

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Nepal is one of the poorest countries in the world. As estimated in 2004, about 31 percent people (35 percent rural and 10 percent urban) are living below the poverty line. Nepalese women are one of the most socially and culturally helpless groups exposed to discriminations at home due to patriarchal structure, to exclusions in the working place due to deficiency in the literacy and skills and to marginalization's in the decision making process due to lack of executive and polity experience, non-affirmative actions from government and constitutional flaws (Bajracharya, 2005:44). Income of women contribute directly on decision making, social participation, communication, leadership, social interaction, feeding and clothing habit.

The most common use of the term "empowerment" refers to increasing the power of the low-power group, so that it more nearly equals the power of the high power group. From the perspective of intermediaries, this is often done because negotiation tends to be more successful when the parties negotiating have relatively equal levels of power. When they do not, the lower power party tends to get co-opted, or otherwise treated unfairly in the negotiation or mediation process. To prevent this from happening, the mediator can take a number of steps to "empower" the lower power group. The mediator can provide access to outside resources, give advice, give negotiation or communication skills training, or structure the process in a way that somewhat favors the low-power group, thus in a sense balancing out the power differences. (This approach calls into question the notion of impartiality, as do many of the other methods of empowering one group more than another, however. (www.colorado.edu/conflict/peace/treatn) "Empowerment is a process of unleashing the human potential and enhancing the human ability to effect and maintain societal growth (Rubino 2007). It has gained emphasis in these times of unprecedented change and crises encountered in the face of limited resources. Major transitions in society have produced an upheaval and a feeling of uncertainty. People need to define their jobs, businesses and even the directions they are taking in life. This

transition incurs overwhelming change, accompanied by a sense of loss and uncertainty. This is particularly true to those who have not found their place in which to grow and fulfill their perceived role."

1.1.1 Microfinance in the Context of Nepal

History of micro-credit programs in Nepal can be traced back to the beginning of first five-year plan, which commenced, with the establishment of cooperatives in 1956. However, official policy got recognition of importance of this sector in alleviating poverty in forth five-year plan with the establishment of Small Farmers Development Program (SFDP) in 1975. It is to ensure that women, who traditionally have not had access to formal credit, have been started in 1981/82 with the introduction of Women Development Program (WDP) within the operational framework of SFDP. Soon after in 1982, Women Development Division (WDD) of Ministry of Local Development (MLD introduced Production Credit for Rural Women (PCRW) project with two public commercial banks (Nepal Bank Ltd. and Rastriya Baniya Bank) and UNICEF as their partners.

Microfinance is the provision of a broad range of financial services such as deposits, loans, payment services, money transfers, and insurance to poor and low income households and, their micro enterprises. Microfinance services are provided by three types of sources: formal institutions, such as rural banks and cooperatives; semiformal institutions, such as nongovernmental organizations; and Informal sources such as money lenders and shopkeepers. Institutional microfinance is defined to include microfinance services provided by both formal and semiformal institutions. Microfinance institutions are defined as institutions whose major business is the provision of microfinance services. In Nepal there are wide ranges of institutions active in this sector but four major types of microfinance institutions in Nepal are: Saving and credit cooperatives, NGOs, INGOs and micro-finance development banks. Each has its own way of going about the task of making financial services accessible to the poor.

A short historic glimpse shows some development in Nepal in this sector. The first credit cooperative was established in 1950s for providing rural financial services to the agriculture sector. Next microfinance launched in Nepal at 1975s as a small

farmer development project from ADB/Nepal. After the date, various organizations were established by the support of national and international organizations, Nepal government and from Nepal Rastra Bank too. From 1957, the history of financial services was started as establishment of NBL. Before that NRB was established in 1956. Then after, commercial banks were established turn by turn as NIDC in 1959, RBB in 1966, and Agriculture Development Bank in 1968 and so on. Before 1984, the financial sector was closed for foreign institutions but after liberalization policy, government opened the way of foreign institutions. As a result, various foreign banks joint ventured to establish banking business in Nepal, the first of which was Nepal Arab Bank Limited established in 1984. Thus it creates a new glory to the Nepalese financial sector. After various joint venture banks were established in Nepal the establishment of various micro finance related program have also started. These programs ensure poor, particularly poor women and disadvantaged groups, access to financial services from organized sector are designed and implemented during that period.

As economics condition of Nepalese depress, oppress and suppress women are so poor. To uplift the condition of such women's self-employment, opportunities and income generating activities in rural areas new concept has been aroused in the developing countries of South Asia

1.1.2 Development of Microfinance

Nepal's economy, among the other things, is characterized by low per capital income, high population growth, low economic growth rate, concentration of prosperity in urban areas followed by massive rural poverty. Thus, microfinance program could help rural poor, who have barrier to collateral but intention to work. Microfinance programs are targeted at poor and rural based and directed at income generating climate. The Concept of Microfinance existed in its traditional form in Nepal as dhikuri and guthiyar. After the restoration of democracy in 1990, due to liberal policy of government, many MF institutions have come in existence. In Nepal, agriculture based on co-operative was initiated in 1990's as a first step of microfinance. Earlier in 1975, micro finance program was operated by ADB/N under the Small Farmers Development Program (SFDP) as a pilot test basis. The

success of the program in Nuwakot district prompted ADB/N to expand formal rural MF program.

After studying pros and cons of microfinance program, government of Nepal began to rethink the delivery mechanism of microfinance. It was in the form replication of Bangladesh Grameen model of micro finance delivery in 1992 which setup two Grameen Bikash Bank by government. It also created situation to encourage participation in the microfinance by private sector. Subsequently Nirdhan, CSD, Chhimek and other organizations came in existence.

RMDC was also established to support microfinance institutions by providing wholesale credit, initiating training and other necessary support to the MFI's. A number of co-operatives involved in providing the microfinance services. Five rural development banks came into existence in each development region, as a result of government policy, retail microfinance institutions grew like mushroom. Bank, saving and co-operative, NGO had received licensed from Nepal Rasta bank (NRB 2008). Nepal Rasta Bank, the Central Bank played the role of both promoter as well as facilitator of MF programs. A number of MF focus programs have been launched at present. Around 50 organizations are running as partner organization of rural Microfinance development center.

1.1.3 Introduction to Organization and Study Area

Nirdhan Utthan Bank Limited (NUBL), "the bank for upliftment of the poor" is the largest Microfinance Institution (MFI) in Nepal. It was established on 29th October 1998 under company act of Nepal. Nepal Rastra Bank, the central bank of Nepal, granted a license in April 1999 to undertake banking activities under the Development Bank Act 1996. It started its formal operation from July 1999. Now, operated under Bank and Financial Institution Ordinance 2004, NUBL provides microfinance services such as Loans, Deposits, Micro insurance and Remittance services to rural poor of Nepal. NUBL is one of the very few MFIs in Nepal that provides such variety of microfinance services.

NUBL provides both group and individual loans. Its individual loans were less than five percent of its total loan portfolio as of February 2006.

As of the above date NUBL is providing microfinance services to more than 71,000 clients in 10 districts of Nepal through its 43 branch networks, 4 regional networks, and its headquarter. The numbers of active borrowers were more than 55,000 as of the said date. NUBL has been sharing its data with Microfinance Information Exchange (MIX) since few years, thus making its operation transparent. In addition NUBL is again among few MFIs that adheres best practices in the field of microfinance including writing off its bad loans. NUBL has following vision, missions and goals:

Vision

NUBL's vision is "To be a bank with a social conscience that enables poor to (i) Contribute equally to a prosperous, self-reliant rural society through self-employment and social awareness, and (ii) Help to reduce poverty in Nepal."

Mission

Extend financial services to and raise social awareness among the poor in under-served and unserved areas of Nepal in a sustainable manner.

Goals

The primary goals of NUBL are to: Reach a maximum number of poor households with potential and financial viability by adopting proven delivery mechanism;

-) Develop a well-managed institution with high staff morality; and.
-) Enhance women's "self-respect" through social awareness, proper use & on-time repayments of loans, regular savings and provision of related micro-finance services.). The quantitative growth in terms of outreach resulting in to substantial growth in revenue has helped NUBL to attain self-sufficiency. However, the impact of its program on the clients has not been studied. Hence, NUBL published the Request for Application (RFA) in the leading newspapers of Nepal and asked the interested persons/institutions to submit a proposal to do such assessment. In this context Centre for Microfinance (Pvt.) Ltd. [CMF] submitted the proposal and conducted the assessment.

Objectives

The overall goal of the assessment was to measure the impact of the program on the clients. The specific objectives of this assessment were to measure the impact of

program in attaining the following five areas of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs):

-) Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.
-) Universal primary education.
-) Gender equity and female empowerment.
-) Reduced infant mortality and improved child health.
-) Improved maternal health.

Nirdhan Utthan Bank Limited (NUBL), "the bank to uplift of the poor" is the largest Microfinance Institution (MFI) in Nepal. It was established on 29th October 1998 under company act of Nepal. Nepal Rastra Bank, the central bank of Nepal, granted a license in April 1999 to undertake banking activities under the Development Bank Act 1996. It started its formal operation from July 1999. Now, operated under Bank and Financial Institution Ordinance 2004, Nirdhan Utthan Bank Limited provides microfinance services such as Loans, Deposits, Micro insurance and Remittance services to rural poor of Nepal. Nirdhan Utthan Bank Limited is one of the very few Microfinance Institutions in Nepal that provides such variety of microfinance services. Nirdhan Utthan Bank Limited provides both group and individual loans. Its individual loans were less than five percent of its total loan portfolio as of February 2006. As of the above date Nirdhan Utthan Bank Limited is providing microfinance services to more than 71,000 clients in 10 districts of Nepal through its 43 branch networks, 4 regional networks, and its headquarter. Nirdhan Utthan Bank Limited currently operates in 25 districts of 75 districts of Nepal. The Twenty five districts are: Pachthar, Ilam, Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Dhankuta, Sarlahi, Rautahat, Bara, Parsa, Makawanpur, Chitwan, Tanahu, Kaski, Syangja, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Palpa, Kapilvastu, Pyuthan, Dang, Banke Bardia, Kailali and Dadeldhura. In addition Nirdhan Utthan Bank Limited is again among few Microfinance Institutions that stay best practices in the field of microfinance including writing off its bad loans.

Nirdhan Utthan Bank is working in the Bharatpur, Chitawan since the Year 2054. According to Bharatpur municipal profile (2065/66), There are 143433 population in this municipality and 31654 households women out of 143433 population, 73638 are male and 69795 are female. Among this 54.60% of women are

educated 45.40% women are uneducated. Bharatpur, a medium sized municipality, lies on the bank of the Narayani River. It is the headquarter as well as a commercial center of Chitwan district. It is located at the center of East-West highway and Kathmandu - Birgunj (North-South) road corridor. The proximity of the city from Kathmandu (146km.), Pokhara (126km.), Butwal (114km.), Birgunj (128km.), Hetauda (78km.) and Gorkha (67km.) has augmented the importance of its advantageous geographical location. In addition to good road access, Bharatpur has regular daily air services for Kathmandu, the capital of the country.

Bharatpur Municipality has already endorsed and incorporated the practice of electronic governance system. Now, we have modified the website and update it regularly in accordance with the aspirations of the citizens of Bharatpur which is the keystone to materialize the concept of e-governance. The information and other resources disseminated by Bharatpur Municipality Office is assessable online via website. It helps the people to know about our services, estimated time-frame of the services, requirements to acquire services and so on. Moreover, we will provide on-line services on particular areas to develop two way communication system and administrative access from community. We would like to express our unswerving commitment towards on-line services and the gradual expansion of its scope. <<http://www.nirdhan.com/about-us/goals.php>>

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Women of Nepal are poorer than men so that they have lack of access to health, education and economic resources. Most of the women of Nepal are involved in agriculture but are not recognized as farmer due to extra burden of work such as household errands. Majority of women in Nepal are suffering from high pressure of hard work and are found to have burden in household. Women have access over the assets but don't have ownership. Currently, Nepalese women are also being empowered in various sectors such as educational, political, social and financial sectors.

Different types of programs are launching in women development in Nepal, such as priority sector credit programs (PSCP), small Farmer Development Programs (SFDP) integrated Rural Development Programs (IRDP), participatory district

development programs, (PDDP). Which in fact are intended to uplift the rural poor, especially women. Government has also conducted micro finance project for women (MCPW) in twelve districts and five urban areas.

They involved with in agricultural activities. The ownership right over the family properties rests with males not the females.

Some common problems related to women such as not owning land, low level of education, limited scope to generate income and low social status are interconnected and cyclic in nature. They are less conscious to save money and financial mobilization. It is difficult for women to get high amount of loan without collateral or with less collateral. It is difficult for them to invest in business activities. Women microfinance in Nepal has been facing many problems. So this study may help to solve women research problems in Bharatpur, Chitwan.

This research study will attempt to solve the following research problems.

-) What is the current status of women in the program's location?
-) How to development of women empowerment through Nirdhan Utthan Bank in Bharatpur, Chitwan?
-) What is the saving and its mobilization a regular sequence of actions of women?
-) How are women enhancing their capacity through this program?

1.3 Objectives of Study

Currently, in Nepal various financial institutions are growing up day to day. With the growing number of financial institutions, the deprived group will be benefited from such institutions. All of the financial institutions aim to uplift people economically. Similarly, Nirdhan utthan bank is also providing its microfinance services since 2054 in Chitwan district. This Research study is focused on how the program of Nirdhan Utthan Bank is supporting in women empowerment processes.

The general objective of this research study is, to analyze the socio-economic empowerment of women in program location through micro finance program.

The specific objectives of the study are as follows:-

-) To analyze the involvement and participation of women in microfinance programme.
-) To assess the development of women empowerment through Nirdhan Utthan Bank in Bharatpur, Chitwan.
-) To assess the women enhancing their capacity through this program.
-) To analyze saving and its mobilization a regular sequence of actions of women.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study has great significance because microfinance program definitely enhance the economic status of rural poor and disadvantaged women of society. The main reason behind this research work is to analyze the effect of women empowerment program on living standard of the people. So this study is also important to get answer of above problems. Women Empowerment is very essential to poor Nepalese people mainly for women. From Women empowerment tools they can directly increasing the power of the low-power group, so that it more nearly equals the power of the high power group. This study will be expected to have some academic as well as practical importance. Mainly, the purpose of the study is important for the researcher to fulfill academic degree of MBS. It will also be greatly useful for researchers, donors and students to increase knowledge on microfinance and base any future study on the topic with the knowledge presented by this thesis.

1.5 Delimitation of the Study

Basically this will be an academic study for partial fulfillment of MBS degree. This will be under taken within the boundaries of limited areas, subjects & time. The study is taken only on selected group of selected wards in the municipality. The study takes consideration of last five years data. The study focus on microfinance programme. Sustainability of the programme will be analyzed on the basis of saving, utilization of loan and repayment of the loan. This research study will be focused on the criteria of women empowerment such as involvement in decision making process, leadership, and control over the resources.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study has been organized into five chapters:

Chapter I: Introduction

Chapter II: Literature Review

Chapter III: Research Design

Chapter IV: Data presentation and analysis

Chapter V: Summary and Conclusion

Chapter I: Major issues to investigate along with the objective, significance, focus and Delimitation of the Study, and chapter plan has been mentioned in the present chapter.

Chapter II: This chapter is related to theoretical analysis, a brief review of related literature. History trends, Women Empowerment, Micro Finance in word as well as Nepali reviewed and later on, review deals with NUBL history and Overview of poverty.

Chapter III describes the methodology employed in the study. This chapter deals with the nature and source of data, selection of study areas, method of analysis, etc.

Chapter IV: This chapter deals with the presentation and analysis of data and major findings. Proper tools are used for analysis.

Chapter V: The last chapter in summary, conclusion and recommendation emanating from the study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The present chapter has been divided in two sections: (I) Conceptual framework based on the discussion with supervisor of the program and concerned specialists and (II) review of other published materials on microfinance program and poverty of Nepal.

2.1 Conceptual Framework

This part clear to the conceptual status in the research topic.

2.1.1 Micro Finance in Nepal

Microfinance is often defined as financial services for poor and low-income clients. In practice, the term is often used more narrowly to refer to loans and other services from providers that identify themselves as "microfinance institutions" (MFIs). These institutions commonly tend to use new methods developed over the last 30 years to deliver very small loans to unsalaried borrowers, taking title or no collateral. These methods include group lending and liability, pre-loan savings requirement, gradually increasing loan sizes and an implicit guarantee of ready access to future loan if present loans are repaid fully and promptly

Plainly speaking, micro finance stands for the financial services provided to the deprived group of people and small entrepreneur to help them in the income generating activities. It mainly consists of small scale entrepreneur, compulsory saving and small size loan under flexible and simple terms and condition.

More broadly ,microfinance refers to a movement that envision a world in which low-income households have permanent access to a range of high quality financial services to finance their income -producing activities ,build assets, stabilize consumption , and protect against risks. These services are not limited to credit, but include savings, insurance, and money transfers. (www.microfinance.com).

Yunus (1976) Microfinance was first set up in the form of the Grameen Bank 1976 by Bangladeshi economist Professor Muhammad Yunus. Microloans. He started which may be anything from a few pounds upwards, are used for income generating

activities such as buying rice to husk and sell, or to protect a borrower from having to pay extortionate rates to moneylenders for essential needs such as house repairs, weddings or funerals. The loan is given at an interest rate higher than bank rates, to cover the high costs of administering small loans, but lower than the lenders' rates. Savings are also crucial to microfinance, both institutionally in that they make up much of the loan capital, and also as a safe place for people to deposit their money.

Microfinance has proved itself a powerful tool for economic development of low income women and men. It is an effective approach for alleviating poverty through access to the poor for operating their small enterprises.

Microfinance activities usually involve:

-) Small loans ,typically for working capital
-) Informal appraisal of borrowers and investments.
-) Collateral substitutes, such as group guarantees or compulsory saving.
-) Access to repeat and larger loans, based on repayment performance.
-) Streamlined loan disbursement and monitoring.
-) Secure saving products.

According to ADB "Micro finance could be defined as a provision of broad range of financial services such as deposits, loans, money transfer and insurance to small enterprises and households".

Microfinance has been one of the few effective tools 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. 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.

A number of private and public microfinance stakeholders together with the international donor community will hold the Microfinance Summit Nepal, 2010 in an attempt to address these issues. At the Summit, microfinance stakeholders shall discuss their experiences with these issues and collaboratively decide on solutions to improve the effectiveness of the microfinance sector in Nepal. The results of the Summit will contribute to achieve the two goals of the Global Micro-credit campaign, which include:

- J Ensuring that 175 million of the world's poorest families, especially the women in these families, are receiving credit for self-employment and other financial and business services by the end of 2015. To date more than 100 million have already received access to microloans.
- J Ensuring that 100 million of the world's poorest families move from below US \$1 a day to an adjusted purchasing power parity (PPP) above US \$1 a day adjusted for PPP, by the end of 2015.

2.1.2 Various Microfinance Programs and Institution in Nepal

Particularly after the mid 1970s, the commercial banks (CBs) both private and mainly the government banks have been engaged in micro financing activities. The three largest banking institutional of the country NBL,RBB and ADB/N has initiated several innovative microfinance programs since 1974/75. In Nepal's context, it is difficult to classify various microfinance models in generalized forms, as there is substantial overlapping of government and non-government programmes. However, it can be classified mainly into following five models based on their functional and organizational structure. Government- mandated, government –involved programme, Grameen type, development bank and FINGO/SCC/INGO/Donor models, which particularly differ in their implementation, design, target population, and fund sources. Government –managed and government-run programmes/projects have different modality. These programmes use the NGOs and self-help groups (SHGs) as credit agents for linking the clients to the commercial banks. A brief description of each model is provided in this section.

A. Government –mandated Programmes

Small Farmer Development Programme (SFDP), Intensive Banking Programme (IBP), Production Credit for Rural Women(PCRW),and Banking with Poor (BWTP) are government –mandated programmes.

a) Intensive Banking Program:

Intensive Banking Program (IBP) is a redefined name of priority sector credit program mandated by Nepal Rastra Bank in 1974 for two state-owned and one joint venture bank-Rastriya Banijya Bank (RBB), Nepal Bank Ltd (NBL) and Nepal Arab Bank Ltd (NABIL) to deliver loan in priority sectors including three percent loan to deprived sectors (Bashyal, 2008: pp.48-49). Both the low income and lower middle-income clients are served under the program. The three sectors covered under IBP are the agriculture, cottage and small industries and service sector. Even the borrowers who cannot offer physical collateral can be availed credit by forming them into a group of 4 to 10 persons. IBP follows the ‘credit plus’ approach. It has integrated the credit program with the other support services. The community and social activities and group saving scheme are the other feature of IBP. The recovery of loan is very poor because of the lack of proper monitoring and supervision, absence of reward and punishment and low participation of women borrowers in the program.

b) Production Credit for Rural Women:

Production Credit for Rural Women (PCRW) program is the first women target micro credit program of Nepal and also the first program launched by GON in coordination with the banking sector in 1982. The execution of the project was directly done through the women Development Division of the Ministry Of Local Development, GON.

The Women Target Group Development Division under the Ministry Of Local Development is the main government body to operate supervises and also implements the program under the PCRW program the credit is canalized by NRB and the loan is disbursed through the Participating Banks Nepal Bank Limited, Rastriya Banijya Bank and Agricultural Development Bank launched the production

Credit for Rural Women (PCRW) in five districts with UNICEF support in 1982 and gradually increased its activities to cover 24 districts. The PCRW is the pioneer project for women empowerment which is conceptually based on empowering women through the micro credit support. The conceptual basis of the PCRW project lies with the findings of the studies on status of women empowerment through banks and financial institutions. The program is the strategic approach for women empowerment through access to resource.

The main objectives of PCRW program are as follows:

-) Improve economic and social status of rural women in the society. this would be done through a combination of credit for income generating activities, training and community development activities
-) Establish self reliant women's group to enable them to initiate and undertake productive activities.
-) Integrate women into regular service delivery system for credit and technical support service
-) To develop the capacity of WDD to ensure that women's interest is fully reflected in the development policies of the country.

The impact evaluation study conducted by the Women Development Division of the ministry of Local Development has revealed that PCRW has greatly contributed for the socio-economic upliftment of the rural poor women of the project area in the following ways:

-) Improvement in the role of women in the decision making process within and outside their household.
-) Increase in income and thereby in consumption, saving and investment.
-) Increase in group solidarity and cohesiveness.
-) Improvement in the living conditions of children with an emphasis on school going children.
-) Improvement in the social environment and status of women in the society and

) Improvement in social awareness among women.

The study has further revealed that some of the PCRW project credit groups have already graduated and converted their groups into viable savings and credit cooperatives (SCCs) and have started to manage on their SCCs effectively and efficiently. For this they have created a SCC out of a few credit groups. They have even registered these saving and credit to cooperatives and some of them are in the process of registration.

The impact evaluation study has further highlighted the following problems in the implementation of PCRW.

- Inadequacy of trained bank and WDS staffs in the project.
- Inadequate supply of rural and agricultural support services to borrowers.
- Efforts to make the program cost effective and financially viable.
- Lack of appropriate technology and raw materials.
- Inadequate opportunities i.e. skill development training and marketing of product and services.
- Opportunity for free movement of trained bank and WDS staff out of program.
- Improper coordination between bank and WDS staffs to implement the program.

c) Banking with the Poor Model:

Banking with the Poor (BWTP) model, this came into existence at the first regional workshop in Manila in 1991. This model gives emphasis on domestic financial development by linking between self-help groups of the poor and commercial financial institutions with NGOs performing a range of intermediary functions.

d) Small Farmer Development Programme:

To fulfill the demand for microfinance in rural areas, ADB/N initiated the Small Farmers Development Program (SFDP) in 1975 through two pilot projects to support self-help oriented development of small and marginal farmers and landless people. It had a total loan outstanding of Rs. 823.49 million with 357 sub-projects offices comprising a total of 165,679 members by mid-July 2004 (Bashyal, 2008: p.48). It is considered as the first poverty focused credit programs of the country. It

is also the first group based credit program. The group is comprised of 5-50 members. It provides them credit and other supports to start income generating activities

B. Government –Involved Programmes:

Small Farmer Co-operative Limited(SFCL), Microcredit Project for Women (MCPW),Government –managed Projects and Other Government Supported Programmes are Government – involved microcredit programmes. These programmes are different from the first model because most of them are wholesale loan providers to the microcredit projects rather than lending directly to the clients , and the government funds these programme.

a) Micro Credit Project for Women:

With the success of PCRW program the micro credit project for women was launched with the loan agreement between GON and Asian Development Bank, Manila. Under this project, ADB provided a period up to July 2002 which later on was extended by two more years.

The main components of the project can be specified as group formation and training of women beneficiaries, institutional strengthening of selected NGOs and provision of credit to women. Out of these, department of women development was the executing agency for the former two and the third one is executed by NRB.

The objective of the project was to assist GON in improving and enhancing socioeconomic status of women and promote their participation and integrating in national development, thereby contributing toward poverty reduction in Nepal. In addition to this, the project aims to improve the income and employment of poor women in selected rural and urban areas.

b) Government –managed Projects

There are some government-run microcredit projects focusing specific areas for specific activities under poverty alleviation programme. Community Ground Water Irrigation Sector Projects (CGISP) 2000, Third Livestock Development Project (TLDP) 1997, and Poverty Alleviation project in Western Terai (PAPWT)1998 are

the projects handled by Nepal Rastra Bank. The CGIS Project is implemented in 12 districts of the country for providing shallow tube well (STW) installation and crop production loan for marginal and small farmers.

c) Other Government Supported Programmes

The National Planning Commission, Ministry of Local Development, and the Department of Women Development under (MCSW) have supported some programmes like Bishweshwor among the Poor (1999), Mahila Jagriti Karyakrum (women's awareness programme 1999) funded by the His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

C. Grameen Bank Model

Grameen which comes from the word village provides credit to poor women to acquire assets for self-empowerment. Muhammad Yunus propounded this model as a simple act of trust in lending with collateral with minimal conditions. The very poor clients often don't have the capacity to manage fund and to repay the loan resulting negative impact but these days, most of the Grameen type institutions have changed the weekly meeting arrangements into fortnightly transactions. Grameen Bank Model is a unique model implemented separately by both the government and the local NGOs in Nepal. These banks have been replicating the Grameen Banking Model of Bangladesh which is an innovative outreach model. Nirdhan, Swabalamban Bikas Bank (SBB), Chhemeki Bikas Bank and Deprose Development Bank are the NGO-promoted microfinance development banks. Transformation of NGOs into development banks is the recent development in the Nepalese microfinance sector as in other developing countries. These banks cater to the credit needs of the poor women in rural areas. The poor women had limited access to institutional credit services at their doorstep. Under the ten microfinance banks (five GBB plus five PMFB) have together 344 branch offices of which 53% belongs to PMFBs and 47% to GBBs these banks have 484911 members and 394481 borrowers in mid July 2009.

a) Apex Microfinance Institutions

Establishment of second tier refinancing institutions is a new mode of Nepalese MF

sector. As rural financial service providers, many non-bank financial institutions and large numbers of saving s and credit grassroots organizations have been emerging since the late eighties in the form of NGOs, cooperatives, or development banks. The main aim of these organizations is to top local and other resources to supply credit to the rural poor. The second tier refinance institutions are meant to provide wholesale loans to MFIs.

b) Rural Microfinance Development Centre(RMDC)

- ii. The Rural Microfinance Development Center (RMDC) is an apex MFI established in 2000 under the company Act 1995 with an authorized capital of RS 160 million issued and paid up capital RS 80 million. To implement this project the Rural Micro-macro Finance Development Center (RMDC), the apex development banking institution, has already been established with the equity participation of NRB, all the Grameen Bank Replicates, SCCs and financial intermediary NGOs who fulfill its eligibility conditional ties for funding. It has partnered with 86 MFIs, which covering 58 out of 75 districts as of mid July 2010.
- iii. As of mid July 2010, RMDC had approved loan amounting to RS. 5.57 billion For 86 POs and disbursed RS 4.52 billion. Among the 86 partner MFIs, 7 are microfinance development banks, 9 development banks, 24 financial – intermediary NGOs and 46 saving and credit cooperatives. At the end of fiscal year the outstanding loan with RMDC was RS.1.92 billion. RMDC has maintained 100 percent loan recovery rate from the very beginning of its operation. Altogether the partner- MFIs of RMDC are providing microfinance services to about more than one million poor families though their 617 branch offices. (RMDC annual report 2010).

c) Sana Kisan Bikas Bank (SKBB)

Sana Kisan Bikas Bank is a specialized wholesale microfinance development bank established with the aim of promoting and strengthening the gross-roots level Small Farmer Cooperative Ltd. (SFCLs) in particular a similar other MFIs in general.ADB/N is the major promoter and other two commercial banks i.e.NBL and

Nabil Bank are other promoters. The banks also works in partnership with the NGOs,INGOs,and donor agencies for the socio-economic development of the rural poor. Mostly women are involved in Sana Kisan Bikas Bank, so the bank is effective for women's upliftment.

d) Rural Self –reliance Fund

Rural Self-reliance Fund was initiated in 1991 for providing financial assistance to deprived people in rural introduction and also managed by the government to meet long-term capital requirements for the prioritized sector in agriculture.

D. Cooperative Model

Cooperative societies in Nepal have a history of more than 42 years. Most of the credit cooperatives funds are missing managed and effective. Though the history of cooperatives goes back to 1953 with opening of cooperative Department, the savings and credit cooperatives (SCCs) have become more active. The total number of cooperatives registered under this union is 404 comprising 63585 members (about 15000 female and about 63000 male) collecting total savings of Rs 732.7 million with Rs 83.3 million shares capital up to mid-July 2004. So it seems that mostly women are involved in cooperative societies(Acharaya,2010).

E. FINGO/INGO Model

a) Financial Intermediary NGO (FINGO)

Two types of NGOs are operating-some are social intermediary NGOs known as SFINGOs, which do not perform any micro financing activities, and deal only with social intermediary task for micro entrepreneurs in rural areas. These are known as community based organizations (CBOs). Other financial intermediaries NGOs (FINGOs) registered by the District Administrative Office under the Society Registration Act 1978, and licensed from NRB under Financial Intermediary Act, are included in the formal MFIs in the Nepalese Microfinance sector. The number of such NGOs has reached to 44(NRB, 2004c).Actually, the FINGO cannot be identified as a Microfinance model in the same sense as cooperatives or GBRs can be identified. The FINGO is unique for Nepal; and it serves as an option for NGOs

involved in Microfinance activities to become formal financial institutions out of more than 25000 NGOs registered in the country. Most of the authorized (sometimes non-authorized also) NGOs, FINGOs, and SCCs are working as a linkage programme between commercial banks and individual clients. Many FINGOs and Financial cooperatives (FINCOPs) are working as financial intermediaries in various NRB/government/donors-funded projects like MCPW, PCRW, TLDP, and PAPWT.

b) International Non-government Organizations (INGO)

International non-government organizations (INGOs) are actively supporting local NGOs and cooperatives to provide microfinance (MF) in Nepal. Some INGOs operate their own programmes with other services deliveries such as literacy training, health, and education in collaboration with local and professional NGOs. Mostly, INGOs in Nepal are providing technical assistance including programme development, group formation, staff and clients training, and financial management. Sometimes they provide revolving funds in the form of social and consumption loans to meet the immediate needs of the clients, and provide grants to NGOs covering operating costs and other expenses.

2.1.3 Women Empowerment

Empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social or economic strength of individuals and communities. It often involves the empowered developing confidence in their own capacities. Women empowerment was determined by women's involvement in decision making, change in self-confidence level, women's status, change in social and political participation, change in control over income, change in awareness of social issues and problems, and family relationship and domestic violence before and after the MFIs programs. Productivity and performances were evaluated by comparing with pioneering country Bangladesh's Microfinance Institutions in some of the important issues (www.selfgrowth.com).

2.1.4 Women in Nepal

"Tradition and culture has undermined Nepalese woman socially, politically and economically" Women slave in their households and fields day after day, carrying

crippling loads, and holding the burdens of society silently on their backs. They do their work thanklessly and without pay. Although the law states that Nepali men and women receive equal rights... in practice this is not the case. The future for the rural woman of Nepal is far from bright and promising. The majority of these overworked women are uneducated and under privileged. They sorely lack self-confidence and due to the attitude of the prevailing cultural society do not consider themselves on par with men. They carry the weight of the caste system, the pressure of the dowry system, and the guilt of being a burden to their family. In too many cases these women may be victims of both physical and mental abuse. Many women are bound to lives that are detrimental to their well being and that of their children, perpetuating a cycle of ignorance and dependence. Deprived of an education and discriminated against in the job market, the rural woman has little choice but to work in the fields. Her future options are bleak. We wish to provide an alternative for women who yearn to break out of the role that society dictates. Uneducated women with the hunger to learn, under privileged women with the desire to better their lives, and all women who strive for independence find refuge here. These are strong women, who given the chance and a little support, will change the world (en: wikipedia.org).

2.1.5 Women's Involvement in Decision-making

Women's ability to influence or make decisions that affect their lives and their futures is considered to be one of the principal components of empowerment by most scholars. Many micro-finance institutions focus their attention on women's use of loan and ability to make decisions about her business as the most direct impact on their program. Women's income is more probably invested in the family budget (health, education of children) and they play a big role all over the world in alleviating poverty. The recognition of this role is one of the root principles on which realize (Yunus, 2003).

2.1.6 Women Control over Income

Women are more likely than man to invest increased income in the household and family wellbeing. However, women are placed in a sub-ordinate position in their social relationship with men and are expected to be differential to men in all the

respects and in some cases women suffer from domestic. They did not appear to have independent to control over their income. The extent of women's control over their own income indicates the level of their economic independence, position and power in their family and community (CGAP, 2005). It is assessed in terms of whether they kept their income with themselves and spent it as per their own will or was required to hand over it to their husband and father in-laws. Hashemi and Scheler (1996) observed that a survey of 1300 clients and non-clients in Bangladesh showed that credit-program participants were significantly more empowered than non-clients on the basis of their physical mobility, ownership and control of productive assets, (including homestead land, involvement in decision making, and political and legal awareness). This empowerment increased with duration of membership, suggesting strong program influence

2.1.7 Enhancing Women's Participation in Economic Development

This World Bank Policy Paper (1994) considers women's participation in many aspects of economic development, especially in the rural sector. Constraints on women include their reduced access to education and extension services, credit, and several other variables. For example, with respect to extension services, extension agents are rarely women. They are also often over-burdened, and limit their activities to assisting with male-produced cash crops rather than women's subsistence crops. Women also lack access to credit for a variety of reasons, even though innovative programs have shown that financial services, mostly credit and savings, can be provided to poor women at competitive costs. Group lending reduces transactions costs, the concern over default, and the problem of the lack of collateral. The World Bank concludes with strategies for "women in development" that seek to reduce these constraints on women.

2.1.8 Overview of Poverty

The concept of poverty includes different kinds of deprivation. In general it is the inability of people to meet economic, social and other standard of well being. The multi dimensionality of poverty is now widely accepted. It covers measure of absolute Poverty such as child and infant mortality rate and relative poverty is

defined as the differing standard of each society (OECD, 2001, p.14)

The group of people whose income cannot meet their minimum consumption requirement and suffer from malnutrition, starvation, diseases and live in the border of survival is conceptualized as situation of poverty. Also there are literatures that look upon poverty from the social point of view like education, health and other welfare indicators of the people. However, in most of the cases, it is observed that poverty is conceptualized taking into account of people's income, food intake and its distribution over the population. This may be the reason that minimum income required for survival in the dire situation commonly prevailing in the rural areas of developing countries is more important than fulfilling other requirement.

Among the various factors, the root causes for poverty are likely to be unemployment, lack of productive assets, more number of dependencies, etc. One of the effective tools for reducing poverty has been recognized as creating employment opportunities and building up productive assets. In order to satisfy these needs micro finance plays the vital role among the rural people who lack education, skill and a prerequisite for wage employment. One of the crucial factors that affect the rural poor is the capital for starting any self-employment activities. Therefore, the best alternative solution for these rural people is involvement in micro-financial services. Micro finance provides them loan and support and helps them to create their own job thus enhancing their productivity which ultimately help them to get out of the vicious circle of poverty.

2.1.9 Poverty Reduction Strategy of Nepal

Nepal's poverty reduction strategy is contained in its tenth plan (2002-2007). The sole objective of the plan is poverty alleviation and it has targeted to reduce the overall poverty rate from 38 percent estimated at end of the ninth plan (2000/1) to 30 percent by 2006/7, i.e. at the end of tenth plan. Indicative targets for key human development variables include raising literacy to 63 percent reducing the infant mortality rate to 45 per thousand births, rising life expectancy to 65 years, increasing access to drinking water for 85 percent of total population, electricity to 55 percent and telephone facilities to almost village development communities. To reduce the overall poverty rate through the creation of income and employment generating

activities in the key sector, an overall GDP growth rate of 6.2 percent is also envisaged, together with a substantial improvement in agriculture growth to around 4.1 percent.

2.1.10 Government's priority towards Urban Poverty in Nepal

The Nepalese government has introduced various poverty reduction programs and policies. Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), in form of periodic (5 yearly) poverty reduction plan is one of the initiatives. In the same context, Nepal established Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF) in 2000 as a integrated and sustainable approach to poverty alleviation. PAF is a concept of institutional frame for coordinating, strengthening, supporting and monitoring all poverty alleviation programs implemented at government Level and NGO level since 1990.

Poverty alleviation concept has emerged with new prospective for its reduction by investing in children. This prospective believes children as a component of poverty and also its alleviation. It advocates investing in primary education, health care, nutrition, family care, and basic health services for children. Then children will gain productivity and efficiency in the way o f production of goods and delivery of services, which secures good return from the quality work. Subsequently, it uplifts the income level of poor household and capacity to fulfill the basic needs. In this way, it helps to reduce the poverty. Poverty reduction program are suffering inevitable complications due to the massive demographic transformation happening in developing countries, and Nepal is just one among the examples. As forecasted in the report of International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), over the next two decades, 90 percent of population growth in developing countries will take place in the cities and towns. Data from many countries show that the concentration of poverty and malnutrition shifting from rural to urban areas ([www .ifpri.org](http://www.ifpri.org))

Despite ongoing development efforts, poverty remains rampant in Nepal with approximately 31% of the population living below the poverty line. The incidence of poverty is highest in remote and rural areas (Economic survey, 2009).

2.1.11 Outreach of Microfinance Services in Nepal as of (Mid July 09)

Currently, 13 Micro Finance Development Banks (5 Grameen Banks and 8 private

sector Micro Finance Development banks), 45 Financial Intermediary NGO's (FINGO's), 225 Small Farmers Cooperative Ltd. (SFCL), 5161 Savings and Credit Co-operative provide microfinance services 1,788,762 (Female 1,387,043 Male 401,719) rural poor (mostly women) as of Mid-July 2009.

S.N	Microfinance Institutions	No of Institutions	No. of members	Savings mobilization in NRS. (Million)	Outstanding loan in NRS ¹ .(Million)
1	Microfinance Development Banks	13	547,435	1766	5992
2	Financial Intermediary NGOs	45	381,392	1317	2394
3	Small Farmer Cooperative Ltd (SFCL)	225	145,419	1304	2302
4	Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SCC) ³	5161	714,516	16247	13634
	Total	5444	1,788,762	20,634	24,322

Source: MIX Market data as of Mid-July 2009

It is estimated that about 10 million people in Nepal needs micro finance (MF) services. MF services have reached only 18% of target population. Therefore, there it is necessary to accelerate the pace of expansion of microfinance services to unreached households.

Terai region (plain of Nepal) is largely well served by MFIs, the remote and mountainous regions continue to lack MF services. Government and donor support should be mobilized to help expand MF services in these areas. The existing models and technologies available do not seem to be appropriate for these difficult regions. External support is required to conduct in depth research studies to discover appropriate and effective microfinance methodology. SFCLs and SCCs operate in a limited way in these regions. Expansion of SFCLs and SCCs services by providing wholesale funding for on lending purposes and providing needed technical support has the potential of expanding MF services in these regions.

2.2 Review of Related Studies

Various articles and research journal are reviewed in related studies.

2.2.1 Review of Journal and Articles

Review of literature means reviewing research studies or other correlated scheme in the related area of the studies, their conclusion and deficiencies may be know and further research can be conducted. It is an essential and research process in research works. Some researchers have been made in the area of budgeting system of financial institution. There are also some researches in the field of micro finance and its impact on poverty of people in the rural area .An attempt is made here to review some of the previous researches of the selected topic.

Sharma (2007) published an article on “The journal of Nepalese Business Studies” about ‘Microfinance and Women Empowerment’. The article examines effect of women’s participation in group based microcredit programs on a large set of qualitative responses to questions that characterize women’s autonomy and gender relations within the household. The data were taken from a special survey carried out in hill and terai in 2004-2006 of Nepal. In this paper, analysis was done on women’s involvement in decision making, changes in self-confidence, women’s status in gender equity, changes in social and political participation, changes in control over income, changes in awareness of social issues and problems and family relationships and domestic violence. From the study the result was taken out those similar changes in self-confidence of women after the program by ecologically belt hills showed relatively higher proportion of men’s involvement in cooking as compared to terai, but in childcare, fetching water, washing clothes, cleaning house and utensils men’s involvement is relatively higher in terai belt than the men in hills. It also shows that there is a significant change in social and political participation of women after the program has substantial impact on terai women’s income control as compared to hills. Terai shows a relatively create changes in family relationship and violence.

Muhammad Yunus (1999) this paper reviewed the available empirical evidence on NGO-led micro-credit programmes and institutions implemented across various

developing countries. The objective was to judge the performance of these programmes and institutions on the basis of a set of four indicators in comparison with the state-led credit-based poverty alleviation programmes and institutions, such as, the IRDP and RRBs in India. The review indicated that NGO-led micro-credit programmes and institutions such as Grameen Bank, have been successful in reaching Their target groups of poor more effectively than the state-led programmes and institutions. However, even these have not been free of the “exclusion problem” in targeting. With due recognition of the methodological problems involved in accounting income change, the study led to the conclusion that micro-credit programmes and institutions have generated a positive change in the incomes of beneficiaries, but this change has only been marginal. A similar result has been noted in the case of IRDP and RRBs in India. Micro-credit programmes and institutions have generated a positive impact on the number of days of family employment. However, their performance in the generation of wage employment has been poor. Further, given the principle of “survival skill” that has driven institutions, such as Grameen Bank, there has not been any discernible contribution to the improvement of skills and technology adopted by the beneficiaries. Hence the available evidence indicates that Grameen-type credit programmes and institutions, at their currently small scale of operation, have made a ‘minimalist impact on the earnings and employment generation for the rural poor.

In his research work “Microfinance: Good Portfolio and Management of Delinquency”, Baral (2004) concluded that loan recovery rate of loan mobilized under different programmes in Kaski is found to be satisfactory. He has also clarified “the term delinquency is used to imply the situation when overdue loan is remaining unpaid. In the context of Nepal, high loan recovery rate indicates that microfinance institution do not have to face much more problem relating to delinquency.” He identified two kinds of irregularities committed by both microfinance institutions and borrowers. On the part of microfinance institutions the irregularities were commonly found on selection of target area, identification of target group, irregularities information of group, mobilization of loan on the basis of securities, and emphasis of investment and recovery of loan. Similarly following irregularities has found from the side of borrowers such as misuse of loan, non-repayment of due installment, and repayment of loan from different sources. He has

suggested that area on the convenience of the project or employees serving for it, and on the basis of invests interest. He has also suggested that there should be a mechanism to monitor the target group or as per the operation manual of the concerned project and institution should not consider only the target of investment and recovery of loan but also consider the effectiveness of the mobilized loan.

Credit for the poor; The experience of rural development scheme of Islami bank Bangladesh Ltd. (Mohammad Main Uddin), Islami bank Bangladesh Ltd was founded with the major objective of establishing Islamic economy for balanced economic growth by ensuring reduction of rural- urban disparity and equitable distribution of income. In view of the above, branches of the bank have been encouraged to invest their deposits in their respective areas and in particular for the economic upliftment of the rural people accordingly, a scheme in the name and style of 'Rural development scheme' has been introduced to cater to the investment needs of the agriculture and rural sector to create opportunity for generation of employment and raising income of the rural people with a view to alleviate poverty.

2.2.2 Review of Thesis

Ojha(2002), Who did research for MBA degree on the topic " Microfinance in Practice: Loan Recovery Approach to the Program Assessment of Microcredit Prouduct for Women in Pokhara." .The basic objective of this study is to examine the performance in terms of loan recovery of microcredit financial projects. The other objectives are ; to overview the state of loan disbursement, repayment outstanding and overdue ;to access the overall performance of participating women; to analyze the state of loan recovery in terms of loan repayment to show the relationship between investment and income ; to recommend appropriate suggestion. From this study he found that the loan disbursement and outstanding is related to its repayment in due time. The performance of participating women is quite satisfactory. The sampled women have repaid in time, create saving and disbursed loan from the saving. Investment caused to increase in income and hence the capability of loan recovery and repayment becomes higher. Some of the group members were found of less difference and equal income status, but some of them were found a highly effective aspect of the program and there by loan disbursement

and training program were considered to be less effective aspects than savings. NGO's program help to identify targeted women training program is an essentially required to participant women more skilled. He concluded that the MCPE, if managed effectively, reaches to the targeted women, educated and trained the women entrepreneur and also if made regular supervision and initiated them the agricultural production. Productive and business activities, self –employment, income earnings, savings and investment could be raised. This becomes the cause to uplift vulnerable and poor women to higher social and economic status.

Aryal (2007), who did research for MBS degree on the topic 'Microfinance under Rural Development program: A case study of Khiling Deurali VDC Syangja '. The basic objective of the study is to examine the effective activities and effectiveness of rural development program and is to carry out the detail study of rural development program in Khilung Deurali VDC Syangja. The other specific objectives are; to know the activities operated under rural development program; to analyze the mode of loan disbursement, repayment, outstanding and overdue ; to analyze the state of saving, deposit and its mobilization in terms of loan disbursement ; to find out the problems faced by the women in obtaining the loan From this study he found and concludes that the program has made positive impact of the women living standard by generating employment and increasing productivity .Most of the women's income is sufficient for one year living or less. The performance of the project in terms of achievement of loan disbursement and recovery has been found very well in study period. So the repayment of loan was very satisfactory in the following years. It was 100 percent successful. The identification, encouragement and training of local leadership saving and its mobilization, loan disbursement and its recovery should be a basic objective in any program.

In this way different papers which are related to this research paper gives the conclusion that only microfinance success to reduce the poverty alleviation of country especially for women.

Acharya (2007), who did research for MBS degree on the topic, "Impact of Microfinance : A case Study of Micro credit program for Women in Bahadaure Tamagi VDC, Kaski ". The main objective of the study is to explore the role of

micro credit program for women of Bhadaure Tamagi VDC Kaski. other specific objectives of this study are; to analyze the position of existing credit; to analyze the relationship in between investment and income; to measure the perception of users group towards the program; to assess the effect of microcredit program on living standard of the people; to assess the financial sustainability of the program for women's earning beneficiaries and living standard is positive . It has positive impact on clothing and sheltering facility after the intervention of the program. The condition of loan recovery have a positive impact up on the regularity of loan payment. Among the sample women,4 % could not repay both the principal and interest ,28% could repay only interest and not principal and 18% could repay only principal and not interest regular. Since all the respondents of the program have taken loan at least one time from the program. Out of the total investment of microcredit program, the highest proportion of investment is made on poultry farming (35.95%), and the lowest is made on goat keeping (18.21%). The main sectors of taking loan were poultry farming, buffalo keeping, retail business and goat keeping.

Adhikari, Hari Prasad (2007), topic of this thesis was "impact of Microfinance program of Nirdhan Utthan Bank for women's poverty reduction: A case study of Bhairahawa, Head office Rupandehi" micro finance has the potential to have a power impact on women's empowerment. Although micro finance is not always empowering for all women, most women do experience some degree of empowerment. As a result, microfinance program is the most successful program for the improvement of living standard and socially as well as economically empowered of these groups of people as well as women. Microfinance is due to realized difficulty in providing financial services to this target population and its potentiality welfare enhancing characteristics. The challenges of Microfinance are derived from a number of factors which include; the transaction services expensive the risk involved in lending to poverty clients and the costs involved in lowering these risks of losses from default is high.

Lamichhane,(2008) has done a research study on “Impact of Micro-Finance on Deprived class; A Case Study of Women Small Farmer Development Programme of Sarankot DVC”. The Main objective of this study is to find out the effectiveness of

WSFEDP in Sarangkot VDC. This study was focused on impact study of program, improvement status of women and the income generation of the deprived groups. From the study he found that Micro finance has played a vital role in uplifting poor people in economically. It is also believed by professor Yunus that microfinance or accessible credit to rural poor can help to alleviate poverty. There is no any argument about economic evaluation of Grameen Bank Bangladesh, but in our Nepalese Contexts microfinance services provided by WSFDP and other institution can be powerful tools. So authorities and policymaker have to realize that micro finance is not only a panacea to alleviate rural poverty credit should also be mobilized for developing socio economic infrastructure.

Acharya,(2010) this study is important for the researchers, microfinance projects, investors, scholars, government and other parties. This study focuses only activities of saving (deposit), loan disbursement and its recovery as well as services reaching up to poor women etc. Shreejana Development Center is a microfinance institution where women are involved. It organize different fund raising programs such as saving, loan disbursement etc .with in participating members. In the SDC microfinance program saving and its mobilization and skill enhancement through trainings are the main instruments to raise the economic growth and loan disbursement .SDC is actively involved in motivating members to save the small amount of money which they earn from the investment and it mobilize that deposits in term of loan . Loan disbursement in different program and increasing recovery rate is essential part of the programs

Dulal (2010) carried out a study Impact of Microfinance Program in Social Economic Empowerment of Women in Nepal: A Case Study of DEPROSE Nepal in Thaiba VDC of Lalitpur District. This study has three different objectives which have focused on economic impacts, women empowerment at household and external level; and the constraints and critical issues of such women focused microfinance for poverty reduction. This study has based on comparative analysis. Data were collected from the field survey, individual interview, questionnaire, and observation. Simple statistical tools has used to data analysis.

This study concluded that access to microfinance services offered by DEPROSC Nepal has positive impacts on the life of surveyed sample women in Thaiba VDC of Lalitpur District. Positive social impacts are observed in their livelihood structure

and have empowered women in many ways such as awareness and knowledge on basic issues such as importance of educating children, child health and hygiene, importance of money management, their role in household economy etc. Satisfactory economic impact impacts are not observed in assets creation and self employment creation but the microfinance services provided have helped them to improve their better livelihood structure like: enhanced food security, improved health and sanitation and nutrition status.

From the above literature review We can conclude that there are various study. Related in Nepal the topic of microfinance programme. All of the above research study are identity about the effectiveness of microfinance programme in some topics and area in other district of Nepal.

2.3 Research Gap

Research is a never ending process. It is the process of finding out something new again and again. From the above literature review we can conclude that there are various study on the topic of micro finance programmed in Nepal. Most of the above research studies indentify about the impact analysis of microfinance for micro credit programmed in different districts of Nepal.

This research paper is different from others in the sense that it is trying to find out the empowering women through microfinance program of Nirdhan Utthan Bank Limited in Bharatpur, Chitwan. It is hard to find real cases studying empowering women through microfinance program in Bharatpur,Chitwan. The Importance of study is also to indentify the present situation of being empowered women through microfinance program of Nirdhan Utthan Bank limited in Bharatpur,Chitwan. This research is trying to discuss about the empowering women, saving activities, loan disbursement and its recovery and outstanding as well as investment and income. It is trying to discuss about the training provided to clients, identifying the target group and providing the services to the poorest of the poor Women.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is the way to systematically solve the research problem. It includes the various steps that are adopted by the researcher to solve the problem along with the logic behind them.

3.1 Research Design

In this research study descriptive and analytical approach has been adopted within the case study. Descriptive approach has been used mainly for conceptualization of the problem and analytical approach has been used to analyze and interpret the quantitative and qualitative data collected from the concerned field.

3.2 Population and Sample

Nirdhan Utthan Bank, Branch office, Bharatpur Chitwan has been implementing its microfinance program in eight VDCs and one municipality of Chitwan district, which are Patihani, Sharadanagar, Devghat, Mangalpur, Geetanagar, Gaidakot, Phulbari and Shivanagar VDCs and one Bharatpur Municipality. There are 71 recognized centers with 524 groups formed by Nirdhan Utthan Bank till 2010.

Out of 1861 members, 70 respondents from 14 centers are randomly selected in this study as sample size. The sample is selected randomly among the population, which have been formed for more than five years. Sample is selected on the basis of geographical, social inclusion and women empowerment. Additionally field supervisors of respective area are selected as sample to interview.

3.3. Nature and Source of Data

Data required to conduct this research study is basically obtained from primary source conducting field survey, direct interview and observation. However, secondary source of information is also used to some relevant areas by reviewing official documents, periodic and annual progress reports of Nirdhan Utthan Bank and other related literature.

3.4. Data Collection Procedures

Individual microfinance client, frontline field supervisor and microfinance group, were the primary source of information. Besides key local level stakeholder, Branch Manager, Chitwan Branch Office and Chief Executive Director of Nirdhan Utthan Bank have remained the primary source of information in the process of preparing key institutional issues, program policy issues and their perception. In research process the researcher has been collected the data from different sources available books, journal, articles, Internet and direct observation. Data also has been collected through questionnaire, direct field visit and observation.

In the process of literature review and collecting key information, some secondary data have also been collected which includes official documents, periodic and annual progress reports, audit reports of program, website and various research studies, dissertation and articles related to the study.

3.5 Data Processing and Analysis

Obtained information is analyzed using the spreadsheet. Different mean statistical tools and frequency counts are applied as per requirement. Specially, quantitative analysis tools are applied to assess role of micro finance in employment generation and economic impact of micro finance and qualitative indicators are used to assess the socio-economic empowerment of women through microfinance program. Tabulation and cross tabulation is done to analyze the causal relation and effects across the relevant variables. Qualitative information is based on observation and perception which are analyzed and interpreted by researcher. Further, Qualitative information obtained through individual interview, focus group discussion are blend together with quantitative data to draw implication and conclusion.

Indicators of Data Analysis by Objectives

Objectives	Major Indicators	Sources of Data
<p>To Analyze the involvement and participation of women in microfinance programmed</p> <p>To assess the development of women empowerment through Nirdhan Utthan Bank in Bharatpur, Chitwan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Women participation Status) Age Structure) Education Level) Marital Status <p>Social –economic change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">) Involve in income) Use of income) Sources of family) Women control over assets) Decision making in families activity) Women leadership status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Participation is center meeting) Field survey with structured questionnaire) Interaction with field level staffs) Field observation) Participation is center meeting) Field survey with structured questionnaire) Interaction with field level staffs) Field observation
<p>To assess the women enhancing their capacity through this program</p>	<p>Enhancing their capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">) Self –confidence) Gender equity) Social awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Participation is center meeting) Field survey with structured questionnaire) Interaction with field level staffs) Field observation
<p>To analyze saving and it mobilization a regular sequence of actions of women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Saving & Mobilization) Members Group) Loan borrowing & repayment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Annual progress and financial report of concern organization

The above indicators are used to analyze to fulfill the research objectives.

3.6 Tools of Data Analysis

Raw data are edited, classified, tabulated and presented in graphical charts so that they are amenable to analyze. To touch the objective, simple statistical tools, trend analysis, ratio, percentage ,growth rate as well as graph, diagram, pie-chart, figure, and table have been used.

3.6.1 Percentage Analysis

Percentage is a proportion stated in terms of one hundredth that is calculated by multiplying by fraction. It presents the inference or result in absolute terms. In this study, this tool is used to measure the proportion of respondent in various aspects such as general information about respondents, enterprise creation, employment generation etc. This tool helps us to compare the proportion of different unit in various issues.

CHAPTER IV

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Data Presentation and Analysis

4.1.1 Households Analysis

Household analysis is made to get additional information of the client which are as follows:

Age Structure and Perception

Age is a significant factor that determines the perception of the respondents. The data was collected from filed survey of 70 respondents. Respondents of different age group and their perception towards the program are shown in table4.1 below.

Table 4.1: Age Structure and Perception

Client age range	Perception Towards the Program		
	High satisfied	Low satisfied	Total
21-30	11	4	15
31-40	18	4	22
41- 50	17	3	20
51- 60	9	4	13
Total	55	15	70

Field Survey NUBL 2068

Table 4.1 shows that the satisfaction level was more prominent among the age group 31-40 and 41-50. In the Age groups above 41-50 and below 31-40 include less number of respondents in the study area. Number of low satisfied women were almost same in every age group under study whereas that of high satisfied women

was changed from minimum 9 in age group 51-60 to maximum 18 in age group 31-40. At the same time maximum 22 women were in age group 31-40 who is benefited under microfinance program of Nirdhan Utthan Bank, least number 13 were of age group 50-60.

Figure 4.1: Age Structure and Perception

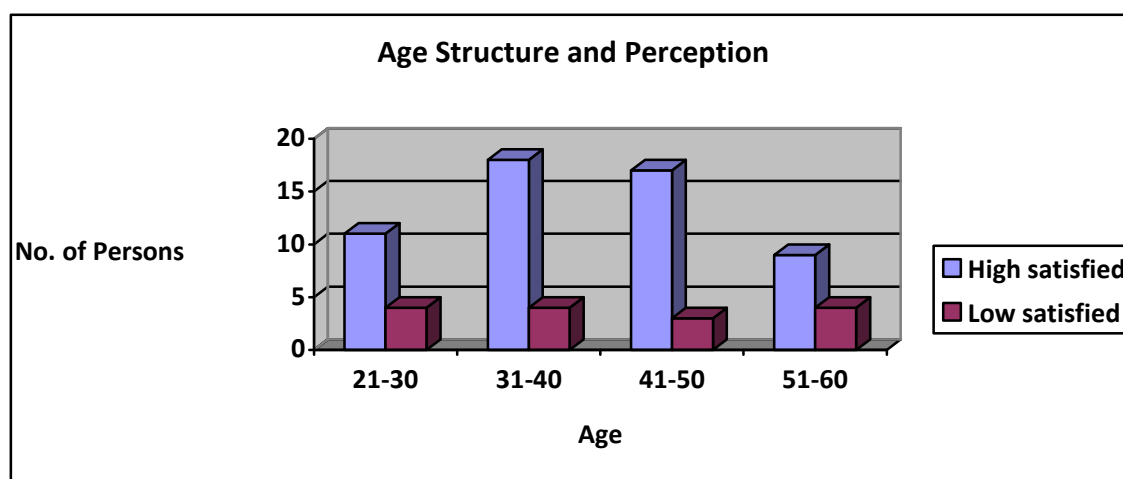


Figure 4.1 shows that peak number of respondent's lies in age group 31-40 and most of them are satisfied. Both the number of respondents and number of satisfied respondents decrease below and above the age group 31-40.

Education Level and Perception

Education is a factor that determines physical and social development of the country. Education helps individual to perceive and act according to the working Environment. In Nepal, women are less educated as compared to men, and the situation is rather worst in rural areas. Women empowerment depends on access to education. Women have low access even to primary education in spite of low cost of the education. It is important factor especially for those who do not depend on their family for financial support for their survival and prosperity. The allocation of perception of the respondents according to their education is shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Education Level and Perception

Education Level	Perception towards the program		
	High Satisfied	Low Satisfied	Total
Illiterate	7	3	10
Literate(Below SLC)	25	6	31
S.L.C. passed	17	4	21
Higher Education	6	2	8
Total	55	15	70

Field Survey NUBL 2068

Table 4.2 shows the comparative study of the perception of women towards microfinance program on the basis of their education level. There were altogether 70 respondents. Table shows that more women participated in the program were literate and 25 out of 31 were highly satisfied followed by SLC passed women. There were 21 S.L.C graduate women out of them 17 were highly satisfied. Women with the higher education were less interested in the program and 6 were high satisfied and rests 2 were low satisfied. Comparatively few educated participations in the program may be due to the limited amount of loan that can be obtained under microfinance program of the bank. Illiterate women were also seen less interested in the program this may be due to lack of knowledge of the microfinance program. Only 10 out of sampled 70 women were illiterate and 3 of them were low satisfied with the program.

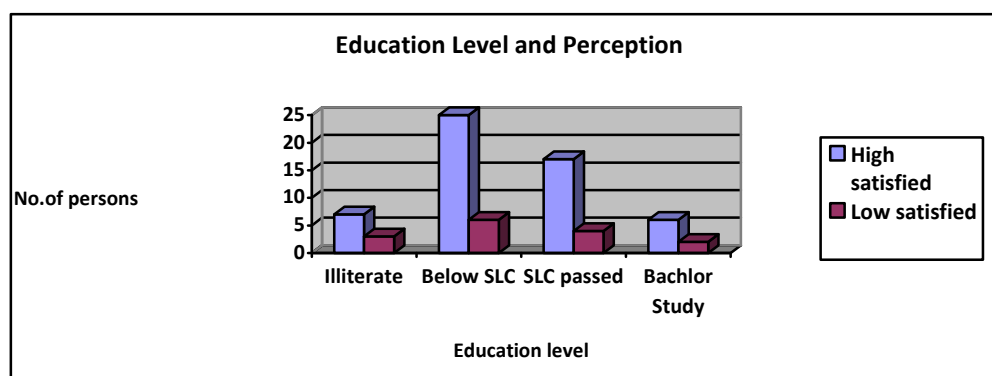
Figure 4.2: Education Level of Perception

Figure 4.2 shows that there were few respondents who were low satisfied in each category but under SLC women were maximum in both number of respondents and number of high satisfied respondents.

Marital Status

In most of the countries micro finance program have been used an effective tool for uplifting the poor women. An attempt has been made in this regard to identify the specific marital status of respondents. Their status is tabulated in table 4.3.

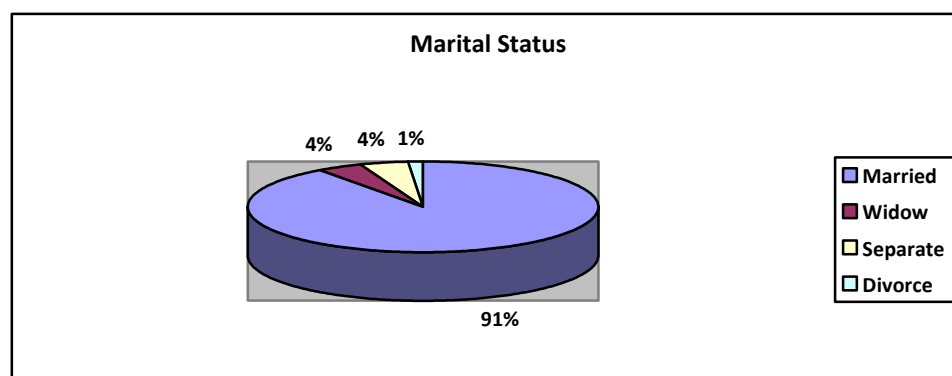
Table 4.3: Marital Status of Respondents

Marital Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Married	63	91
Widow	3	4
Separate	3	4
Divorce	1	1
Total	70	100

Field Survey NUBL 2068

All respondents were of above age 20 since Nirdhan Utthan Bank doesn't invest to low age women under microfinance program. This is the age in which almost all Nepali women would have already got married. So all the respondents of this research area were married but only 63 women were with their husband. Three women are staying separate to their husband. One of the reasons why these women stay separate to their husband was that their husbands were hardly helping them and were drunkard. One woman has divorced to her husband and 3 had missed their husband forever.

Figure 4.3 shows the marital status of respondents. Maximum numbers of respondents were married. Number of respondents drastically decreased to widow and separate. There were only 1% respondents who were divorced to their husband.

Figure 4.3: Marital Status

4.1.2 Development of Women Empowerment in Socio-Economic Change

Economical empowerment may create an opportunity for women to earn independently and contribute the household economy and socio-economic participation. Women

Beneficiaries acquired social and personal benefits from group formation. In these groups, intense networking and support positive spillovers including increased self-confidence, community involvement, and improved social relations.

Involvement in Income Generation Activities of Sampled Respondents

Nirdhan Utthan Bank emphasis to the micro finance program for better livelihood of poor women. Women clients have been getting additional income from income generation activities such as grocery, hotel, vegetable farming, swing, livestock etc. Nirdhan Utthan Bank is lending loan for these income generating activities.

Income of the women also determines how much are women empowered. Greater the involvement in the income generation, greater the exposure with the society, greater the roles in the family decision and hence the empowered women. Table 4.4 below shows the involvement of the family members of the respondents in income generation.

Generally in Nepal men work and women remain within the home premises without being a role player of significant economic transformer. Before involvement of microfinance program 38 husbands were economically active. In contrast to this after involvement in the program they are not only the economically active person in

the family but their spouse give company to them. Before involvement of micro finance program only 7 women were involved in economic transaction and these all were either widow or separate women or divorced but after the involvement this number increased to 8. Before the involvement Only 25 women out of 70 were busy working with their husband but after the involvement this Number leapt to 45. After the microfinance program women activities for better earning increased. From the above table it can be said that the women involvement in economic turnover has increased drastically after the microfinance program was launched in the group.

Table 4.4: Involvement in Income Generation

	Before involvement	After involvement
Husband	38	17
Wife	7	8
Both	25	45
Total	70	70

Field Survey NUBL 2068

Figure 4.4 : Involvement in Income Generation

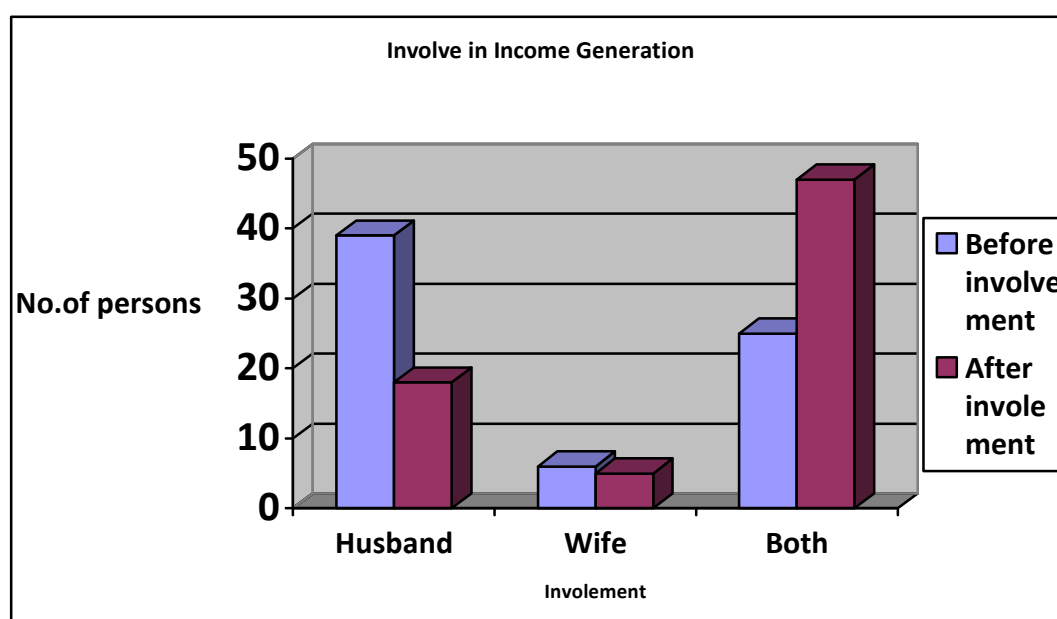


Figure 4.4 shows that before the microfinance program maximum husband were involved in the income generation while after the progress there were the maximum numbers of husband wife couple involving income generation.

Utilization of Income

Use of income by the respondents shows their attitude towards their life and for their future. Today's use of their income may make them secure for future or make their present comfortable. Most of all women clients are getting additional income after joining the micro finance program. They are investing their income in various sectors.

Table 4.5: Utilization of Income

Use of income in item	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Animal Keeping	15	21
Purchase of land	7	10
Business Expansion	27	37
Vehicles	21	30
Total	70	100

Field Survey NUBL 2068

Table 4.5 shows that the more respondents expense their income for their own business promotion. Least respondents invest their income on purchase of land. Only 10% respondents use their income purchasing land whereas 21 respondents (30%) use their income to buy vehicle. 15 women out of 70 respondents buy animals for better income in future. Highest number 27 which is 37% of the total number 70 were investing their income in their own business. This additional investment may make them easy to earn more in the future. Table shows that all the respondents were found investing their income. This implies all of the interviewed women have made more or less net profit due to the program. i.e. they are really earning more due to microfinance program of Nirdhan Utthan Bank

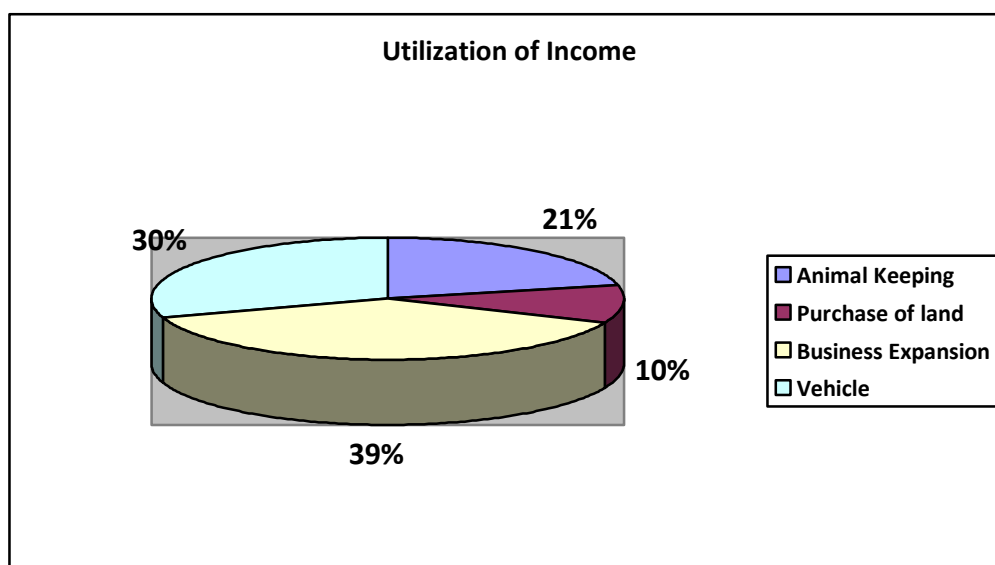
Figure 4.5: Utilization of Income

Figure 4.5 show that maximum respondents used their income for their business expansion while minimum respondents use their income to purchase land.

Sources of Family Income

The survey revealed that animal keeping, Sell of land, Business and agriculture are major sources of family income.

Table No. 4.6: Source of Family Income

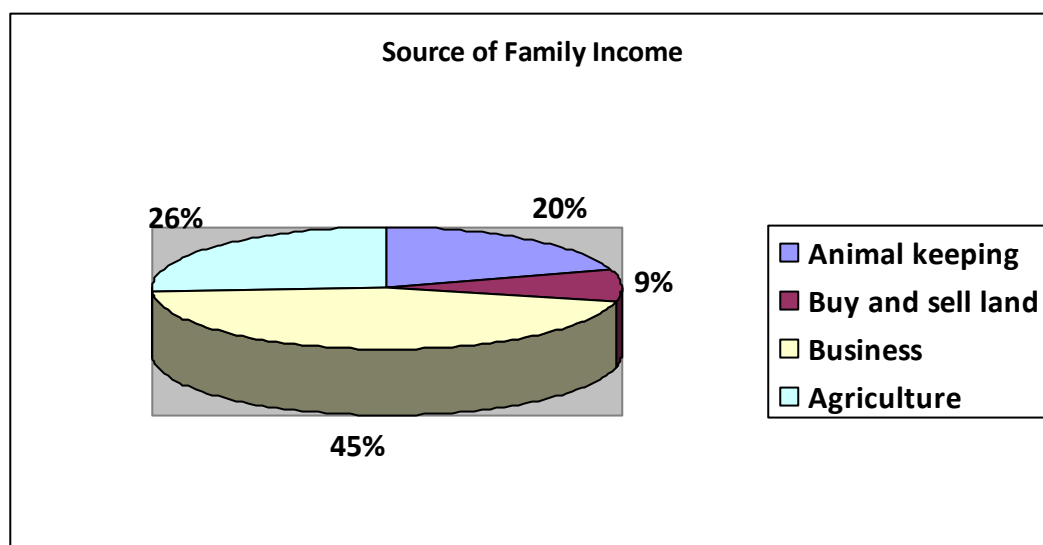
Use of items in income	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Animal Keeping	14	20
Buy and sell of land	6	9
Business	32	45
Agriculture	18	26
Total	70	100

Field Survey NUBL 2068

Table 4.6 shows one major source of income for each interviewed women. 45%

respondents had their business as major source of income whereas only 9% of women had earned from buying and selling of land. Another significant group of women had agriculture for their family income. Respondents who made their family income from animal keeping were 20% of the total respondents. Respondents which was 26% of the total respondents earned from agriculture.

Figure No. 4.6: Source of Family Income



Women Control Over Assets

The type and quantity of assets under the control of women is another key entity to estimate the degree of women empowerment. The table 4.7 shows the control of different assets under the control of different family member.

Table 4.7: Women Control over Assets

Representative	Land and building	Cash and Jewelers	Animal Keeping	Business and Industry
Husband	35	26	16	21
Wife	12	30	42	31
Both	16	11	8	13
Not any	7	3	4	5
Total	70	70	70	70

Field Survey NUBL 2068

Table 4.7 shows the control of family members on different types of assets. Greatest numbers of women had control over animals whereas least number of women had controls on land and buildings. Women having control over business and industries were 31 and this number dropped to 30 in cash and jewelers. Similarly 35 husband had control over land and buildings while this number decreased to 26, 16 and 21 on cash and jewelers, animal keeping and business and industries respectively. Number of husband wife couple having control over land and building was 16 while this number declined to 11, 8 and 13 in cash and jewelers, animals and industries respectively. Only 7 other members in the family had control on land and buildings, 3 on jewelers, 4 in animal keeping and 5 on business and industries.

Figure 4.7: Control over Assets

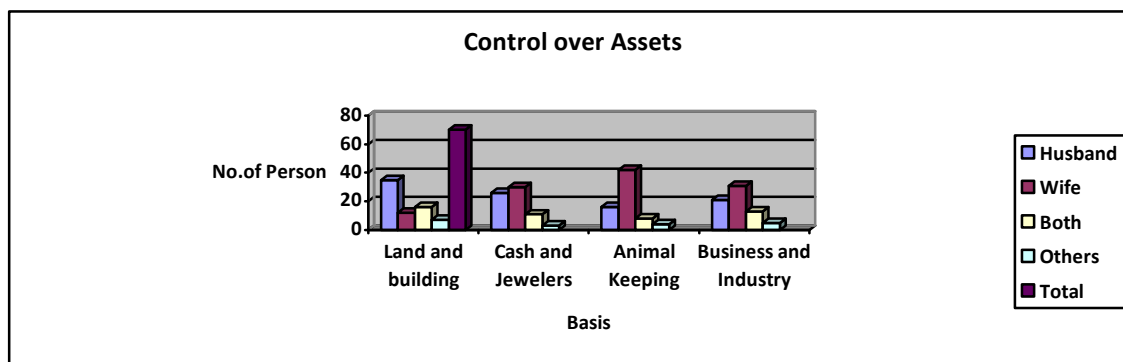


Figure 4.7 shows that there was more individual control over assets than control of assets by husband wife couple. In house and building more husbands had control over while in other assets more wives had control over them.

Decision Making in Families Activities

Women's ability to influence or make decisions that affect their lives and their futures is considered to be one of the principal components of empowerment by most scholars. Many micro-finance institutions focus their attention on women's use of loan and ability to make decisions about her business as the most direct impact on their program. Women's income is more probably invested in the family budget (food, health, education of children) and they play a big role all over the world in alleviating poverty (Yunus, 2003). The recognition of this role is one of the root principles on which realize micro-finance

Table 4.8: Decision Making in Families Activities

	Purchase Land and Building	Education	Daily Consumption Goods	Other activity
Husband	26	22	11	19
Wife	12	10	23	25
Both	30	34	36	23
Other	2	4	-	3
Total	70	70	70	70

Field Survey, NUBL 2011

Table 4.8 shows the role of decision on different expect in a family. It is found that the husband role dominate in land and housing whereas wife dominate in daily expenses. In spite of the micro finance program role of women in land and houses was not increased comparable to men. Out of 70, Only 12 women, some of them are widow or divorced or separate had control over their land and house whereas 23 women had control on daily expenses. In contrast 26 men showed their dominating role in land and house while only 11 men were active in daily expenses. Husband wife couple involved in daily expenses activities 36, 34 couple in education and 30 husband wife couple were making decision together for land and building. Involvement of other family member in decision making in any activities was found minimum.

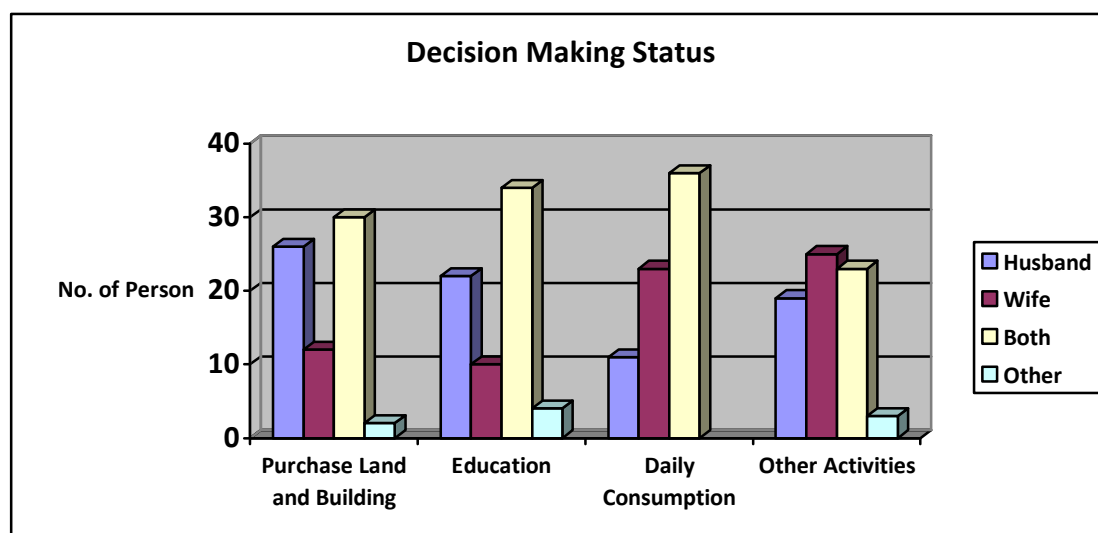
Figure 4.8: Decision Making Status

Figure 4.8 shows that in most of the decision making activities more husband wife couples collectively were found deciding together while decision making status of other family members was low.

Women Leadership Status in Social Activity

Table 4.9 shows the leadership in social activities. Before men was only the role player in all types of social activities. These days women are also started equally participating in different types of social activities. Here are some attribute in which respondents persistence is found to be significant.

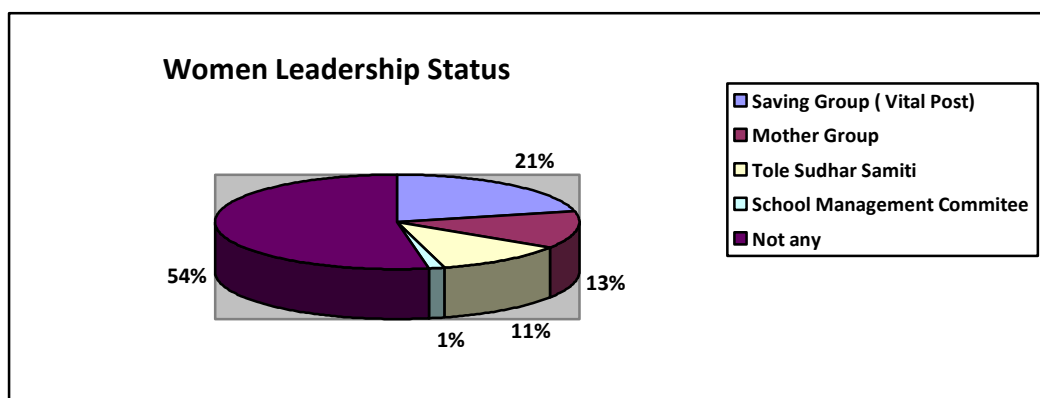
Table 4.9: Women Leadership Status

	Saving Group (vital post)	Mother Group	Tole Sudhar Samiti	School Management Committee	Not any	Total
No. of Sample	15	9	8	1	37	70
Percentage	21	13	11	1	54	100

Field Survey NUBL 2068

There were altogether 70 respondents out of them, 15 which is 21% of the total respondents show their leadership in saving group. 9 respondents led mother group while 8 respondents which is 11% of the total were directing tole sudhar samiti. Only one woman was found to be a member of school management committee which is considered to be more prestigious. Very remarkable part is that the greatest number 37 which covers 54% of the total respondents were not found to be a member of committee of any group or organization.

Figure 4.9 shows that most women were not the member of any group or organization in the community. Most of leading women were leading saving group and

Figure 4.9: Women Leadership Status

4.1.3 Women Enhancing their Capacity through this Program Changes in Self-confidence

Self-confidence is one of the most crucial and complex concept relating to both women's perception of their capabilities and their actual level of skills and capabilities. Change in self-confidence in women is assessed, in terms of the level of their confidence as felt by themselves before and after participation in the MFI. The respondents were asked whether they were able to put their views in family and put their concern in-group discussions at the center meetings

Table 4.10: Changes in Self-confidence

Particular	High	Medium	Low
Speaking capacity in Family and society	42	20	8
View keeping capacity in family	59	9	2
Discussion in centre meeting	45	23	2

Field Survey NUBL 2068

Table 4.10 shows the change of self confidence of the respondents after the microfinance program. According to the table most respondents had changed their self confidence highly. There were few women who had have changed their self confidence low in each category. There were 59 women who had high changed of their self confidence in view keeping capacity in family. Similarly 45 and 42 number of women had developed high change in their self confidence in discussion in center

meeting and speaking capacity in family and society respectively. The number of women who got their self confidence change medium in speaking capacity in family and society, view keeping capacity in family and discussion in center meeting respectively were 20, 9 and 23.

the presentation of above table in bar chart is shown in figure 4.10.

Figure 4.10: Changes in Self-confidence

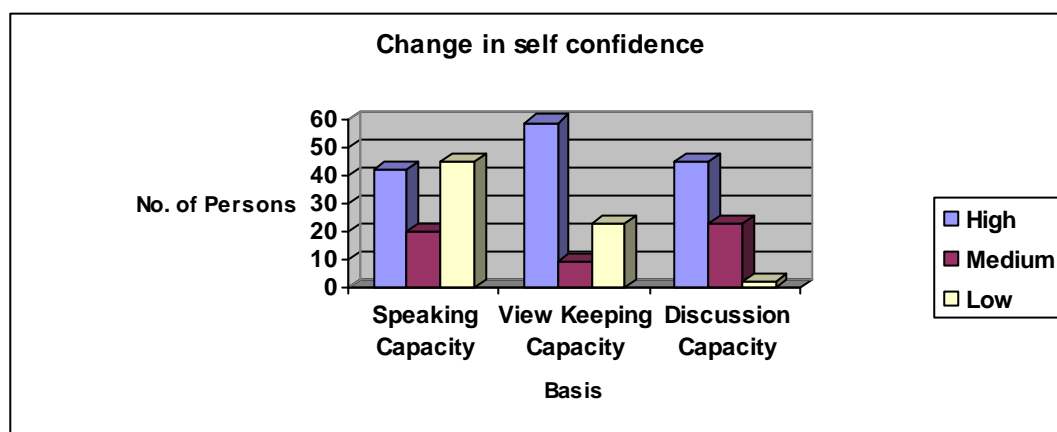


Figure 4.10 show that more member of women had developed their confidence highly while least number of women had changed their self confidence low.

Gender Equity Situation

Table 4.11: Gender Equity Situation

Activities	Husband	Wife	Both	Others	Total
Caring of children	9	22	28	11	70
Cooking	3	37	14	16	70
Cleaning house	18	26	20	6	70
Caring of Animals	29	13	21	7	70

Table 4.11 represents the gender equity within the family. Equal participation in

work, duties and responsibility are the few from many indices of the gender equity. Above table shows that still economically active women had to work hard at their home. In contrast to this 29 husband care animals whereas this number for wife was just 13. This shows more wives are busy in kitchen whereas more husband are working at home to care animals. 22 wives out of 70 had to care their children alone whereas only 9 husbands were found working this work alone. There were 22 couples of husband and wife joining their hands together to cure their children. Out of 70, 37 wives had to cook food daily in contrast to this only 3 husbands were involved cooking food themselves. Only 14 couples were found cooking food together. There were 18 husband clean house while this number for women was 26. Only in 20 family out of 70 both husband and wife clean their house together.

Figure 4.11: Gender Equity Situation

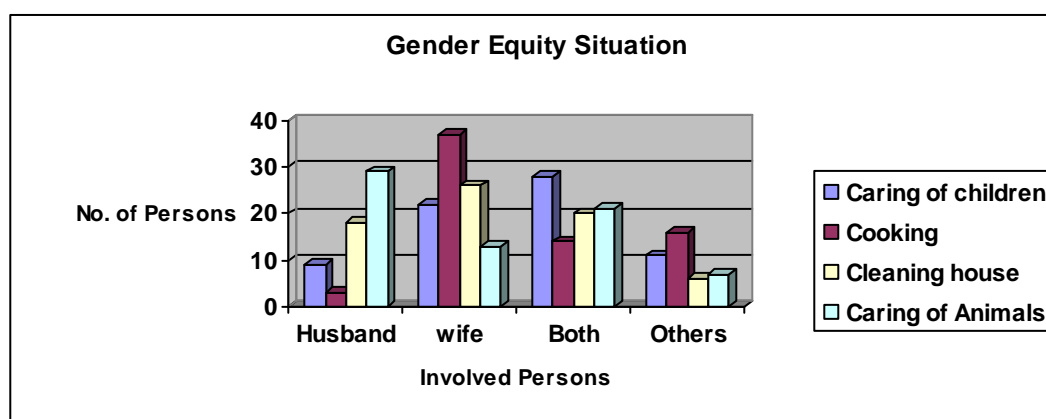


Figure 4.11 shows that there was gap between husband and wife in sharing household work. In spite of their work load outside, more women had to work more than their husband

Table 4.12: Awareness about Social Activities

Social Activities	Skill	Lower skill	Un skill	Total
Rights of women and child	15	55		70
Legal awareness of domestic violence	17	53		70
Knowledge of political situation	23	28	19	70

Field Survey NUBL 2068

Table 4.12 shows the awareness of the respondents in different social aspects. It is inferred from the table that women had least interest in politics. About 19 women in 70 didn't have any idea about politics. Numbers of respondents who know little about politics were 28 and only 23 were well aquitain in politics. From 70 respondents, 15 women know well about child right while 55 women know little about it. Only 17 women in the group of 70 responds were aware of the domestic violence and legal solution for it while majority 53 of the respondents knew little bit about it.

Figure 4.12: Awareness about Social Activities

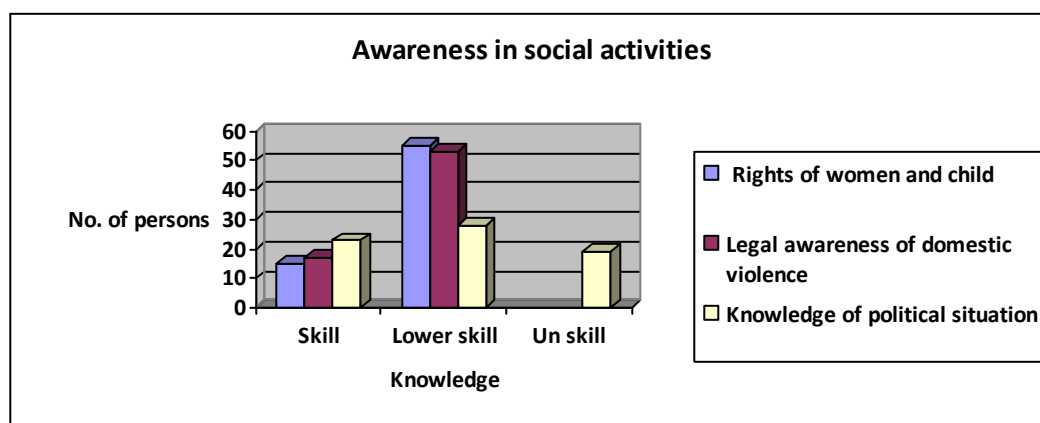


Figure 4.12 chart shows that there was less number of skill respondents about the social activities than the number of lower skill respondents about the social activities. There were no women who didn't know about right of women and child and legal awareness of domestic violence.

4.1.4 Saving and its Mobilization a Regular Sequence of Action of Women

Saving has been acknowledged as an integral part of the micro-finance program. Experience shows that the saving service is equally important to poor as credit service. Saving has developed ownership in the participating members, acted as collateral to the loan disbursed, helped to maintain credit discipline, establish saving habits. It provides flexibility to women, generates confidence among them, increases risk bearing capacity of borrowers, controls unnecessary expenses and makes program sustainable in long run.

Saving and credit mobilization is the main purpose of the micro finance program. In Nirdhan Utthan Bank also there are various groups, which are doing regular saving and lending loan for income generating activities.

Table 4.13: Growth Trend of NUBL

Fiscal Year	No. of Group	Growth %	No. of Members	Growth %
2006	672		2820	
2007	680	1.19	2622	-7.02
2008	699	2.79	2456	-6.33
2009	717	2.58	2504	1.54
2010	524	-26.92	1861	-25.68

Source: NUBL, Chitwan

Figure 4.13: Growth Rate Trend of NUBL

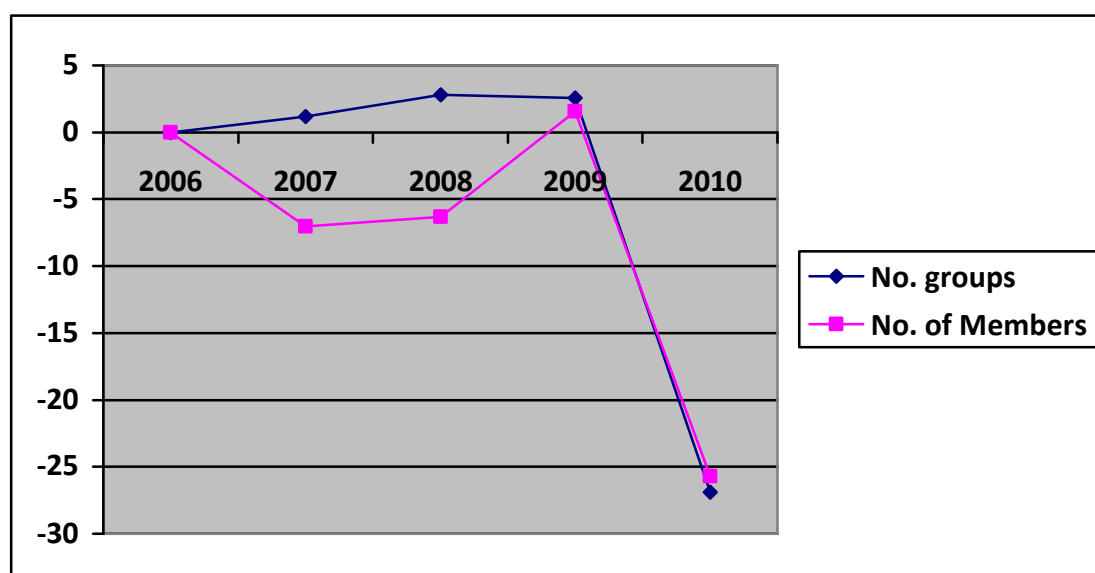


Table 4.13 shows the trend of center group and participants in microfinance program of Nirdhan Utthan Bank Ltd from the year 2006 to 2010. There is net declination of both center group and participants in the run of program during this 4 years. In 2006 there were altogether 672 center groups which include 2820 members. There is slight rise of center group in 2007 and reach to 680 but number of members decreased to 2622 from 2820. There were maximum number of center group in 2009 but maximum members in 2006. There was highest growth rate of center group in 2008 where there is increase of 2.79% as compared to 2007. The minimum growth rate was found in year 2010 in which growth rate was -26.92% and number of center group decreased from 717 in 2009 to 524 in 2010. From the fig 4.13 it can be inferred that there is slow but continuous increase of number of center group from 2006 to 2009 but this number decreased from 2009 to 2010. In contrast there are decrease of number of participants in all the years from 2006 to 2010 except in 2008 in which an increase of 1.54% of participants was detected.

Saving by Group Members in Different Saving Programme

NUBL offer a variety of savings products to their members. They start their savings products from group saving and gradually introduce individual saving, centre fund. . Certain equal amount should compulsory deposit from all member is called group saving. Similarly personally saving by individuals' member is call personal saving and annual fixed saving for group member used is called centre fund. These saving products are designed to develop thrift among members, generate internal fund for lending and make savings available to members in times of emergency. Generally members cannot withdraw fund except from individual saving up to an agreed term to till they give up the membership.

Table 4.14 shows the saving status of center group, individual and center fund from 2006 year to 2010 year. During this period group saving contribute 80.24%, individual saving 16.28% and center fund 3.48% which amounts Rs19960444, Rs 4049766 and Rs 865000 respectively. Maximum saving made by group saving was in 2010 year which is 21.53% (Rs. 4298963) and minimum was saved in 2007 year by the group which was 18.40%. Saving group made 20.23% saving in 2006 year which is decreased to 18.40% in 2007 and continuously increased and reached to 21.53% in 2010.

Table 4.14: Saving Status

	Group Saving		Individual Saving		Centre Fund	
Fiscal Year	Amount		Amount		Amount	
	Group Saving	%	Individual Saving	%	Centre Fund	%
2006	4038423.00	20.23	727892.00	17.97	60000.00	6.94
2007	3670056.00	18.40	682850.00	16.86	110000.00	12.72
2008	3746927.00	18.77	725137.00	17.91	165000.00	19.07
2009	4206075.00	21.07	985524.00	24.33	230000.00	26.59
2010	4298963.00	21.53	928363.00	22.93	300000.00	34.68
Total	19960444.00	100.00	4049766.00	100.00	865000.00	100.00
	80.24%		16.28%		3.48%	

Source: NUBL, Chitwan

Individual made random increase of the saving amount. Individual made 17.97% saving in 2006 year. It is decreased to 16.86% which amounts Rs. 682850 in 2007 year. It was increased to 17.91% and 24.33% in year 2008 and 2009 year respectively. In 2010 year this saving decreased to 22.93% in contrast to these center fund increased continuously from 2006 to 2010 year. This fund was just Rs.60000 which is 6.94% of total fund. This fund was increased to Rs.110000.00 in year 2007. The growth continued and 19.07% and 26.59% in the year 2008 and 2009 respectively. Maximum fund reach was in 2010 in which Rs.865000 was deposited which contribute 34.68% of the total fund.

Loan Disbursement Status of Nirdhan Utthan Bank

The sample clients have obtained loan mainly in the following areas: I) Microenterprise loan II) General Loan, III) Seasonal Agriculture loan IV) Seasonal Business Loan and V) Emergency Loan etc. Microenterprise loan targets clients who have taken general loans, maintained strong credit discipline, have improved economic condition from previous loans. General loan is issued to those who is a member of any one group performing financial transactions in a center. Seasonal agriculture loan is used for purchasing chemical fertilizer, seeds, and other agricultural inputs. Seasonal business loan is used for seasonal opportunities like purchasing and selling of agricultural products and animals in festival seasons. Loan lending for small scale business such as retail store, hotel and services centers is called micro business loan.

This loan is used to cope the emergency situation happens to the client due to natural calamities. Discussion with the clients Nirdhan Utthan Bank field staff reveals that most of all the clients have been paying back their loans in time

Table 4.15: Loan Status

Year	Disbursement	Repayment	Outstanding	Growth rate (Dis)	Growth rate(Re)	Growth rate (Out.)
2006	33500000.00	28200000.00	26688231.00	-	-	-
2007	23000540.00	28507462.00	20910986.00	-31.34%	1.09%	-21.65%
2008	23608000.00	24071548.00	20405271.00	2.64%	-18.43%	-2.42%
2009	26452000.00	24873568.00	21936956.00	12.5%	3.33%	7.5%
2010	28035000.00	25928812.00	23992727.00	5.98%	4.24%	9.37%

Source: NUBL, Chitwan

Above table 4.15 shows the loan status of the Nirdhan Utthan bank from 2006 to 2010. Disbursement amount first decreased and then increased continuously until it reaches to Rs 28035000.00 in 2010. Repayment amount was Rs. 28200000.00 in 2006 which is increased to Rs 28507462.00 in 2007. Repayment was minimum in 2008 which was Rs. 24071548. This amount again increased till 2010 and reach to Rs 23992727.00 in 2010. Outstanding loan was remain almost constant during this

period which is of the order of Rs 20000000.00

Outstanding growth rate is negative in the years 2007 and 2008 and is positive in the year 2009 and 2010. In the year 2007 outstanding decreased by 21.65% and drops to Rs. 20910986.00 from Rs 26688231.00 in the year 2006. Another -2.42 growth rate is detected in the following year 2007. outstanding growth rate is 7.5% in the year 2008 and 9.37% in the year 2010, outstanding reach to Rs 23992727.00 in the year 2010.

Growth rate of disbursement was negative in 2007 and all other years it is positive till 2010. Similarly growth rate of repayment was negative in the year 2008. Repayment rate was positive in all other years.

Loan Borrowing Status

Under microfinance poor women can get loan without collateral. This loan amount ranges from Rs.10000.00 to Rs. 60000.00. Any member can get loan up to Rs. 150000.00 with collateral. Loan burrow status of respondents is shown below in the table 4.16.

Table 4.16: Loan Borrowing Status of Respondents.

SN	Amount (RS)	No. of Respondents	%
1	10,000-20000	13	19
2	21000-30000	17	24
3	31000- 40000	23	33
4	41000-50000	7	10
5	51000-60000	10	14
	Total	70	100

Figure 4.14: Loan Borrowing Status of Respondents.

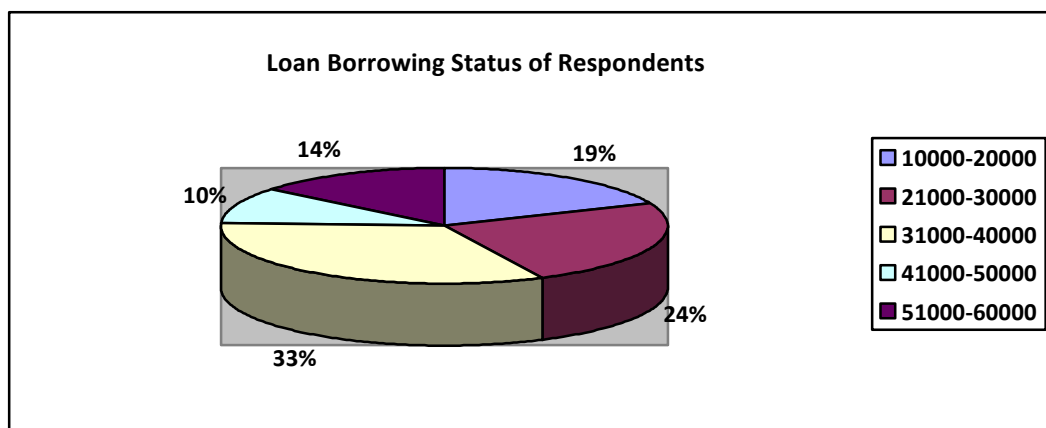


Table 4.16 shows the loan borrows status of the respondents. There were 13 respondents who borrowed Rs 10000 to Rs. 20000. 17 respondents borrowed amount between Rs 21000 to Rs 30000. There were maximum 23 borrowers who borrowed Rs. 31000 to Rs. 40000. Minimum, 7 respondents borrowed Rs. 41000 to Rs 50000. There were 10 respondents who borrowed more than Rs 50000.

4.2 Major Findings of the Overall Study

-) More literate or S.L.C. pass women are interested in the microfinance program because it is easy to make them understand about the program than illiterates and they don't have high expectation as like educated one.
-) Respondent's response towards the microfinance program was found positive. More respondents (55 out of 70) are highly satisfied while 15 are low satisfied. High satisfied women are hard working frank and their husband are found helping them. Low satisfied women have either high expectation or are frustrated because of not getting job or work of their liking.
-) Before the microfinance program only 26 women who stay with their husband were involved in income generation whereas after the program this number leapt to 47. After the program husband are not alone the key role players for income generation but their wives give company to them.
-) Along with the income need of physical facilities are also felt by the respondents. Significant number of respondents (21) use their income to

- purchase vehicles. Other respondents use their income to make better income or to purchase land.
-) After the microfinance program lunched in this study area less than 50% are based on agriculture for their income whereas more than 50% have business and other for their family income.
 -) Control over assets in family of respondents is mostly on husband and wife. Other family member's control over assets is minimum.
 -) Husband are ahead in decision making than wife in all the areas except daily consumption goods. These days decision making by the husband wife couple is increasing day by day.
 -) Although women are empowered, still majority of the sampled women couldn't hold the responsibility of the leader. Whoever has lead are in leaders in saving group or mother group or of Tole Sudhar Samity.
 -) More and more number of women can speak frankly in a family and society. More women can put their view and can discuss extensively in center meeting. This is good index to reflect personal, social and behavioral development of women.
 -) More husband wife couple are found engaged in most household activities or they divide the work in a family. This shows an improvement of gender equity. Still women are compelled to work more in houses.
 -) Although women are empowered and developed socially, their awareness about social activities are found very poor in most of women under study.
 -) Following finding could be drawn on the basis of the study of the microfinance program of Nirdhan Utthan Bank Ltd in Bharatpur, Chitwan
 -) Only married women can participate in microfinance program of Nirdhan Utthan Bank.
 -) Bank invest individual in agriculture, small business, animal keeping etc. Under Microenterprise loan, General Loan, Seasonal Agriculture loan Seasonal Business Loan and Emergency Loan.
 -) To participate in the program women should have to be enrolled in any of the user group.
 -) Women can get loan with the recommendation of their group without any collateral. One member can get loan maximum Rs60000.00 with interest rest

18% without any collateral. Member can get loan of maximum Rs. 150000.00 with collateral.

-) Saving group will be responsible for any bad loan issued to any member of the group.
-) Sudden decrease of number of group in 2010 is due to bad loan issued by the bank in previous year. This situation araised because of security problems due to political instability. During this period bank did not form any group and dissolve the old group holding bad loan.
-) In 2008, although number of group increased, number of members decreased because of the security problem due to political instability.
-) Saving in the bank under the microfinance program is categorized in to group saving, individual saving and central fund. Among them group saving in average contributes 80.24% whereas individual saving and central fund contribute 16.28% and 3.48% respectively.
-) Growth rate of disbursement is negative in the year 2007 while repayment rate is negative in the year 2008 only. Maximum disbursement and repayment was found to be in the year 2006.
-) More women take loan between Rs. 31000.00 to Rs, 40000.00 minimum load issued to respondents is Rs. 10000.00 and maximum loan was Rs. 60000.00

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

Nepal is a developing country; its most of the part is covered by rural areas which is very far from infrastructural access. Similarly, more than 50% of the total population is covered by women and most proportion of women population is still in the quick sand of traditional trap, Nepalese women are back warded in every aspect, they are perceived as 'liability' where their male partners are perceived as 'asset'. For the sustainable development of country through poverty reduction such back-warded proportion of population should be taken into consideration from respective person, organization from very grass root level to very top level. ADB/N was the pioneer, who launched rural based programs at first, which are becoming sources of inspiration for newly established organization, such as NGOs, INGOs. Today various programs, policies, NGO, INGOs, Government' organization are working to support rural life. Among a lot of programs MF is becoming effective program because of its best performance and unique features. MF is a financial and social intermediation to the poor or especially for women. As financial, social intermediation, according to available resources, MF provides financial services like micro credit, micro saving, micro insurance and micro remittance. These all organizations which are facilitating the services rendering process of MF are known as MFIs. Easily getting services of MF attracting back worded women which may be caused to push women toward new horizon. In this study, we have defined the new horizon as empowerment of women. Empowerment is a situation where women have their self-dependency, free mobility, free participation on their own desired sector and field. In other word women will get rid off from traditional trap. The meaning of empowerment becomes meaning-full when women become economically, socially and politically strong. So, our matters of concern are three pillar of empowerment and impact of MF on these pillars in the context of women.

Nirdhan Utthan Bank is working in the Bharatpur, Chitawan since the Year 2054. According to Bharatpur municipal profile (2065/66), there are 143433 population in this municipality and 31654 households women out of 143433 population, 73638 are

male and 69795 are female. Among this 54.60% of women are educated 45.40% women are uneducated. Bharatpur, a medium sized municipality, lies on the bank of the Narayani River. It is the headquarter as well as a commercial center of Chitwan district. There are two municipalities and 36 VDCs .Bharatpur municipality is the one of the most .There are 14 wards within this municipality.

Utthan Bank Limited is providing microfinance services to more than 71,000 clients in 10 districts of Nepal through its 43 branch networks, 4 regional networks, and its headquarter. Nirdhan Utthan Bank Limited currently operates in 25 districts of 75 districts of Nepal. Nirdhan Utthan Bank Limited is again among few Microfinance Institutions that stay best practices in the field of microfinance including writing off its bad loans. The general objective of this research study is, to analyze the socio-economic empowerment of women in program location through micro finance program. This study focuses women activities on saving, Loan disbursement, outstanding and its recovery.

This section is divided into four main headings they are conceptual/theoretical review of MF, conceptual/theoretical review of empowerment, several books related to poverty reduction and review form related studies. Related information acquired from related newspapers, webs, magazines, articles, studies etc are interpreted in respective headings. This study is based on primary and secondary data. The data are collected from field survey.

There is not overall large fluctuation of disbursement. Repayment rate was also good. A perception of sample respondent on program was found to be positive. Women were found leading the group and the society with great contribution in economic transaction in their family. Women are able to work out of the home premises and build up confidence to make social participation. Thus the study found that program is running effectively, their living standard has been improved satisfactory.

5.2 Conclusion

During the process of social change, women are seeking their roles and trying to come out of the home premises. For this though less Microfinance program of

Nirdhan Utthan Bank shows its significant effects on target group in Bharatpur Municipality, Chitwan. From the study of women empowerment through Microfinance program following conclusion are made:

-) Program is running effectively in the study areas
-) Program is empowering women to produce income and sustain independently.
-) Women are willing to purchase material for physical facilities.
-) Microfinance program enhancing women to jump agriculture to business or other.
-) Women are slowly getting role in family decision.
-) Women are empowering but are not still successful to show prestigious presence in the community.
-) Speaking and view keeping ability of the women increased.
-) There is improvement of the gender equity but there is a gap between men and women.
-) Women are not aware in politics and social activities.
-) Political instability effecting badly to the microfinance program in the study area.
-) Group saving is greatest than any other saving. This means women have not got sufficient fund to make saving of their own.
-) More women have not courage to take greater amount of loan or are not issued greater amount of loan.

5.3 Recommendation

Based on the analysis, findings and conclusions, the following recommendations are put forward.

-) Microfinance program should be lunched to participate poor but educated women as well and organize training or talk program to make them practical.
-) Regular skill development training and occupational training should be organized by NUBL to enhance the vocational skill of the client.
-) Husband and other family member should help women to come out of the

home premises to participate in social activities.

-) Women should be encouraged to participate more in centre meeting and any other program.
-) Husband and other family member should help to perform day to day task of the house hold to make gender equity.
-) Women should show interest in current social affairs and activities.
-) Overall efficiency of the programme should be improved in terms of group mobilization by considering the limitations and security in the community.
-) The size of loan should be gradually increased for that borrower who is paying regular interest.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books and Publication

- Bashyal R. (2008). *Microfinance: Access to Finance for Nepali Rural Poor*. Kathmandu: Institute for Integrated Development Studies (IIDS).
- Hashemi, S.M. (1996). *Rural Credit Programme & Women's Empowerment in Bangladesh*. Bangladesh. *World Development*, 24:635-54.
- Littelfield et.al (2003). Is Microfinance an effective strategy to reach the Millennium Development Goals? *CGAP: Focus Note 24*.
- Ledgerwood. (1999). *Microfinance Handbook: An Institutional and Financial Perspective World Bank* : Washington, D.C.
- Yunus, M. (2003). *Expanding micro-credit outreach to reach the MDG: Some Issues for attentions Paper presented at the International Seminar on Attacking Poverty with Micro-credit*, Dhaka 8-9 January. <[http://www.grameen-info.org/bank/Expanding Micro Credit](http://www.grameen-info.org/bank/Expanding%20Micro%20Credit)>.

Journal

- Asian Development Bank (2000). *Finance for the Poor, Microfinance Development Strategy*. Manila: ADB.
- Bajracharya, Ashish. (2005, April) "*The influence of mothers' employment behavior and job characteristics on low-income children.*" Paper presented at the Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development (SRCD), Atlanta, GA. USA.
- Baral, Keshar Jung (2004). 'Microfinance, Good Portfolio and Management of Delinquency.' *The Journal of Nepalese Business Studies*, Vol. 1.
- Centre for Micro Finance Nepal (2010). *Microfinance Summit Nepal 2010*. Microfinance Summit Secretariat: Centre for Micro Finance Nepal (CMF) accessed through <<http://microfinancesummitnepal.org/?pg=inf>>
- Ministry of Finance (2009). *Economic Survey Fiscal Year 2008/09*. Government of Nepal, Ministry of Finance retrieved through <<http://mof.gov.np/publication/budget/2009/surveyeng.php>>

Muhammad Yunus (1999). "Micro-Credit and Rural Poverty: An analysis of Empirical Evidence." Speaking at the Micro-Credit Summit, Washington, February 1997; Reproduced in Yunus, 1999. pp:245-46.

National Planning Commission. (2003), *Tenth Plan 2002-2007-Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper*. National Planning Commission. Kathmandu.

OECD. (2001). Paper Presented by the OECD Council on 14th November 2001.

Sharma, Puspa Raj (2005). "*Millennium Development Goals and International Year of Microfinance 2005 in Nepal.*" the Journal of Nepalese Business studies (Vol. II no.1).

Sharma, Puspa Raj (2007). "*Microfinance and Women Empowerment.*" The Journal of Nepalese Business Studies.

Master Thesis

Acharya, Gita. (2007). Impact of Microfinance: A Case Study of Microcredit Programme for Women in Bhadaure Tamangi VDC Kaski." Unpublished Master's Thesis. PN Campus Pokhara.

Acharya, Madhu. (2010). Performance Analysis of Shreejana Development Center Microfinance Program in Kaski District. Unpublished Master's Thesis. PN Campus Pokhara.

Adhikari, Hari Prasad. (2007). "Impact of Microfinance program of Nirdhan Utthan Bank for women's poverty reduction: A case study of Nirdhan Utthan Bank. Bhairahawa, Rupandehi. Unpublished Master's Thesis. PN Campus Pokhara.

Aryal, Hom Nath. (2007). Microfinance Under Rural Development Program: A Case study of Khilung Deurali V.D.C Syangja. Unpublished Master's Thesis. PN Campus Pokhara.

Dhulal, Sudha. (2010). Impact of Microfinance Program in Socio-economic Empowerment of Women in Nepal. Unpublished Master's Thesis. Shankar Dev Campus Kathmandu.

Lamichhane, Gobinda. (2008). Impact of Micro finance on Deprived class: A Case study of women Small Farmer Development Programme of Sarankot DVC. Unpublished Master's Thesis. PN Campus Pokhara.

Ojha, Narayan. (2002). "Microfinance in Practice: Loan Recovery Approach to the Program Assessment of Microcredit Product for Women in Pokhara." Unpublished Master's Thesis. PN Campus Pokhara.

Related Websites

Wikipedia. Definition women empowerment, March 12, 2011.

<<http://www.selfgroth.com/articles/Articles-women-empowerment.html>>

Wikipedia. Women in Nepal. March 13, 2011 <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/women-in-nepal>>

Consulting Group Assistance to Poor. Micro Finance to Poor people. March 15, 2011. <<http://cgap.org>>

Nirdhan Utthan Bank. Introduction of Nirdhan Bank. March 15, 2011. <<http://www.nirdhan.com/about-us.goals.php>>

Micro Finance in Nepal: March 10, 2011 <<http://www.cmfnepal.org>>.

Banking With The Poor Network. Microfinance Sector Development. March 10, 2011. <<http://www.bwtp.org>>.

International Food Policy Research Institute. Urban Poverty in Developing Countries. March 10, 2011. <<http://www.ifpri.org>>

APPENDIX I

लघुवित्तद्वारा महिला शशक्तिकरण

(निर्धन उत्थान बैक शाखा कार्यालय भरतपुर,चितवन अन्तर्गत कार्यक्षेत्रको एक अध्ययन)

प्रश्नावली (व्यक्तिगत सदस्यहरुको लागी)

प्रश्नावली नं :

मिति:

क. व्यक्तिगत विवरण

१.नाम:

२.ठेगाना:

३.उमेर:

४.वैवाहिक अवस्था: विवाहित/ अविवाहित/ एकल

५.पेशा:

६.शैक्षिक योग्यता:

७.परिवारको जम्मा संख्या.

महिला:

पुरुष:

ख. संस्था /समुहको विवरण:

१.संस्था /समुहको नाम:

२.संस्था स्थापना भएको मिति:

३ संस्था /समुहको जम्मा सदस्यता संख्या:

४.तपाईं कहिले देखी संस्था/समुहमा आवद्ध हुनु भएको हो ।

५.पदाधिकारी भएमा पद:

ग. लघुवित्त विवरण

१. संस्थामा नियमित बचत गर्नु हुन्छ ?

छ छैन

२. बचतको प्रकृति ?

प्रकृति	रकम
दैनिक	
पाक्षिक	
मासिक	

३. हाल सम्म तपाईंको यस संस्था /समुहको खातामा कति बचत रहेको छ । रु.....

४. तपाईंले संस्था /समुह बाट विगत .वर्षदेखी ऋण ल्याउनु भएको छ ?

छ छैन

५. यदि छ भने कति र कहिले ऋण लिनु भएको छ ?

रु..... ऋणको प्रकार.....व्याजप्रतिशत :.....

६. तपाईंले के उदेश्यका लागि ऋण लिनु भएको हो ?

-)] घरायसी कामको लागि
-)] व्यवसाय गर्न
-)] ऋण तिर्न
-)] अन्य.....(खुलाउने)

घ आर्थिक सामाजिक अवस्थामा परिवर्तन:

१. तपाईंको परिवारमा को कसले आय आर्जन गर्नु हुन्छ ?

	श्रीमान्	श्रीमती	दुवै	अन्य सदस्य
समुहमा आवद्ध हुनु अघी				
समुहमा आवद्ध भएपछी				

२ तपाईंको परिवारको आय आर्जनको मुख्य स्रोत के के हुन ?

स्रोत	समुहमा आवद्ध हुनु अघि	समुहमा आवद्ध भए पश्चात
कृषि तथा पशुपालन		
जागीर तथा मजदुरी		
उद्योग तथा व्यवसाय		
अन्य		

३. तपाईंको आम्दानीलाई के के मा लगानी गर्नु भएको छ ?

स्रोत	समुहमा आवद्ध हुनु अघि	समुहमा आवद्ध भए पश्चात
घर जग्गा खरीद		
पशुपालन खरीद		
उद्योग तथा व्यवसायमा लगानी		
अन्य		

४. तपाईंको पारिवारिक सम्पत्ति कसको नियन्त्रणमा छ ।

	श्रीमान्	श्रीमती	दुबै	अन्य सदस्य
घर जग्गा				
नगद तथा गरगहना				
पशुपालन				
उद्योग तथा व्यवसाय				
कुनै पनि नभएको				

७. तपाईंहरूको पारिवारिक क्रियाकलापहरूमा कसले निर्णय लिने गर्नु हुन्छ ?

	श्रीमान्	श्रीमती	दुबै	अन्य सदस्य
सम्पत्ति खरीद विक्रि				
शिक्षा				
दैनिक उपभोग्य बस्तु				
अन्य पारिवारिक क्रियाकलाप				

८. सामाजिक क्रियाकलापको लागी नेतृत्व कस्ले लिने गर्नु हुन्छ ?

	श्रीमान्	श्रीमती	दुबै	अन्य सदस्य
बचत समुह				
आमा समुह				
टोल सुधार समिति				
विद्यालय व्यवस्थापन समिति				
कुनै पनि नभएको				

९. लघुवित्त संस्थामा आवद्ध भएपछी आफ्नो आत्मविश्वासमा के परिवर्तन पाउनु भयो ।

	धेरै	ठिकै	कम
परिवार तथा समाजमा खुलेर बोल्न सक्ने क्षमता			
परिवारमा आफुनो बनाई खुलेर राख्न सक्ने क्षमता			
समुहमा आफुनो बनाई खुलेर राख्न सक्ने क्षमता			

१०. परिवारमा लैंगिक समानताको अवस्था:

	श्रीमान्	श्रीमती	दुबै	अन्य सदस्य
बालबच्चाको हेरचार				
भान्साको कार्य				

घर सरसफाई				
गाईबस्तुको स्याहार				

११. सामाजिक गतिविधि बारेको सचेतना

	ज्ञान भएको	अलि कम ज्ञान	ज्ञान नभएको
महिला तथा बालबालीका को हक अधिकार			
घरेलु हिंसा विरुद्धको कानुनी सचेतना			
राजनैतिक अवस्थाको ज्ञान			

१२ . तपाईं यस संस्थामा आवद्ध भएपछिको यसको कार्यबाट कति सन्तुष्ट हुनुहुन्छ ?

क. अधिकतम ख. न्यूनतम ग. छैन

१३. यस निर्धन उत्थान बैकको लघुवित्त कार्यक्रम भविष्यमा अगाडि बढाउन तपाईंको सुझाव केहि छ कि ?

धन्यवाद

APPENDIX II

S.N	Center Name	Group name
1	Center Kirtanchock	Dhana thapa
2	Center Kirtanchock	Dilmati maghi
3	Center Kirtanchock	Sita Kuamri Tamang
4	Center Kirtanchock	Sita devi sapkota
5	Center Kirtanchock	Jamuna Kharel
6	Center kshetrapur	Sakun sharma
7	Center kshetrapur	Jamuna tiwari
8	Center kshetrapur	Shanta Dawadi
9	Center kshetrapur	Mina shrestha
10	Center kshetrapur	Shanta nepali
11	Center Aaptari Ga	sukumaya ghartri
12	Center Aaptari Ga	chandra banu
13	Center Aaptari Ga	Sita Neupane

14	Center Aaptari Ga	Kamala thapa
15	Center Aaptari Ga	Subhadra Aryal
16	Center Ganeshthan kha	Januka Kumal
17	Center Ganeshthan kha	Kanchi Maya Santang
18	Center Ganeshthan kha	Bishnu Lama
19	Center Ganeshthan kha	Bhagawati saha
20	Center Bhojad	Lal maya Tamang
21	Center Bhojad	Sakun kadel
22	Center Bhojad	Birmaya Tamang
23	Center Bhojad	Rantna Devi sapkota
24	Center Bhojad	Dilmaya kadel
25	Center Lila chock,kha	Asha Lama
26	Center Lila chock,kha	kajalRijal
27	Center Lila chock,kha	laxmi khartri
28	Center Lila chock,kha	Bhaeani kafle
29	Center Lila chock,kha	Sarmila Parajuli
30	Center Belchock	Devi Paudel
31	Center Belchock	Ishori Bhandari
32	Center Belchock	Laxmi maharjan
33	Center Belchock	Uma karki
34	Center Belchock	Puja thapa magar
35	Center Lama- Tol	Bindu Tamang
36	Center Lama- Tol	Nandamaya wagle
37	Center Lama- Tol	Mina maharjan

38	Center Lama- Tol	Goma dhahal
39	Center Lama- Tol	Uma Rana
40	Center Sinargi Chock	Durga Dhungana
41	Center Sinargi Chock	Saraswoti pariyar
42	Center Sinargi Chock	Laxmi rana
43	Center Sinargi Chock	Goma sunar
44	Center Sinargi Chock	Huma kumari Silwal
45	Center K.B.Line	Janaki Pariyar
46	Center K.B.Line	Gita Gurung
47	Center K.B.Line	Sarita Pandit
48	Center K.B.Line	Lila devi lamichhane
49	Center K.B.Line	Binu shrestha
50	Center Kalyanpur	Kul devi k.c
51	Center Kalyanpur	Rita pandey
52	Center Kalyanpur	Laxmi mulmi
53	Center Kalyanpur	laxmi bhumi
54	Center Kalyanpur	Babita Gurung
55	Center Kumari chock	Bimala Kumal
56	Center Kumari chock	Rachan lohani
57	Center Kumari chock	Debaki kumari Thapa
58	Center Kumari chock	Ratna Kumari shrestha
59	Center Kumari chock	Tara Pariyar
60	Center kanyacollage Road	Pramila Shrestha
61	Center kanyacollage Road	Shanti shrestha

62	Center kanyacollage Road	China Tamang
63	Center kanyacollage Road	lal maya Gurung
64	Center kanyacollage Road	Nita K.C
65	Center New Road	Muna shrestha
66	Center New Road	Shobha Shrestha
67	Center New Road	Shova subedi
68	Center New Road	Anita rimal
69	Center New Road	Pabitra Gurung
70	Center New Road	Bhagawati Neupane

APPENDIX III



