure of institutions and organizations and the processes keeping these operational forms which help people achieve their potentials. In doing so I would focus particularly on the poorest, the bottom 50% of the population. The upper 50% are usually the beneficiaries of the existing institutions, practices and processes. Creation of new institutions will either take some benefits away from the upper half of them or they will not see any new benefit in them.

I would lay emphasis on creating local self-government institutions at the village level. The smaller the local government territory is the better the chance is for the poor to participate in decision making. I would be opposed to all kinds of hand-me-down resource transfers. I would be tough in negotiating "prices" each payment is not meant for me. People would be required to pay to themselves for a better future.

This basic philosophy of organizational development will explain to the reader much of the events and processes inside and around Grameen

Bank to be described in this book. Since the first Loaner, Sophiya Khatoon, took her loan of taka 50 in august 1976, the Bank has expanded at an exceptional yearly rate. It now has more than 1.5 million members and disburses yearly about 2500 million taka in loans through 1000 branch offices. It was officially recognized as a Bank in 1983. This process of organizational growth and development has some basic features the reader should be familiar with from the outset. Firstly, the leaders talk about the difference between induced and acquired growth. An enterprise of this nature with heavy staff costs needs to reach a high loan volume quickly in order to break even and become economically viable and perform effectively. To induce such growth by pushing for it through various types of costly promotion efforts would not be economically effective. From an organizational development point of view, the issue was to acquire at the outset a self-generated accelerating growth capacity. The demand for loans was there. The staff candidates could readily be selected from among the unemployed well-educated youth of the country.

2.10. Review of tenth plan

The ninth plan had adopted the policy of creating opportunities for productive employment by gradually increasing the investment of financial institution to the deprived of sector, enhance the access of poor and women in agricultural credit manage easy distribution of credit to increase the availability in agriculture and rural credits, the government subsidy in irrigation and fertilizers was to be gradually decreased strengthen the existing institutions progress of plan period are:

- a. In the context of increasing the access of women in the management of micro credit by expanding rural banks working are in tarai and hilly areas. Rs 908 corer has been invested as loan from

the rural development bank system. Moreover about 233 thousand women of 965 VDCs in 42 districts have been organized into groups. The rural development banks have expanded their branches in 20 hilly districts during the period.

- b. As per policy of expanding the priority sector lending during the plan period loan to rural development banks and micro credit institution like cooperatives and non agreement organizations from the commercial banks, handing out loan up to Rs 40 thousands to blind and handicapped.
- c. Rural microfinance development center .ltd. (RMDC) has been set up in the month of mangsir 2064 with a view to provide wholesale fund to the credit institutions which works in the micro credit operations under the ownership of Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB) and capital participation from commercial banks.

There has not been effective mechanism to monitor the flow of credit. Only 13.5 percent of credit from all the banking and financial institutions had been used in agricultural and micro enterprise during plan period. Due to the lack of coordination between rural credit institutions and other institutions, the duplication could not yet been avoided (The tenth plan, 2002:172-173).

2.11. Review of Interim Plan

Micro and rural finance" has been recognized as one of the most effective and efficient tools for poverty reduction in the development countries. Nepal which has 38%population living under the poverty line, a line where people survive at an annual per capita income of Rs 4404 (equivalent to 45 and 60) has greater scope of micro finance in attaining the government target of poverty reduction. Considering this fact the current tenth plan (2002-2007) has emphasized micro credit as a poverty

reduction tool in attaining the target of reducing the existing poverty level to below 32% by the end of plan period. For this the plan has allocated a total amount of Rs 101 billion to be disbursed as micro credit through differential micro financial institution (MFI's) including five Grameen Banks. Like wise, various programs focusing towards rural poverty have also been formulated in a separate heading under "Rural and Agricultural finance policy has also entrusted that micro credit services should be delivered in a sustainable basis where the government and central bank (Nepal Rastra Bank-NRB) would act as policy coordinator. NRB, through the micro finance department is acting as coordinating agent in the implementation of micro finance policies and other related programs in Nepal (The tenth plan 2004:186)

2.12 Review of poverty situation of Nepal

As poverty is a multidimensional concept, that covers a wide range of human conditions. The Nepal living standards survey, the NPC estimated the incidence of poverty in Nepal to be 31% wide variation in poverty was estimated to much more severe rampant, deeper and more sovereign rural areas. Similarly, poverty in the mountain and hill was found to be more rampant, deeper and more severe (NPC, 2009). As for the variation in poverty incidence, if any, across gender, based on the NLSS data set, there were evidence to suggest that "female-headed household in general, and widow headed household in particular much more likely to be poor if there is no adults male present (World bank, 2008).

The human development report 2009 estimated the human development index (HDI) for Nepal at 0.504 with rank of 140 out of 171 countries, which three places up from last year's 143rd position. Nepal's HDI has improved slightly from 0.499 in 2009 to 0.504 in 2004. Nepal has thus

moved from lower case to middle case for the first time ever the report stated that Nepal's GDP per capital value is U.S. \$1370 a slight rise from U.S. \$1310 in 2009. The average GDP per capita of south Asian nations is U.S.\$2658. The human poverty index (HPI) value for Nepal 69th. Among 95 developing countries the gender development index (GDI) value for Nepal is 0.484. Nepal ranks 73rd among 144 countries in this ranking. Nepal is the poorest country in Asia and it has one of the poorest education sectors.

([Http://www.unfpa.org/english/countries/nepal/](http://www.unfpa.org/english/countries/nepal/))

2.13 Review of the past thesis

Thapa, (2010), has done her research work entitled "Role of NGOs in microcredit program, Issues of reaching the poor women and sustainability of these organizations. A case study of MCPW in Nepal". The main objective of the study is to critically examine overall impact of project on socioeconomic empowerment of the country. From her findings , NGOs are effective in working with women and their participation in projects like micro credit could facilitate in reaching large number of women , so far left out in the development main stream. In the same way the commercial banks, which are financing the NGO's beneficiaries have gained experience and thus found an alternative outlet in reaching additional number of women.

Siti, (2009) in his thesis entitled micro credit program and socioeconomic upliftment of women: A case study of MCPW in Chainpur VDC of chitwan district "Concluded that involvement in the MCPW program has empowered women in varying degree. It has offered opportunities for poor women to come out of their household confines, to organize themselves in groups and to work in procedure and social activities. Te

program with its focus on group activities and income generation has helped to enhance the self-confidence and increased right to spend thus increasing the access to resource.

Shrestha (2008) micro finance division chief of ADBN, presented a paper entitled "SFCL a micro finance model for poverty reduction" at executive development program for cooperatives and rural financing institutions jointly organized by ADBN, NBL, RBB etc. The conclusion of the paper was that micro finance is a tool for improving the overall well being of the weaker section of rural Nepal. The rural poor however have not been able to benefit to the desired extent due to lack of target group oriented policies and their implementation.

Lekhak,. (2010), has done research work entitled microfinance in Nepal. The case study of SFCL anandquan, Rupandehi, ADB/N with the objective to know the facing changes of society after SFCL. He concluded that SFCL particularly emphasize democratic norms , empowerment of backward people , access of potentialities and local resources to the development of their settlement territory by them, Integrated development approach improving saving , credit , social and community development activities are major outcome of the SFCL. It is observed that awareness towards development; sanitation, literacy attainment, community and social development were major contribution of SFCL.

2.14 Review of Different Websites:-

A. Since the concept was born in Bangladesh almost three decades ago, microfinance has proved its value in many countries as a weapon against poverty and hunger. It really can change people for the better especially

the lives of those who need most. A small loan, a saving account, an affordable way to send a pay cheque home, can make the difference to a poor or low income family. With access to microfinance, they can earn more, build up assets and better protect themselves against unexpected set backs and losses. They can move day today survival towards planning for the future. They can invest in better nutrition, housing, health and education for their children. In short they can break the vicious circle of poverty. Let us be clear: Microfinance is not charity. It is a way to extend the same rights and services to low income households that are the solution, not the problem. It is a way to build on their ideas, energy and vision. It is a way to grow productive enterprises and so allow communities to prosper. (<http://www.plcsf-bd.org/un.microcredit05/message>)

B: At full development, target rural women would earn significantly higher incomes from livestock, crop production, non farm enterprises and irrigation. The number of people benefiting from community development activities would be even higher. In addition, the project would seek to (i) institutionalize linkages between national institutions district administrative units and the community (ii) improve linkage between rural women extension staff and banks (iii) improve self-reliance and self-esteem of rural women and (iv) generate social benefits such as better health and nutrition.

Three important assumptions underlying design were : First the overall situation of poor rural women is best advanced through a gender directed project , with female extension officers providing services to rural woman , second , the empowerment of rural women is best achieved if linked to ultimate credit provision for an economic activity , and third , the

provision of WDD services in social mobilization can become a bridge towards reaching sustainable provision of financial services by regular commercial banks.

([Http: www. village banking. org/.](http://www.villagebanking.org/))

C: The NRB together with the NBL, RBB and the project should establish standard criteria for the required critical mass of second follow on loans that are required for a bank branch office to break even under the PCRW lending.

The question remains as to the scope of the commercial banks to assume the transaction costs associated with follow on loans for the PCRW clientele. Indicates financial statements and balance sheets for bank branch offices should be established to demonstrate the minimal lending volumes required under given condition as to cost of funds, risk and interest spread.

Overall PCRW and bank transaction costs should be lower for handling second of follow on loans after successful repayment of the initial one , moreover with higher lending rates for successive loans at higher loans amounts profit margins improve assure sustainability of credit institution should be aimed for at least after five to ten years institutional and financial viability of rural credit institutions over time necessarily is more important than continued uniform porcelling out of credit and slow build-up of credit volumes.

([Http: //www.world bank. org/cgap/note3.htm](http://www.worldbank.org/cgap/note3.htm))

2.15 Review of Journal and Articles.

Study of various journal, Books and pamphlets GTZ projects have been supporting many self-help promotion programs implemented by NGOs,

including rural self-reliance development center(RSDC) , center for self-help development (CSD) and self-reliant service center (SERSOC), parasitical organizations , such as Agriculture Development Bank Of Nepal (ADB-N), and line agencies , such as Women Development Sections (WDS)Of the Ministry Of Local Development (MLD).Among them Ward Level Projects (WLP),Small Farmer's Cooperative Limited (SFCL) , Swabablamben, Self –help Banking Program (SBP), Banking with the poor (BWTP), Support Activities for poor Producers Of Nepal (SAPROS)and Production Credit for Rural Women (PCRW), have contributed much in alleviating poverty of the poor people living in the projects areas.GTZ was instrumental in introducing programs; such as the Ward Level Projects, Small Farmer's Cooperative Limited and Self-help Banking Program. GTZ supported like Swabalamban , Banking with the poor , and Production Credit for Rural Women that were already supported by a number of other donor agencies , including HELVETAS, IFAD, &ADB-Mania. All these self-help programs 2 were, on the one hand, off –shoots of decentralization, and, these in turn have contributed to meaningfully realize and strengthen decentralization, on the other. The significance of all these self –help programs lies in the fact that all of them have been contributing in making credit accessible, generation, local capital through enhancement of income generating activities and various saving schemes, raising awareness and reducing unproductive household expenses. (Mahan K, Dahal, 2008 p:120)

A. DDP/GTZ provided support to Women's Development Section of the Ministry of Local Development to implement PCRW program in three VDCs in Dhading District. Women's credit group and community development committees are formed to engage women in credit, savings and community development activities.

The self-help promotion programs described above are, following Korten (1984), "Learning to be effective, "learning to be efficient," and learning to expand." All these efforts are compatible with the SAARC commission on Poverty Alleviation. The commission in its report, Meeting the challenge (SAARC, 1992), has pointed out that the past development response in the SAARC region was inadequate. It has made a recommendation to organize the poor.

Individual contribution of the self –help programs discussed above appears to range from fair to very impressive in increasing household income, generating local capital, increasing access to formal credit, increasing human development , and alleviating rural poverty. Undoubtedly, self-help promotion has been "induced self-help" programs. GTZ/RRD Projects efforts to innovate a few "induced self-help" promotion programs, such as the Ward/VDC Level Projects and the Small Farmer's Cooperative Limited (SFCL) are commendable because it helps to practice decentralization at the local level and gives an opportunity to the rural poor for alleviate their poverty. ((NEPAS, Nepal Foundation for Advanced Studies, 2006).

On the positive side, the inherent rationale for the PCRW program remains. First, there is ample evidence for that the process of empowering poor rural women can become very successful, if linked to ultimate credit provision for an economic activity. Second, the original Project rationale for targeting support and credit by gender, or solely to rural women, remains a valid proposition for the foreseeable future, because (i) the prevailing high illiteracy among poor women in Nepal.(ii) high malnutrition rates of children .(iii)remaining pervasive cultural barriers

that reduce women's control over resources within the households and impede their active participation in economic activities .and (iv) the presence o a motivated cadre of women extension staff within the WDD. Many interviewed women in Syangja and Mustang confirmed their preference for continued gender targeting of credit services.

But three critical issues cloud the future of the programmed: If unresolved, IFAD funding of the current credit delivery system should not continue. First, will the credit recovery rate be raised, finally by properly defined and monitored; moreover, will a policy be formulated to deal with the past stock of long overdue loans? Second, can the provision of WDD services in social mobilization become a bridge towards reaching a critical mass of repeat loans to former PCRW clients that can be sustained by the regular lending of commercial banks? Third can the profitability of regular commercial banking in rural areas be sufficiently improved to reduce the thresholds, which raise the costs of required social intermediation for the PCRW?

If the answers to these three questions are negative, then service and credit provision to poor rural women in Nepal must find other and different institutional vehicles. A future PCRW program should then look quite different.

But the Grameen Bank approach does not necessarily offer an overall solution to the problem of creating a viable system for providing financial services in the rural areas. There is much to be said for a pluralistic approach to credit delivery in rural areas. Support for Grameen Banks in Nepal should certainly continue. On the other hand, the drawbacks of the few banks that are emerging should also be recognized: their transaction

costs may be relatively high; also their customers receive a significant subsidy, once the loan is fully repaid. Moreover, the number of outlets is very limited compared to the vast number of rural bank branches across Nepal. It remains that an overhaul of the entire system of financial policies, the rules and regulations for the present priority sector lending in Nepal need to be overhauled.

2.16 Research Gap

The microfinance is an emerging issue to overcome the poverty. Many organizations work on that field but how are they working in that field, what did impact the rural women not clear. Many researchers are conducted on that field they could not draw the clear picture, so that is the research gap, another is this is the first research about MFIs of branch office, Damak. The study was aimed at exploring the impact, prospects of microfinance in MPGGBB and making broad recommendations to make program effective. This study has also made an effort to raise general awareness among those people or organizations who were working for the rural women.

CHAPTER:-III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Methodology describes the method and process applied in the entire aspects of the study focus of data, data gathering and processing and methods of analysis. Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. In it we study the various steps that are generally adopted by a researcher in studying her research problem along with the logic behind them (Kothari, 1990:10)

This chapter will include research design, population and samples, sources of data, data gathering procedure, hypothesis of the study, data processing procedures and analysis tools.

3.1 Research Design

As per the nature of the study, case study, field study, descriptive and analytical research design has been followed. The case study research design describes about the current status of the clients of the microfinance program. The case study was intended to assemble more detailed qualitative information from a few selected entrepreneurs. This method facilitated the capturing of interesting clients and important impact statements. Field study research design describes the attitude, values, perceptions and behavior of the participants and non-participants of the microfinance program. The descriptive research design is used to assess the opinions, behaviors or characteristics of sample beneficiaries and to describe the situation and events occurring present. Analytical research design makes analysis of collected information and data & makes a critical evaluation of it.

3.2 Selection of study area:

To obtain relevant information about microfinance program of PGBB, the selection of the suitable field side was a foremost requirement. This study intends to analyze the impact of microfinance program on the status of rural women largely based on the formal credit model of the PGBB, Damak branch office was selected for this purpose based on the fact that it was the oldest area of the PGBB with a good performance and successful in the field of microfinance program the area covers almost all the areas of socioeconomic. Characteristic for the present study 135 sample beneficiaries had been selected out of 375 household beneficiaries from 13 centers of the survey area.

3.3 Population and Sample

All the microfinance beneficiaries of PGBB were considered as a total population. Out of them microfinance beneficiaries within Damak were considered as a target population for the study the list of beneficiaries from whom the information was collected has been given in the table.

3.4 Sampling Procedure

This study is thesis writing and attempts to assess the socio-economic condition of rural women changes in terms of income, community, status of the society, improvement on the welfare of their families. Hence this research work is based both on exploratory and descriptive statistics. The commotional sampling method has been used for sample. Though it is recorded that there are 69 centers under the Damak branch office, of the total only 13 centers are the sample for the research, purpose. Each center is in the study–sampling frame households are the key sampling units for the study interviews were taken to 135 household from these 13 centers

which have total 357 beneficiaries. The total sample has been 38% of the total house hold in the study beneficiaries.

Table 3.1

Table Beneficiaries and Sample Size.

Name of the center	center	Total beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries
Bageswary Mahila samuh	1	35	11
Pathibhara	2	14	7
Jibikoparjan	3	25	10
Asama	4	12	2
Merry	5	10	5
Chandani	6	10	5
Kushal	7	27	12
Suryadaya	8	34	15
Kankai	9	54	12
Sita	10	40	15
Manakamana	11	25	11
Birta	12	39	15
Laligunrash	13	32	15
Total	–	357	135

Source:-Field Survey 2011

3.4.1 Sources of Data

Necessary data required for the study were collected from primary as well as secondary sources.

3.4.2 The sources of Primary Data

Primary data were collected through a schedule of self- structural questionnaire (Annex-1) interview and discussion. The sources of primary data were the sample beneficiaries. Primary data has been collected through the administration of questionnaires and direct interview with beneficiaries. The questionnaire collected both quantitative data from the individual who felt within the sample. As the majority of the respondents of the study were illiterate, the research himself administered the questionnaire. In order to assess the socio economic condition of the beneficiaries the observation method had been adopted.

3.4.3 The Sources of Secondary Data

Secondary data are actually the result and source of secondary data was published annual report of PGBB. Similarly related books, magazine, journals, articles, reports, village profiles bulletins newspaper, NRB's publications related websites etc. as well as other supplementary data are also used as source of secondary data. Previous related studies to be subjects are collected as the source of information.

3.5 Data Collection Procedure:-

Only set questionnaire was used to ask respondents (Annex-1) A total of 24 questions were asked and their responses were recorded. Questions covered the general information about beneficiaries, health, and education, information about households, buildings activities, depending and utilization of loan, assets possession, and decision making of the sample beneficiaries.

A list of districts where the microfinance program launched by PGBB was obtained from PGBB head office. Similarly details area of the Jhapa district where the micro financing program launched by PGBB was obtained from Damak branch office.

The interview method of collecting data for this research purpose involved the presentation of oral-verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral verbal purpose. In order to take the interview with household members of the microfinance program, initially the purpose of the research work was clearly stated. Questions for the interview were explained to the interview. Structured interview basically focused on information on following aspects.

Introduction: In this section respondents were asked about their name, demographic aspects and length of the involvement in microfinance program question was also asked on the factors that them to involved in program.

Question also asked about social, ecological aspects, their annual income, profession their problems, business types, education. Health, kitchen garden, quality of using toilets. Changes in lifestyle after involvement in micro finance program. Of the secondary data required for the study, the data relating to the PGBB performance and outreach of PGBB the annual reports and other related data was obtained through the personal visit to PGBB, head office and unit office.

3.5.1 Data Processing Procedure and Analysis Tools.

Firstly, the collected questionnaires were edited to ensure their accuracy and completeness. The edited data were then presented by using

presentation style such as table and graphical notation. The descriptive analysis tools such as frequencies and percentage were applied to analyze the data. In order to test the significance of association between before and after joining the micro finance program, the inferential statistical tools such as z test , chi-square (x^2) test, t-test, average and coefficient of variance (C.V.) were used in comparative analysis has been appended below.

3.5.1.1 Z-test:

Large sample test is generally used when the sample size (n) is greater than 30. The test statistic, which is applied in case of large sample is called z-test and is defined as;

$$Z = \frac{\text{Difference}}{\text{Standard Error}} = \frac{T-E}{S.E. (+)}$$

Where S.E.(+)=Standard error of the sample statistic (+). The test of significance of parametric tests for sampling of variables and sampling of attributes of large samples are given by.

- a. Test of significance of single mean.
- b. Test of significant of deference between two means.
- c. Test of significance of sample proportion.
- d. Test of significance between two sample proportions.

Test of significance for difference of two proportions:

If we have interested for making comparison and analyzing differences between two populations in terms of some categories characteristics , then test statistics z is used to test the difference between two population proportions whether it is significant or not.

If we want to compare two large populations possessing certain attributes in terms of proportion, then we take two independent large samples of size n_1 and n_2 from the first and second populations respectively. Also, let x_1 and x_2 be the observed number of success possessing certain attributes belonging to first and second population respectively. Then,

P_1 = observed sample proportion of success from first population

$$= x_1/n_1$$

P_2 = Observed sample proportion of success from second population = x_2/n_2

If p_1 and p_2 are the two sample proportions. (or percentages) of two random samples of sizes n_1 and n_2 drawn from respective populations with population proportions (or percentage) p_1 and p_2 , then the corresponding sample proportion provide unbiased estimates for them i.e.

$$E(p_1) = p_1 \text{ and } E(p_2) = p_2$$

$$\text{and var}(p_1) = P_1 Q_1 / N_1 = P_2 Q_2 / n_2$$

Since for large sample, P_1 and P_2 are normally distributed, their difference $P_1 - P_2$ is also normally distributed with means $(P_1 - P_2)$.

Since samples are independent.

$$\text{Var}(P_1 - P_2) = \text{Var}(P_1) + \text{Var}(P_2) = P_1 Q_1 / n_1 + P_2 Q_2 / n_2$$

$$\text{And S.E.}(P_1 - P_2) = \sqrt{\frac{p_1 q_1}{n_1} + \frac{p_2 q_2}{n_2}}$$

Where S.E. $(P_1 - P_2)$ = Standard error of difference of two sample proportions. Hence, the standardized normal variant z corresponding to $P_1 - P_2$ is given by

$$Z = \frac{(P_1 - P_2) - E(P_1 - P_2)}{\text{S.E.}(P_1 - P_2)}$$

Where $(p_1 - p_2) = (p_1) - (p_2) = p_1 - p_2$

$$\text{Or } Z = \frac{p_1 - p_2 - \Delta}{\sqrt{\frac{p_1 q_1}{n_1} + \frac{p_2 q_2}{n_2}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

The steps in test of significance for difference of two proportions are as follows.

Step: 1

Set up the null hypothesis and alternative hypotheses are as follows.

Null hypotheses: $H_0: p_1 = p_2$ i.e two population proportions are same or In other words there is no significance difference between two sample proportions p_1 and p_2 .

Alternative hypotheses: $H_1: P_1 \neq p_2$ (Two tailed test) that is two population proportions are not same. In other words there is significant difference between two sample proportions p_1 and p_2 .

$H_1: p > p_2$ (right tailed test) that is one group population proportion is greater than other group population proportion.

$H_1: p_1 < p_2$ (Left tailed test) that is one group population proportion is small than other group population proportion.

It should be born in mind that only one alternative hypothesis is to be choices.

Step: 2

Compute the test statistic: Under $H_0: P_1 = p_2 = p$ then test statistic is

$$Z = \frac{p_1 - p_2}{\sqrt{pq \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}} \sim (0, 1)$$

Where P= the common population proportion under 110 is unknown and we use its unbiased estimate provided by both sample taken together which is given by

$$p = \frac{x_1 \Gamma x_2}{n_1 \Gamma x_2} \times \frac{n_1 p_2 \Gamma n_2 p_2}{n_1 \Gamma n_2}$$

and $Q=1-P$

If P is unknown, then test statistic is $Z = \frac{p_1 Z p_2}{pq \frac{1}{n_1} \Gamma \frac{1}{n_2}}$

Step: 3

Obtain Tabulated value of Z at a level of significance for appropriate alternative hypothesis. The most commonly used is $\alpha = 5\%$

Step: 4

Decision: Make a decision by comparing the calculated value of z with computed value of z.

If calculated $z \leq$, tabulated z, it is not significant and H_0 is accepted otherwise, it is rejected (Sharma and Chaudhary, 2002:265-267)

3.5.1.2 Chi- Square (χ^2) test.

The chi-square test enables to find out whether the values for the two variables are independent or associated. It is based of a comparison of the observed values in the table with what might be expected if the two distributions were entirely independent. This is designed to work with nominal data (saunders, Lewis and Thronhill, 2002:358). To use a chi-square (χ^2) hypothesis test we must have a sample size large enough to guartee the similarity between the theoretically making correct

distribution and our sampling distribution. To avoid making incorrect inferences from χ^2 hypothesis tests, follow the general rule that an expected frequency of less than 5 in one cell of a contingency table is too small to use. When the contingency table contains more than one cell with an expected frequency of less than 5, we can combine these in order to get an expected frequency of 5 or more (Richard and Rubin, 2002:578)

In a χ^2 contingency table both observed and expected frequencies should be greater than or equal to 5. If any cell frequency of contingency table is less than 5, then one should apply correction for contingency rather than pooling the expected frequencies. The working rule for the application of the correction is to add 0.5 to all the cell frequency which is less than 5 and adjust the remaining frequencies accordingly by fixing the row total and column total (Sharma and Chaudhary, 2002:387)

In order to test whether there is an association or relationship between the two characteristics or attributes, the steps in χ^2 test for independence of attributes are as follows:

Step-1

Set up the null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis as follows:

Null Hypothesis H_0 : There is no significant difference in the status of rural women before and after launching the microfinance program.

Alternative hypothesis H_1 : There is significant difference in the status of rural women before and after launching the microfinance program.

Step: 2

Compute the test statistics under:

$$t^2 = \frac{\sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}}{1} - 1$$

Where,

O = Observed frequency, E = Expected frequency the expected frequency in a cell is the product of its row and column total divided by the total frequencies.

Step: 3

When the number of frequencies are put in cell in a contingency table the degree of freedom will be the product of (number of rows-1) and (number of columns-1) i.e $\Rightarrow (r-1)$

Where, r is the number of rows and c is the number of columns.

Step: 4

Make a decision by comparing the calculated t^2 with tabulated t^2 . If the calculated $t^2 < \text{tabulated } t^2$, it is not significant and H_0 is accepted otherwise, it is rejected.

3.5.1.3 T-Test

To deal with small samples for testing of hypothesis concerning population means difference between two population means and an observed.

Sample correlation coefficient, new techniques and new test of significance known as exact sample test have been developed. It is very difficult to have clear-cut distinctions. Between small samples and large samples, however from practical point of view in most of the situations, a

sample is termed as small if $n \leq 30$. It should be born in mind that exact sample tests (techniques) can be used even for large samples but large sample theory cannot be used for small samples.

A British statistician W.S.Gosset in 1908 developed a method of dealing with small samples. He showed that if we used the same procedures for small samples as we used for large samples, then type 1 error would be made more often. It was first by Gosset through the adopted the pen name "student "and later of it has extended by proof. R.A.Fisher. Thereafter, t-distribution is commonly called student's t-distribution or simply student's distrubution (Sharma and Chaudhary, 2002:278).

Assumptions:

1. The parent population (s) from which the sample (s) is drawn is (are) normally distributed.
2. The sample (s) is (are) random and independent of each other.

Paired t-test for difference of means

In the t-test for difference of means the two samples were independent of each other. However, there are many situations where the sample is fairly dependent to each other. For examples if we are testing the impact of microfinance on women's economic and social empowerment after lunning the microfinance program and so on. Then the data before and after lunning the microfinance program are related to each other. I such situation, we are concerned with the difference between the pair of related observations. Paired t-test for difference of means can be applied under when.

- a. The sample size is equal. That is $n_1 = n_2 = n$ (say)

- b. The same set of samples is treated twice on the same subject matter.
- c. The sample observations (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) and (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) are parley dependent by making the pairs of observations $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$ correspond to the 1st, 2nd,nth unit respectively.
- d. The steps in testing pored t-test for difference of means are as follow:

Step-1

Set up null hypothesis and the alternative hypothesis as follows.

Null hypothesis: H0: that is there is significant difference in the observation before and after lunching microfinance program.

Alternative hypothesis: H1: that is, there is significant difference in the before and after lunching microfinance program.

Step-2

Compute the test statistic: under H0, the test statistics is

$$t = \frac{\bar{d}}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} \sim t_{n-1}$$

Where $d = x - y$ or $y - x$ difference between two set of observations.

$\bar{d} = \frac{\sum d}{n}$ = mean of the difference.

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum d^2 - \frac{(\sum d)^2}{n}$$

Step-3

Obtain the tabulated value of t for (n-1) d.f. at α level of significance according as whether the alternative hypothesis is one tailed test and two tailed test.

Step 4

Decision: Make a decision by comparing the calculated value of t with the tabulated value of t.

If calculated \leq tabulated t, it is not significant and H_0 is accepted. Otherwise it is rejected (Sharma and Chaudhary, 2002 302-303)

3.5.1.4 Average

It is the central value of mass of data which is a proxy value (Authority).

3.5.2.5 Standard Deviation:

Standard deviation is often powerful and helpful measure of dispersion in order to measure the size of deviation from the average. Standard deviation is the positive square root of the average of the square of the deviations of the measurement from their means. It is denoted by σ

Standard deviation of a set of n number of x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n is given by

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum f_x Z^2 \bar{x}^2}$$

Where: n= total number of observation (sthupt,et.al, 2005 :7:13)

3.5.1.5 Coefficient of variation

It is relative measure of dispersion based on standard deviation. In order to compare the variability between two sets of data coefficient of

variation can be used as a powerful method. Coefficient of variation is often abbreviated as C.V. and defined as $c.v. = \frac{s}{\bar{x}} \times 100$

It is often is a number expressed in percentage. For comparing the variability between two or more than two set of data a distribution have more c.v. is considered more variable or more heterogeneous or less consistent, less uniform or less variable or more equitable or more stable observation (Sthapit, et.al. 2005 :7.13)

CHAPTER: IV

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Lending Operation

Operational performance in terms of financial performance, loan disbursement, repayment and outstanding position are the areas of focus for assessing the present performance of MGBB. An attempt has been made to analyze the financial performance of the bank in terms of income generation, expenditure incurred and the profitability and sustainability.

PGBB disburses loan with the principle of 2+2+1, which indicates that not all the group members get the loan at the same time. In the process of obtaining loan from the bank, two most needy members of the group receive the loan at the first time. After eight weeks of the first loan, two other members receive the loan provided the first two borrowers have regularly attended the meetings and maintained credit discipline. On the satisfactory performance behavior of the four borrowers, the group leader gets her loan.

By the time the leader gets her loan, it would be almost 16 weeks that the first two borrowers have taken their loan.

4.2 Group formation and expansion.

The basic objective of PGBB is to provide easy access to credit to the poor and deprived section of the society. The branch office staffs visit those households regularly and explain to them the objectives of the bank eligibility criteria, group formation procedure and the benefits of joining the group. The target households within group are economically homogeneous and reside in the nearby places.

After group formation the group members elect leader from among the group members. The group and members have to undergo a week training

programs during which they are familiarized with the basic policies and programs of the bank and be able to sign their name. The respective area office conducts group re organization test. Each member must pass that and be able to sign their name to qualify for receiving the bank loan. If any member fails, the training period is extended until every member gets through the test.

PGBB branch office, Damak, jhapa was established and started to disburse loan from 2051B .S. Since its inception the number of member borrowers and other operational performance been presented below (extracted from Annex-II)

Table -4.1
Group formation and expansion

Affected VDC	Center	Member	Employee	
			Male	Female
Damak	11	323	7	1
Lakhanpur	9	290		
Topgachhi	5	92		
Maharani Jhoda	10	253		
Gouradaha	9	191		
Khajurgachhi	10	380		
Gouriganj	7	179		
Kohabara	8	184		
Total	69	1892	7	1

Source: - Appendix-II

The table above shows the PGBB is working with the 40V, Cand it has 6 centers or branch unit offices. It has 1430 groups, 226 centre, 6952 members, 4764 borrowers it shows that most of the members are loaner. How ever its growth has hampered by the disturbed political environment, even organization has done well to improve overall

efficiency by reducing the member of staff where need. Improving efficiency has been one of the focus areas for the organization. The number of staffing is according to the group and center.

4.3 Loan Disbursement, Collection and Outstanding Position

For the purpose of analysis the information regarding disbursement, repayment and outstanding proportion of loan has been presented in the table

Table: 4.3

Loan Disbursement, collection and outstanding position (in Rs.) up to Ashad.2066/067

Places	Disbursed.	Repayment	Outstanding
Damak	153246600	149478947	3767653
Lakhanpur	118729600	109966884	18762716
Topgachhi	12602322	11544380	1057942
Maharanijhoda	75731215	65128544	10602761
Gauradaha	21357630	17997559	3360071
Khajurgachhi	29455512	20119400	9336112
Gaurigang	13542421	9245324	4297097
Kohabara	127984700	119033962	8950738
Total	552650000	502515000	50135000

Source: - Appendix-III

4.4 Mobilization of funds

For it's micro financial program expansion the bank has given 1st priority to micro saving program. POGBB has a paid capital of NRs 536019427.84 invested jointly by NRB, HMG an commercial banks, It

has employee saving NRs 248100. It has special rural saving NRs 858000. Personal saving is Rs 7245000, Balmamata saving 430000. (Annual Report of 2010. PGBB)

4.5 Socio economic characteristics of benefices women.

The impact of any development program is measured in terms of changes in socio economic background of sample beneficiaries. Therefore the socio economic profile of sample beneficiaries Therefore the socio economic profile of sample beneficiaries has been analyzed in this section to assess the socio economic condition of rural women first the characteristic of sample beneficiaries in terms of caste , nature and size of family , marital , status, educational status , occupation and related aspects ate presented. Microfinance program is more appropriate in areas where the sense of community is strong among the population.

4.5.1 Age Composition of Respondents.

The age structure of sample beneficiaries has been presented in table

Table: 4.5.1
Age Structure of Sample Beneficiaries

Age of Respondents	Mid. value	No. of Respondents (f)	fx	Percent
20-30	25	6	150	17.20
31-40	35.5	61	2165.5	24.40
41-50	45.5	45	2047.5	31.30
51-60	55.5	33	1831.5	38.20
Total		145	$\phi fx = 6194.5$	100.100

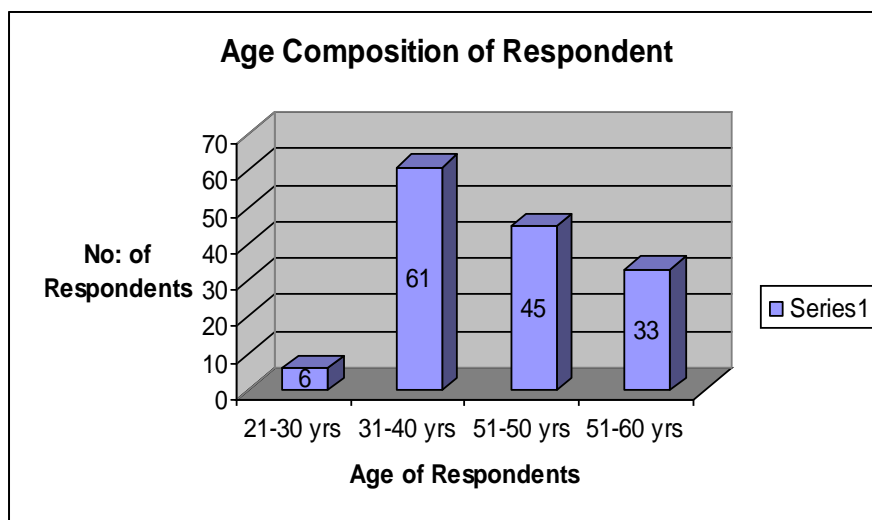
Source: Field Survey. 2011

Calculation of mean:

Mean age of respondents of involving in microfinance program.

$$(\bar{x}) = \frac{fx}{f} \times \frac{6194.5}{145} \times 42.72 \text{ years.}$$

Figure: 4.5.1
Age Composition of Respondents



Viewing the age structure of sample beneficiaries, it was found that most of the respondents in the sample fell in the age group of 31-40 years followed by these in the age group of 41-50 years and 51-60 years.

The proportion of respondents' age 21-30 years was almost non-existent. The near absence of young aged micro finance clients was mature in terms of their age. So it was seen that the age of 30 through 50 years of women were the significant age group, which were involved in the microfinance program. The negligible participation of old aged women in the microfinance program might be explained by the fact that old aged women are not activities by obtaining loan from the bank. Bank follows the principle that, the beneficiaries must be married so there was no

participation of girls below the age of 20 years. The average age for the sample as a whole was 42 years.

4.5.2 Caste /Ethnicity

Nepal's ethnic diversity is well known. The involvement in microfinance program of women appeared to be uniform rather than diverse in terms of ethnic composition. The ethnic group to which they were related traditionally affects the social and economic activities of rural people. Further more social and economic activities greatly differ by cast and ethnic group irrespective of any financial feasibility. The caste composition of women covered by the study has been presented in table below.

Table. 4.5.2
Distribution of Respondents by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste group	No. of Respondents	Percent
Thakur	12	8.2
Brahmin	10	16.9
Chhetri	19	13.1
Rajbansi	20	13.8
Newar	5	3.4
Majhi	28	19.31
Tharu	23	15.9
Damai	4	2.7
Gupta	5	3.4
Sarki	8	5.5
Magar	7	4.8
Gurung	4	2.7
Total	145	100

Source: Field Survey 2011.

In the above table shows that Chhetri, Brahmin, tharu and majhi were the main caste that involved in the microfinance program. Thakur, Rajbansi, gupta, Magar are involved and since newari, sarki, Damai, gurunng are in very small size because they believes on their own business so they were not so actively involved in the program. The percentage of Respondents involved in the table.

4.5.3 Educational status of Respondents.

No. of educated population (including school going, attends ECD and SLC passed and above of Damak Municipality is shows below.

Table: 4.5.3
Educational status of Respondents

Ward No.	Educated population			Uneducated population.		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	12	80	92	180	123	303
2	1	54	55	324	248	572
3	6	59	65	198	174	372
4	8	69	77	222	216	438
5	8	51	59	339	335	674
6	3	12	15	166	165	331
7	7	40	47	160	159	319
8	6	84	90	219	178	397
9	7	24	31	144	127	271
Total	58	473	531	1952	1725	3677

Source: Field Survey 2011.

Female	1.38%
Male	11.24%
Illiterate Female	46.38%
Illiterate Male	41.00%

Table shows female are in very small size (only 58) and illiterate women are very high number i.e.1952. Education status of women pays a key role is the effort of any endeavor to uplift a society from repression and scarcity , needless to say it has a positive role in the success of women. Educating and raising awareness among women itself is one important tasks of the microfinance program. Not only the women but also educational status of husband and or other family member has a significant effect in women's success.

Table: 4.5.3(1)
Educational Status of Respondents.

Level of Level	No. of Respondents	Percent.
Illiterate	78	53.8
Under SLC	43	29.7
Under IA	23	15.9
Under Diploma	1	0.69
	145	100

Source :(Field survey 2011)

Figure: 4.5.3(2)
Educational Status of Respondents.

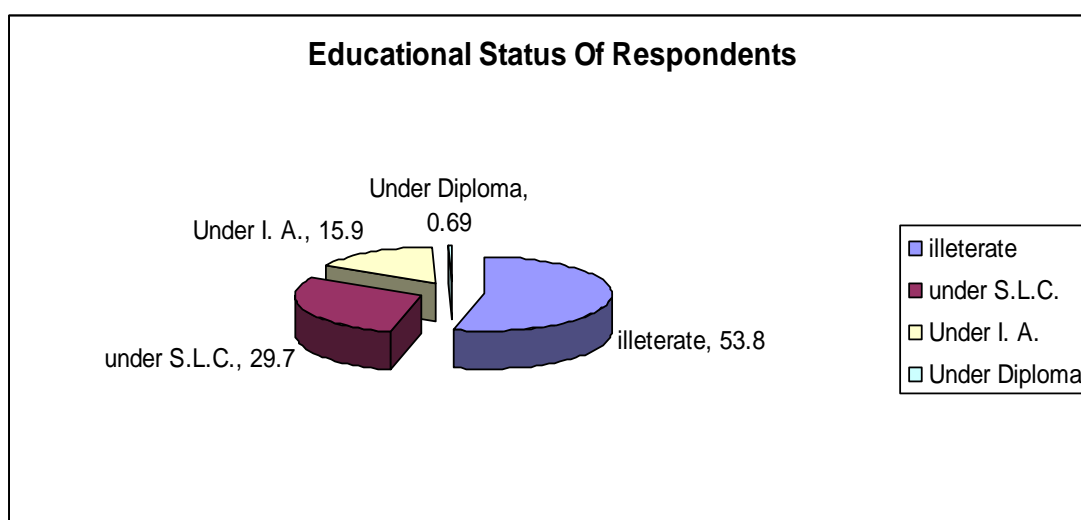


Table above displays the distribution of respondents based on the level of educational attainment. It can be observed from the table 4.5 and figure-2 that, out of 145 respondents, 78 (53.8 Percent) were illiterate, 43 (29.7 percent) were below SLC, 23 (15.9 percent) were under IA, and 1 (0.69 percent) were under diploma most of them were simply illiterate and attain only primary level education. A small number of respondents. i.e. 1 (0.69%) had attained under diploma level of education.

4.5.4 Marital Status of Respondents.

Micro finance practice shows that, this program is much effective with women than men. Women accept more easily to be grouped because men are more individualists. According to the rule of bank, all clients must married women so the 100 percent clients of the microfinance programs were married but the status of some clients after married were changed as divorce, widow and separate. The following table shows the marital status of sample beneficiaries.

Table: 4.5.4
Marital Status of Respondents

Marital	No. of Respondents	Percent
Married	97	66.9
Widow	24	16.5
Divorce	5	3.4
Separate	19	13.1
Total	145	100

Source (Field survey-2011)

Above table shows that 97. (66.9%) women were married, 24 (16.5%) were widow, 5 (3.4%) were divorce and 19 (13.1%) were separate. Separate means women who did not get married. Viewing table 4.5 to 4.6, this can be conducted that married, matured but illiterate women

were the significant group of women who involved in the microfinance program.

4.5.5 Head of Household.

Head of household represent the having greater decision making role in entire household so it is important to measure the status of rural women. The situation of head of household is represented below.

Table: **4.5.5**
Head of Household.

Head of Household	No. of Respondents	Percent
Male	93	64.1
Female	41	28.3
Jointly	11	7.6
Total	145	100

Source: Field survey 2011

Table 4.8 shows that most the clients among those interviewed came from a household headed by a husband 93(64.1%) 41 (28.3%) female headed while the rest were jointly headed.

4.5.6 Family Size of Respondents

It is well known that much of the household burden does increase with the increase in the number of family members. In this context I aquired about the family size of sample beneficiaries Table 4.8 shows the distribution of respondents according to the family size.

Table: 4.5.6
Family size of Respondents

Family size	No. of Respondents	Percent
Small family (up to 4)	46	32
Median Family (4-8)	71	49
Large Family (9-12)	15	10
Very large (13& above)	13	9
Total	145	100

Source: Field Survey -2011

Viewing the family size of the sample beneficiaries, most of the respondents had medium families with member of 4-8 (49%) , 46 (32%) of them had a small family size of up to 4 persons , 15 person (10%) had large size family of 9-12 members. The census reported the average household size of 5.4 (CBS, 2003) for the country as whole. The family acquires more importance for assessing the socio economic condition because it determines the level of income for livelihood. A large family needs more financial assistance to create work for all the members of the family. Furthermore the repayment of loan by big family will not prompt; the additional income generated will be more often used for consumption purpose. Therefore it is relevant to analyze the size of family of sample beneficiaries.

4.5.7 Main source of income are agriculture.

More people are depending on their own land and some people cultivate land in equal participation, the also involved in other activities. Study shows that among 804) of 23 communities 443 households are totally depend on agriculture. 167 household member involve in both

(agriculture and labor) 194 households members involve in labor work and small business (tailor, rickshaw cottage, industries etc).

One of the main sources of these people are livestock.. Mostly they are involved in agriculture. So they have kept animals like goat, cow, buffalo, pigs and hens, sheep etc. So that people's main source of income is agriculture.

Table: 4.5.7
Productivity Data of Damak

S.N.	Name of grains	Area (in hector)	Production	Productivity
1	Paddy	1300	4810	3/7
2	Wheat	670	1474	2/2
3	Crown	-	-	-
4	Potato Farming	10	150	15

Oil Related.

S.N.	Name of grains	Area (in hector)	Production	Productivity
1	Till	30	56	0/7
2	Mustered	160	160	0/65
3	Fulungo	150	346	2/3
4	Sunflower	6	3/36	0/56

Pulse

S.N.	Name of grains	Area (in hector)	Production	Productivity
1	Arahar	155	140	0/9
2	Lentle	80	65	0/8
3	Mashuro	950	903	0/95
4	Gram	12	9	0/7

Source: Agriculture office, Damak Branch 066066

Table 4.5.7 shows the productivity data of Damak Municipality, Jhapa. In this area 13,000 hector land is paddy product land. it shows that in this area most of land can be irrigate. Second major crown is whet in this area.

Table: 4.5.8

Production, Productivity and Area of difference type of grains.

S. N.	Name of grains	Area in hector	Production	Productivity
1	Cotton	-	-	-
2	Fruits	14	49	3/5
3	Fish farming	2.5	6/25	2/5
4	Vegetables	200	1700	3/5
5	Seasonal vegetable	15	210	14
6	Other	16	24	1/5

Source: Field survey 2011

Table 4.5.8 shows that the production area of the different type of grains. the major people farm vegetable in this area.

Table 4.5.7(1)

Sources of income of Respondents.

Activity	No. of Respondents	Percent.
Farming/Kitchen gardening	18	12.4
Livestock	21	14.5
Fish farming	5	3.4
Rickshaw	31	21.4
Shop keeping	56	38.6
Small business	4	2.7
Other	10	6.9
	145	100

Source: Field survey 2011

Table 4.571 shows the sources of income of respondents. Microfinance program helps them to do various type of business for livelihood. Basically shop keeping is the most acceptable business, 56 respondents (38.6%), 31 respondents (21.4%) in rikshaw , 21 respondents (14.5%) for livestock and 18 respondents (12.4%) in farming (kitchen gardening are involved) and so on Otter like small business and cottage industries.

4.6 Impact of Purwanchal Grameen Bikas Bank (PGBB)

Impact assessment is a management mechanism aimed at measuring the effects of projects on the intended beneficiaries. The rational is to ascertain whether the resources invested produce the expected level of output and benefits as well as contributed to the mission of the organization that makes the investments indeed , for micro finance institutions (MFIs) impact assessment is important in enabling them to remain true to their mission of "working with poor people in their struggle against hunger disease, exploitation and poverty "(Johnson and Rogaly , 1997) The study analyzed the nature and degree of impact of microfinance schemes and further examined the effects of the program on factors like gender business activities , access to social facilities, participation in community activities etc.

4.6.1 Number of school going children.

Awareness and to give facilities towards educating mre to children is increased after involving in microfinance program which shows by increasing in the number of school going children.

Table 4.6.1
Number of School Going Children.

Children	No. of Respondents before and after involving in microfinance program		
	Before	After	Incremen/decrease
Son	112	146	34
Daughter	$x_1=66$	$x_2=105$	39
Total	$n_1=178$	$n_2=251$	73

Source: Field survey 2011

Null Hypothesis:-

$H_0: P_1=P_2$ there is no significant difference in proportion of school going daughter before and after involving in microfinance program.

Alternative Hypothesis:

$H_1 : P_1 \neq P_2$ there is significant difference in proportion of school going daughter before and after involving in microfinance program.

Here we have,

P_1 = Sample proportion of school going daughter before involving in microfinance program

$$= \frac{x_1}{n_1} = \frac{66}{178} = 0.37078.$$

P_2 = Sample proportion of school going daughter after involving in microfinance program.

$$= \frac{x_2}{n_2} = \frac{105}{251} = 0.4183$$

Under H_0 Test Statistics.

Under $H_0 = P_1 = P_2 = P$ the test statistics

$$Z = \frac{p_1 - p_2}{\sqrt{pq \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}} \times \frac{p_1 - p_2}{\sqrt{\hat{p}\hat{q} \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}}$$

Where , $\hat{p} = \frac{n_1 p_1 + n_2 p_2}{n_1 + n_2} = \frac{66 + 105}{178 + 251} = \frac{171}{429} = 0.3986$

$$\hat{Q} = \frac{z \hat{p} \sqrt{p(1-p)}}{\sqrt{0.3986 \times 0.6014}}$$

$$\frac{0.37078 - 0.4183}{\sqrt{0.3986 \times 0.6014 \times \frac{1}{178} \times \frac{1}{251}}} \times \frac{0.04752}{\sqrt{0.3986 \times 0.6014 \times 0.0096}}$$

$$\times \frac{0.04752}{\sqrt{0.0029978}} \times \frac{0.04752}{0.047935} \times 0.9913424.$$

Tabulated value of z at 5 percent level of significant for right tailed test is 1.645 that i.e $z = 1.645$

Decision:

Since the calculated value of z is small than the tabulated value of z , H_1 is rejected so H_0 is accepted which means that there has not significant changes in the proportion of school going daughter.

4.6.2 Reason for not changes in the number of school going children.

The most of the children are still in their daily work, when we asked the reason for not school going children the most respondents told the problem like

- Child labor busy on their daily work.
- Lack of knowledge
- Lack of physical facility (Bench, desk, black board, drinking, water, game, material.)
- Lack of talent teacher.
- Not regular attendance of students in the classroom.
- Lack of school ground.
- Daughter marriage etc.

4.6.3 Change in occupation of Respondents.

The relevant information regarding the occupation of the respondents before and after involving in microfinance has been presented below.

Table: 4.6.3
Change in Occupation by Respondents.

Occupation	No. of Respondents.			
	Before joining in M.F.		After joining in M.F.	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Farming/kitchen gardening	18	12.4	20	12.26
Livestock	21	14.5	21	12.88
Fish Farming	5	3.54	7	4.3
Rickshaw	31	21.4	36	22.1
Shop keeping	56	33.6	61	37.42
Small Business	4	2.7	7	4.3
Other	10	6.9	11	6.7
Total	145	100	163	100

Source: - Field Survey -2011

The data shows that the no. of kitchen gardening fish farming, rickshaw shop keeping, small business and other are increasing while the livestock business is constant and where is no decreasing constant

Calculated: 4.6.3(1)
Change in Occupation of Respondents

Occupation	Number of Respondents	
	Before joining in MF	After joining in MF.
Rickshaw	31	36
Shop keeping	$x_1 = 56$	$x_2 = 61$
	$n_1 = 87$	$n_2 = 97$

Source: - Field Survey -2011

Null Hypothesis:-

H0:= P₁ = P₂ there is no significant change in proportion of households whose main occupation is rickshaw and shop keeping before and after involving in microfinance program.

Alternative Hypothesis:

H1 : P₁≠ P₂ there is significant change in proportion of household whose main occupation of household whose main occupation is rickshaw and shop keeping before and after involving in microfinance program.

P1 = Sample proportion of respondents whose major occupation is business (rickshaw, shop keeping).

Before microfinance program = $\frac{x_1}{n_1} = \frac{56}{87} = 0.64367$

P2 = Sample proportion of respondents whose major occupation is business after involving in microfinance program = $\frac{x_2}{n_2} = \frac{61}{97} = 0.6288$

Where n1 and n2 total number of respondents involve in business (Rickshaw, shop keeping) before and after involving in microfinance program respectively.

x1 and x2 total number of respondents whose main occupation is business before and after involving in microfinance program respectively.

Test statistics.

Under H0 =P₁ =P₂ =P , the test statistic is

$$Z = \frac{p_1 - p_2}{\sqrt{pq \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}} = \frac{p_1 - p_2}{\sqrt{\hat{p}\hat{q} \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}}$$

Where $\hat{p} = \frac{n_1 p_1 + n_2 p_2}{n_1 + n_2} = \frac{56 + 61}{87 + 97} = \frac{117}{184} = 0.6358$

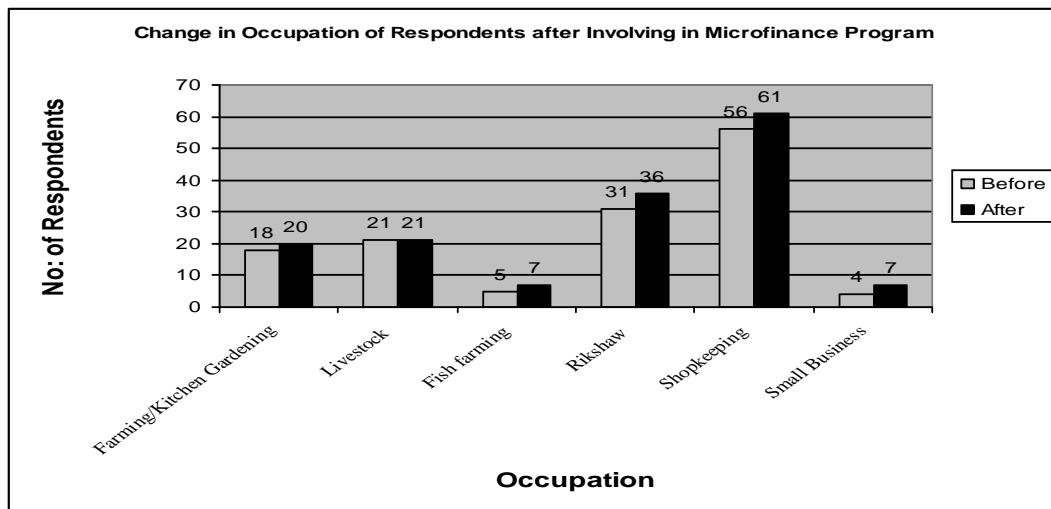
$\hat{q} = 1 - \hat{p} = 1 - 0.6358 = 0.3642$

$$Z = \frac{0.6436 - 0.6288}{\sqrt{0.6358 \times 0.3642 \left(\frac{1}{87} + \frac{1}{97} \right)}} \times \frac{0.0148}{\sqrt{0.6358 \times 0.3642 \left(\frac{1}{101149} + \frac{1}{101036} \right)}} \times \frac{0.0148}{\sqrt{0.6358 \times 0.3642 \left(\frac{1}{10217993} + \frac{1}{10005047} \right)}} \times \frac{0.0148}{0.071047} \times 0.200$$

Tabulated value of z at 5% level of significance for right tailed test is 1.645 i.e. $z_{0.05} = 1.645$

Result : Since the calculated value of z is small than tabulated value of z it is not significance it means H_0 is accepted , which mean there is not significant change in proportion of household whose major occupation is business before involving in microfinance program

Figure-4.6.3(1)
Change in Occupation of Respondents



Here the reason behind not showing significance change is there are only slight or small changes in the all type of business. Any how they were running their business, the main reason not increased is also a political situation, strict and indefinite strict and so on.

4.6.4 Health Care and Sanitation.

Source of Drinking Water Regularly the source of drinking water the responses of the respondents varied.

Table: 4.6.4

Respondents view on the source of drinking water they used.

Particular	Tap		River		Total (ct)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Before joining MF program	94	64	51	35	145
After joining MF program	112	77	33	22	145
Total RT	206		84		290

Source: Field survey, 2011

As depicted in table 4.15 involvement in the microfinance program also has changed of people drinking water while 35% respondents used to river water and only 64% have had tap water before joining the microfinance program, new 77% uses tap water and only 20% still uses river water.

Test of hypothesis:

H0 : There is no significance difference in number of household drinking water used before and after involving in microfinance program.

H1 : There is significant difference in number of household drinking water used before and after involving in microfinance program.

Test Statistics

Under H0, the test statistics is chi –square (χ^2), which is given as :-

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(O-E)^2}{E} = 5.40$$

E

Calculation t 2

Cell	o	$E = \frac{CT \cdot RT}{n}$	O-E	$(O-E)^2$	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
(1,1)	94	103	-9	81	0.780
(1,2)	51	42	9	81	1.92
(2,1)	112	103	9	81	0.78
(2,2)	33	42	-9	81	1.92
					$\frac{\sum (O-E)^2}{E} = 5.40$

Degree of freedom $(C-1)(R-1) = (2-1)(2-1) = 1$

Result Since, the calculated value of t2 is greater than tabulated value t2, this is significant. Hence, H1 was accepted which implies that there is significant difference in number of source of drinking water used by household before and after the involvement in microfinance program.

4.6.4.1 Respondents view on the use of Toilet.

Respondents recognized the importance of toilet after involving in microfinance program.

Table: 4.6.4.1

Respondents view on the use toilet, they used.

Particular	No Toilet		Have Toilet		Total CT
	No.	%	No.	%	
Before joining MF program	82	56	63	43	145
After joining MF program	24	16	121	83	145
Total RT	106		184		290

Source : Field survey ,2011

However ,82 (56 percent) respondents replied that the had no toilet before joining the microfinance program but now 121 (83 percent) out of 145 respondent replied that they had toilet. Respondents they used open ground; riverbank and some of them show no response. Involvement in microfinance also has changed he awareness of people towards toilet is also helps to control the common diseases.

Test of hypothesis.

H0: There is no significant difference in number of toilet used by household before and after involving in microfinance program.

H1: There is significant difference in number of toilet used by household before and after involving in microfinance program.

Test Statistics.

Under H1, the test statistics is chi-square (t 2) , which is given as

$$t^2 = \frac{e(O-E)^2}{E} = 50$$

Calculation t 2

Cell	O	$E = \frac{CT*RT}{n}$	O-E	$(O-E)^2$	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
(1.1)	82.	53	29	841	15.86
(1.2)	63	92	-29	841	9.14
(2.1)	24	53	-29	841	15.86
(2.2)	121	92	29	841	9.14
Degree of freedom (C-1) (R-1) =(2-1)(2-1) =1					$\frac{e(O-E)^2}{E} = 50$

Result: Since, the calculated value of chi- square (t 2) is greater than tabulated value (3.841) of t2, this is significance. Hence, H1 was accepted which implies that there is significant difference in number of

toilet facility used by respondent before and after involving in microfinance.

The above two test proved that significant improvement was reported in the situation for health and sanitation of the respondents.

MF as mentioned before is one of the main tools of eradicating rural poverty. However it is not only tool. Combined with other development efforts MF can definitely help poor people to get access to financial services and thus improve their socio-economic conditions. (Namrata sharma, Managing director, ADB). ADB's main objective in supporting microfinance sector in Nepal is to assist the Government to alleviate poverty by providing sustainable access to financial services to poor and low- income households and their micro enterprises. (Dr. Richard Vokes, Country Director)

Since women constitute about half the total population and since their contribution in the economic sphere o a household is no less than men (over and above the household chores in which men have the household chores in which men have little input) , their participation in the program is essential.(Dr. Goving Prasad Koirala, Expertise: Rural Development and Policy Analysis). Since Microfinance is meant to reduce the poverty in the country it definitely should address the poor segment of the population. proper target identification facilitates the program in proper manner to address the real poor developing a methodology compatible and friendly to the target families.

Baseline survey, PRAa tools, situation analysis, household survey, caste survey, occupation survey etc can be used to identify the target groups.(Pitamber pd. Acharya, Executive Director, DEPROSC- Nepal)ss

CHAPTER: V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this chapter is:

- a. To summarize the major findings of the study
- b. To draw major conclusions based on the study findings and
- c. To provide short recommendations to address issues and problems those emerge from the data.

5.1 Summary

The bank is concerned with the poor deepening their basis of security. The consecutive disbursal of loans to the landless poor on an individual basis cannot in itself, ensure this. The size of the loans and the return on the investment are, in relative terms, too small for much wealth to accumulate. The families still itself at the mercy of a number of unpredictable events from illness to floods which could plunge it once again into object poverty. To cope with the spectrum of needs that comfort the landless and to offer them security in the likelihood of emergencies, Grameen Bank has responded by creating a variety of fund saving schemes.

There is little evidence of impact on household income compared to base years although PGGB client's findings suggest increased income with programs participation. Women access to savings and credit gives them greater decision making role. A woman optimizes her own and her households' welfare when she makes decisions pertaining to credit and savings. Investment in a women's economic activity will improve her empowerment opportunities. A women gains more respect and plays more active role in the family and community through microfinance

program. It provides her with greater economic empowerment and increased self-enclosed in society as a member of women's organizations. Professional associations and political parties, adding her contribution to collective decision making.

- Damak Branch office was established in 2050B.S. under the PGBB to serve poor and deprived people of the Jhapa district. In mid January .the bank covered 8 VDC, 1892 member, and it has 7 male and 1 female employees.
- -Under the Damak Branch office PGBB had disbursed total loan NRs 552650000 by mid January 2011. The repayment amount is 502515000 where the outstanding NRs is 50135000.
- Head office of PGBB has interest income (2066/067) from investment is Rs 13 crore 90 lakhs 3 thousand. Fixed investment, loan is Rs 91crore 9 lakhs 15thousand. Income from write back assets is Rs .399700 total income is Rs 15crore77lakhs 28thousand and total expenditure is 13 crore 87lakhs15thousand and net income of the bank at the end of f/y (2066/67) has Rs 1crore 90lakhs 13thousand, employee expenses Rs 73810000 office operation expenses 8805000.
- It also revealed a basic loophole in the system, where in the subsidized funds meant for the poor were getting deverse to commercial lending was reasonably good. Its low yield.
- The operating costs of the bank were reasonable considering that it also operates in terai where the clients are scattered. The bank had

done well to improve overall operational efficiency by merging some branches and reducing the number of administrative staff.

- All the sample respondents were married women. This is because of the PGBB's policy of having 100 percent of the clients should be married women. Out of 135 sample respondents participated in the microfinance program. It was married, 24 were widows, 5 were divorced, 19 separate. (Married but living separate). Thakur (8.2%), Brahmin (16.9%), Gupta (3.4%), Majhi (19.31%), Chhetri (13.1%), Rajbanshi (13.8%) constituted the largest number in involving MF program.
- The average age for the current sample of microfinance client was 42 years .The sample clients were between the age of 20-30 were 6 ,31-40 were, 61 ,41-50 out of the 145 respondents.
- The education level of majority sample respondents was illiterate sample respondents was illiterate 78 (53.8%) , under SLC were 43 (29.7%) , under IA were 23 (15.9%) and under diploma was 1(0.69%) only .
- The majority of the sample respondents fell into the medium size (4-8 persons) were 71(49%) followed small family (upto 4 persons) 46 (32%) large family (up to 9-12) was 15 (10%) and very large was (upto 13and above) 13 (9%).

Impact of Microfinance Program of PGBB

1-The sample respondents interviewed had access to drinking water and used toilet for defecation. Out of 135 respondents 94 (64%) used to tap

water and 51 (35%) used to river water before joining microfinance program and after joining MF program only 33 (22%) still using tap water. Similarly the result of hypothesis tested (x²) at the result of hypothesis showed that there is significant difference in proportion of using pipe water as source of drinking water.

2. About 82 (56%) of the respondent were using roadside riversides, farms and jungle side for defecation because they had not made any provision of latrine only 63 respondents (43%) were using toilet before joining microfinance program.

But that was changed into only 24 (16%) were not using toilet but the most of the respondents were using toilet 121 respondents (83%) after joining the microfinance program. The result of hypothesis (t²) test also proved that there is significant change in proportion of toilet facility used by respondents before and after joining in microfinance program.

3. The households' income of most of sample respondents was increased. The major reason behind increased was expansion of business after borrowing loan from bank but respondents whose household income was decreased replied the decreased in sales of goods was the major reason.

4. During the survey, we couldn't collect the actual data related to income increase before and after joining the microfinance program, the main reason behind this was the most of the respondents were invested their loan for personal and they took loan for one objective but invest in other business, so they could not reply actual income with in the year so we couldn't calculated coefficient of variation for measurement of consistent before and after joining in microfinance program.

5 The decision making situation of sample respondents was improved after joining in microfinance program. Only in family planning, 95 (65%) female takes own decision about family planning after joining the microfinance program. In terai area the most of the decision are taken by the male or was held on shared between husbands of wives. The decision about the children marriages, buying and selling property and sending daughter to school is constant before and after joining the microfinance program.

6. Out of 135 sample respondents 18 (12.4%) involved in kitchen gardening/farming, 21 (14.5%) involved in livestock, 56 (38.4%) involved in shop keeping, 31 (21.4%) involved in Rickshaw. The majority of sample respondents mostly involve in rickshaw and shop keeping business, 5 (3.4%) were involved in fish farming, 4(2.7%) involved in small business and 10 (6.9%) in other business. The hypothesis (Z) test proved that these changes are not significant, before and after joining micro finance program. There should be more changes in occupation not only quantitative but qualitatively.

5.2 Conclusion

Micro finance program serves the derived populace of the country at their door step with the aim of improving their Scio-economic condition. As micro finance has been considered as an effective and efficient mechanism to reduce poverty all over the world however , Nepalese micro finance institutions are not being able to reach the poorest due to inability of proper identification of the poor and lack of commitment and clear vision of their action sector liberalization polity of the government aimed to encourage financial institutions to contribute in poverty

reduction endeavor of the government , the satisfactory results have not been achieved due to same management challenges encountered by the micro finance institutions all over the country.

The challenges faced by the institutions vary depending upon the type of financial institution as bank, finance companies, NGOs cooperative societies and self –help groups that are participating in this program with different functional strategies. These challenges are concerned with strategies. These challenges are concerned with strategic, operational, financial and manpower management.

The social empowerment of rural women achieved through microfinance program, underlines the importance of group meetings and participation in microfinance activities. These two mechanism are particularly relevant, where women are not often allowed to interact with other people (men in particular) unless they are relatives group meetings are good opportunity for rural women to get together and exchange experience and ideas .Rural women are in a better position. Several are active not only in their microfinance institutions, but also in local public institutions and political parties.

5.3. Recommendations:

1. Bank is recommended to strongly focus on implementation of pre-determined Program, regarding lending and collection of loan, to achieve the target disbursement and collection.
2. Because loan collection and loan disbursement are highly positively correlated, micro financing program is recommended to determine next year's target disbursement according to this year's actual collection.

3. Execution and implementation of policy is weak, therefore relationship of target –actual disbursement and target –actual collection are in significant. Therefore implementation of policy should be primarily focused. Proposed program should be implementation at any rate.
4. For the promotion of program to grass-root level ,bank should adopt the Promotion policy through advertising media. For this bank can use very popular advertising media such as radio and television.
5. Bank is recommended to monitor and supervise the schedule. For this bank should focus on motivation to its employees , it is recommended to adopt basic plus performance pay system, Incentives to the employees should be provided on the basis of loan the collected.
6. From the study it is observed that most of the borrower had taken the loan for agriculture and livestock purpose, but the output from the agricultural sector is very low due to the lack of knowledge of up to date farming techniques and improved varieties of crops. Similarly, the borrowers have not become able generate expected return from livestock due to the lack of necessary veterinary services. Therefore, it is desirable to assist them in the matters of new techniques of farming and livestock insurance scheme is suggestible to reduce the risk of the borrower.

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Appendix-I Questionnaires

लघुवित कार्यक्रमले ग्रामिण महिलाको जिवन स्तरमा पारेलाई प्रभाव सम्बन्धि अनुसन्धान प्रश्नावली

२०६८

१. नाम :-

२. उमेर :-

३ :- ठेगाना	(क) जिल्ला	(ख) गा.वि.स.	(ग) वडा नं.	(घ) टोल
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४ :- जाति	५ :- धर्म :-
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६ :-	शिक्षा	केटा	जम्मा	केटी	जम्मा
(क)	स्कुल जाने बच्चाहरु				
(ख)	द्यबचमप्लन जाने विद्यार्थी				
(ग)	मदरसा जाने विद्यार्थी				

कृपया ९६० चिन्ह लगाउनु होस् ।

(क) क्षेत्र पास	(ख) क्षेत्र भन्दा तल	(ग) क्षेत्र पास	(घ) म्पुडफिब	(ङ) डिग्री
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(७) मुख्य पेशा :-

(क)	यस कार्यक्रममा सलग्न हुनु अघि	
(ख)	यस कार्यक्रम सलग्न भए पछि	

(८) तपाईं यस कार्यक्रममा कहिले देखि सलग्न हुनु भयो	मिति :-
--	---------

(९) यस कार्यक्रममा सलग्न हुने उद्देश्य :-

(१०) पारिवारिक स्थिती ९६० लगाउनु होस् ।			
(क) विवाहित	(ख) सम्बन्ध विच्छेद	(ग) अविवाहित	(घ) विधवा

(११) पारिवारिक सदस्य संख्या :-

(क) व्यस्क संख्या :- (ख) बालबालिका संख्या

(१२) आय स्रोतहरु :- खेती, व्यवसाय, पेशा, ज्यालादारी, तलब

(१३) नियमित आम्दानीको स्रोत :- (छ) (छैन)

छोराछोरीको शिक्षा

(१४) यस कार्यक्रममा संलग्न हुनु भन्दा कति जना बच्चा स्कुल जान्थे

छोरा:-

छोरी:-

(१५) कार्यक्रममा संलग्न भइसके पछि कति जना स्कुल जान्छन

छोरा:-

छोरी:-

(१६) यदि संख्या परिवर्तन भयो भने ९७० लगाउनु होस् ।

(क) बच्चा स्कुल जाने भएर (ख) पेशा उपलब्ध भएर (ग) महत्व

(१७) वार्षिक आय कति हुन्छ ।

(क) यस कार्यक्रम सलग्न हुनु भन्दा अघि..... (ख) सलग्न भएपछि

स्वास्थ्य

(१८) सबै बालबालिकालाई खोप लगाई सकिएको घर परिवारहरुको संख्या :-

(१९) बितेका ३६५ दिन भित्र जन्मिएको संख्या :-

(२०) बितेका ३६५ दिन हुनु भित्र मृत शिशु (०-३६५ दिन सम्म उमेर भएको संख्या :-

गरिबी न्युनिकरण

(२१) करेसाबारी भएको घरपरिवार संख्या :-

(२२) त्यस कार्यक्रममा सलग्न भई आर्थिक अवस्था सुधार गर्नमा घरपरिवार संख्या :-

(२३) यस कार्यक्रममा संलग्न हुनु अघि वा पछि भएको ट्वाइलेट निर्माण :-

(क) अघि

(ख) पछि

(२४) मदिरा पान बाट नराम्रो सित प्रभावित घरपरिवार संख्या :

Appendix-II

Group formation and expansion

Affected VDC	Center	Member	Employee	
			Male	Female
Damak	11	323	7	1
Lakhanpur	9	290		
Topgachhi	5	92		
Maharani Jhoda	10	253		
Gouradaha	9	191		
Khajurgachhi	10	380		
Gouriganj	7	179		
Kohabara	8	184		
Total	69	1892	7	1

Appendix-III

Loan Disbursement, collection and outstanding position (in Rs.) up to Ashad.2066/067

Places	Disbursed.	Repayment	Outstanding
Damak	153246600	149478947	3767653
Lakhanpur	118729600	109966884	18762716
Topgachhi	12602322	11544380	1057942
Maharani jhoda	75731215	65128544	10602761
Gauradaha	21357630	17997559	3360071
Khajurgachhi	29455512	20119400	9336112
Gauriganj	13542421	9245324	4297097
Kohabara	127984700	119033962	8950738
Total	552650000	502515000	50135000

पूर्वाञ्चल ग्रामीण विकास बैंक

२०६८

साल २०७७



मसान्तको ब्यासलात गोदवारा

दायित्व	रकम रु(,०००)	सम्पत्ति	रकम
१. मुक्तानी पुँजी		१. नगद मौज्जात	३४१-
२. साधारण जगेडा कोष	८११-	१.१ मार्गस्थ नगद	
३. अन्य जगेडा कोष		१.२ अन्य नगद	
३.१ कर्मचारी कल्याण कोष		२. बैंक मौज्जात व. त्रि.	३११-
३.२ भैरवि आउने जगेडा		२.१ नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक वी. ल. ड.	१९१-
३.३ - - - - -		२.२ अन्य स्वदेशी बैंकहरू	९१-
४. ऋण सापट		२.३ विदेशी बैंकहरू	९१-
४.१ राष्ट्र बैंकबाट		३. लगानी	१३५९१-
४.२ विदेशी संस्थाबाट		३.१ सरकारी ऋणपत्रमा लगानी	
४.३ स्वदेशी संस्थाबाट		३.२ नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक ऋणपत्रमा लगानी	
५. अनुदान कोष		३.३ विदेशी सरकारको ऋणपत्रमा लगानी	
६. निक्षेप		३.४ कम्पनीको शेयरमा लगानी	
६.१ व्यक्तिगत बचत (६०)	३८११-	३.५ डिबेन्चर तथा बण्डमा लगानी	
६.२ अन्य बचत	४३१-	३.६ अन्य	
७. सामूहिक कोष (०१००)	३१६४१-	४. कर्जा तथा सापट	
८. छासा मिलाव (१२००)	४६६३४१-	४.१ सामूहिक कर्जा (१११८)	२०३०१-
९. अन्य दायि	४३३३१.	४.२ व्यक्तिगत कर्जा (३११ + ३४००)	४६२६१-
१०. नाफा नोक्सान हिसाब	९१-	४.३ कर्मचारी कल्याणकोष	२०६१-
		४.४ अन्य (३३६३ + ३३६३ + ३३६३)	४४३०१-
		५. अन्तर कार्यालय हिसाब मिलाव	
		६. लिनु पर्ने हिसाब	३०३९१-
		७. स्थीर सम्पत्ति	९६१-
		८. अन्य सम्पत्ति	६१-
		८.१ - - - - -	
		८.२ - - - - -	
		९. नाफा नोक्सान हिसाब	
जम्मा दायित्व	५८०८६१-		५८०८६१-

विवरण तयार गर्ने
 नाम :- प्र. नारायण शर्मा
 पद :- प्र. वि. प्र. अधिकारी
 हस्तक्षर :- [Signature]



विवरण पेश गर्ने अधिकारीको
 नाम :- प्र. वि. प्र. अधिकारी
 पद :- प्र. वि. प्र. अधिकारी
 हस्तक्षर :- [Signature]

पूर्वाञ्चल ग्रामीण विकास बैंक

वे. फा. नं.
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----- कार्यालय
२०६७ देखी २०६८

नाफा नोक्सान हिसाब



	धाम्दानी	रु०	गत वर्ष
	व्याज धाम्दानी (धनुसूची-ब)		
६१००	कर्जा	६२,४६,५२४/१८	
६२००	लगानी		
६४००	लाभान धाम्दानी		
६५००	अन्य धाम्दानी	१६,१२,०६३/१२	
५६००	सरहो अन्वय धाम्दानी		
५७००	लगानी/सम्पत्ति बिक्री धाम्दानी		
५७०४	गैर बैंकिङ्ग सम्पत्ति बिक्री धाम्दानी		
६६००	धनुदान सहूलियत		
६०००	जम्मा धाम्दानी	९०,५८,५८७/३०	
	व्याज खर्च (धनुसूची-छ)		
५१००	बचत निक्षेप	४२,६२,६८१/२१	
५२००	ऋण सापट		
५३००	कर्मचारी खर्च (धनुसूची-ज)	२६,६३,०६९/१०	
	तलब भत्ता		
	संचय कोषमा बच		
५४००	अन्य		
५५००	कार्यालय संचालन, खर्च (धनुसूची-झ)	४६,४,०१०/०१	
५६००	सटहो घटवड नोक्सानी		
५७०१	प्रारम्भिक खर्च घपलेखन		
५७०२	छराव कर्जा घपलेखन		
५७०३	सम्पत्ति/लगानी बिक्री नोक्सानी		
५७०४	जोखिम बेहोर्न कोषमा सारेको		
५८००	कर्मचारी बोनस		
५९००			
५०००	जम्मा खर्च	६५,५०,६६१/३२	
	खुद धाम्दानी (नोक्सान)	२५,०७,९२६/३८	

लेखा र गने

कार्यालय प्रमुख

पूर्वाञ्चल ग्रामीण विकास बैंक

... .. कार्यालय

बैंक नं.-३०

ट्रायल बैलेंस विवरण

अनुसूचि-च

२०६८ साल मसान्त

क्र. सं. नम्बर	विवरण	बैलेंस		बाज सम्मको मोज
		डेबिट	क्रेडिट	
२६००	नगद मौज्दात	२३००३५८		
२६०१	मुद्रास्थ नगद	१८२६१/५०		
२६०२	बैंक मौज्दात	३,११,२६१/२६		
२६०३	...	८०२०६/३६		
२६०४	...	६६४३३/८२		
२६०५	साधारण कर्जा	१३४६,६६४/६२		
२६०६	समूह सदस्य कर्जा	२६,४४,१८६/६६		
२६०७	...	२१,२१,३६६/		
२६०८	सामूहिक वचत कर्जा	१,०६,६३,०१६/		
२६०९	...	१३,३२६/		
२६१०	...	३०३०२४६/६६		
२६११	...	३,२०,६०,८६६/		
२६१२	फनिचर फिक्सर	६६८००/		
२६१३	कार्यालय उपकरण	१४१००/		
२६१४	...			
२६१५	फिनिचर सम्पत्ति	३३०००/		
२६१६	...			
२६१७	निर्माण िधिन सम्पत्ति			
२६१८	स्टेशनरी मौज्दात	२६६३६९		
२६१९	ग्रन्थ स्टक मौज्दात			
२६२०	मार्गस्थ स्टोर			
२६२१	प्रसूल गर्न बाकी कर्जा व्याज	२३३,०३८/६६		
२६२२	सण्डो डेट्स	८६३३३/३६		
२६२३	...	६६२९/३६		
२६२४	संचयकोष सापटी			
२६२५	तलब पेसकी			
२६२६	भ्रमण पेसकी			
२६२७	कर्मचारी सापटी	६,०९,६३६/		
२६२८	कर्जा वितरण	८२०००/		
२६२९	...	१०२६०००/		
२६३०	...			
२६३१	...			
२६३२	...			
२६३३	...			
२६३४	...			
२६३५	...			
२६३६	...			
२६३७	...			
२६३८	...			
२६३९	...			
२६४०	नाफा नोक्सान खर्च हिसाब			
२६४१	सम्पति जम्मा	२,८०,८२,६३३/३६		

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Purwanchal Grameen Bikash Bank Ltd.

Comparison of Unaudited and Audited Financial Statement as of F/Y २०६८/२०६९ Rs in '000

S.N.	Particular	As per Unaudited Financial Statement	As per Audited Financial Statement	Variance		Reasons for Variance
				In Amount	in %	
1	Total Capital & Liabilities (1.1 to 1.7)	1,043,055	1,032,960	(10,095)	(0.97)	
1.1	Paid up Capital	60,000	60,000	-	-	
1.2	Reserve & Surplus	31,578	18,276	(13,302)	(42.12)	Provision for dividend & tax
1.3	Debiture & Bonds	-	-	-	-	
1.4	Borrowings	687,892	687,892	-	-	
1.5	Deposits (a+b)	-	-	-	-	
	a. Domestic Currency	182,287	182,287	-	-	
	b. Foreign Currency	-	-	-	-	
1.6	Proposed for dividend	-	12,000	12,000		Provision for dividend
1.7	Income Tax Liability	8,705	25	(8,680)	(99.71)	Tax adjustment
1.8	Other Liabilities	72,593	72,480	(113)	(0.16)	Deduction of staff bonus
2	Total Assets (2.1 to 2.7)	1,043,055	1,032,960	(10,095)	(0.97)	
2.1	Cash and Bank Balance	24,208	24,208	-	-	
2.2	Amount at Call & short notice	53,799	53,860	61	0.11	Reconciliation of Bank Account
2.3	Investment	800	800	-	-	
2.4	Loan & Advances	886,530	886,417	(113)	(0.01)	Addition of provision
2.5	Fixed Assets	6,926	6,913	(13)	(0.19)	Depreciation charged for Building
2.6	Non Banking Assets	-	-	-	-	
2.7	Other Assets	70,792	60,762	(10,030)	(14.17)	Adjustment of CIT deposit & deficit
3	Profit and loss Account					
3.1	Interest Income	143,453	143,625	172	0.12	Interest from deposit
3.2	Interest Expenses	44,427	44,427	-	-	
A	Net Interest Income(3.1-3.2)	99,026	99,198	172	0.17	
3.3	Fee, Commission & Discount	-	-	-	-	
3.4	Other Operating Income	8,406	8,406	-	-	
3.5	Profit on Exchange Gain/Loss (Net)	-	-	-	-	
B	Total Operational Income(A+3.3+3.4+3.5)	107,432	107,604	172	0.16	Interest from deposit
3.6	Staff expenses	72,527	73,810	1,283	1.77	Addition of staff expenses
3.7	Other Operating Expenses	8,793	8,805	12	0.14	Depreciation charged for building
C	Operational Profit Before provision (B-3.6-3.7)	26,112	24,989	(1,123)	(4.30)	Adjustment of income & expenses
3.8	Provision for Possible Loss	-	-	-	-	
D	Operational Profit (C-3.8)	26,112	24,989	(1,123)	(4.30)	Adjustment of income & expenses
3.9	Non operating Income/Expenses (Net)	1,810	1,812	2	0.11	Adjustment of income & expenses
3.1	Write Back of Provision of possible Loss	3,997	3,883	(114)	(2.85)	Addition of provision
E	Profit From Regular Activities(D+3.9+3.10)	31,919	30,684	(1,235)	(3.87)	Adjustment of income & expenses
3.11	Extraordinary Income/Expenses (Net)	-	-	-	-	
F	Profit Before Bonus and Tax (E+3.11)	31,919	30,684	(1,235)	(3.87)	Adjustment of income & expenses
3.12	Provision For Staff Bonus	2,902	2,789	(113)	(3.89)	Deduction of before tax profit
3.13	Provision For Income Tax	8,705	8,882	177	2.03	Adjustment of addback expenses
G	Net Profit/Loss (F-3.12-3.13)	20,312	19,013	(1,299)	(6.40)	Deduction of net profit

राजेश शर्मा
लेखा प्रमुख

श्यामशेर शर्मा
कार्यकारी निर्देशक

अरविन्द श्रेष्ठ
संचालक

प्र. डा. राजेश चन्द्र दाहाल
संचालक

मोपालचन्द्र शर्मा
संचालक

नरहरराज कोइराला
संचालक

मणिष कुमार अजावाल
उप-संचालक

आजको मितिको संलग्न प्रतिवेदन अनुसार शुभाष कुमार भुसालसुवाल सुभाष शण्ड कान्छनी चार्टर्ड एकाउण्टेण्ट्स

पूर्वाञ्चल ग्रामीण विकास बैंक

बैं. फा. नं. ३०

कार्यालय
ब्याज आम्दानीको विवरण

२०६८ साल मंसिर १५ मसान्त

अनुसूची-च

विवरण	गत वर्ष
कर्जा सापट ब्याज आम्दानो (९९०९)	९४६५९०८-
बचत सापट ब्याज-आम्दानो (९९०८+९९०९)	९८४९९३८-
विविध कर्जा-ब्याज आम्दानो ९९०९	५६६९६६६-
जरीवाना ९९०६	९९६६९९९९
अन्य ब्याज आम्दानो	९९९९९९९
जम्मा कर्जा ब्याज आम्दानो	९९९९९९९
अन्तर बैंक लगानीमा ब्याज	९९९९९९९
सरकारी ऋण पत्रमा ब्याज	९९९९९९९
निक्षेप लगानीमा ब्याज	९९९९९९९
डिबेन्चर लगानी ब्याज	९९९९९९९
जम्मा लगानीमा ब्याज आम्दानो ९९००	९९९९९९९९

ब्याज खर्चको विवरण

बैं. फा. नं.-३
अनुसूची-(घ)

११०१ सामूहिक बचतमा ब्याज	२९०,९९९९-
११०२ अन्य बचतमा ब्याज	९९९९९९९
११०३ व्यक्तिगत निक्षेपमा ब्याज	९९९९९९९
११०४ जम्मा बचत / निक्षेप ब्याज खर्च	९९९९९९९
११०१ नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक	
११०२ अन्य स्वदेशी बैंक	
११०३ अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय संस्था	
११०४ अन्तर बैंक अल्पकालीन ऋण	
११०५ अन्य ब्याज खर्च	
११०६ हजाना ब्याज	
११०० जम्मा ऋण सापटमा ब्याज खर्च (११०१)	९९९९९९९९

तयार गर्ने