

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 General Background

Nepal is one of the developing countries in the world. Formal micro-finance emerged in Nepal in 1956 as co-operatives began to provide saving and micro credit services to their members. Recognizing the larger need for micro services, the government soon becomes actively involved in promoting the sector. Agriculture Development Bank (ADB) of Nepal launched the small farmer's development project, which was the first to introduce the concept of group guarantee as an alternative to physical collateral in Nepal.

Despite ongoing development efforts, poverty remains rampant in Nepal with approximately 25% of the population living below the poverty line. The incidence of poverty is highest in remote and rural areas. (NLSS-2011)

Currently, more than 1.6 million individuals in the rural population have access to microfinance services. This figure represents approximately 8% of the population and approximately 26% of the people living below the poverty line. In order to obtain more effective statistics and further diminish poverty, the outreach of sustainable and sound microfinance institutions to the rural and urban poor must be increased. *(as cited in the report prepared by Micro-finance Summit of Nepal;2010)*

In the 1970s experimental programs in Bangladesh, Brazil and few other countries extended loan to groups of poor women to invest in small businesses. This type of micro enterprises credit was based on group lending in which every member of group guaranteed the repayment of all members. Women in general lack technical know – how capital managerial skill, excess to credit market and resources to make any significant improvement in their economic conditions as well as their participation. Women access to credit is severely limited due to lack of tangible assets that can be used as collateral, high transaction cost and misconception about women capability as a potential borrower, low literacy rate leading to procedural barriers, limited time available to women due to their involvement in time consuming household activities and rural performance.

The importance of women's participation in development process and need for their advancement has been growing in many nations, especially in recent years. In Nepal, necessity of the participating women in the development process was explicitly

realized only after sixth five year plan. The initiatives have been taken to mobilize and participate women both as agents and beneficiaries in the development process.

“Microcredit, or microfinance, is banking the unbankables, bringing credit, savings and other essential financial services within the reach of millions of people who are too poor to be served by regular banks, in most cases because they are unable to offer sufficient collateral. In general, banks are for people with money, not for people without.” (*Gert van Maanen, Microcredit: Sound Business or Development Instrument, Oikocredit , 2004*)

“(Microcredit) is based on the premise that the poor have skills which remain unutilized or underutilized. It is definitely not the lack of skills which make poor people poor...charity is not the answer to poverty. It only helps poverty to continue. It creates dependency and takes away the individual’s initiative to break through the wall of poverty. Unleashing of energy and creativity in each human being is the answer to poverty.” (*Muhammad Yunus, , Bangladesh, January, 2003*)

Microcredit belongs to the group of financial service innovations under the terms of microfinance, other services according to microfinance is micro savings, money transfer vehicles and micro insurance. Microcredit is an innovation for the developing countries. Microcredit is a service for poor people that are unemployed, entrepreneurs or farmers who are not bankable. The reason why they are not bankable is the lack of collateral, steady employment, income and a verifiable credit history, because of this reasons they can’t even meet the minimal qualifications for a ordinary credit. By helping people with micro credits, it gives them more available choices and opportunities with a reduced risk. It has successfully enabled poor people to start their own business generating or sustain an income and often begin to build up wealth and exit poverty.

Microcredit plays an important role in fighting the multi-dimensional aspects of poverty. Microfinance increases household income, which leads to attendant benefits such as increased food security, the building of assets, and an increased likelihood of educating one’s children. Microfinance is also a means for self-empowerment. It enables the poor to make changes when they increase income, become business owners and reduce their vulnerability to external shocks like illness, weather and more.

Microcredit has widely been directed by the non-profit sector while commercial lenders require more conventional forms of collateral before making

loans to microfinance institutions. But now it's successfully growing bigger and getting more credibility in the traditional finance world. Due to that the traditional banking industry has begun to realize that this borrower fits more correctly in a category called pre-bankable. This industry has realized that those who lack access to traditional formal financial institutions actually require and desire a variety of financial products. Nowadays the mainstream finance industry is counting the microcredit projects as a source of growth. Before almost everyone were neglecting the success of microcredit in the beginning of the 1970s when pilot projects such as ACCION were released until the United Nations declared 2005 the International Year of Microcredit.

Giving women access to microcredit loans therefore generates a multiplier effect that increases the impact of a microfinance institution's activities, benefiting multiple generations. There was no formal GO microfinance policy until now. NRB is now taking the initiative to declare a national microfinance policy. The NRB and Department of Co-operatives are working through the regulations to formalize MFIs. Policy issues discussed in recent days include such areas as: capital requirements; areas of coverage; the role of the Government; capacity building; regulation and supervision and the creation of STI. The discussion is expected to support and provide inputs to the NRB on microfinance policy issues related to the role of the Government, micro finance best practices and regulatory issues that will have impact on wider outreach.

The importance of women participation in the development process has been growing in many countries in recent years. Consequently numbers national and international organizations have been established and carried out the programs and targeted towards to enabling women and creates awareness about their role and rights. The provision of the micro finance credit is regarded as one of the potentially strongest force toward achieving their goals.

Nepalese women who comprise half of the population of the country have always been involved of in national development , although deprived of control over economic resources as property income are employment as well as the others resources. Nepalese women are underprivileged and disadvantaged in terms of their socio-economic status in corporate to their male counterparts.

Microfinance has been one of the less effective tolls for poverty reduction over the past years. Through the creation of sound microfinance institutions and systems,

poor people can safely deposit money and accumulate funds for future investments or emergencies as well as access loans for productive purposes leading to higher incomes. Additionally, microfinance produces an impact in other areas including good governance, participation in the political processes, women empowerment, social inclusion, and conflict transformation.

### **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Seventy percent of the poor are women in the world (Source: 2). yet traditionally women have been disadvantaged in access to credit and other financial services. Commercial banks often focus on men and formal businesses, neglecting the women who make up a large and growing segment of the informal economy.

Micro-finance on the other hand often targets women, in some cases exclusively. Female clients represent eighty-five percent of the poorest micro-finance clients reached (Source: 2). Therefore targeting women borrowers makes sense from a public policy standpoint. The business case for focusing on female clients is substantial, as women clients register higher repayment rates. They also contribute larger portion of their income to household consumption than their male counterparts.

There are various constraints of the women participation in micro-finance program is gender disparity has been one of the most widespread and persistent feature in the Nepalese society. The rural development banks are also micro-finance institution focused on women and small farmers. So this Study deals with the following issues;

- ) What are the problems with women to participate in micro-finance program?
- ) Has micro-finance been able to improve the livelihood of the targeted households?
- ) Is this program effective improving the overall status of women?

### **1.3. Objectives of the Study**

The general objective of this study is to find out the participation of women in micro-finance. The specific objectives of the study are as follows and are to

- a) Find out the extent of women participation on micro-finance program at the study area.
- b) Explore the role of micro finance to empowering women.
- c) Suggest appropriate measures to improve micro finance program for women based on the experience of Panchanagar VDC, Nawalparasi.

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

Most of research on micro-finance has been done under the poverty and employment generation aspects however researcher left the strong aspect of women participation, where the research work attempted to concern. It is much more interesting and also newness in the field of research. It would support for the upcoming research to extended and research on the holistic approach. It is believed that the findings of this study provide a new test of ideas those who stay in policy making level.

All over the world, the significant of women entry into the workforce over the past three decades has produced profound transformations in the organization of families, society, the economy, and urban life. Since the late 1950s, women's economic activities have been steadily increasing.

Women have always actively participated in their local economies. In Africa, for example, women produce 80 percent of the food and in Asia 60 percent and in Latin America 40 percent. In many cases, women not only produce the food but market it as well, which gives them a well-developed knowledge of local markets and customers.

Although men, as well as women, face difficulties in establishing an additional enterprise, women have barriers to overcome. Among them are negative socio-cultural attitudes, legal barriers, practical external barriers, lack of education and personal difficulties.

In spite of this, for women and especially for poor women, microenterprise ownership has emerged as a strategy for economical survival. One of the most essential factors contributing to success in micro entrepreneurship is access to capital and financial services. For various reasons, women have had less access to these services than men.

In this context, credit for microenterprise development has been a crucial issue over the last two decades. Research has shown that investing in women offers the most effective means to improve health, nutrition, hygiene, and educational standards for families and consequently for the whole of society. Thus, a special support for women in both financial and non-financial services is necessary.

Regarding limited-access to financial services, women depend largely on their own limited cash resources or, in some cases, loans from extended family members for investment capital. Smaller amounts of investment capital effectively limit women

to a narrow range of low-return activities which require minimal capital outlays, few tools and equipment and rely on farm produce or inexpensive raw materials.

In general, women need access to small loans (especially for working capital), innovative forms of collateral, frequent repayment schedules more appropriate to the cash flows of their enterprises, simpler application procedures and improved access to saving accounts.

Many elements contribute to make it more difficult for women participation in small businesses to make a profit. These elements are:

- ) Lack of knowledge of the market and potential profitability, thus making the choice of business difficult.
- ) Inadequate bookkeeping.
- ) Employment of too many relatives which increases social pressure to share benefits.
- ) Setting prices arbitrarily.
- ) Lack of capital.
- ) High interest rates.
- ) Inventory and inflation accounting is never undertaken.

*(Source: Par V G Aguilar, women participation in microfinance program)*

The importance of women's work in society we show above. It is the real extent of women's contribution, especially in developing countries, not only to the labor force, but also their role as a significant income-source for the family.

For instance, in Nepal all tasks related to a family's support are the responsibility of women. Due to cultural and traditional aspects, a woman's presence has been a question of survival of her family.

Women, especially poor mothers, must divide their time between work "productive role" and family "reproductive role", and balancing all the demands. Time is valuable for these women, as their livelihoods depend largely on their ability to fulfill the multiple demands of the household and the marketplace.

In spite of the remarkable importance of women's participation, their jobs have been considered as an "extra income" to family survival or simply to improve its living conditions. Moreover, microenterprises owned by women have been considered as a way to meet primary needs instead of a profitable source of income.

Unfortunately, labor markets have followed this perception and have offered less favorable conditions to women. Women workers consistently earn less than their

male partners do. That is the case of women who work, for example, up to 10 hours a day, but at the end of the month, their income is far below monthly minimum wage of 3000 Rs.

Women have had to fight against an adverse environment, which traditionally had been minimizing and exploiting their capacities. As a consequence of this reality, in some cases, women are just satisfied with the non-financial benefits, such as the psychological satisfaction of "social contact".

Considering the entrepreneurial environment, women's activities are very interesting as they offer a great source of knowledge and innovation. For example: there is no single type of female micro-entrepreneur, they differ in social background, educational level, experience and age. Another interesting factor is their strong social coherence that allows them to maintain strong communications-channels at all levels.

One important element, and perhaps the only characteristic that men will never have, is the possibility to transfer "motherhood skills" to job. These include fostering of other people's development through guiding, monitoring, and sharing information. Women are experienced in balancing claims, in organizing and pacing, and in handling difficulties.

In general terms, female-led microenterprises tend to be associated with activities that provide part-time employment. They are small in size and have loose, informal structures, require very little start-up capital, and little or no formal education. On the other hand, many women entrepreneurs in the developing world remain illiterate and live in poor rural communities.

Business women in developing countries can share the following general characteristics:

- ) They are concentrated in market sectors that have low barriers to entry and low levels of outside communication (transfer to other markets).
- ) They focus on trade, services, and light manufacturing activities.
- ) Their businesses are smaller than others, employing less than five employees.
- ) The owners have relatively little previous working experience.
- ) They use traditional technologies.
- ) Most employees are family-related
- ) They are often home based.
- ) Business growth strategies are affected by household responsibilities.

- ) Owners tend to have lower levels of education and literacy.
- ) Women start their enterprises with less professional work experience and knowledge of their sector than their male counterparts.

*(Source: Par V G Aguilar, women participation in microfinance program)*

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

Every study has its own limitation. This study could also not be separated. This study is only concentrated on Women participation in Micro-finance Program in Panchanagar VDC of Nawalparasi district. Thus the result has drawn from selected areas only but it has not generalized to the other part. The limitations of the study were as follows;

- Due to time and budget constraint, overall impact of micro-finance in all aspect cannot be studies thoroughly.
- The conclusion and findings of this study cannot be generalized for the whole country's context.
- The major tools for data collection were checklist, questionnaire, group discuss only.

### **1.6. Organization of the study**

This research is dividing into five chapters. The first begins with introduction, which describes the background, statement of problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter is devoted in to the review of literature and chapter three is cooperated the research methodology. Chapter four consists data analysis, interpreting and major finding of the study and lastly, summary, conclusion and recommendation have included in chapter five.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This section deals with the review of related literature being based on the available reports, annual reports, presentation paper, website related documents, workshop proceeding and studies on micro-credit program and institutions undertaken globally and nationally. Some of them, in brief, have been reviewed as follows:

#### **2.1 Review of Journal**

Yunus, (1995) Micro-finance, and Grameen Bank in Bangladesh are not the outcome of single day effort. It is the result of a tremendous performance over a long time by an outstanding personality, Professor Mohammad Yunus, Grameen Bank is neither a magician want that makes the audience confused about the right and wrong of neither the show nor it is same impractical concept of a theoretician with the ambition of gaining honor and money in a short time. Every staff member of micro-finance and GBB style institution should be dedicated and honest in dealing with deprived people. To run GB smoothly, its staff should have the power of endurance and patience and be willing to work under hardship and pressure on the remote areas (Journal of Economic Literature, Vol. XXXVII, 1999 Dec.)

#### **2.2 Review of Books**

Khun Let Al. (2002) *Empowering women through micro-finance* “women have been shown to spend more of their income on their households. Therefore when women are helped to increase their incomes, the welfare of the whole family is improved”.

Lindgren.E.H (2003) *Microfinance and women’s empowerment in rural Bangladesh*, conforms that “With growing interest in and support for micro-enterprises programs in developing countries, many of which have been directed towards poor women, controversy mounts over the effectiveness of MF effort, Bangladesh, largely through the effort of MuhmmamdYunus, has been a leader in the MF movement”.

Lindgreen E. H (2003) simply comments, “*Micro-finance and women’s empowerment in Bangladesh*, conforms that with growing interest in and support for micro enterprises programs in developing countries, many of which have been directed towards poor women. Controversy mounts over the effectiveness of MF efforts. Bangladesh largely through the effort of Muhammad Yunus has been a leader in the MF movement.”

Neera, Burra (2005) *Micro-credit, poverty and empowerment* (the international legitimization of Micro-finance as a tool of poverty eradication), London: SAGE Publications conform that the intervention of microfinance has been heralded worldwide as one of the most effective cures for poverty. Over the few years prior to 1997, a series of meetings were held to design an approach that could be followed by all could be followed by all countries across the globe. The meetings worked towards contributing inputs for the World Micro-credit Summit Campaign held at Washington, DC in February 1997. Four core themes were stressed as part of a 55-page Declaration and Plan of Action. These were:

1. Reaching the poorest: 1.2 billion people are living in absolute poverty in the world. These comprise some 240 million families. These form the group from where most of micro-credit Summit's target of 100 million poorest will be tapped. The Summit also promotes the use of quality poverty measurements to identify the poorest.
2. Reaching and Empowering Women: Since women are supposed to be good credit risks, and women run enterprises benefit their families, micro-credit is seen as a tool to empower women. It should be noted, however, that the understanding of 'empowerment' here is restricted to increase in incomes.
3. Building Financially Self-sufficient Institutions: This theme is based on the experiences of developing countries which have shown that micro-credit programs can improve their efficiency and structure their interest rates and fees to eventually cover their operating and financial costs. The campaign offered day-long courses at global and regional levels held from 1999 through 2001. This trained practitioners in these aspects.
4. Ensuring a positive, measurable impact on the lives of clients and their Families: Two impact evaluation studies conducted by the NGO Freedom from Hunger showed that current clients of its affiliate institutions in Honduras and Mali had experienced positive program impact at the individual, household and community levels. The studies showed the higher levels of empowerment of client personal income and household food consumption, saving and the feeling of self-esteem, as compared to non-client household.

These four core themes of the Summit Campaign helped to focus both on the demand side of micro-credit as well as the supply side.

### **2.3 Review of Articles**

In the article *Micro-finance in Nepal*, Upreti (2003) concludes that in the last decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century it is accepted that micro-finance is one of the most significant contributors for poverty alleviation. The article further claims that in Nepal the poverty reduction rate is slower. If proper model is used in the hill and terrain region, the life standard of the poor people could be raised very fast.

In his article entitled, *Micro-finance for Achieving Millennium Development Goals in Nepal*, **Dhakal (2004)**, highlights that financial services would assist to improve incomes and build assets of poor people. He stresses that the poor needs sound financial services and specialized activity with a long term commitment Dhakal points out that direct link exists between micro-finance and Millennium Development Goals (MDG).hence, Dhakal mentions that micro-finance instruction can fulfill the objectives of MDG. Further, he highlights that strong management and efficient operations are required in microfinance institutions to reach the millions of the people targeted financial services in Nepal. Finally, Dhakal concludes the article by stating that microfinance activity could not be considered as the substitution of investment in education, health or infrastructure.

### **2.4. Review of Presentation Paper**

*Microfinance Summit Nepal 2008*, presented paper show that Microfinance has been one of the few effective tools for poverty reduction over the past 30 years. Through the creation of sound microfinance institutions and systems, poor people can safely deposit money and accumulate funds for future investments or emergencies as well as access loans for productive purposes leading to higher incomes. Additionally, microfinance produces an impact in other areas including good governance, participation in the political processes, women empowerment, social inclusion and conflict transformation. The preparatory workshop for the Microfinance Summit held on September 26, 2007, was organized jointly by Save the Children - US and the Center for Microfinance (CMF) to identify the major issues in the Nepal microfinance sector. The major issues identified included: Lack of an enabling microfinance policy based on a broad consensus of policymakers and Stakeholders. Lack of coordination of microfinance stakeholders (including the international donor community) which has lead to market distortions and overlapping interventions. Lack of appropriate strategies to build a strong and inclusive microfinance sector which responds to the needs of all segments of society, and actively contributes to creating a peaceful and

socially equitable country. Lack of baseline data on the microfinance sector, its key stakeholders and customers which hinders the development of targeted and tailor-made support strategies for different client groups (i.e. How to bring microfinance services to hill areas? How to better access Dalit and Janajati communities?) Lack of information sharing on innovations, new technologies and strategies which impedes increased outreach, particularly to less accessible hill and mountain areas a number of private and public microfinance stakeholders together with the international donor community held the Microfinance Summit Nepal 2008 in an attempt to address these issues. At the Summit microfinance stakeholders discussed their experiences with these issues and jointly decided on the future role of microfinance in Nepal. This Summit was to follow the global efforts to end poverty by serving as a starting point for South Asia that will culminate later at the Global Micro-credit Summit.

According to the **Dr. PrahladThapa** *Senior Program Coordinator of ECI-Sahakarya Project*, in his presentation paper show that analyzed the impact of rural finance programs to empower women using the data from the Sahakarya Project, which CECI had implemented in five (5) hill districts in Mid and Far Western Nepal. Rural finance as a part of microfinance increases the access of rural people to financial services in order to produce income generating activities that improve their livelihoods. The findings of this small study indicated that rural microfinance has empowered women and disadvantaged groups (DAGs) to access credit services in rural area. By increasing the number of women and DAG members in savings and credit organizations and their working committee, it enhanced the groups choosing favorable policies and lead to positive discrimination.

Microfinance has emerged as a powerful and sustainable tool for poverty reduction. It is increasingly important and necessary in the remote areas and the hills where the poverty level is high. Unfortunately, due to limited infrastructure and market access, a sparse population, less arable land and few economic activities, the scope of microfinance services has been marginalized. The microfinance services provide in the remote areas and hills by the Self-Reliant Group (SRG) model developed by NirdhanUtthan Bank Limited (NUBL). It attempts to highlight the concept, emergence and features of the SRG model. It attempts to show how and when the SRG model branch will numerically breakeven. It also highlights the opportunities and threats in geographically remote and economically disadvantaged areas. It provides NUBL's experience, the lesson learned, the challenges, and the

essential policies that make the model successful and sustainable with stakeholders. It can be used by those who wish to access and expand microfinance services in remote areas.

## 2.5. Review of Related Thesis

**Mr. Poudel, Shyam (2006)**, Conducted research for MA(Central Department of Rural Development) on the title, *Role of micro finance in reducing poverty of women*; a case study of women entrepreneurs in micro enterprise development program (MEDEP). Nuwakot district by taking conclusion as:

Micro finance program is being one of the popular programs to address poor people's issues in the world today. Those people who has not accessed formal sector credit and organized in society micro-finance program might to be addressed their problem. Within the micro finance program various activities have been done to empower the people and uplift their social economic condition. Micro Finance is highly support to uplift the poor women status.

MEDEP is one of the women focused program of UNDP. It is lunched since 1998 in Nepal. His study shows that program has made positive impact in Nuwakot District. After lunched the program, the main important aspect of that program was changed in income level of poor women. Besides these poor women are being organized in a institutional process. That could be made them very easy to cope their various problems.

Leadership capacity has developed of the respondents. The role of decision making process has been increased. Participation in community assemble and development activities have been increased their health condition has been improved due to their access on economic resources. The rate of child girls' enrollment has been rampant. These are the major positive change of that program.

Besides these, there are some aspects which would be better if timely consider it .that will be made the program more popular is future;

- ) Some entrepreneurs were not recognized as a target group so poor people were loosed.
- ) Social mobilization process has not adopted properly so some of the group fragmentation; member leaves problem has been seen.
- ) Program is only concerned IGAs but has not addressed there in formal education for the illiterate entrepreneurs.

- J Sometime micro-finance and skill training were not provided on time. Adequate monitoring, supervision process has been properly.
- J Market information related center has not seen though most of the entrepreneurs were loosed from possible market opportunities.
- J Micro-credit problem has been seen seriously occurred after ADB/N change the policy of micro credit.
- J Open market concept has been made difficult to the microfinance related activities.
- J Market linkage mechanism has not been seen strongly managed and gender related activities are not adequate in the community.

If all of these issues address on time, obviously the process of women development would be strong.

**Mr. Lamsal, (2000)** conducted dissertation of M.A. (Economics) on “Impact of microfinance program for women’s poverty reduction” (A case study of Chartare Youth Club of Baglung District, Nepal) the dissertation has analyzed the impact of micro finance program for women’ poverty reduction and he gives conclusion in his dissertation are as following:

- J Most of the women are benefited by microfinance program who are absolutely poor because of own resources for the utilization of their skill and willingness.
- J The study has found that overall impact of micro-finance program for women on beneficiating, earning and living standard is positive and social status is increasing.
- J The involvement of income generating activities has built up self-confidence of village women in their abilities. New type of occupation like bee keeping, hotel, vegetable farming, and retail business are appeared in women groups.
- J They have started to write their name and simple calculation about loan and interest amount.

Mr. Lamsal gives some short comment in his thesis those are following:

- J The most serious shortcoming of the program is the selection of target group. There is some sound indication, of the possible bias in favors of those who do not represent the poorest of the poor.
- J There is difficult to repay the amount (share of principle an interest) within a month those who are working in the field only.

) This program is said it is the powerful instrument for the poverty alleviation in Nepal but there is not clear strategy and policy of GN.

) Underutilization of the loan also find in the field level that makes poor, poorer.

Mr. Lamsal has completed his research task in very good manner. He has explained about impact of micro-finance program for poverty reduction of women as well as men but his research is silent about the real situation of rural women. He explains only about the poverty reduction but there is no use of statistical tools for finding the poverty reduction rate.

**Mr. Sharma N.P. (2009).** In his thesis title, “*role of micro-finance programs to economic upliftment of women*”, (A case study of Devasthan VDC Parbat) he analyzed microfinance program in rural area and found out some conclusion, there are;

Micro finance program serves the deprive populace of the country at their doorstep with the aim of improving their socio-economic condition. As microfinance program has been considered as an effective and efficient mechanism to reduce poverty all over the world. However, Nepalese microfinance institutions are not being able to reach the poorest of the poor due to the inability to proper identification of the poor and lack of commitment and clear vision of their action. Despite the financial sector, liberalization policy 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 some managerial challenges encountered by the micro finance institutions all over the country.

Following conclusion are drawn found by Mr. Sharma

) Involvement in the microfinance program has empowered in varying degree. It has offered opportunities for the poor women to come out of their household confines, to organize themselves in group and to work in productive and social activities. The program with its focus on group activities and income generating activities has helped to enhance the self-confidence of the women participants. Besides this it has increased women’s access to resources and hence women participants are spending more for their family’s benefit.

) At monthly group meeting, women discussion health issues, which they follow in their day to day lives, this has increased their awareness on healthcare,

including women and children's health, family planning, sanitation and reduction in smoking and alcohol consumption habit.

- J Community people are supportive of microfinance program in the study area. Most of the community's people know about the program. Males of the community provide support to women members to enable them to participate in MFP by helping them in household's chores, reminding them of meetings dates and joining hand in community development activities.
- J The availability of loan from MFP has help in reducing the interest rate than moneylenders.
- J Members have become more aware of the gender inequality, human right, women's right issues, as well as political, social and economic issues. They know that violence, both physical and mental against women should not be tolerated.
- J Women's mobility has increased due to their participation in monthly meeting, training, meetings and interaction with insiders and outsiders and exposure visit. They do not hesitate to meet outsiders, unlike the past when they had not joined the microfinance program.

### **Conclusion**

The studies reviewed in the study more or less have similar views regarding the microfinance programs. Beside on their view it can be concluded that micro-finance is an effective development intervention tool and it has reached poor and the poorest families. All the researches are concentrated on assessing in the impact of micro-finance on women empowerment ,poverty reduction etc. None of these studies capture the trend of women participation in micro-finance program. Thus this research attempts to fill that gap towards a more complete understanding of women participation in micro-finance of rural area.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

In this chapter the methodology used in this research has been discussed. The population, sample, study, area and research design of this study are specified here. The sources of data, sampling technique, process of data collection and data processing techniques are explained in this chapter. Besides this the analytical procedure has also been explained.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This study is mainly focused on women participation in micro finance program and case study of Panchanagar VDC, Nawalparasi. It is intended to find out economic impact and social benefit in specific area. A descriptive as well as exploratory research design is applied to analyze and interpret the quantitative and qualitative data collection from the concerned field. Loan investment, repayment process and other development process are related to micro finance program. Primary and secondary data are used for the study of rural poor women and related bank staffs.

#### **3.2 Nature and Sources of Data**

In this study a descriptive and exploratory methods had adopted to analyze and interpret the quantitative and qualitative data which collect from the concern field. While secondary data also collected from the following sources:

- ) Published and unpublished documents/data related to micro-finance program.
- ) Books, articles, magazines, information available at web pages.

#### **3.3 Population and Sampling**

The population of the research defines those groups who are involved in the Micro-finance program in Panchanagar VDC, Nawalparasi. There were 150 groups having 750 women members at Panchanagar VDC in small and large MFP. The sample size of this study was 52 members from 750 members, the sample was drawn from randomly lest from 750 members. The information provided by 2 respondents was not so clear, the analysis and interpretation have been done on the basis of information provided by 50 respondents. All the respondents were women. The sample was drawn randomly from 750 members. Large samples of 50 members were drawn for investigation.

### **3.4 Data Collection Process**

For the purpose of this study, the primary data were collected with the help of a structured questionnaire, which was pre-tested. Members of microfinance program (women member), group leader, and concerned line agency staff were also interviewed separately. The required information was collected from different sources as well. The researcher of this study had also discussed with the relevant professionals to collect their opinion in this subject matter. Besides this to collect the general opinion of the people group discussions were also conducted.

This study has adopted the simple random sampling technique to collect the relevant primary data. For this purpose the sampling frame was prepared from the list of the members involved in the microfinance program in Panchanagar VDC which was provided by the local NGO of Nawalparasi District. From the sampling frame 52 were chosen as the sampling unit for this study by applying lottery method. Then, the key information was interviewed and the necessary primary information's required for this study were collected through structured questionnaires. The primary data had collected by structural closed ended questionnaire which is pretested according to the objectives. Collected necessary information the researcher also discussed with professionals which had very much useful to prepare this report. Necessary tabulation of data makes for proper analysis of the result that collected from the fields.

### **3.5 Data Processing and Analysis technique**

In this study, data collected from various source will managed, analyzed and presented in proper tabular formats and maps and diagrams will interpret and explain wherever necessary. The techniques here include are the use of quantitative statistical tools like percentages, bar diagram, pie charts and many other appropriate tools .

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Chapter IV is aimed to display and evaluate the collected data to fulfill the objectives. The main component of microfinance program for women is to provide loan for women especially in income generation and enhance living standard as well as to encourage them for compulsory saving and voluntary saving.

#### 4.1 Caste, Age, Marital and Education Status of Respondents

Under this heading caste, age, marital and education status of respondents are presented with their members and percent. The numbers of respondents are involved in field survey.

##### 4.1.1 Caste Distribution of Respondents

Nepalese society is made of different caste, ethnicity, religion, and occupation which are the social characteristics of people that have been presented and analyzed here.

**Table No. 4.1 : Caste Distribution of Respondents**

Cast	Total Members	Percentage
Brahaman and Chhetri	13	26
Gurung	15	30
Magar	8	16
Newar	2	4
Tharu	3	6
Others	9	18
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Table 4.1 shows that in the study area majority of the respondents belong to the Gurung community. Thirty percent of the total respondents come from Gurung while a similar percent (i.e. 26% of the total participant) are Brahmin and Chhetri. Over 16 % belongs to the Magar community and remaining come from other ethnic communities like: Newar, Tharu and so on. Thus, from the above table it can be said that the Daunnedevi VDC is decorated with multi-ethnic cast groups comprising prominently of four ethnic groups viz. Brahmin, Chhetri, Gurung and Magar.

### 4.1.2 Age Group of the Respondents

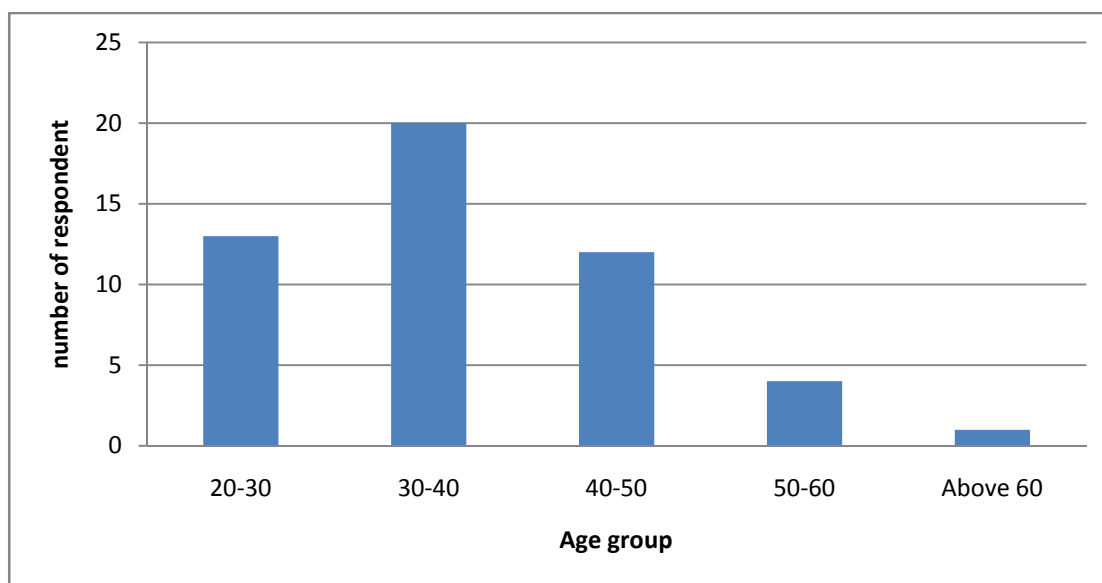
The given table and figure of population distribution by age are presented with their numbers.

**Table 4.2: Age Group of the Respondents**

Age of Respondent	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	Above 60
number of respondents	13	20	12	4	1

**Figure No. 4.1**

**Age Group of the Respondents**



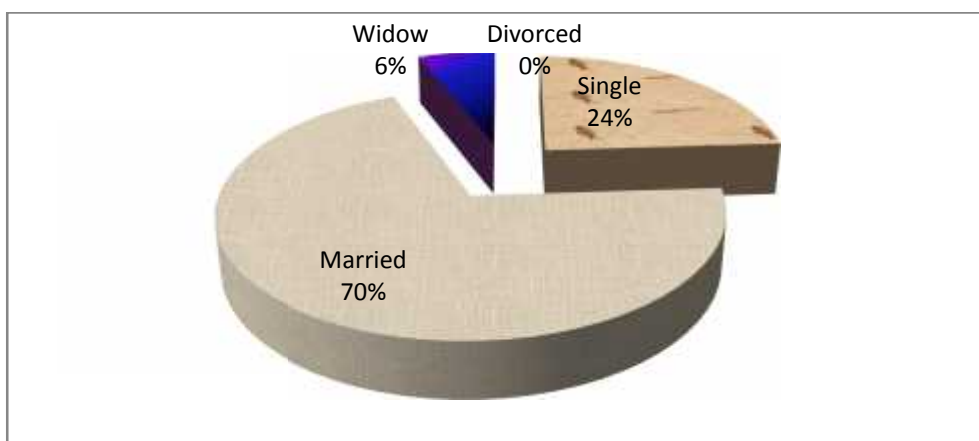
Source: Field Survey, 2012

Figure 4.1 shows that over 65% of the respondents were between 30 to 50 years who have heavy financial load for their survival and other social responsibilities such as giving education, marriage of their children etc.

### 4.1.3 Marital Status of Respondents

In terms of status of the respondent's family, 70 percent of them are married, 24 percent are single and 6 percent are widow.

**Figure No. 4.2 : Marital Status of Respondents**



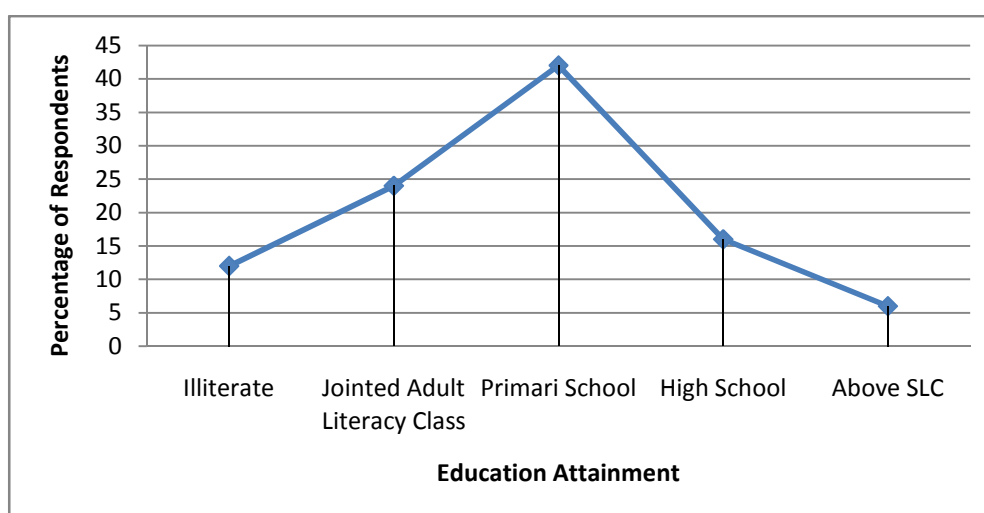
Source: Field Survey, 2012

Figure 4.2 shows that 70 percent of the total respondents were married while 24 percent found unmarried. Six percent of the respondents were widow; no one found having divorced relationship. On the basis of this, we can come to the conclusion that the participation of married women in microfinance program is high. For the programs, the reason behind the high participation of married women is that: the women who are married are responsible for family livelihood than that of single one.

#### **4.1.4 Education Attainment of Respondents**

Education is the basic and valuable foundation of social and national development. It is an important part of our life which helps to develop personality of all individuals. The following figure presents the educational attainment of the respondents in the study area.

**Figure No-4.3 : Education Attainment of Respondents**



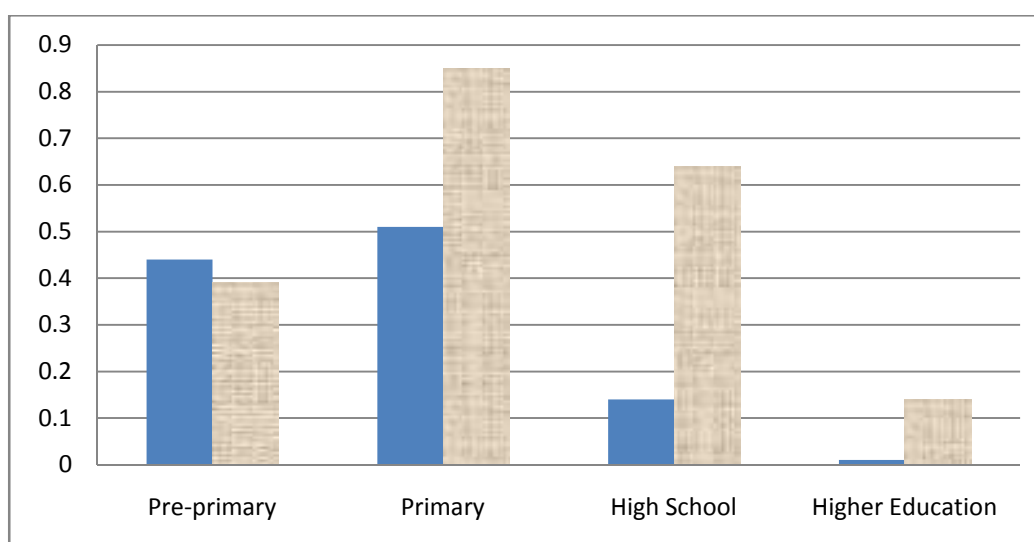
Source: Field Survey, 2012

Figure 4.3 shows the educational condition of the respondents in Panchanagar VDC. 12 percent of the total respondents surveyed had not taken any kind of formal education, 24 percent of respondent who had no formal education but they only joined adult literacy classes. 58 percent of total respondents had taken school education while only 6 percent had reached university education.

#### 4.1.5 Schooling of Children

Education is the fundamental right of every citizen which is essential for public awareness. Thus, the following figure presents the schooling of children of respondents in the study area.

**Figure No. 4.4 : Schooling of Children**



Source: Field Survey, 2012

**Table 4.3: Impact on Educational Status of MFP Households**

	Pre-primary	Primary	High School	Higher Education
Pre-MFP	0.44	0.51	0.14	0.01
Post-MFP	0.39	0.85	0.64	0.14
Progress in %	-10	68	335	1300

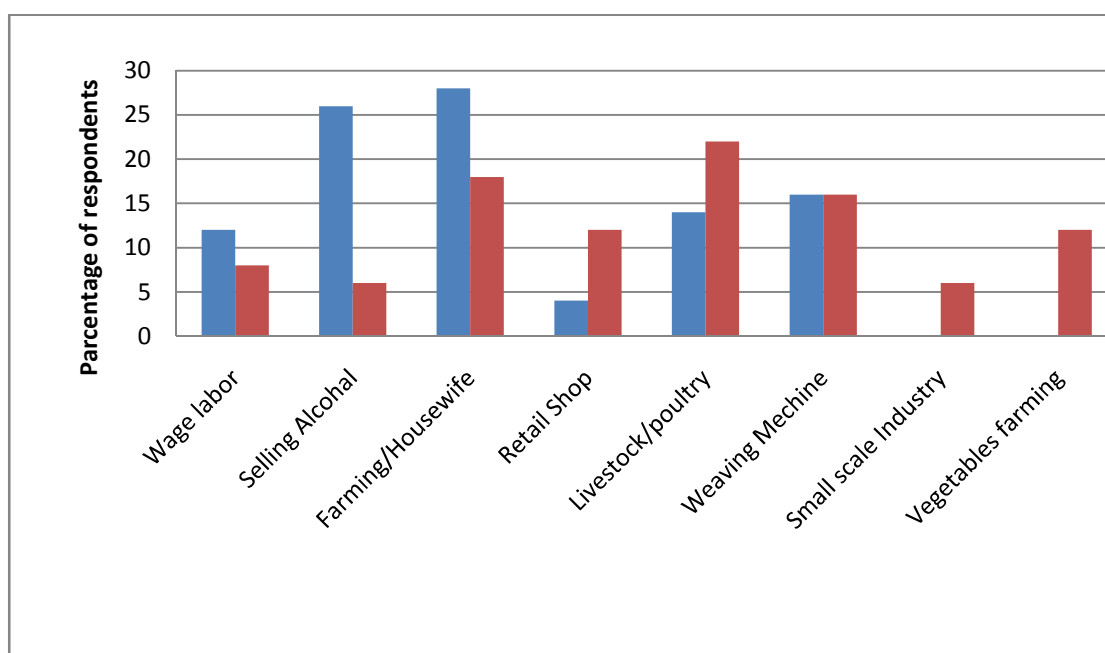
Figure 4.4 comparatively presents the schooling of children before and after the participation of respondents in micro-finance group. The respondents had started to send their children even for higher education after participating in the MF groups. The highest progress has been seen in higher education while 335% in high school education and over 68% progress taken place in primary education but no progress had seen in pre-primary schooling. Thus, we can claim that there is positive impact of micro-finance in educational sectors too.

## 4.2 Economic Status of Respondents

To find the economic status of targeted group in the study area, there are various indicators used for the purpose which are as given below.

### 4.2.1 Main Occupation of Respondents Participating in MFP.

**Figure No. 4.5 : Main Occupation of Respondents before and after Participating in MFP**



Source: Field Survey, 2012

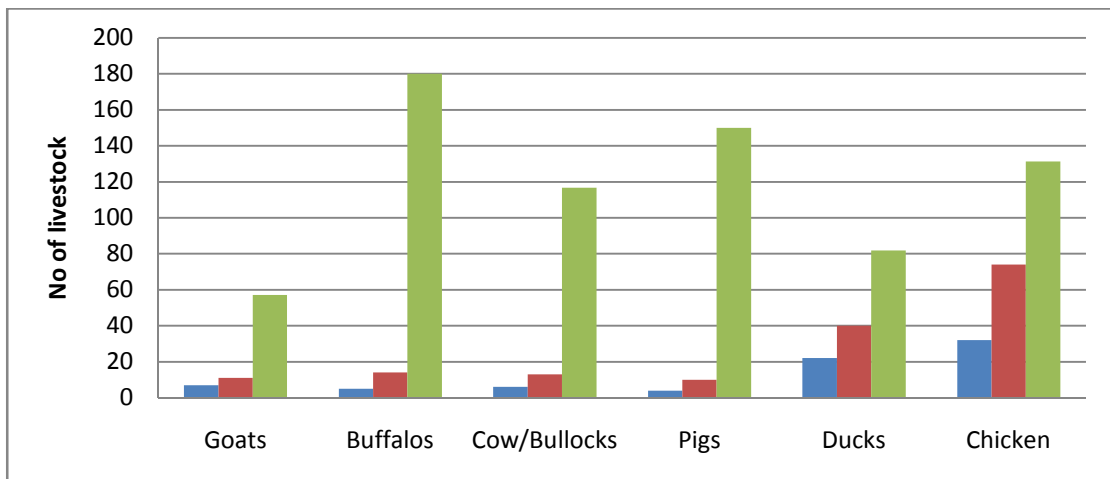
In the study area, occupation denotes employment of the respondents in different sectors for earning purpose. The bar diagram Figure 4.5 shows that before joining the microfinance program 28 percent of the respondents claimed that their main occupation was farming/housewife, 26 percent were selling livestock, wage labor and retail shop respectively. With the introduction of microfinance program the occupation structure have significantly changed. There has been expansion of cash crops farming and profitable small scale industry has been introduced.

The impacts of micro finance program is clearly on retail shops, livestock, farming and weaving .Small scale industry and vegetables farming are clearly two occupations created by micro finance program.

### 4.2.2 Living Assets Holding Situation of Respondents

Holding of living assets of respondents are presented in the figure 4.6 after and before the micro-finance program.

**Figure No. 4.6 : Living Assets Holding Situation of Respondents**



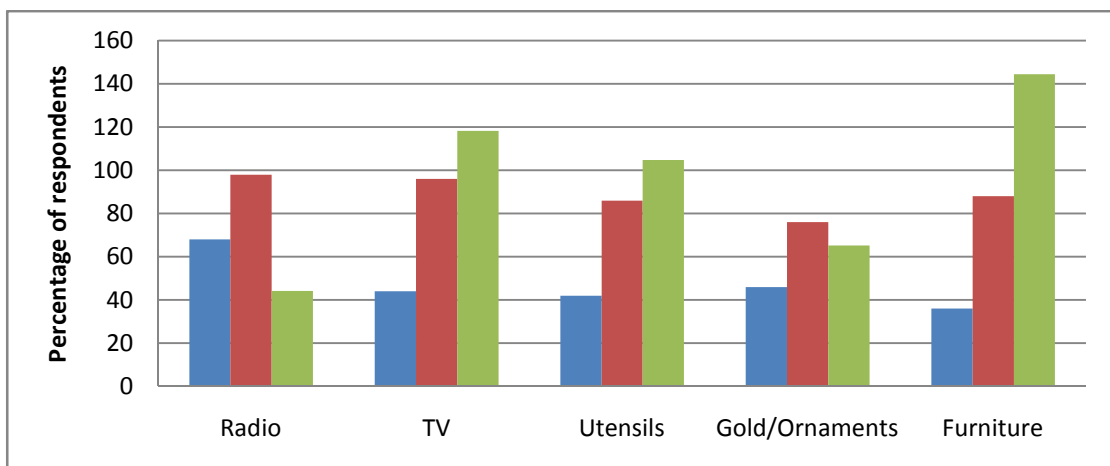
Source: Field Survey, 2012

Livestock is an integral part of livelihood earning in the rural setting of Nepal. Keeping livestock comes second to cultivation of crops supporting to earn livelihood. When it is compared the situation of respondents' holding of livestock in numbers with before and after the implementation of program, the numbers of goats has increased by 57.14%, buffalos 180%, cow/bullocks 116.66%, pigs 150 %, ducks 81.81% and chicken 131.25%. The increment in the numbers of livestock is mainly due to the demand of market price of the product. Figure 4.6 shows that there has been progress with livestock assets were stay with microfinance program.

#### 4.2.3 Non-living Assets

Holding of non-living assets of respondents are presented in the figure 4.7 after and before the micro-finance program.

**Figure No. 4.7: Non-living Assets Holding Situation of Respondents after Participation of MFP**



Source: Field Survey, 2012



The poor people when increase their income they tend to buy assets like radio, television, utensils, ornaments and furniture to ease their way of living. With the coming of modernity they are switching from radio to TV, old basic utensils to energy efficient stoves, cookers etc. The average numbers of radio owned by the respondent has increased by 44.11%, similarly, the number of TV owned by the respondent households has increased from BW TV to color TV i.e. 118.18 percent of progress after participation in microfinance program. Old utensils replaced by earn money from microfinance supported enterprises is seen 104.44 percent. 65.21 percent, 144.4 percent of the gold/ornament and furniture has increased after participation in MF program, which are very significantly highest rate of change in positive way. Generally, people gradually improve the standard of non-living assets, while gold ornaments receiving rate are increases the respondents that not only present higher status but also financial security for uncertain future.

#### 4.2.4 Land Ownership of the Respondents

The questions asked to the selected members were about the area and types of land they have been holding. Their views during questionnaire survey are presented below through tables.

**Table No.4.4 : Respondents Own Land**

Land	No of Respondents	Percentage
Have own Land	22	44
Haven't own land	27	54

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 4.4 shows that 44 percent of the respondents did have land ownership in their own name and it has been slightly changed after joining the MF program but yet this is not so good position. Still 54 percent of the respondents were found having no land in their names.

#### 4.2.5 Land Types

**Table No. 4.5 : Lands Type**

Land holding		Land situation	
Settlement	Agriculture	Irrigated	Non-irrigated
50	43	12	38
100	86	24	76

Source: Field Survey, 2012

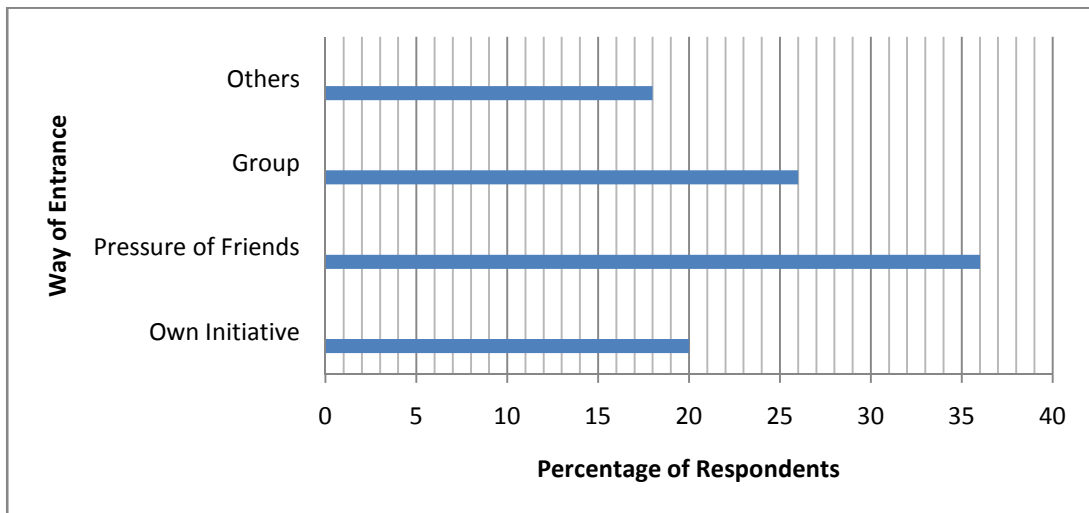
Table 4.5 shows that all of the respondents have their own settlement land, 86 percent of the respondents have agricultural land at present situation. Moreover, only 24 percent of total agricultural land is cover irrigation while remaining 76 percent of land is not cover irrigation. This above analysis shows that respondents have not more irrigated land. They have to depend on rain to cultivate their grain.

### 4.3 Participation in MFP

The question was asked in the questionnaire survey to the selected members of group that how did they become member of this group and why? The following figure shows how respondents answered.

#### 4.3.1 Way of Entrance in MFI

**Figure No. 4.8 : Way of Entrance in MFI**



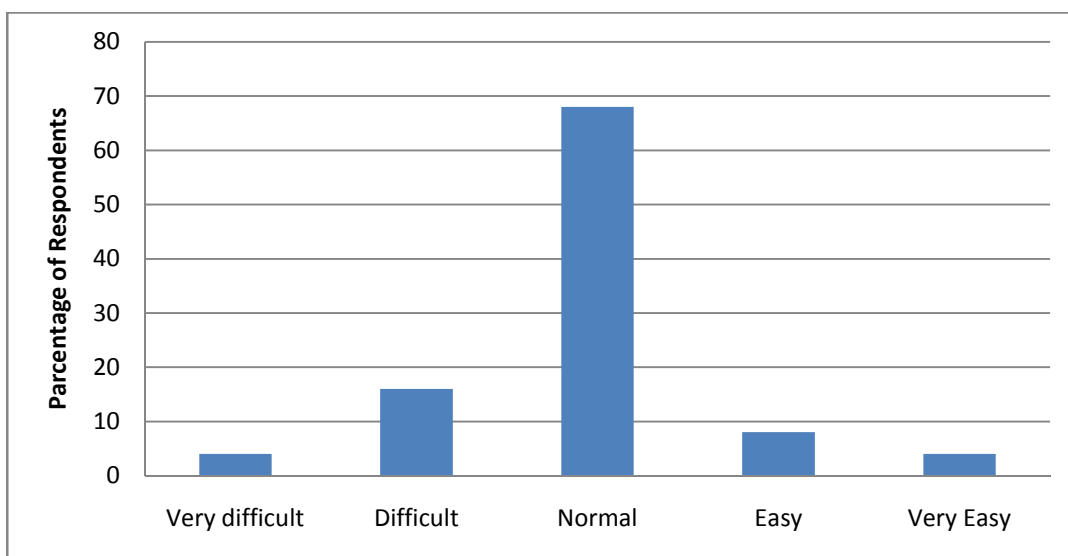
Source: Field Survey, 2012

Figure 4.8 shows that 20% of the respondents involved in microfinance program though their own initiative, 36% of respondents involved that their friend encouraged them to participate in the microfinance program.

#### 4.3.2. Respondents Beliefs after Involving in MFP

Figure 4.9 presented the feeling of respondents about micro-finance program after participating in the group.

**Figure No. 4.9: Respondents Feeling after Involved in MFP**



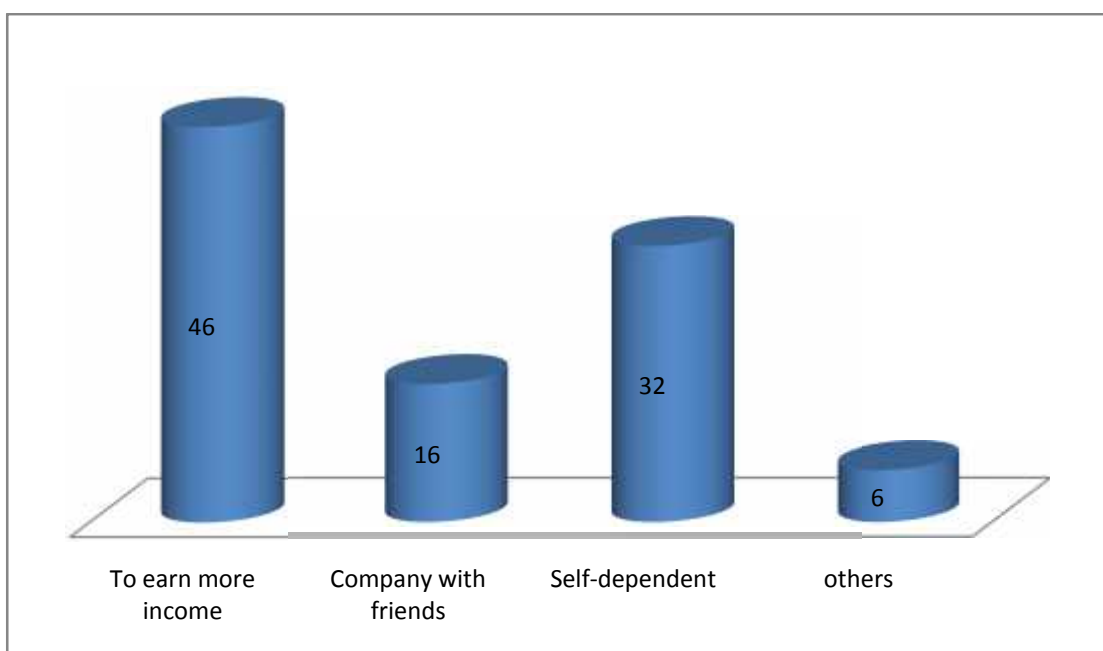
Source: Field Survey, 2012

Figure 4.9 shows that over 20 percent of the total respondents expressed difficulties to take MFP services, while most of them (i.e. 68 %) felt normal to service delivering system of MFP. Whereas 12 percent of the respondents took it easy. Overall, it indicates that the services provided by micro-finance program are normal.

#### **4.3.3 Purpose of Joining MFP**

There are various purposes of joining the MFP. Which are presents in the figure 4.10 below:

**Figure No. 4.10 : Purpose of Joining MFP**



Source: Field Survey, 2012

The respondents were provided an opportunity to express their views regarding the purpose of joining MF group. They were given four options: to earn more money, to have company with friends, to be self-dependent and others. Over 45 percent of the total respondents replied they joined it to earn more income and to improve family condition. Likewise, 32 percent said to be self-dependent, 16 percent of respondents purpose for joining MF program is to have company with friends and rest of total respondents (i.e. 6 %) expressed varied purpose of joining the program.

#### 4.4 Loan Received, Used and Repay

##### 4.4.1 Loan Taken

**Table 4.6 : Loan Taken**

Loan taken	
Yes	No
43	7

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Micro finance program is support that people who have not any connection for taken loan. After lunching MF program in Panchanagar VDC many people especially women are more benefited. Period of researching, above table no 4 shows that 86 percents of the total respondents are taken loan from MFI and during the participating time all respondents continuously allocated money, barrows and repayment in timely. 14 percent just repaying their barrows and now being process to take loan for livelihood supportive activities like as: poultry form, vegetable farming, small scale enterprises and so on.

##### 4.4.2 Decision on Loan Utilization

The figure below presents the responses regarding the utilization of loan after getting involved in micro-finance group.

**Table 4.7 : Decision of Loan Utilizing**

Decision of loan utilizing		
Response person	No of respondents	Percentage
Self	8	16
Family Head	27	54
Common Decision	15	30
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Table 4.7 shows that the control power of women over the income and lone utilization is that only few women can take decision to utilize the loan from MFP. 16 percents of the respondents report deciding to utilize loans 54 percent reports who take the decisions their families' head that is their husband or other male person while 30 percent of respondents decide commonly to utilize their loans area. The table shows that the decision power for loan utilization lies with their family members.

#### 4.4.3 Loan Taking Purpose Area

Loan has been taken in the productive activities in the study area.

**Table 4.8 : Loan Taking Purpose Area**

Purpose of loan	No of respondents	Percentage
Shop keeping	8	16
Poultry/livestock Farming	12	24
Vegetable farming	10	20
Small scale enterprise	13	26
Running hotel	7	14
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Table 4.8 shows the mentioned purpose of taking loan for the use in micro finance institutions. 26 percentage of the loan was taken the small scale enterprises. 24 percent of the total loan was taken for poultry/livestock farm. 20 percent of loan was taken for green vegetables farming. 16 percent loan were taken retail shop and 14 percent of respondents taken loan were running hotel and earn more profit.

#### 4.4.4 Repaying System of Loan

Repaying system of loan in the study area of group member is found in installment system

**Table 4.9 : Repaying System of Loan**

Repaying system of loan		
System	No of respondents	Percentage
With installments	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Field research shows that the system of loan repaying system is in installment system. With installment system is accumulate interest and some percent of loan, that

became very easy or comfort to repaying loan. All respondents had been agreed with this system on one disagree this shows research.

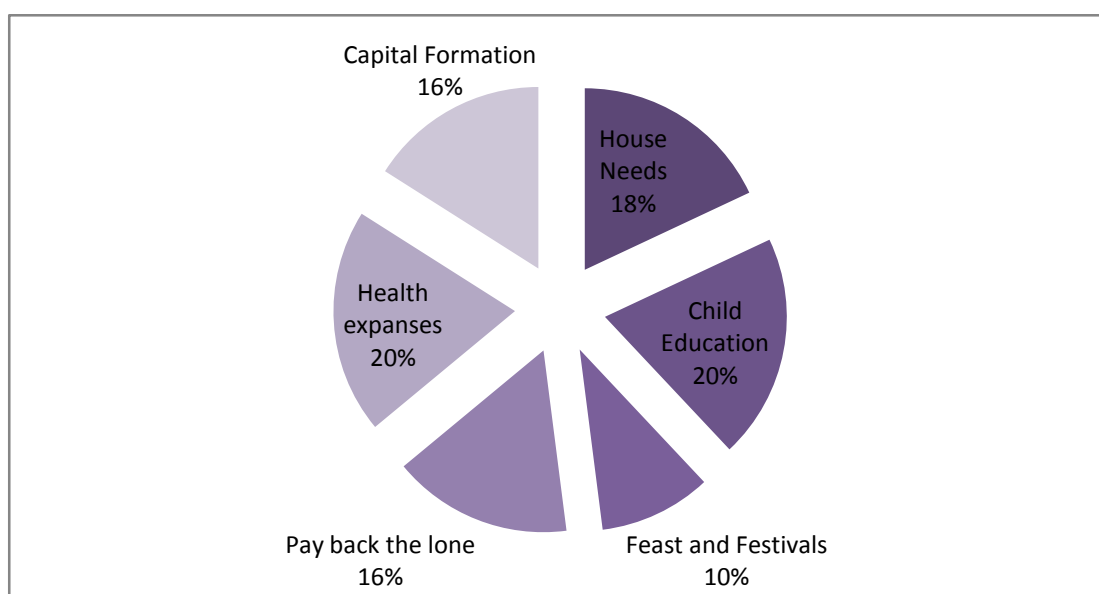
#### 4.5 Income and Saving

Under this heading we have taken both level of monthly income of respondents before and after involving MFP as well as saving in used for the purpose after joining the group and analyzed by using mean and percentage.

##### 4.5.1 Saving in Used for the Purpose

Regarding the question of ‘what is the reason behind saving?’, the respondents views are presented in the figure below.

**Figure 4.11: Saving in Used for the Purpose**



Source: Field Survey, 2012

Figure 4.11 shows that, 18 percents of the respondents are using savings for purchase of household needs. 20 percent of the respondents using their saving for children education, also 20 percent respondents use their income in health expanses. Similarly, 16 percents of respondent use their income in pay back loan or capital formation, and only 10 percent respondents are use their income to celebrate feast and festivals. This above all income uses are indicating that life expectancy and literacy level is growing rapidly after the participation in MF program.

##### 4.5.2 Monthly Income before and after Joining the MFP

This table is represented the monthly income pattern of respondents after and before joining the program.

**Table 4.10: Monthly Income before and after Joining the MFP**

Pre MFP				Post MFP	
Percentage	No of respondents	Annul Income group	Mid value	No of respondents.	Percentage.
42	21	10,000-15,000	12500	2	4
26	13	15,000-20,000	17500	7	14
18	9	20,000-30,000	25000	11	22
12	6	30,000-50,000	40000	15	30
2	1	50,000-1,00,00	50000	10	20
-	-	Above 1,00,000	50000	5	10
100	50	Total		50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

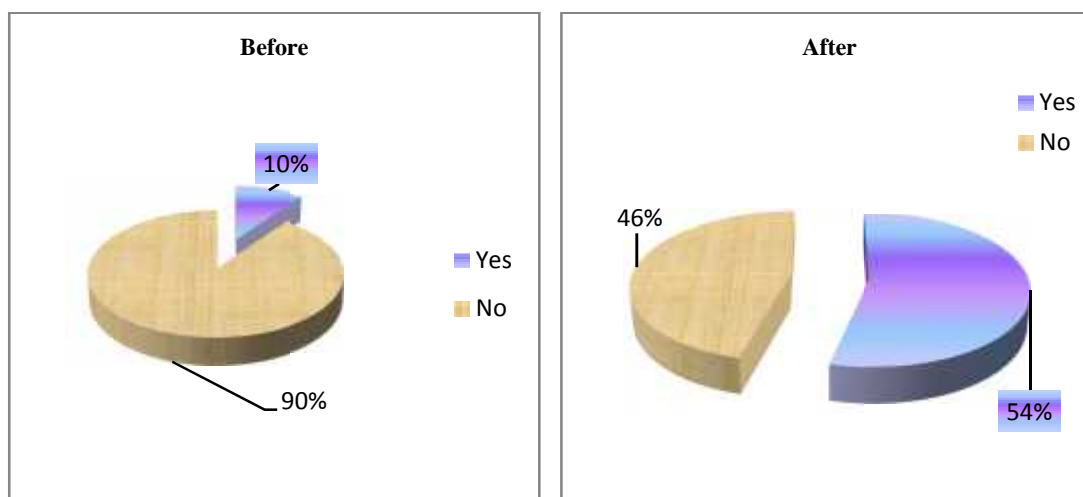
In this study income denotes the additional earning of the borrowers by using resources borrowed from the program. The income may be in the form of money or in kind as food grain, milk, animal husbandry and so on. The income earned in kind is converted into money by using local price. However, the product consumed by the borrowers themselves is not included. Borrowers' self consumption wasn't included mainly because the borrowers' self consumption of goods and services have under estimated the income generated by the borrowers by using resources borrowed from the microfinance program. Income effects of the program have been found positive in the study area. Chart a no. 10 show that before joining the microfinance program about 42 percent of the respondents had annual income was Rs 10 000 to 15, 000, 26 percent of respondent had earned Rs 15,000 to 20,000, respectively this scenario gone toward 18 (Rs 20,00-30,000), 12 (30,00-50,000) and 2 (50,00-1,00,00) respectively. But now that scenario has changed. Only 4 percent of the respondents are earn 10,000 to 15,000 after participation in MF program and 30 percent of the respondents income between 30,000 to 50,000 in annual and 20 percent earns 50,000 to 1,00,00 per annual. So income ratio is drastically changed in respondents themselves after participation in Mf program. This fact has proved that respondents associated with MFP have significantly increased their average income after participation in program. In that indicates the microfinance program is helping to reduce poverty in this surveyed area. The average income has increased from Rs. 12500 to Rs. 40000 with MFP.

## 4.6 Living Standard

By comparing the living standard before and after joining the micro-finance program, it is found that the micro-finance play heroic role in order to improve the living standard of the members.

### 4.6.1 Poverty Reduction after than before Participating in MFP

**Figure No. 4.12: Poverty Reduction after than before Participating in MFP**



Source: Field Survey, 2012

**Table No. 4.11: Poverty Reduction with MFP**

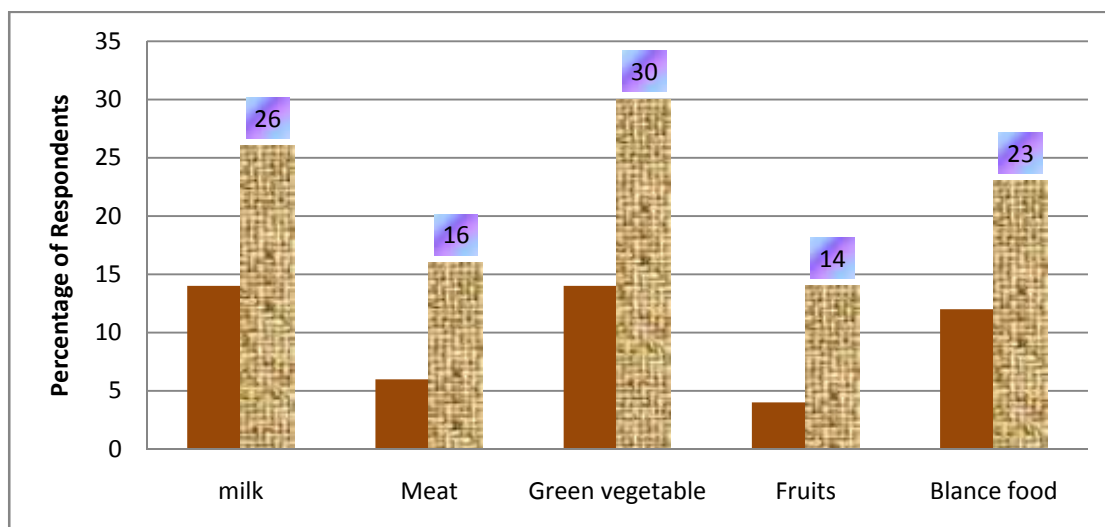
Post MFP		Pre MFP	
Yes	No	Yes	No
27	23	5	45

Table 4.11 shows that there has been decline the incidence of poverty with the introduction of MFP. This is based on perception of the sample respondents. The respondents felt that poverty has declined with MFP.



#### 4.6.2 Daily Food Intake

**Figure 4.13: Food Items Intake in Regular Time Schedule**

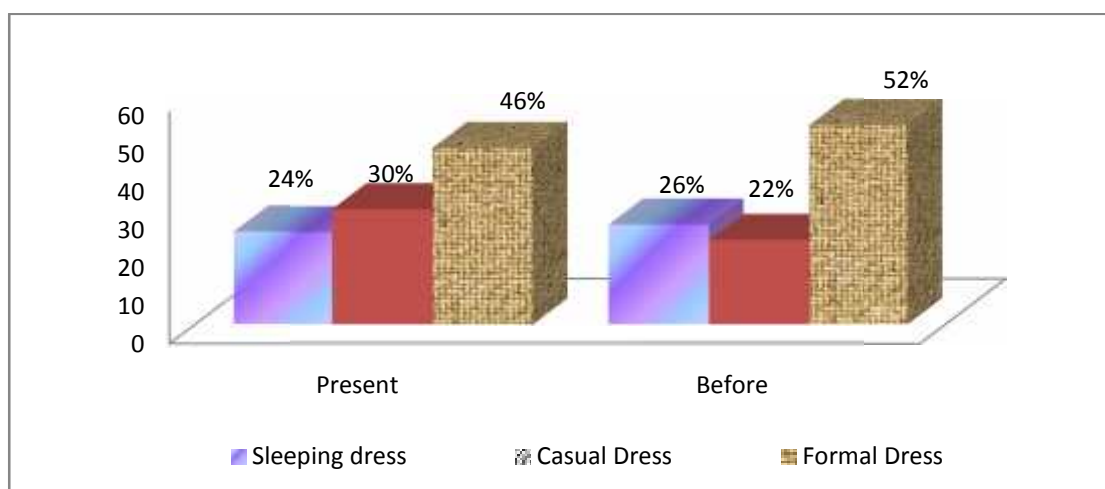


Source: Field Survey, 2012

Relevant data on food intake status are presented in figure no 4.13. Asked about their present food intake status compared to that before joining micro-credit programs, about 64 % of all respondents still suffer from shortages of balance diet or other basic food items from time to time, while about 52% of all respondents have access to basic foods with milk. About 28% can afford to include fruits, etc. in their diet as they please. Clearly, food insecurity, particularly relating to quality foods, remains a major problem for about half of all respondent households as has been clearly indicated by them and maybe many more out of those who have not provided information on their present food intake status as well.

#### 4.6.3 Clothing Pattern

**Figure 4.14 : Clothing Pattern**



Source: Field Survey, 2012

**Table- No. 4.12 : Cloth Pattern Pre and Post MFP**

Clothing in pairs in average figures	Sleeping dress		Casual dress		Formal dress	
	No	Res	No	Res	No	Res
Present	12	24	15	30	23	46
pre participating in MFP	13	26	11	22	26	52

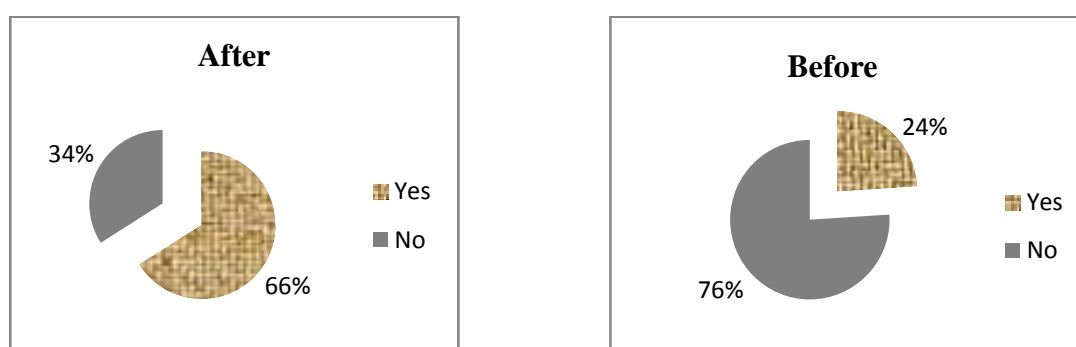
An attempt was also made to assess the impact of MF program on clothing of the clients. Dresses were categorized into, sleeping dress, casual dress and formal dresses. Before participation, 26 percent each of the respondents had sleeping dress, 22 percent of respondents had casual dress whereas, and 52 percent of the respondents had formal dress. After participation in the microfinance program, there is a slight change in number of pairs of each category of dress. 24 percent of respondents are uses sleeping dress, 30 percent of respondents are casual dress and 46 percent of each respondent were formal dress. The MF program impact with respect to dress is not very significant as per the reporting of the respondents.

#### 4.7 Women Empowerment

Involvement in the micro-finance program has empowered in varying degree.

##### 4.7.1 Access to Resources

**Figure 4.15 : Access to Resources**



Source: Field Survey, 2012

**Table No. 4.13 : Access to Resource**

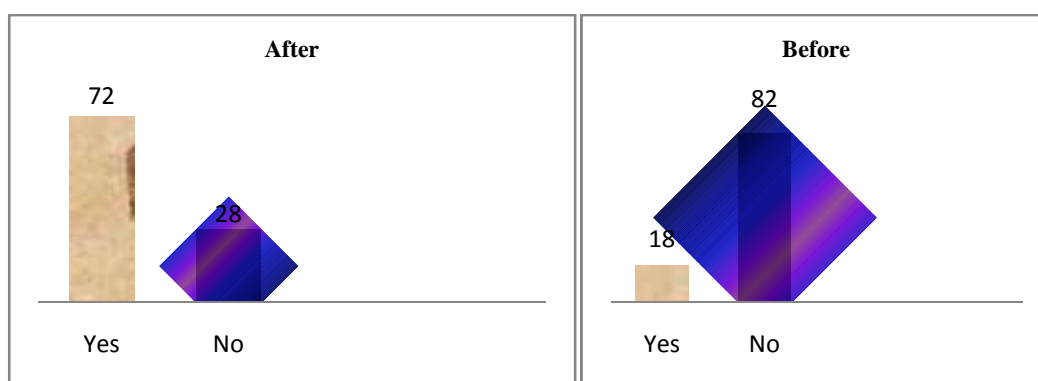
post MFP		pre MFP	
Yes	No	Yes	No
33	17	12	38

The figure 4.15 on access to resources presented below indicates very good situation of access to resources after participation in the microfinance program then before. Out of 50 respondents, 76 percent reported that they did not have access to resources before their participation in the MF program and only 24 percent said that they did have access to resources. After participation in the MF program, the figures have drastically changed, 66 percent of respondents now have access to resources, while only 34 percent still needs to improve their access to resources by convincing their male counterparts at home.

The impact of MFP on access to resources shows that there is an improvement. Prior to MFP, out of 50 respondents 38(76%) reported that they had no access to resources with MFP, 21 new households reported access to resources.

#### 4.7.2 Improvement in Speaking Ability

**Figure 4.16: Improvement in Speaking Ability**

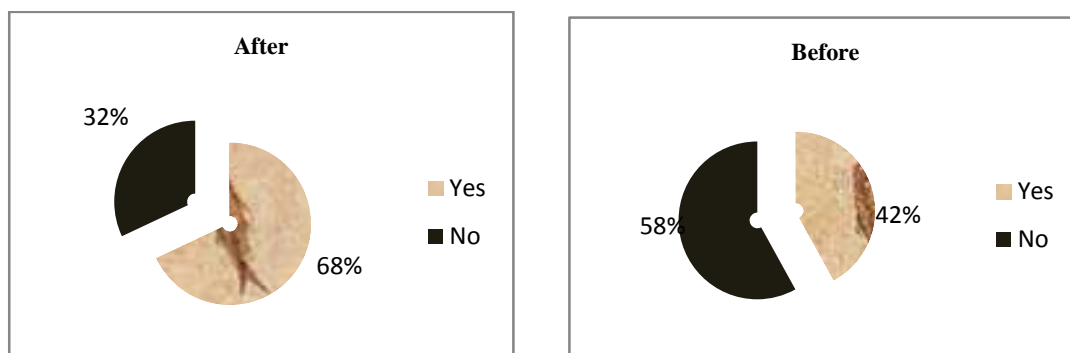


Source: Field Survey, 2012

The figure 4.16 presented below indicates that 72 percent of respondents have improved their speaking ability after joining the group under MF program. Before participation in MF program, 82 percent of the total respondents did not have speaking ability in front of others. Only 9 percent of the respondents were capable of speaking to others in the groups or masses. This is the contribution of the fortnightly meetings they hold which is a compulsory event to be participated by all group members of the MFI center.

### 4.7.3 Decision Making at Home

**Figure 4.17 : Decision Making at Home**

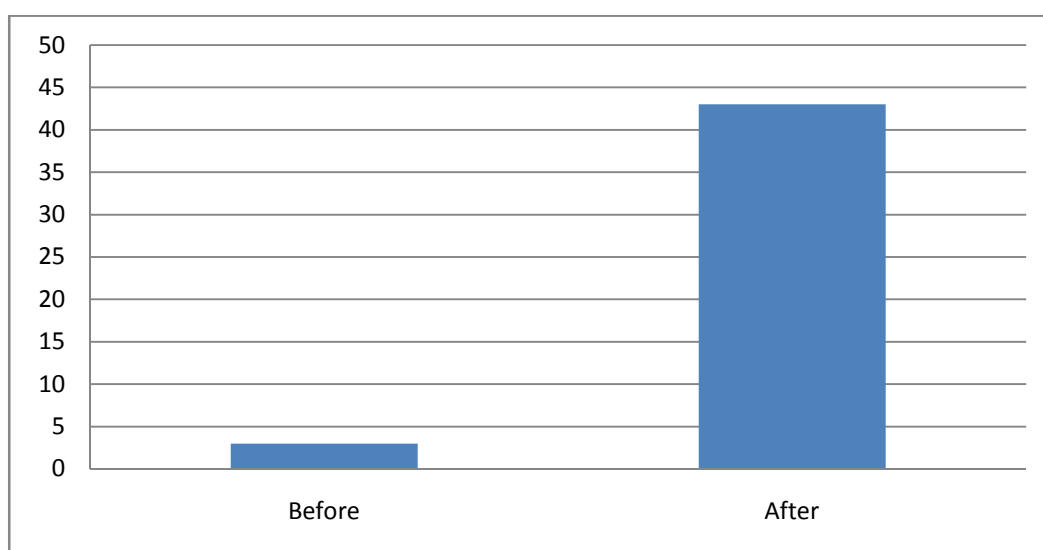


Source: Field Survey, 2012

Figure 4.17 reveals that there has been improvement in decision making at home. With MFP 68% of the sample respondents reported that they were making decision for household matters on their own. There was 42% for pre MFP situation.

### 4.7.4 Participation in Community Work

**Figure 4.18 : Participation in Community Work**

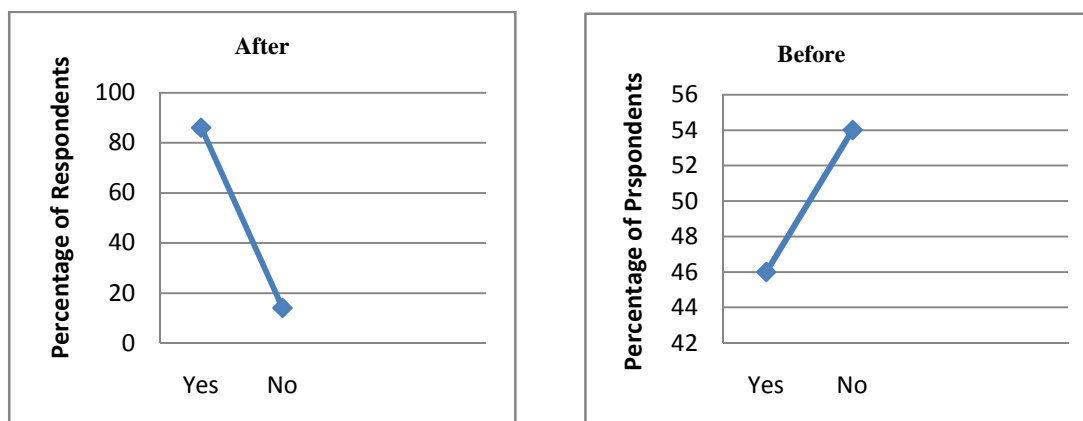


Source: Field Survey, 2012

Figure 4.18 further shows that participation in community work has increased from 3 to 43 participants.

#### 4.7.5 Respect from Family and Society

Figure 4.19: Respect from Family and Society



Source: Field Survey, 2012

Women participation in the microfinance program for the last three or more years have experienced that they were given due respect from their family members as well as their neighbor more than they could feel before they participated in the MF program. They consider this as a result of their economic prosperity and their changed look towards contributing to the community activities. All these changes were made possible through participation in the microfinance program. The above line diagrams show the magnitude of change is positive. Before participation of MF program, only 46 percent of the respondents could feel that they were getting due respect from their family members and neighbor, but now 86 percent of the respondents have reported that they feel they were honored by the neighbor and family members. Only 14 percent of the respondents may still need to know how to respect others and get it reciprocated. The impact of this nature morally boosts up women to take up greater responsibility in the path to prosperity to their home and community.

#### 4.7.6 Leadership Development

The question was asked in the questionnaire survey to the selected member of micro-finance group that how did they feel leadership development one-self after and before joining the program? The following figure shows how respondents answered.

**Figure 4.20 : Feeling of Leadership Development**



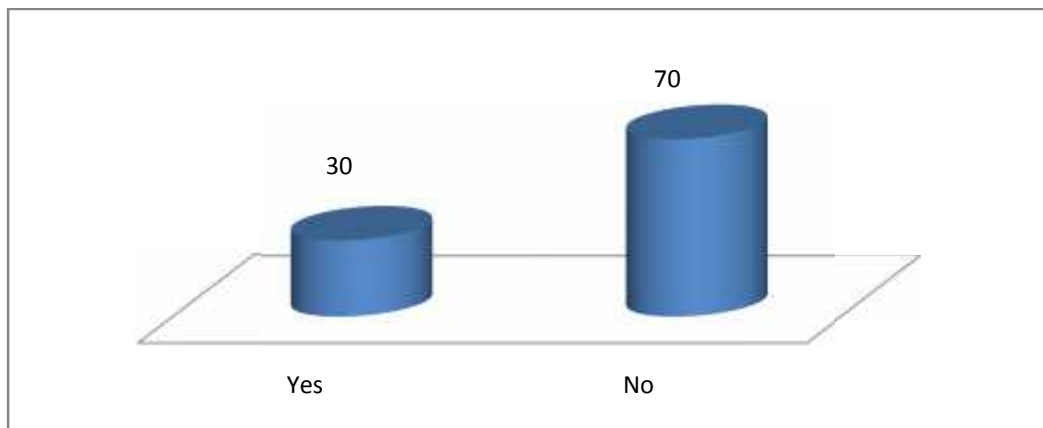
Source: Field Survey, 2012

Proactive participation of women in leadership development was a rare thing to observe in Nepal. However, at least a feeling of a need to lead fellow members of the program has been impacted among 74 percent of the total respondents as against only 6 percent prior to joining the microfinance program. (See Fig 4.20)

#### **4.7.7 Female Household Head**

Head of household's percentage of respondents in the field survey is presented in the figure 4.12.

**Figure 4.21: Female Household Head**

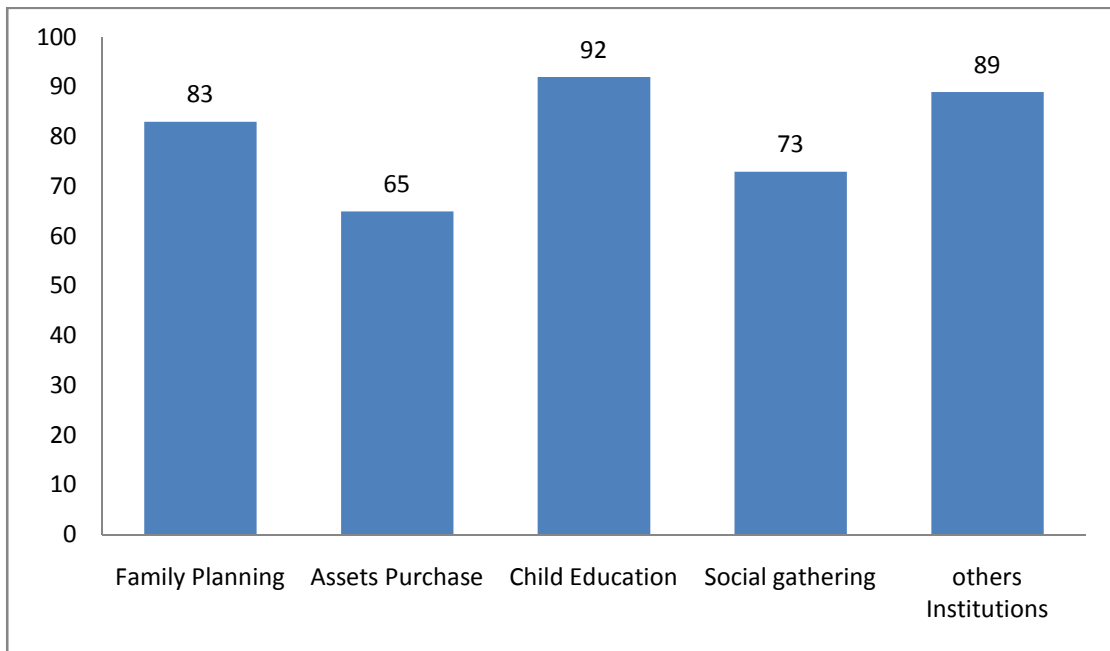


Source: Field Survey, 2012

In the study area, 30 percent of the total households (15 households) are headed by women either due to compulsion as their husbands had died either or had gone to foreign countries in search of job or due to empowerment of women after participation in the microfinance program. However, there is no data available for comparison with before participation situation. The bar diagram presented fig 4.21 indicates the percentage of households headed by men and women.

#### 4.7.8 Awareness of the Respondents

Figure 4.22 : Awareness of the Respondents



Source: Field Survey, 2012

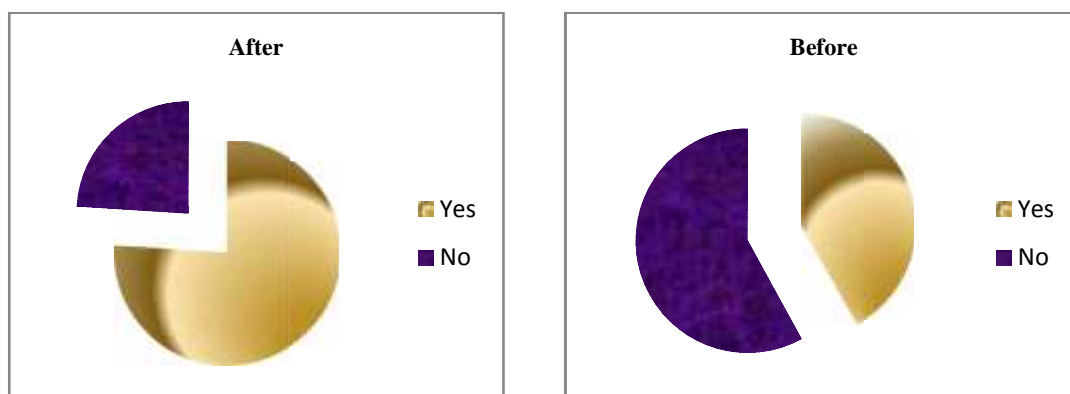
Above chart indicators 83 percent of the total respondents are aware of family planning which indicates a good position of awareness about reproductive health and family size. This may be due to social exposure of the members of the microfinance program. 65 percent of participate have purchased the assets which indicates their increasing saving habits after they have participated in the microfinance program. Besides this it also suggests that the respondents have become aware about their future security. This chart also present 92 percent of the total surveyed respondents are aware of the important of education present and future generation. So they have increased their expenditure in their children education, which shows an increases educational environment in their family and society after the participation of MF program. Approximately three- fourth of the total respondents are involved in social gathering which indicators that they are informed and more exposed. Similarly, 89 percent respondents are involved in many other institutions which indicate that the respondents are adopting more dynamic socialized life and socio-economic life due to the participation in MF program.

## 4.8 Health Care Measures

By comparing the health care measures before and after joining the micro-finance program, it becomes clear that respondents have changed their behavior such as drinking water, sanitation, visit doctor etc.

### 4.8.1 Use of Safe Drinking Water

**Figure 4.23: Use of Safe Drinking Water**



**Table No. 4.14: Use of Safe Drinking Water**

Post MFP		Pre MFP	
Yes	No	Yes	No
38	12	21	29
76%	24%	42%	58%

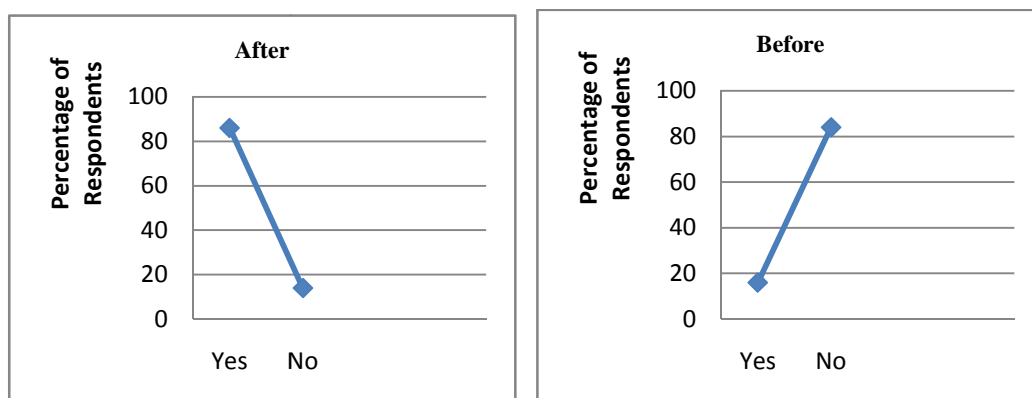
Source: Field Survey, 2012

Table 4.14 and figure 4.23 shows that 58 percent of the respondents were using unsafe drinking water and only 42 percent of the total respondents had access to tube-well safe drinking water before participation in the MF program. Post MFP shows that 76 percent of respondents now use safe drinking water. They now know how to make water safe for drinking by boiling, filtering, use of chlorine and use of free arsenic tube-well water.



## 4.8.2 Access of Sanitary Toilets

**Figure 4.24: Access to Toilet**



Source: Field Survey, 2012

**Table 4.15: Access to Sanitation**

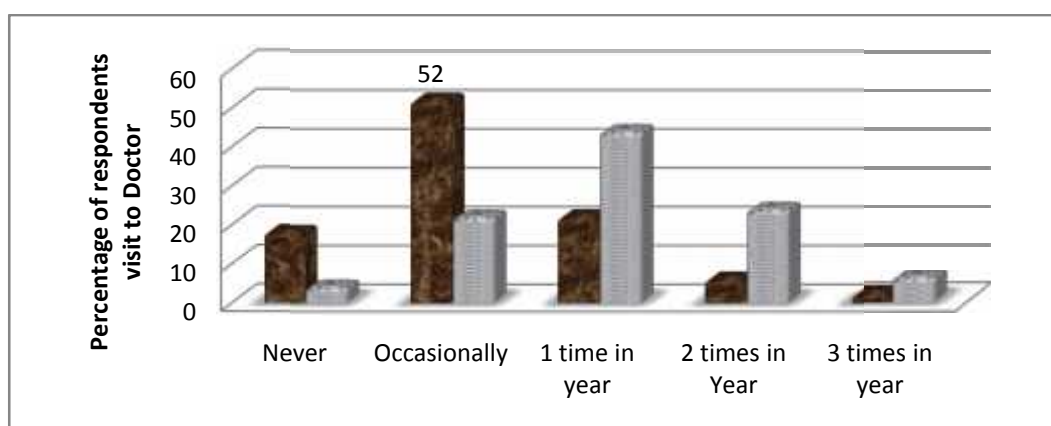
post MFP		Pre MFP	
Yes	No	Yes	No
43	7	8	42
86%	14%	16%	84%

Source: Field Survey, 2012

In pre situation microfinance program, only 16 percent of the total respondents used toilets as against 84 percent respondents are used field and river side. Post microfinance program reveals that the majority respondents (86 percent) said that they made and use sanitary toilets. Still 14 percent of participate households have to construct and use sanitary toilets. The community is not still open defecation free (ODF) area.

## 4.8.3 Visit to Doctor

**Figure 4.25: Visit to Doctor**



Source: Field Survey, 2012

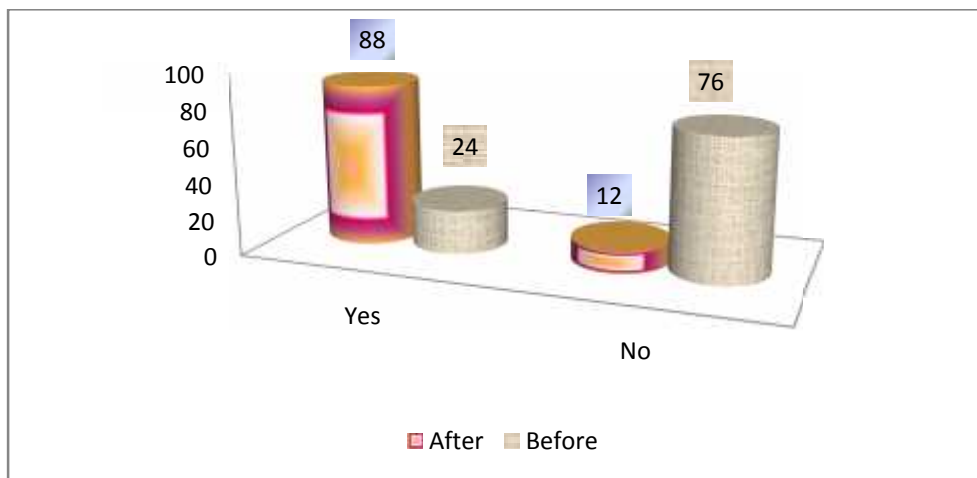
Figure 4.25 indicates that participated of microfinance program annually visit to doctor is 44 percent is high. Table 4.15 and figure 4.25 shows information on the sample women of MFP of the frequency of visit to the doctor Post MFP shows that the frequency of visits has increased for all different frequency categories. The majority of women visited the doctor once a year.

#### 4.9 Training

Under this heading we have taken different kinds training and effectiveness of training provided by MFIs for the team building in the study area.

##### 4.9.1 Training from MFIs

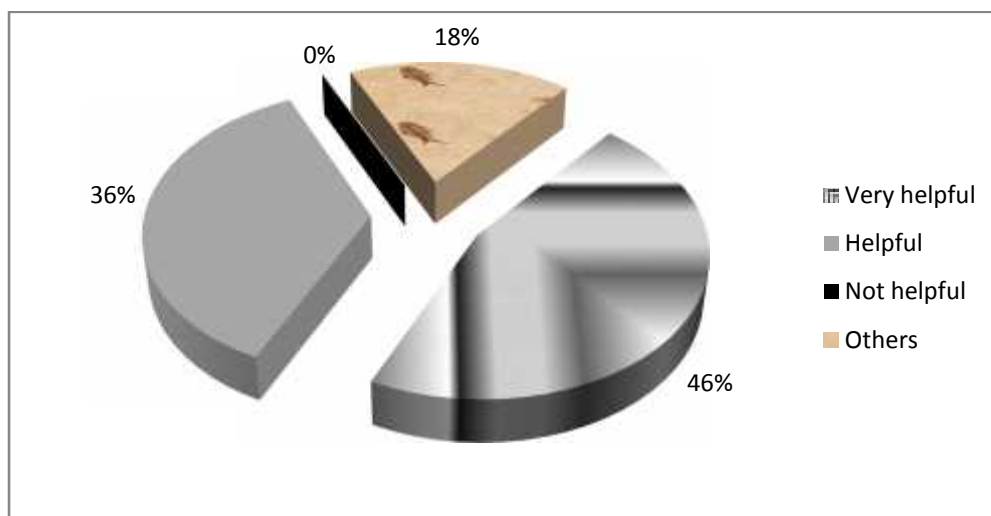
**Figure 4.26: Training on Social and Finance Management**



The figure no. 4.26 presented indicates that 88 percent of respondents have improved their social awareness and financial management after joining the group under MF program. Before participation in MF program, 76 percent of the total respondents did not have any idea of social awareness and financial management skills. Only 24 percent of the respondents were capable and developed their skill to others in the groups or masses. But, now still 12 percent of the total respondent's lack of social awareness and financial management skills.

#### 4.9.2 Effectiveness of Training Provided by MFIs

Figure 4.27: Effectiveness of Training Provided by MFIs



Source: Field Survey, 2012

Figure 4.27 shows that training of MF groups are very useful in Panchanagar VDC. 46 percent of the total respondents surveyed had found that training which providing by MFIs have been very helpful for respondents, 36 percent of respondent thought trainings are only helpful. 18 percent of total respondents are not decided about training.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 5.1 Summary

The study on participation of women in Micro finance Program was carried out in working area of MFI. The total sample size was 50 and was drawn with at least one sample from each group. 52 samples were collected and 2 were dropped due to missing information. An attempt was made to assess the participating of MFP on the clients frequently on social, economic and empowerment dimension of the participating households. Micro Finance Program impact on(1) socio-economic, (2) loan transaction, (3) source, income and saving , (4) living, non living assets, and clothing (5) food self- sufficiency and nutritious food consumption, (6) health care measures and education and (7) Participating in social, women empowerment and training was specially measured with the available data. The survey was done with only those women clients who have participated in MFP for 3 or more years.

##### 1) Socio-economic

Microfinance supported the poor people who lacked capital for their weaker financial activities. Present research shows majority of the respondents are from disadvantaged group (i.e. 46%), 26 % respondents are Brahamin and Chhetri, remaining from other multi-ethnic cast group. This implies that this VDC is decorated with multi-ethnic cast groups. About 65% of the respondents were 30 to 50 age groups who have heavy financial load for their survival and social responsibilities have such as education, marriage and other for their children. Participated of MF program shows that, 70 percent of respondents are married and 24 percent single are participating in MF program. Post MF program situation shows that the situation of respondents better as shown by.

##### 2) Loan Transaction

Micro finance has supported to meet much of the credit needs of poor women and thus, it would affect their loan transactions with various other loan sources such as money lender, relative, commercial bank and development banks. About 86% of the sample respondents had loan transaction with MFI. MFI loans amounting below Rs. 40,000 are categorized as micro credit, while the loans amounting above Rs. 40,000 are termed as micro enterprise loan. Microfinance institutions have a guideline to follow while extending loans to their clients. The loan size is small but required frequent repayments at sustainable interest rate. The member woman needs to apply

for their group against know her well. The group members if convinced would recommend the demanded loan at the fortnightly meeting of the centre.

### 3) Income sources and saving

Micro finance promoted diversification of income source and bring about positive change in investment, income received and saving made from each category of income sources when compared with before program implementation.

The average investment in purposive area has increased with MFP. Income received in purposive area has increased from a level of first return to now. Saving deposits at MFI is the major saving of the beneficiaries: and saving at bank, MFI and home are found increased substantially when compared to 3 years before joining MF program. The increase in saving at MFI, bank and at home is due to the fact that the women the women participating in MF program are in essence are receiving more income through household level enterprise they are undertaking with the loan support from the MFI. There are also remarkable increment in total investment, received income and saving of the respondent women.

### 4) Living and non living assets

Micro finance helps increase the living assets and enterprise related non-living assets of the participating women, which in turn increase income that promote holding of more living and non living assets that again measure prosperity and the improvement in living standard of the poor women and their family members. Participating women in MFP get loans to purchase living assets such as goats, buffaloes, cows, pigs, chicken etc. which are productive and help increase income of the participating women. Similarly, the program also provides loans to acquire non-living assets related to enterprise development that also generate more income. Micro finance Program generates self employment that generates income to meet daily necessities of poor women and their families.

### 5) Food self sufficiency and consumption of nutritious food

The participating women 3 years before joining the MFP had difficulty in meeting their food requirements for 12 months through their own production and income. After 3 or more years of participation in micro finance program, the scenario has changed dramatically. The increase in member of household who can have sufficient food for 12 months from a level of 25% to 47.2%, a difference of 22.2% increase may be considered a big impact from MFP.

#### 6) Health care measure and education

Micro finance program entails program components to disseminate information on health care measures to the clients. 76% women member interview now used safe drinking water. Prior to the implementation of MF program, 86 of people used sanitary toilets. Before participation in MF program, people used to visit doctor average occasionally in emergency, while the number of average visits has now increased to 1 times per year.

MF program also improve to education status of children of member women as they get the required information from the implementers. The number of children has increased significantly in the primary 66% and in the high schools 357% when compared to before program situation. MF program has contributed in a significant way to enable women to educate their child.

#### 7) Participation in social, women empowerments and Training

Participation in micro finance program improves poor women's access to resources that they could own and use on their own decision without interference from their male counterparts. Poor women are formed into groups of 5 to 7 members under the specific MFI center. The data indicates the 94% of respondents has improved their speaking ability after joining their group under MF program. Prior to the participation of MFP, only 68% of the respondents' women had exercised making decision for household matter on their own, rest 32% women had to wait for decision to be made by their male household head. Out of 50 households, 30% households are headed by women primarily due to absentia of their husband-death or out of home or empowered women. Micro finance has positive impact on empowering poor women who have participated in the program.

Training is the key instrument of the knowledge gathering so respondents have been social awareness and skill about the financial management after participation in MF program. Research found 88 percent respondents have built their capacity from training after participation in MF program. And 22 percent have remaining to get improve their social awareness, so this scenario show that training has very helpful for their social awareness and aware about their family responsibilities.

### **5.2 Conclusion**

Micro finance program is being one of the popular programs to address poor people's issues in the world today. Those people who has not accessed formal sector credit and organized in society microfinance program might be addressed their

problems. Within the microfinance program various activities have been done to empower the people and uplift their socio-economic and improve their family condition and environment. Microfinance program highly support to that women and family whose life standard is very low and per-capita income is vulnerable.

The challenges faced by the institutions vary depending upon the type of financial institution as banks, finance companies, NGOs, co-operative societies and self-help group that are participating in this program with different functional strategies. These challenges are concerned with strategic, operational and manpower management. The strategic challenges are related with planning, controlling mechanism and external policy environment. Unclear vision and mission statement, lack of commitment, multiple regulatory framework and policy inconsistencies constrain the sustainable growth of micro-finance institutions in the country. Inadequacy of resource and lack of linkage mechanism between informal and formal financial sector, duplication of activities, widening intense competition in urban and semi-urban areas, inadequate attention towards the loan delinquency management and control to poor human resources development efforts are perceived as the operational challenges.

Participation in the micro-finance 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 group and work in productive and social activities. The 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 resources.

This research find that microfinance enhance that people who have not financial resources for operating any market oriented activities. Especially multi-ethnicity community group were very supporting from this program and 20-30 age group (especially married) women are interested to joining and regularly taking services from this program. Educational status becomes very positive way and now.

Community people are supportive of co-operatives activities. Most of the community people know about co-operative and there service. Males of the community provide support to women members to enable them to participate in co-operatives activities by helping them in household chores, reminding them of meeting dates and joining hand in community development activities.

The availability of loan from co-operative has helped in reducing the interest rate charge by moneylenders 60 percent to 36 percent. Competition in the financial market has helped to improve the quality of services and it reduces the interest rate but it is still too high.

Members have become more aware of gender equality (participant of the focus group discussion said that man and women are equal in social aspects, it is wrong to wait for the birth of a son and increase family size), human rights and women's rights issues. They know that violence, both physical and mental, against women should not be tolerated. They have also become aware of their voting rights and right to parental property.

Saving groups are an important part of the program. Besides the income-generating projects, group members are taking credit from within the group at the time of emergency. So group saving has become their good source of money; otherwise they would have to go to a moneylender and it is accumulating the source of future use. They all felt that it has culminated a good habit of saving, whether the source of saving is from project income or any other sources.

Leadership capacity has developed among the respondents, the role of decision-making process at family and community has been increased, and participation in community and social activities is gradually increasing after participation in the MF program. Respondents and their family health conditions have improved over time before involving the MF program. Educational status has been improved, the progress rate is very high, and micro-finance plays a vital role to progress the educational sector. People gradually improve the standard of life through living and non-living assets. The rate of school enrollment has been increased and people's living standards become very easy day by day.

Women's mobility has increased due to their participation in monthly meetings, trainings, meetings with outsiders, and exposure visits. They do not hesitate to meet outsiders, unlike in the past when they had not joined the MF program.

Provider loans are small amounts, they cannot give satisfactory results. Borrowers may use such small amounts of loans for their daily requirements and use for repayment of the previous loan. Economic upliftment through such small amounts is hard to come. Hence, a reasonable amount of loan should be provided to attain the perceived objectives.



Training for improving farming techniques and micro enterprises has helped members to shift from the traditional agriculture to cash crop production, which yields higher returns.

### **5.3 Recommendation for the way forward**

Moving towards women empowerment, requires a new way of thinking in which the women and men give way to a new to a new philosophy that regards all people as essential against of change. With equity and equality, women and men together can participate in building more just, secured and sustainable societies. To end thus some recommending for the way forward are as follows.

- ) More focuses should be given in identifying the target group such that more number of ultimate poor women is included compare to those who are categorical as meddler lower middle class by Nepalese standard.
- ) There is some misunderstanding about the interest rate used by some MFIs. It is , thus necessary to clarify the clients with some sets of examples that demonstration and convenience the clients that the actual interest amount they are requires to pay is far less than what they think as principle amount earning interest is rapidly decreasing with fortnightly repayment schedule under microfinance.
- ) The government should promote the microfinance program by upgrading technical skills, reenergizing the sector and reforming state-owned provides. The government should also articulate vision for the sector with a real map on how to improve access to financial service for low-income households and identify that the shaft in the sector is a priority.
- ) Rural financial program makes women active and emotional but lack of skill and knowledge of economically productive activities pulled back their enthusiasm. Training from non-formal education to market led economic activities be imparted in order to boost of their economic. Productive ability. Training should include explanation of market potentiality, identification of native talent and transfer of skills and capability.
- ) Occupation selection should process be adopted on the based on resource and market based. Some of the occupation has been vulnerable and some are found collapse due to lack of seriousness to identify the project.

- ) There is a provision of compulsory insurance of livestock under the MF program. As most of the loan is study area is used in livestock husbandry. In case if death of livestock, 80 % refund is provided and in the case of infertile livestock the fund is 40%. All the members who were supposed to get refund complains that the process is too long and it takes long period of time. So there is to need of smooth implementation of insurance provision as well as the provision of insurance to the livestock suffering from diseases too. Thus the process of insurance claim should be made easy and fast.
- ) Training and technical assistance, unless designed properly through systematic training need analysis does not necessarily improve the performance of MFIs.
- ) Participation of women in the program is ever increasing which makes them overloaded. Time and drudgery reducing program be integrated. Gender sensitization training is imparted from the initiation.
- ) Nepal's formal microfinance institution could play a key role in delivering financial services to low-income households. Yet, the performance of this sector is disappointing especially in the remote rural area. It is necessary to devise appropriate operational microfinance modality to enhance rural poor people's participation in the financial activities market.
- ) To supervise the use of loan and to provide effective skill to advise on the management of all loans, field staff should be trained regularly, so that the clients of the program received technical as well as managerial guidance to manage micro finance program. Direction should be given to that loan officer either the loan amount is invested by other family member or not. This should seriously be supervised because if other family member invest loan for their purpose then women will never upgrade her lifestyle. So that providing loan to women is not the complete solution of reducing poverty.
- ) MFIs should develop practical and varied training courses related to skill development, entrepreneurship development, income generating and business promotion as per the need of particular community.
- ) From the study it is found that even the limited access of the households on the credit market is skewed against the targeted groups and communities. So it is recommended that the government should extend the financial institution

with appropriate policies and products to promote the government's agenda of inclusive growth and equity.

) Those communities who are especially socially backward community's women, lower caste women are better enforcing to involve under this program. It means not of boycotting of other community group of women.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ADB, (2068 BC). “*Banco news*”, Agriculture Development bank press departs.
- AFDB, (2067). *Scenario of small farmer development bank*,
- ADB/N, (2059). “*Rural finance in Nepal*”. Kathmandu: Agricultural Development Bank of Nepal.
- Ayo, Noni. (2001) “*Empowerment of women through microfinance*”: ARDCI’s Experience. Catanduanes, Philippines.
- Bashyal, R. (2008). “*Micro finance access to finance for Nepal’s poor*”, IIDS, Nepal
- B.U.P, (2007). “*Socio-economic and indebtedness-related impact of micro-credit in Bangladesh dhaka*”, The University Press Limited (UPL), Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad
- Chapagain, K. (2010). “*Role of micro-finance programs to economic upliftment of women*”: A case study of sunwal VDC of Nawalparasi. Unpublished Master degree thesis: Tribhuvan University.
- CECI, (2008). “*Micro finance towards empowerment of disadvantaged group in Nepal*”: innovations and practices, CECI, March 2008.
- CMF, (1999). “*Women’s empowerment through micro finance*”: the case of the micro credit project for women center for micro finance, Nepal, occasional paper No. 2
- Chhetri, D. (2008), “*Micro-finance and it’s role on employment generation*”: a case study of RSC, Syangja, Unpublished Master degree thesis: Tribhuvan University.
- Dhakal, (2004). “*Micro-finance for achieving millennium development goals in nepal*”,
- ECOSS, (2008). “*Vision of ECOSS*”, Vol.5-6, Economic Student Society, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Khun. Let Al. (2002). “*Empowering women through micro-finance*”
- lamsal, (2000). Conducted dissertation of M.A. (Economics) on “*impact of microfinance program for women’s poverty reduction*” (A case study of Chartare Youth Club of Baglung District, Nepal)
- Ledgerwood, J. (1997). “*Critical issues in Nepali’s microfinance circumstances*”, Development Project Services Center, Nepal.

- Lindgren E.H. (2003). *“Micro finance and women’s empowerment in rural Bangalades”*,
- Mathema V. R.(2008). *“Micro finance in Nepal”*, CMF, Nepal. 2001, The Management of Woman’s Self Help Groups, Vol. 3, Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Program, Hyderabad, APRL.
- Microfinance Summit Nepal, (2010). *“Microfinance for inclusive economic growth”*, Center for micro-finance.
- Micro finance Summite Nepal, (2008). *“Reaching the poorest of the poor for sustainable income”*, Center for Microfinance Nepal (CMF)
- Narayan, D. & Glinskaya, E. (2007). *“Ending poverty in Asia: ideas that work”*, World Bank, Washington D.C.
- Neer & Burra, (2005). *“Micro-credit, poverty and empowerment”*, (the international legitimization of Micro-finance as a tool of poverty eradication), London: SAGE Publications.
- Pokherel, P.C. (1999). *“Impact of MF and deprived class”*: A Case Study of Self-help Banking programs, Unpublished Master degree thesis: Tribhuvan University.
- Paudel, S. (2006), *“Role of micro finances in reducing poverty of women”*; a case study of women entrepreneurs in micro enterprise development program (MEDEP), Nuwakot, Conducted research for MARD.
- RMDC, (2008). *“Impact of micro finance services on the clients of RMDC’s partner organizations”*, Rural Micro finance Development Center ltd.
- RMDC (2008-2009). Annual report about RMDC services center.
- Sharma N.P. (2009). *“Role of micro-finance programs to economic upliftment of women”*, (A case study of Devasthan VDC parbat), Unpublished master degree thesis, TU (Economics Department)
- SEAG A, (2007). *“Guide to gender sensitive microfinance”*, A Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis Program, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UNFAO)
- Toshio Kondo, (2007). *“Impact of microfinance on rural households in the Philippines”*; A Case Study from the Special Evaluation Study on the Effects of Microfinance Operations on Poor Rural Households and the Status of Women, ADB
- Upreti, (2003). *“Micro finance in Nepal”*

World Bank (1995) “*Micro and small enterprise finance: guiding principles for selecting and supporting intermediaries*” Committee of Donor Agencies for Small Enterprise Development and Donors’ Working Group on Financial Sector Development, World Bank.

Yunus, M.(2004). “*Grameen Bank at a Glance*”, Chittagong, Banglahesh.

## Appendix – 1

### Women participation in Microfinance Program

Dear madam,

This Questionnaire is a research to for gathering information for my research entitled “WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN MICROFINANCE” under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Pitamber Bahadur Chhetri, Central Department of Economics, T.U., Kirtipur. The correct information provided by you will be of great help for completing my research. This information provided by you will be kept highly confidential and used only for research purpose. I would appreciated your honest opinions and assure you that your response will be completely anonymous.

#### 1.Caste, Age, Marital Status, Education and Schooling of Children

i. What is your Caste?

- |                            |               |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| a. Brahamn and Chhetri ( ) | b. Gurung ( ) |
| c. Tharu ( )               | d. Newar ( )  |
| d. Magar ( )               | f.Others ( )  |

ii. How old are you?

- |                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| a.20-30 ( )         | b. 30-40 ( ) |
| c 40-50 ( )         | d. 50-60 ( ) |
| e. 60 and above ( ) |              |

iii. What is your marital status?

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a. Single ( ) | b. Married ( )  |
| c. Widow ( )  | d. Divorced ( ) |

iv. What is your education level?

- |                       |                                   |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. Illiterate ( )     | b. Joint adult literacy class ( ) |
| c. Primary School ( ) | d. High School ( )                |
| e. Above SLC          |                                   |

v. What is the Schooling Level of your Children?

- |                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Pre-primary ( ) | b. Primary ( )          |
| c. High School ( ) | d. Higher Education ( ) |

## 2. Economic Status of Respondents

### i. What is your main occupation?

Before:

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| a. Wage labour ( )                            | b. Selling Wine ( )    |
| c. Farming/ Housewife ( )                     | d. Retail Shop ( )     |
| e. Livestock Poultry form ( )                 | f. Weaving Machine ( ) |
| g. Small Scale industry h. vegetables farming |                        |

After:

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| a. Wage labour ( )                                | b. Selling Wine ( )    |
| c. Farming/ Housewife ( )                         | d. Retail Shop ( )     |
| e. Livestock Poultry form ( )                     | f. Weaving Machine ( ) |
| g. Small Scale industry h. vegetables farming ( ) |                        |

### ii. Living Assets holding situation

Types of living assets	Goats	Buffalos	Cow/Bulocks	Ducks	Chicken	Pigs
Before						
After						

### iii. Non-living assets holding situation

Types of Non-living assets	Radio	TV	Utensils	Gold/Ornaments	Furniture
Before					
After					

### iv. Do you have own land?

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| a. Yes ( ) | b. No ( ) |
|------------|-----------|

### v. Land size, land Situation

Types of Land	Irrigated	Non irrigated	Rented in	Rented out	Total owned
Settlement					
Agriculture					



### 3. Participation in MFP

i. How did you entered in the group?

- a. own initiative ( )
- b. Due to the pressure of friends/relatives ( )
- c. Pressure from the group ( )
- d. If others, specify.....

ii. How did you feel to entered in the group?

- a. Very difficult ( )
- b. Difficult ( )
- c. Normal ( )
- d. Easy ( )
- e. Very easy ( )

iii. Why did you join this program?

- a. To earn more income and improve family condition ( )
- b. To have company with friends ( )
- c. To be self-depended ( )
- d. If others, specify.....

### 4. Loan received, used and repay

i. Have you taken loan from MF group?

- a. Yes ( )
- b. No ( )
- a. Yes; Mention below
  - i. When?.....
  - ii. How much?.....
  - iii. Interest Rate?.....

ii. Who decided utilization of the loan?

- a. Self ( )
- b. Family Head ( )
- c. Common decision ( )

iii. What was the purpose of taking loan and how much was it?

SN	Loans Term	Purpose	Amount in RS.	Year
1				
2				
3				

iv. How do you pay back the loan?

- a. With installments ( )
- b. At once ( )
- c. Not paid yet ( )

### 5. Income and saving

i. What was your income pattern? is it changed after joining the program?

a. Yes (    )

b. No (    )

If, Yes then please mention;

) Before programmed:

i.....

ii.....

) After programmed

i.....

ii.....

### 6. Living Standard

i. Do you think your poverty has been reduced by joining the program?

a. Yes (    )

b. No (    )

c. Do not know (    )

ii. What was your consumption pattern? is it changed after joining the program?

a. Yes (    )

b. No (    )

If, Yes then please mention;

) Before programmed:

i.....

ii.....

) After programmed

i.....

ii.....

ii. Do you feel, you are changing yours clothing pattern?

a. Yes (    )

b. No (    )

If, Yes then mention;

i. Sleeping dress (    )

ii. Casual dress (    )

ii. Formal dress (    )

iii. For what purpose you used to saving?

Capital Formation	House Needs	Child Education	Feast and festivals	Pay back the loan	Health expenses

## 7. Women Empowerment

### i. Access to Resource

Before		After	
Yes	No	Yes	No

### ii. After having member of MF have there been changes in your speaking ability?

a. Yes (    )                      b. No (    )

If, Yes what changes having you made? Mention;

.....

.....

### iii. Who makes your decision at home?

Before		After	
Yes	No	Yes	No

### iv. Participation in community work

Before		After	
Yes	No	Yes	No

### v. Respect from family and society

Before		After	
Yes	No	Yes	No

### vi. Leadership development

Before		After	
Yes	No	Yes	No

### vii. You are head in your house?

a. Yes (    )

b. No (    )

