

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The Himalayan kingdom of Nepal, landlocked between India and China occupies the area of 147181 square kilometers. Nepal is one of the world's poorest countries having \$210 GNP per capital. Its rank is 144 out of 174 countries. Most indicators reflect a measurable performance on gender aspect of human development. For example, the life expectancy of female is 53.4 years compared to 55 years for male in 1991 census. Nepal is one among the only three countries over the world where female life expectancy is lower than that of male. Nepalese woman are extensively involved on agricultural activities. They are involved in the triple work responsibilities ie, reproduction, household chores and employment. However, household chores and family care are not considered productive jobs. Self-employed in manual agricultural activities in rural areas.

Women play vital roles in family institutions over the last 30 years in our society. Women's legal status has changed with new laws moving towards participation in political and economic sector. A large number of women are working as doctors, engineers, pilots and scientists. But the other reality is that most of educational skill and few formal opportunities are primarily involved in self employed activities as a means of supporting their families. Most of these activities do not provide them sufficient income to reduce their poverty. Women, lack of technical knowledge and managerial skills are out of access to credit market and resources. In this way, they are less able to make significant improvement in their economic condition.

Poor women are generally unable to access the formal financial sector due to the lack of tangible collateral with them. So the WDD (Women Development Division) in 1982 under the ministry of panchayat and Local Development (MLD) started the production credit for Rural Women Project (PCRD), in five districts to provide facilities for poor women in the fiscal year 1982/83 with the United Nations Children's fund (UNICEF) support. Later in 1990/91, it was upgraded into WDD under MLD.(Acharya, 2007:2)

Micro-finance development programs have emerged as major strategies that have been accepted the world over by governments and NGOs alike. While Micro-credit facilitates to the poor has been quite successful in many countries, the utilization of the credit for adequate income is a cause of concern for most of the stakeholders of micro-credit programs.

Micro Credit Project for women (MCPW) is a joint program of the government of Nepal and Asian Development Bank (ADB) since 1994, is taken as the first women development program targeted for the women in Nepal. The ninth plan and ongoing tenth plan have stressed on poverty lessening as a prime goal. To achieve this goal of poverty alleviation, specific programs are focused on women. They include education, health and income generating activities based on micro finance service. As social mobilization is very much important for empowerment and human development, micro-finance activities are linked with other components of social Development. Micro-finance holds the provision of broad range of financial services to low income clients, including self-employees. It includes both financial and social intermediation. It is not simply banking but it is a development tool such as deposits, loans, payments, money transfer and insurance to the poor and low-income households and enterprises (ADB, 2000).

Micro-credit activities seem similar with micro-financing activities (Gyanwali, 2000:1). Micro-financing activities are linked with other component of social development of the nation. Micro-financing can be a useful instrument to achieve this national goal if its services are delivered to the poor and deprived people who do not have access to the financial services of financial institution like commercial banks and development banks (Baral, 2004:50).

Micro-credit programs have different modalities. Some are community based on saving and credit co-operatives, some on priority sector, which include agriculture, cottage and small industries and services, and they are implemented through the commercial banks. The deprived sector-lending program is focused on poor people. In the contest of Nepal, microfinance donates the services of collection of saving from women, poor households and micro entrepreneurs and mobilization of loan from collected saving. Such micro-finance services are provided by formal institution such as rural banks and co-operatives, semi-formal institutions such as non government organizations and informal sources such as money lenders and shopkeepers. In Nepal, rural development banks, co-operatives banks, international non government organizations and donor institutions- Asian Development Bank (ADB), United Nation Development Program (UNDP), International Fund for Agriculture Development, through NGOs, Local Government and Government of Nepal are rendering microfinance services. In addition, informal institutions such as Dhikuti Associations, user groups, indigenous bankers and businessmen are providing microfinance services to low income households, poor and micro-enterprises (Baral, 2004: 51).

1.2 Focus of the Study

The topic itself seems clear about the study. The study aims to analyze the performance and impact of the program by using descriptive, cross sectional and analytical research design. Thus the study is basically concentrated towards

the impact assessment of microfinance for women in Bhadaure Tamagi VDC. More specifically the study focuses on existing position of credit and saving, relationship between investment and changes in income, impact of training and awareness program upon the standard of living of the people, perception of the participant women towards the micro-credit program, repayment rate, utilization of loan etc.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Nepal is under debilitating and severe problem of poverty. Micro-finance is a term that is broadly used for the provision of financial services to low income households and self-employed people. Micro-finance institutions (MFI) have to be concerned with their financial sustainability because it is a precondition for reaching large numbers of micro-entrepreneurs with micro-finance services over a sustained period.

Several micro-finance institutions have succeeded in reaching the poorest of the poor by delivering innovative strategies. These include the provision of small loans to poor people, especially in rural areas, at full cost interest rates, without collateral, that are repayable in frequent installments. Borrowers are organized into groups, which reduces the risk of default. These are also effective mechanisms through which to disseminate valuable information on ways to improve the health, legal rights, sanitation and other relevant concerns of the poor. Above all, many micro-credit programs have targeted one of the most vulnerable groups in society. By providing opportunities for self-employment, many studies have concluded that these programs have significantly increased women's security, autonomy, self-confidence and status within the household. In Nepal different types of programs have been launched such as priority sector credit program (PSCP), small farmer development program (SEDP), integrated rural development program (IRDP), PCRW, participatory district development program (PDDP) which in fact are intended

to uplift the rural poor, especially women. The government has also conducting microcredit project for women (MCPW) still also.

The women of Bhadaure Tamagi VDC of Kaski district like those living elsewhere in the rural areas of Nepal are involved in agriculture and manual labors. Women have greater household responsibilities than men. The ownership right over the family properties, rest with the males not the females. In a community with a low income, low saving and low capital formation, there is always a vicious circle of poverty, therefore no single action would be sufficient to change women's status and achieve overall poverty reduction.

Some common problems related to women such as not owning land and low level of education, limited scope to generate income and low social status are interconnect and circular in nature. PDDP and MCPW are oriented to reduce some deprivations in Nepal. Loan is provided to group of ten to thirty women. The group members are from the same geographical area with similar socio-economic background. It is very important to get the feedback from the people who are involved and affected by that program. If the loans are not utilized in proposed work it will become a burden in future. It can be further enhanced by involving more participants and resources. The research focuses effectiveness of micro-credit for women development and improvement of women's status and the methods of implementation of the program. This study will try to solve the following research problems.

- a. What contribution did cooperative for women empowerment?
- b. What is the position of existing micro-credit?
- c. What types of relationship in between investment and income?
- d. What is the perception of user groups towards the cooperative?
- e. What is the effect of micro-credit programme on living standard of the people?

1.4 objectives of the study

The broad objective of the study is to make assessment of the impact of micro-credit program for women in Bhadaure Tamagi VDC Kaski. However, the specific objectives are as follow:

-) To explore the contribution of co-operative on Women empowerment.
-) To analyze the position of existing micro-credit.
-) To analyze the relationship between investment and income of women
-) To measure the perception of users group towards the co-operative
-) To assess the effect of micro-credit program on living standard of women

1.5 Significance of the study

The study is important because in Nepal Government has initiated Micro-credit programmes where the government agency not only organized groups of women but also like them are provided commercial credit. The study is significant because, for the first time, the government is promoting NGOs to work as a partner in social mobilization linking banks credit with the NGOs promoted women groups.

Nepal has been launching a number of programmes in order to uplift the women's participations in such a development endeavors but the expected result is not yet to be realized. Thus, women have remained an underprivileged group in our society. In this regard assessing the importance of women's socio-economic characteristic is felt necessary. This study will be expected to have some academic as well as practical importance. Mainly, the purpose of the study is important for the of the study is important for the researcher to fulfill academic degree of MBS. It will also be immensely useful for researchers,

donors and student to increase knowledge on Micro-finance, and base any future study on the topic with the knowledge presented by this thesis.

Similarly, this present study is hoped to be a milestone for all foreign economists and sociologist wishing to conduct the similar study about women. In addition to this, study may provide guidelines to government, NGOs and INGOs for future planning.

1.6 Limitation of the study

Basically, this is an academic study for partial fulfillment of MBS degree. The study has following limitation:

-) Concentrating only on Bhadaure Tamagi VDC of Kaski district. The study may not represent the exact figure of women in other areas of the country and result may not be suitable for generalization.
-) All the direct and indirect impacts of the Micro-credit Programme for women can't be studied due to time and budget limitations.
-) The study takes consideration of last five years data.

1.7 Research Methodology

To achieve the objectives the study requires several inquiries and appropriate use of the research methodology. It includes research design, population and sample, nature and sources of data, data collection procedures, data processing and analyzing.

1. Research design:

The research design follow in this study improvement in the impact assessment of microfinance in Bhadaure Tamagi VDC Kaski. Various analytical and descriptive approaches are used to pursue the objective this research.

2. Population and sample:

The total Four hundred and fifty numbers of female shareholders are the population of the study. Among them Ninety women of them is taken as sample.

3. Nature and source of data:

Mainly based on the secondary data, which have been taken from the annual reports of cooperative economic review of survey, published magazine, articles annual balance sheet bulletins etc. are the source of data.

4. Data collection procedure:

The annual report of cooperative has been obtained from field visiting of the office of Prabhavkari Women Development Saving and Loan Co-operative Ltd.

5. Data processing and analysis:

Data collection from various sources to manages analysis and present in proper table and formats. Collected data's are analyzed using various statistical tool as well as financial tool.

1.8 Organization of the Study

This study is organized into five chapter introduction, Review of literature, Research methodology Presentation and Analysis of data, Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation.

Chapter 1 Introduction

It is the introduction chapter which consists of general background of the study, overview of Kaski district and sample VDC, statement of problem, objectives, significance of the study, focus of the study, and limitations of the study and chapter organization.

Chapter 2 Review of literature

It is the summary of previous study. Review of literature consists of review of related books, journals, previous study, and research paper, review of unpublished of various research students, updated magazines, daily newspapers and internet search. So the second chapter deals with the review of literature which includes theoretical review, conceptual review of socio economic empowerment of women through microfinance, critical review of women empowerment through microfinance, evolution of microfinance in Nepal and profile of PWDSLCLtd.

Chapter 3 Research methodology

The third chapter is about the research methodology used for the findings of the study. Review of literature from the various sources helps in research idea. This chapter consists of research design, sources of data, population and sample, procedure of data collecting and analysis of data.

Chapter - IV: Data Presentation and Analysis

This chapter is the analytical presentation of the collected data regarding the topic. It consists of analysis, interpretation and major findings of the study which is presented in the form of charts, graphs and tables. It is the most important body of the whole study. This chapter analyzes the socio-economic impacts of microfinance, women empowerment at household level, social capital and external level, benefits and constraints faced by women clients. Furthermore this chapter has encapsulated the critical issues of women focused microfinance and wrap up with findings.

Chapter - V: Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

The fifth chapter is the last chapter of the study which summarizes, conclude and recommend the analyzed major findings and sometime suggest the related group for their betterment.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature review is done through journal articles, reports, manuals, workshop proceedings, internet home pages and other studies into microfinance program that are available. This chapter has briefly presented the theoretical review of microfinance in general and conceptual review of socio economic empowerment of women through microfinance, critical review of women empowerment through microfinance, evolution of microfinance in Nepal and profile of PWDSLCL Ltd.

2.1 Theoretical Review

Professor Muhammad Yunus is considered as a leader and innovator in the modern microfinance world. Yunus first tried to connect the poor people with the bank located in the campus. It did not work. The bank said that the poor are not creditworthy. Then he offered to become a guarantor for the loans to the poor. He was stunned by the result. The poor paid back their loans every single time! But he kept confronting difficulties in expanding the program through

the existing banks. Several years later he decided to create a separate bank for the poor, to give loans without collateral. In 1983 Grameen bank was started. It now works all over Bangladesh, giving loans to 2.5 million poor people, 95 per cent of whom are women. In cumulative way the bank has given a total loan of about us \$3.75 billion. Financially, it is self-reliant – it has stopped taking donor money since 1995, stopped taking loans from domestic market since 1998. It has enough deposits to carry out its lending program. Impact studies done on Grameen Bank by independent researchers find that 5 per cent of borrowers come out of poverty every year, children are healthier, education and nutrition level is higher, housing conditions are better, child mortality was declined by 37 per cent, status of women has been enhanced. Ownership of assets by poor women, including housing, has improved dramatically. Now the obvious question that anybody might ask - if poor people can achieve all this through their own efforts within a market environment, why isn't the world doing more of this? Grameen type micro finance has spread around the world over the last two decades. Nearly 100 countries have Grameen type microfinance program. In 1997, a Micro finance summit was held in Washington DC, which adopted a goal to reach 100 million poorest families with micro finance and other financial services, preferably through the women in those families, by 2005. The result is encouraging thus the target has been extended to reach 175 million by 2015.(Dulal, S.: 2009)

The biggest problem for expanding the outreach is not the lack of capacity, but strangely, the lack of availability of donor money to help microfinance program get through initial years until they reach the break-even level. Beyond that level, these programs can expand their outreach with loans from the market or from deposits. In most countries micro finance program are not allowed to take deposits by the regulatory bodies. If microfinance program could open the doors for taking public deposits, expansion of outreach could be very rapid because this would free them from dependence on donor money. It is a very

strange phenomenon in many countries to see that conventional banks with repayment rate of below 70 per cent are allowed to take huge amounts of public deposits year after year, but microfinance institutions with record of over 98 per cent recovery are not allowed to take public deposits.

The most important step to end poverty is to create employment and income opportunity for the poor. But orthodox economics recognized only wage-employment. It has no room for self-employment. But self-employment is the quickest and easiest way to create employment for the poor. Credit can be self-employed instantaneously. Why wait for others to create a job for you when a person can create his/her own job.

Can we really reduce extreme poverty by half by 2015; the millennium development goal? The answer is probably yes, if microfinance can really contribute for socioeconomic uplift as stipulated. Each human being is too resourceful and intelligent. Poverty and the human species just do not go together. But in reality it has happened because we created wrong mindset, which does not allow poor people to know their own potential. All we have to do is to remove the heavy crust that keeps their abilities unknown to them. Enabling people to explore their full potential is an agenda we must take up seriously, to make sure our efforts to reach 2015 goal become a thumping success.

The several impact studies done in microfinance program show that the program can bring a lot of positive changes in the lives of the poor. However, the fundamental challenge of microfinance is to reach ever-increasing number of poor people through sustainable financial institutions. Ensuring that people, especially those who are very poor, do receive access to financial services is often difficult. Many MFIs have therefore resorted to targeting to ensure that the poor and the poorest of the poor are indeed served. The Consultative Group

to Assist the Poor (CGAP) client targeting centre has been designed to provide information on the targeting tools.

Microfinance is generally about providing financial services to poor people, those who lack access to prevailing formal financial institutions. Many microfinance institutions, by working in rural areas or in poor urban neighborhoods, by providing small loans for activities that low income groups would normally engage in, by imposing specific conditions of borrowing such as seeking small regular repayments, ensure that the poor are served and the wealthy are excluded. However, Many MFIs point out that without a more proactive identification of the poor, and especially the very poor and the more vulnerable, they would continue being systematically excluded from financial on increasing the depth of outreach.(Dulal, S.:2009)

2.2 Conceptual Review on Women's Socio-economic

Empowerment through Microfinance

According to Muhammad Yunus, founder of the Grameen Bank, 'women have plans for themselves, for their children, for their home, the meals. They have a vision. A man wants to enjoy himself.' The women's world banking program has found that men will only invest about 40-50 per cent of their earnings into the family, while women will invest 92 per cent of their earnings into their families (NSCDP 1998). Studies conducted in the field to evaluate women's empowerment as a result of access to credit have looked at a variety of measures. Hashemi et al. (1996) in their vigorous study of Bangladesh chose to examine the following as their indicators of empowerment:

-) Geographical mobility,
-) Economic security,
-) Ability to make small or large purchases,
-) Involvement in major decisions,
-) Relative freedom from family domination,
-) Political and legal awareness and

) Participation in public protests and political campaigning.

A study based in Nepal chose to examine leadership development, confidence, increase in individual expenditure, change in attitude, participation in community activities, and increase in savings amongst women (NSCDP 1998).

Many supporters from women's organizations worldwide have charged micro credit or microfinance organizations with the responsibility of affecting change at the grassroots level. Since women represent a majority of the poorest of the poor, such programs have already targeted them. Economic empowerment has been shown to occur in most microfinance programs as the most natural result of microfinance.

The Grameen Bank and other microfinance organizations specially targeted their loans to female clients. Economic empowerment has been measured in terms of

-) Women having control over the loans, profits and savings,
-) Flexibility or autonomy on decision making on financial matters particularly the expenditure and assets creation.
-) Family assistance in enterprise,
-) Taking products to market and
-) Doing most of the accounting themselves.

The National savings and credit development project in Nepal noted that 86 per cent of the women polled in their study had control over their loan expenditures, and 67 per cent of female respondents had control over the savings generated from their enterprises (NSCDP, 1998). The study based in Bangladesh found that women participating in micro finance programs had higher degrees of economic empowerment than the control group of women with no loans (Hashemi et al., 1996). Many programs claim that there are other

social benefits resulting from their income generating activities. Perhaps the most significant of these has been the opportunity for:

-) Women to meet regularly,
-) Build solidarity,
-) Share ideas,
-) Interface with the local officials and development personnel, and
-) Better understand their country's political and power systems.

Important psychological benefits have been observed in that women participating in these programs tend to develop an improved sense of self-esteem. In some cases women leaders have emerged and developed their skills and knowledge.

The Grameen Bank, as a pioneer of microfinance programs in South Asia, is also known for being catalyst for social change in Bangladesh. It has added features to its simple group lending model that have led to change in the social and political lives of women. According to Aminur Rahman, the "Public transcript" of the Grameen Bank is to:

-) Increase women's earning capabilities to bring faster changes in household social economic conditions.
-) Organize women in groups to raise their collective consciousness for social empowerment.

Certain components of the Grameen bank programs have served to help it work toward these goals. The "Sixteen Decisions" of Grameen Bank have tried to expose women to ideas about nutrition and childcare. In addition, the Grameen Bank encourages women who have been repeat borrowers, to take out loans for their homes. One caveat to this program is that women must put the property title in their own names and not their husbands. Over 400,000 men have agreed to allow their wives hold the title to their home because housing is so scarce in

Bangladesh. This enables a woman to have more control over her life and can increase her status in her husband's eyes (UNIFEM: 2008).

The Nepali study found that over half of the women participants felt that their families treated them with more respect than before they had joined the program. An additional 40 per cent felt that they were respected as equals to their husbands by their families (Sharma and Upreti: 2003). Therefore, all of these targeted programs focus on poverty alleviation and the enhancement of women's social and economic status. Micro credit programs have aimed to reduce poverty prevailing among the rural people of Nepal. Credit is believed to remove financial constraints as well as bringing economic power, engaging women in productive work and earn an income, not only to level household consumption, but also for generating savings and future investment.

2.3 Critical Review of Women Empowerment through Microfinance

The strategy of loan to women as a tool of empowerment is quite debatable. Access to and control over resources, participation in the households level decisions making process (Kabeer, 2001) and fulfillment of other gender needs are considered as the empowerment of women through the access to microfinance. Kabeer (2001) explicitly says, 'the entire family is much more likely to benefit personally and socially, when loans are directed at women rather than men'. Sample MFI also claims in the same line, once the women have their own income (access to and control over resources), it is most likely to help their children for the improvement of nutrition, education and health. In addition, the women in the groups have increased awareness, developed self-confidence, become aware of their rights and have high participation in decision-making process.'

While the critics say it is merely a strategy to assure higher repayment rather than empowerment. Moreover, Ahmed et al., (2001) have concluded based on their study on Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee's (BRAC) clients that involvement of women in the microfinance and income generating activities has created emotional distress, anxiety and tension. Symptoms of depression are also reported in some cases. Kabeer (2001) also pointed the intensification of tension within the household because of delay in repayment.

2.4 Importance of Microfinance for Women

Microfinance is a part of development finance rural or urban targeted toward specific groups of people male or female falling in the lower bracket of society. Microfinance is a program which provides opportunities to those who are usually considered non-bankable due to poverty, lack of sufficient property for the collateral purpose and do not have capacity to save small amount of money, receive loan at their doorsteps without collateral in a very simple way which can be used to build their economic foundation and empowerment.

The most important features of microfinance are that many micro credit institutions and agencies worldwide have targeted poor women for their program because poverty is seen in family and in the children of that family. The living standard of children, their food, clothing, education, health, etc clearly depict the status of their family. Everywhere in the world woman has the responsibility of caring the children and managing the house. If women get money they spend for the food, clothing's, health and education of their children and family members. This is the reason that worldwide an estimated 75 percent of microfinance clients are women. Everywhere in the world the experience have shown that women repay loan better than men and observed that loans to women tend to more often benefit the whole family than loans to men do. Giving women the control and the responsibility of small loans raises their socio-economic status. Microfinance is a powerful instrument for self empowerment by enabling the poor especially women to become economic

agent of change. Prof. Muhammad Yunus, founder of Grameen Bank in Bangladesh says For women to be granted the loan has a definite effect on the family. There is no need to do more research on that today. Children benefit automatically with better clothes and food. We can see the situation changing. Men often spend the money on themselves; women spend it on the family. Therefore the microfinance is important for the socio-economic development of poor and rural people through the women empowerment. Women should be encouraged to participate in such programs and they should be empowered.

2.5 The Regulatory Status

There are various laws to regulate the micro-credit institutions in the country. These are: Nepal Rastra Bank Act (2002), Agriculture Development Act (1967), Cooperative Act (1972), finance Company Act (1985), Financial Intermediary Act (1998) and Insurance Act. It appears to be over regulated but in reality the situation is just the opposite. There is some difficulty to regulate all micro-credit institutions because there are many MFIs established under different acts doing micro-finance activities. The ultimate responsibility to develop, regulate, monitor and supervise is of NRB. Recently, on February 24, 2003, NRB has issued regulations for the development banks, which are engaged in micro-finance, as a guide line to develop MFIs activities

2.5.1 Challenges in Micro-Credit Delivery in Nepal

Nepal has a varied geography in different development regions. The mix of different cultures and different ethnic groups which brings difficulties in the successful delivery of micro-finance. The major challenges are:

- a) Formulating a micro-credit delivery mechanism which is better suited to the people in hills and mountains.
- b) Successfully extending the outreach to the hills and mountains, redesigning existing programmes of the formal MFIs to better target the poorest.

- c) Unsustainable delivery mechanisms of government initiated MFIs and programmes.

2.5.2 Evolution of Micro-Finance

The earliest initiatives for establishing micro-Finance in Nepal, date back to the 1950s, when the first credit cooperatives were established. For providing rural financial services, this was the first step. These cooperatives primary intended to provide credit only to the agriculture sector. The next milestone was small farmers development programme (SFDP) in 1975 within ADB/N. This programme covers the entire country and aims to organize farmers into small groups to provide credit without collateral. In 1981, the chief monetary body of the country, Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB) introduced the Intensive Banking programme (IBP) and compelled to the commercial bank to finance at least 7 percent in 1990. Now this compulsion is being phased out gradually.

In 1992, Grammen Bikash Banks were initiated by the government sector, crossing a milestone in rural micro-financing in Nepal and NGOs started grameen (rural) banking activities in certain areas. Government-run MF programs – Bisheswor with the poor, Women’s Awareness programme, Government Peace Movement, etc. are also there to provide financial relief and help to the poor rural people.

2.5.3 The MF Sector in Nepal

Within Nepal there are a wide range of institutions activities in the micro-finance sector, each with its own way of going about the task of making financial services accessible to the poor. Some writers distinguish between the so-called informal and formal sectors, but given that many of the informal organizations are in fact registered societies, the preferred terms to use are community-based sector and institutional sector.

<p>Institutional Based Sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Nepal Rastra Bank b) Rural Self Reliance Fund c) Rural Micro-Finance Development Centre d) Commercial Banks e) Small Farmer Development Bank f) Development Bank 	<p>Community Based sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Financial Intermediary Non-governmental. Organization b) Saving and Credit Co-operatives c) Savings and Credit Groups d) Traditional Savings and Credit Groups
---	---

Sources: www.cmfnepal.org/mf-nepal.htm.

2.5.3.1 The Institutional Sector

The following institutions are briefly discussed under institutional sector.

a) Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB)

NRB is the central bank and an apex institution of the financial system. It has placed various efforts to develop the micro-finance system in Nepal. It introduced the priority sector (Small sector) Lending programme in 1975 and the intensive banking programme in 1981. Further, in 1992, NRB participated in equity and management to develop the Grameen Banking system by introducing regional rural banks as a replication of Bangladesh Grameen Banking model. NRB plays a vital role to develop the micro-finance system in Nepal through introducing policy, systems and institutions as well. It has the authority in determining, controlling and guiding the policies of the financial institutions of the country.

b) Rural Self Reliance Fund (RSRF)

In 1990, the Government of Nepal introduced a fund of NRs. 10 million to provide a wholesale fund for small cooperatives and rural based NGOs to lend to micro entrepreneurs. Further in 1999, government provided additional support of NRs. 10 million to the RSRE. Since, the beginning, the fund has been handled by NRB. Up to mid July 2002, FSRE sanctioned loans to 48

NGOs and 129 cooperatives amounting to NRs. 18.15 million and 34.21 million respectively.

c) Rural Micro-Finance Development Centre (RMDC)

In 1998 financial support of ADB, Manila, NRB, banks and financial institutions together injected equity to form the micro-finance apex institution Rural Micro-Finance Development Centre (RMDC), incorporated in 1998, mainly to extend wholesale fund to the micro-finance institutions. As of mid 2002, RMDC had approved NRs. 204.8 million in loans to 17 MFIs and disbursed NRs. 107.8 million. Its mandate includes capacity building for MFIs and ultimate borrowers in addition to providing a fund for on lending to them (Ghimire, 2005).

d) Commercial Banks (CB)

According to the NRB directive, commercial banks need to extend at least 3 percent of their total loan outstanding to the deprived sector. CBs are extending the 3 percent fund in equity and also providing wholesale loans to MFIs. At present, 17 commercial banks are extending credit to the deprived sector, amounting to NRs. 3482.6 million. (NRB, 2061:68).

e) Small Farmer Development Bank (SFDB)

SFDB was established in 2002 under the Development Bank Act of 1996 to provide wholesale funds to Small Farmer Co-operatives Ltd. (SFCLS). SFCLS were developed by the SFDP of ADB/N to make groups of small farmers self-reliant and sustained. Until now, the total number of SFCLS affiliated with the SFDB is 35 and the number of groups within the SFCL is 3,434 (Ghimire, 2005).

f) Development Banks

Some development banks formed under the development Bank Act 1996f are implementing micro-finance activities in rural areas. Prior to becoming development banks, some institutions were active as NGOs in the field of social development, as well as in micro-finance. Among these banks, 5 are regional rural development banks in the government sector and 6 are micro finance development banks established by private sector.

2.5.3.2 The Community Based Sector

a. Financial Intermediary Non-government Organization (FINGO)

Normally, NGO in Nepal (at least those registered under the societies Act) have not been entitled to undertake profit-oriented activities, such as financial intermediation. However, the rapidly growing engagement of NGOs in social development has created a need for extending some basic financial services such as micro-finance services. To address the lack of institutions providing MF services in many areas of the country, the Central Bank of Nepal (NRB) has provided a mechanism by which selected NGOs can engage in financial intermediation activities. These activities are defined as the borrowing and on-lending of funds, but do not include direct deposit taking from the public. Currently, a couple of dozen NGOs have already been licensed by NRB. The last session of parliament approved changes in the financial Intermediary Act of 1998, which now allows FINGOs to collect savings from the members of groups.

b. Saving and Credit Co-operatives (SACCOs)

SACCOs are member-owned, controlled and capitalized organizations, which provide financial services to members. There are more than 3, 000 SACCOs registered with the Co-operative Department in Nepal and approximately 500 of these are members of the national federation (NCD-2063).

c. Saving and Credit Groups (SCGs)

There are ten thousands unregistered SCGs in Nepal. Some of which are quite large even though they are not registered either as NGOs or co-operatives. The vast majority of these SCGS grew out of assorted development initiatives (literacy programmes, water and forestry user groups, mother and child programmes, etc.) into which a saving component had been introduced, if only to strengthen the livelihood that the group would continue to meet and be activities, after the specific programme intervention had been completed.

d. Traditional Saving and Credit Groups

Nepal has a long history in the operation of traditional saving and credit associations, often referred to in the literature as a rotating savings and credit association which known locally as Dhukuti or Similar term. There tend to be non-registered, but formally structured in terms of membership rights and obligations.

2.6 Review of Major Empirical Studies

This section is devoted to review of important empirical works, concerning microfinance/micro-credit and MCPW. The empirical works on microfinance or micro-credit are numbers. Here, it is not easy to survey and review of all the empirical works extensively and presents them in detail. Some important Nepalese studies are reviewed here.

2.6.1 Masters Thesis Review

This part includes major empirical studies such as: P.R. Sharma's Study, Acharya's Study, Baral's Study, Uprety's study, Chhetry's Study, Pradhan and Shrestha's Study.

I P.R. Sharma's Study

Sharma (2007) conducted the empirical work “Microfinance practices and their sustainability in Nepal”. He performed his study on private, public and non-government institution to access sustainability and financial efficiency. He has also focused on delivering microfinance services to the poorest of the poor. He has found that MFIs were not being able to reach the poorest of the poor due to inability of proper identification of the poor and lack of commitment and clear vision of their action. He has mentioned that they were suffering from the problems such as inadequacy of resources, inappropriate regulations, loss of confidence of depositors, narrow level and area of operation, excessive overhead and ineffective of activities. In addition to these, peace and security situation of the country, strategic planning, operation cost and interest rate, delinquency management etc. are equally challenging for its sustainability.

He has suggested that MFIs should need to enter in a new paradigm of financial market and develop business planning practice and efficient management of human resources within the institution. He has further suggested that strategic approach should be adopted in order to address management challenges, controlling and monitoring mechanism, effort to link formal and informal sector involved in micro-financing programme and flexibility in financial management regulation.

II Baral’s Study

The research work done by Baral (2004) is “Microfinance: Good portfolio and Management of Delinquency”. He has made some important improvements in the field of Microfinance. He has concluded that loan recovery rate is a measure of quality of loan. The finding of study shows that the 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 MFIs and borrowers. On the part of MFIs the part of MFIs the irregularities were commonly found on selection of target area, identification of target group, irregularities in formation 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 there should be a mechanism in concerned project and institution to monitor the target group or as per the operation manual of the concerned rojected and institution. He has further suggested that the concerned project and institutions should not consider only the target of investment and recovery of loan but also consider the effectiveness of the mobilized loan.

III Chhetry’s Study

Chhetry (1995) conducted the study on the topic of “production Credit for Rural Women in Nepal” (PCRW). He has found that PCRW is the first programme which addresses the need of Rural women, it introduce credit to the women do not have asset but they have capacity to generate income if right help and direction are provide. Similarly he has found that the main causes for low involvement of women in credit activities are lack of surplus capital, lack of enough loan amounts, unrelated skill development training, lack of time period to learn new skills, and difficulty of getting loan when it is needed. He has found that the main weakness of the programme is the lack of women organization in VDC level and the lack of co-ordination among the groups.

IV Pardhan and Shrestha’s Study

Pradhan and Shrestha (2004) had conducted the study of “The Microfinance and women in Nepal”. They concluded that most of the MFIs are facing the serious problem of sustainability due to high administrative and overhead cost,

heavy service delivery cost, absence of self-regulatory mechanism and fully committed professionalism. They further concluded that the role of the central bank in microfinance development is still important in Nepal where private sector institutions are just evolving. They have mentioned that many activities have to be coordinated new skill and technology should be added, and micro-credit programme should be expanded to reduce the ratio of poverty.

v) Acharya's Study

Acharya (2001) had concluded the study on "poverty in Nepal: Challenges, Efforts & Remedies". He has identified some major characteristics of the micro-finance are: saving product, small loans, micro enterprise women and disadvantaged ethnicity without collateral, group guarantee, diversified activities, frequent meeting, short repayment, strict follow-up of rules and regulation, participatory process, good governance, macro coverage, insurance, money transfer and finally include community and social activities. He has found that currently micro-finance has focused basically three key aspects such as (i) buying of money means emphasize the domestic saving with paying of reasonable interest to the beneficiaries/members. (ii) selling of money means investment of the saving product in the micro enterprises/income generating activities with adding the operational cost and plus small margin of profit and (iii) earning of money means receiving the profit from investment of domestic saving in the micro income generating projects.

In order to improve the economic well-being of the people he has suggested restricting the economy and building appropriate mechanism to ensure higher economic growth rate. Similarly he further suggested for emphasizing on micro-finance such as small farmers Co-operative limited, saving and Credit Co-operative limited for improving social economic condition of the rural poor. Finally he has recommended that investment in education, health, drinking water, road, electricity, and telecommunications should be increased.

2.6.2 Review of Dissertations

This part includes review of major theses or dissertations which are conducted in Nepal in the topic of Microfinance/credit.

I Uprety's Study

Uprety's has conducted the first study (2057) and refined study (2060) in the topic of MFIs in Nepal. His study focus on regulation, supervision, and rationale, current polices, and challenges of the development of MFIs. He has identified some major issue in MFIs which are : (i) dominance of government and its agencies in micro-credit. (ii) need for restructuring and privatize the GBB to reduce the public sector dominance, (iii) limited outreach in the hills areas, (iv) diffused or not concentrated focus, and (v) sustainability and interest rate.

He found that the MFIs have to be the part of country's major economic policy of achieving growth with equity capable of facing challenges of the new millennium. He has mention that MFIs could not attained self-sufficiency in recent years due to much more market oriented policy. Thus he has suggested that the policy maker and practitioners have to consider the issues in regulation and supervision of MFIs in the contest of market reform and find ways to deal with the emerging scenario.

He has recommended that for fair implementation f micro-financing in Nepal government role should be as a guardian and referee by which all players can play fairly and it is necessary to cater all the MFIs under one act for licensing, regulating and supervising and need to make national policy in microfinance.

In an article, Pant and Rai (2002) said "Micro-credit/Finance schemes give women financial independence and decision making power within and outside

their household. Not only these have helped women to diversify income but also the economic gap between men and women has lessened to some extent. Thus, micro-credit programmes must be expended and more women must be involved.”

II P.R. Sharma’s Study

Sharma (2007) conducted research work micro finance practices and their sustainability in Nepal. The important objectives of the study are

- (i) To assess rural poverty alleviation efforts, policies and program initiated in Nepal through micro finance,
- (ii) To examine the role of micro finance in employment creation and income generation and its contribution in general and its contribution in general and its contribution in general specially, in the western and central region.
- (iii) To analyze the role of micro finance in women empowerment
- (iv) To evaluate financial and institutional viability and overall sustainability of selected MRIs etc. The major study finding are categories in three aspects are :
 - (i) MFIs borrowers
 - (ii) MFIs Branches and
 - (iii) MFIs experts.

He has mentioned that the social and economic change in the borrowers like increasing income, increase in food sufficiency, consumption of nutrient food, good caring of children health. Health awareness and prevention measure of health good education of children repair and maintained of home. He also mentioned that women empowerment should positive change specially involvement decision making, change in occupational structure, participation in the social activities, gender equality, high level of self confidence, awareness of social issue and control of income. Based on the primary as well as secondary

sources of information and more importantly the field survey he has made some recommendation are (i) the government should formulate. National Policies of Micro Finance with clear vision, objectives, strength and policies and specifying implementation modalities to direct the micro finance programme to accomplish the stipulated objective. (ii) to expand the additional outreach of micro finance services, it is recommended that poor who are still outside the services should be identified by extensive household survey. (iii) to increase the entrepreneurship and business skill of the clients vocational and skill enhancement training should be emphasized. Since credit without skills may not be sustainable in the future, (iv) The cause of drop out should be analyzed properly and if the causes are within the control of MFIs, then it should take necessary action immediately. (iv) the limit of Rs. 30, 000 as micro finance loan set by NRB should be increased as per the changing need of the clients and level of information.

III Maskey's Study

Maskey (1998) conducted the study on the topic of empowerment of women through income generating programme in Dhankuta district. To examine the status of women in relation to decision making process was the major objectives of her studies. Her study was fully based on primary sources of information. She has conducted that the programme like PDDP was found to be essential for development in all the village of Nepal, women actively participated in all the activities, they have good co-operation among themselves, people earned a lot of money by their business etc. The recommendations made on the basis of her study are:

- (i) monitoring and evaluation of the programme should be done regularly.
- (ii) literacy programme should be expended.
- (iii) women should be involved in different training provided by the programme.

IV Khadka's study

Khadaka's (1998) carried out a study on "Micro Credit Projected for Women: A Case Study of Pokhara". The objective of his study were to find out sector nature of investment and loan. He had used both primary and secondary data for the purpose of the study. The major finding his study evidenced that group loan is more effective than individual loan, the share of retail shop sector is significant, Nepal Bank Ltd. Located at Bagar I accounted the highest share of investment and highest share of loan has disbursed among the upper caste people. Similarly the study concluded that participant's monthly income and employment level have been increased after the implementation of the project, loan distribution varied in different wards, and employment and income is generated significantly. He has suggested that loan should be provided in the productive sector, time and area of the programme should be extended, loan should be provided I equal proportion in each ward, and loan should be provided to lower caste to raise their living standard etc.

V Pandit's Study

Pandit (1997) carried out a study on "An Economic Impact on Women Development under RCRW programme: A Case Study of Jamune VDC of Tanhun District." The major objectives of his study were:

- (i) To ascertain the factors affecting the benefits enjoyed by borrowers when they received loans from the programme.
- (ii) To assets the strengths and weakness of PCRW in planning aspects and implementation process.
- (iii) To provided appropriate suggestion for future implementation of the programme.

He has found that the programme has rightly addressed the problem faced by women especially in rural areas. He has concluded that is needs some correction even from the responses of key informants who are women women leader, social worker, ward chairman, party leaders etc. Similarly he has further

concluded that loan repayment has been highly successful in comparison to other similar programme launched in the country. He has recommended that the women development programme should be expanded to cover the whole country, regular monitoring and evaluation of activities of the PCRW programme should be carried out by the monitoring and evaluation unit of WDS on regular basis, training should be in Nepali language and if necessary it should be in one of the local language. He has further recommended that the programme should be effectively taken to backward areas, all should be treated equally, women should receive education and be well informed, even men should be encouraged to participate in the programme etc.

VI Shrestha's Study

Shrestha (2002) conducted research work "An impact of SFDP in Rural Area: A Case Study of Kaski District" The major objectives of his studies were:

- (i) To show whether the MCPW projected in rural area of kaski district has been providing the micro-credit facilities to the rural poor women or not.
- (ii) To measure the ratio of loan disbursement and repayment rate, and
- (iii) To find out whether any change have been seen in the livelihood of the poor women. He has found that the impact of the project is positive, most of group leaders have responded curiosity about saving and credit cooperatives in all the VDC of the project area, and the blanket approach is not effective even with in the project area. He has suggested that there should be a good facility to transfer group saving in cooperative account, livestock insurance product needs to be made more effective and practical, and there should be an effective participatory monitoring and evaluation system to sustain MCPW in Kaski district.

VI Dargi's Study

Dargi (2003) had made a study of the women's economic participation to their house hold management in Terhanthum district. The objectives of his studies were:

- (i) To study the social economic condition of women
- (ii) To assess the role of women in their economic support to their families
- (iii) To study women's participation in the household activities and decision making process
- (iv) To suggest measure for uplifting their status in the society. His research work is mainly based on field survey.

The finding of his study reveals that the women are found to have concentrated mainly on household and kitchen chores coupled with subsistence farm management, women are found relatively backward, they have nominal share in property ownership, decision making role increases as the age of the women increases, the population is engaged and depends mainly on the agriculture etc. He has suggested that the overall literacy rate should be increased with special emphasis upon promoting higher literacy rate among the women, employment opportunities should be made available for the educated girls and women the government should lunch various poverty alleviation programmes with special focus as the poor and disadvantaged women etc.

VII Paudel's Study

Paudel (1997) conducted research work "Microfinance: Production Credit for Women at Rajar Village Development Committee in Nawalparasi". The broad objective of his study was to make assessment of the PCRW. He has found that majority of respondents were informed about programme by women development section field staff. He has concluded that most of participants considered themselves to be better off int heir quality of life since, the programme has started. He has mentioned that the social status, decision

making power and skill of the respondents are improved. His suggestions for future improvement are:

- (i) The loan of PCRW programme should be distributed to ultra poor women or low income rural women.
- (ii) The position of WHO should be made permanent rather than temporary.
- (iii) Healthy livestock should be provided instead of providing credit in ash.
- (iv) Vaccination of animals should be arranged.
- (v) Community development programme like water supply facility, sanitation programme like water supply facility, sanitation programme for family planning should be provided on priority basis etc.

VIII Regmi's Study

Regmi (2003) conducted the study on "Socio-Economics Status of women: A Case Study of Mahandevsthan VDC, Kathmandu District". Some important objectives of her studies were:

- (i) To draw the socio-economic profile of the women at Mahandevsthan VDC and
- (ii) To examine the nature of women's poverty at Mahandevsthan VDC. The Study reveals that 75% women of the Mahandevsthan VDC were found to be literate, agriculture is the main source of family income, women involvement in decision making process is very low etc. Based on the primary as well as secondary sources of information and more importantly the field survey she has made some important recommendations are :
 - (i) Women should be trained in cottage industries such as wearing, handicraft, production and sewing etc.

- (ii) guardians should be conceived about compulsory primary education to girls.
- (iii) population education should be given to the women for effective implementation of family planning etc.

IX) Ojha's Study

Ojha (2002) conducted the study on MCPW in Pokhara Sub-Metropolitan. His study was based on three sectors. They were agriculture production, small business and micro enterprises. The major objectives of his study were:

- (i) To examine the state of loan disbursement, repayment, outstanding and overdue,
- (ii) To assess the overall performance of participating women,. And
- (iii) To analyze the state of loan recovery in terms of loan repayment.

He has found that the overall overdue ratio had exceeded the standardized criteria, majority of participating women were found literate, most sampled women had not maintained the record of income and expenditure. Similarly other finding of his study evidenced that most of the group members have less difference in economic condition, the condition of loan recovery has a positive impact upon the regularity of loan repayment, the majority of participants women recovered to repay both the principle and interest, and the relationship between investment and income is found positive.

By using the regression model and statically tests, he has concluded that training programme is essentially required component of making the participant more skilled in executing the enterprise successfully, outreach of the programme the helps to identify the target women, saving is the basis of

investment and loan disbursement, and the state of loan recovery and repayment was found to be positive.

He has suggested that the misuse and diversification of disbursed loan should be controlled; MCPW should be expanded to the rural areas and other part of the urban areas. He has also suggested that loan disbursement should be made on target women, confidence of the women should be raised, and priority of the participating should be found. He has further suggested that lending project should be supervised regularly; the participant women should be made well conscious about the proper utilization and mobilization of saving.

2.6.3 Research Gap

From the above literature review we can conclude that there are various study related in Nepal the topic of micro finance programme. All of the above research studies are identify about the impact analysis of micro finance for women in some topics and areas in other district of Nepal.

However this study is related micro credit programme of Bhadaure Taamagi VDC in Kaski District. There are very limited study about the effectiveness of micro credit program in Kaski district. Available limited studies in this subject can not examine the position of existing credit, relationship between interest and income of the programme. This study has its rationale for fulfilling the gap of in studying the effort of the training on standard of living of the people of micro credit programmes. The importance of the study is also to identify the present situation of micro credit programmes in PWDSL Ltd. of Bhadaure Tamagi VDC Kaski and to suggest feed back to there cooperatives. It also put forward some guidelines to micro credit groups in future.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study attempts to make assessment of micro finance programme for women. To accomplish these objectives the study follows the methodology described in this chapter. This chapter has been divided into five sections. Section 1 presents the research design, while section 2 and 3 describe population and sample, and nature and sources of data respectively. Section 4 explains data collection techniques. Similarly method of data analysis is indicated in section 5.

3.1 Research Design

The research design is the outline of a plan to test the hypothesis and should include all the procedures that follow. Research design is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answer to research questions and to control variance (Kerlinger, 2000: 300). The research design refers to the entire process of planning and carrying out a research study (Wolff and pant, 2002: 53). To conduct these studies descriptive, cross-sectional and analytical approach has been adopted. Descriptive, cross-sectional and analytical approach has been utilized mainly for conceptualization of the

problem. Cross-Sectional approach has been used to identify changes of similarities between two periods of time. Analytical approach has been followed mainly to analyze the relationship between income, investment and other variables.

3.2 Population and Sample

There are 63 groups of MCPW at the end of Ashad 2067 in PWDSLCLtd. Bhadaure Tamagi VDC. This study covers all of nine wards of Bhadaure Tamagi VDC but it does not consider all the members of PWDSLCLtd. For the purpose of study due to the time limitation, budget, area and non respondent of information , the study has been confined to only 92 women via simple random out of 450 members by sampling method. These women selected for the study are considered as representative of the population are shown in Annex-I.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

This study is basically based on primary data. These primary data are both qualitative as well as quantitative. Emphasis has been given to collect qualitative as well as quantitative. Emphasis has been given to collect qualitative data or information. But some important quantitative information is also gathered. Similarly other relevant secondary data and information is also gathered. Similarly other relevant secondary data and information used in this study have been collected from different sources such as:

- a) Audit reports of PDWSLC LTD which is submitted in division Co-operative office Kaski.
- b) Annual reports of DDC of Kaski District.
- c) Webside of UNDP, ADB/N and other related Microfinance/ micro finance.
- d) Various research studies, dissertations and articles related to the study.

3.4 Data Collection Techniques

This study is mainly based on primary data. So the required data are collected from the different primary data collection techniques. According to the nature of the problem, required data's/information are collected with help of personal Interview and Questionnaire survey.

3.4.1 Personal Interview

This is also called direct Interview. It is used to collect the information related to credit, saving, investment, interest collection, repayment rate etc. The respondents of personal interview are chairman and manager of the PWDSLCLtd. and leader of each group.

3.4.2 Schedule Questionnaire Survey

Questionnaire survey is conducted to achieve qualitative information. But some important quantitative information is also collected. The respondents of questionnaire survey are the sample members and group leader of the programme.

3.5 Methods of Data Analysis

Analysis is the careful study of available facts so that one can understand and draw conclusion on the basis of established principles and sound logic (Mahajan, 1988: 29). The collected data are classified, tabulated and analysis through the statistical tools etc.

3.6 Limitation of the Methodology

Since, the study is carried out within the framework of descriptive, cross-sectional and analytical research design; it is difficult to eliminate the limitation of the research design in which the study is based on. Only Bhadure Tamangi VDC is taken as the population of the study, therefore, the study may not

represent as a whole scenario. Simple random sampling is used to draw the sample size that is not free from its own criticism. Similarly different statistical tools are used to analyze the collected data, which are based on certain assumptions. Thus the accuracy, reliability and validity of the study is depends upon the circumstances on which the models is based

CHAPTER – IV

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

In the process of fulfilling objectives of this research, data revealed are tabulated and presented followed by analysis and interpretation in this chapter. Furthermore, the findings of this research are also presented at this chapter. As mentioned in the research methodology, the data are presented and analyzed in accordance with the flow of questions: (i) Economic impacts, (ii) Socio impacts and (iii) constraints faced by women and critical issues of women focus microfinance.

Out of the 450 family size 90 women is range between 4 to 8 members. Family size of sample 90 women is ranged between 4 to 8 members. The average family member is 6 which are more or less close to the average family size of Bhadaure Tamagi VDC (1 to 9), the sample VDC. The sample members have 3 children in an average which seems relatively higher as compared to the normal standard of 2. The average number of boy child (1.89) seems slightly higher than the average number of girl child (1.79). Adult children ratio is 0.68:1

which clearly shows the proportion of dependent compared to potential economically active household members. (CBS, 2001)

4.1 Economic Impacts

Economic impacts of microfinance on women are measured through some of the visible indicators that sample women have felt. The physical assets - land, building, livestock and other household amenities, savings - income and expenditure patterns, food security, loan borrowing, repayment, Employment and vulnerability are measured and analyzed.

4.1.1 Assets Creation (Physical and Financial)

Land, livestock and home to live are the three major assets which significantly affect the overall position of a poor household. Fundamentally, these three are the indicators that PWDSL Ltd. Bhadaure Tamagi has been using in identifying a women to be their member. Therefore, measuring impacts of microfinance seems much more relevant using them thus has analyzed the changes revealed in the surveyed sample clients.

4.1.1.1 Landholding

Land is the primary assets that everyone asserts to have it since this is the primary source of livelihoods in the agricultural country like Nepal. The microfinance program itself is focus on landless, marginal landholders and deprived people. The survey revealed that majority of clients does not have sufficient land for cultivation. Probably all the clients have their own home and somehow little kitchen garden before involving in the microfinance program. After involving in such micro financing program also there is no differences found in creating the fixed assets like landholding. This shows that the impact of microfinance doesn't show any positive movements for adding the land.

May be being the VDC within the valley they might not be able to add the land. So from the survey done, it is found that the clients are not able to add the land after the involvement in the provided microfinance programs.

4.1.1.2 Building

Home to live poses higher value to anyone in other parts of the country and the world. According to the interviewed women, they value home in their life mainly on the two grounds (i) from the safety and comfort, and (ii) social value. They prefer to improve the quality of house by changing their roof, making ground cemented, plastering the walls etc. Women feel proud to say and show that changed the thatch roof into the CGI sheet.

During the interview, the obvious happiness could be observed because of this improvement.

Among the sample clients, merely 15% have renovated their home prior joining the program but during the survey, it revealed that almost all clients have renovated their home. In that sense, the microfinance program has been very much helpful in making them prosperous.

Table 4.1

Number of Client's Households Renovating and Building New House

Particulars	Status Before	No.	Status After	No.
Clients having home	100%	90	100%	90
Clients renovated their	15%	13	87%	77

Source: Field survey, August 2010

PWDSLCL Ltd. Bhadaure Tamagi does not provide loan or home repair and maintenance however, there is no chance of using the loan fund for this purpose and monitoring of loan utilization is also very much strict thus it is apparent that the revenue generated is used for this purpose which signifies the benefit of joining microfinance program.

4.1.1.3 Livestock Holding

Holding livestock is an integral part of livelihoods in any rural parts of Nepal like in rest of the developing world. Livestock provides revenue as well as safety measures. Probably that is why; rating the household level prosperity with the number of animal head hold is very common in Nepal.

Table 4.2

Number of Client Household Holding Livestock Before and After

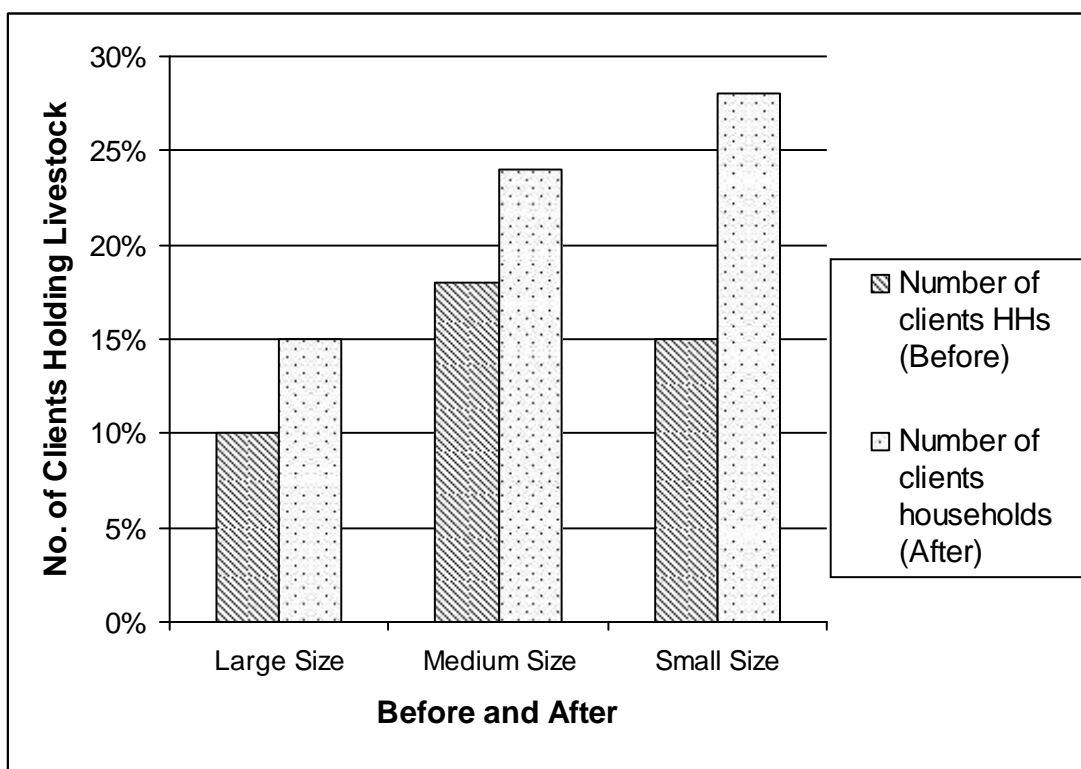
Number of Clients household holding livestock	Number of clients HHs (Before)	No.	Number of clients households (After)	No.
Large livestock (cow, Buffalo and ox)	10%	9	15%	14
Medium size livestock (Goat and sheep)	18%	16	24%	22
Small scale livestock (Chicken and Duck)	15%	14	28%	25

Source: Field survey, August 2010

The similar notion applies to the type of livestock hold. Large animal like buffalo and ox represents the magnitude of wealth and security compared to small scale livestock such as goat and chicken. Therefore, this study has analyzed the changes taken place in these different types of animals. Among the surveyed clients also, keeping animal is an integral part of their life. The survey revealed that there has been significant improvement in their livestock holding but due to the lack of their own sufficient land and animal feeding problem there is no clients holding large animals like cow and buffalo but mostly they've small scale livestock like goat and chicken. After joining the microfinance program it is found that some clients have taken initiation in keeping duck and chickens and making them the source of income generation.

Figure 4.1

Percentage of Clients Household Holding Livestock Before and After



From the above diagram it is clearly shown that after joining in the microfinance programme the pattern of holding small scale livestock is being increase. However, the no of HHs holding large, medium and small size of livestock is also in increasing level.

4.1.1.4 Other Assets

In addition to the land and livestock, possession of other basic assets was also analyzed in the study. It is found that the field survey the number of house hold having various assets is taken as mention in the following table.

Table No. 4.3
Households with Net Addition of Assets

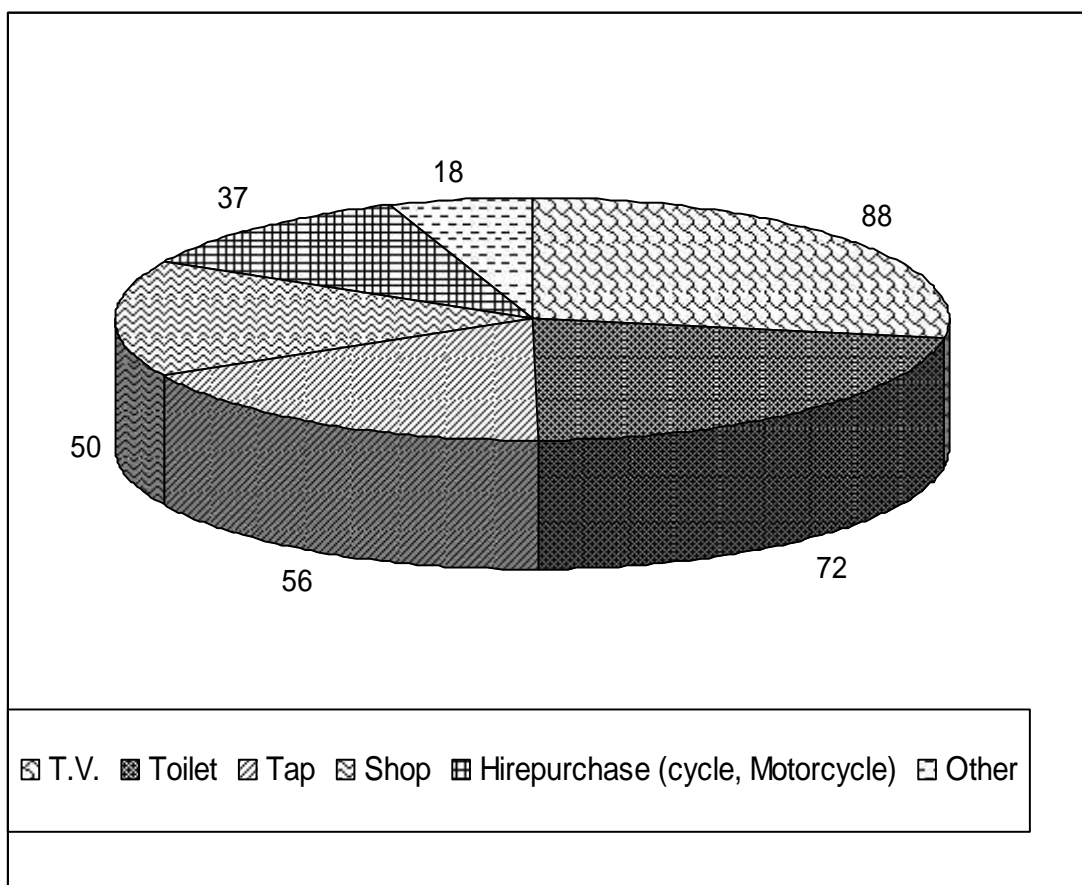
Various Assets	No. of House Hold	Percentage
TV.	88	98
Toilet	72	72

Tap	56	56
Shop	50	50
Bicycle & Motorcycle	37	42
Other	18	20

Source: Field survey, August 2010

The field survey revealed that 90 per cent client households have purchased television within this five year period. Similarly, 80 per cent have constructed toilet at their home premises. Having well is also one of the priority areas of women since this reduces the work load of women in one hand and improves the sanitation and hygiene situation of the household on the other. Besides, use of water resources for kitchen gardening is also preferred by sample women. The survey revealed that some 63 per cent households have installed well at their home yard. Besides, most of the clients utilize the loan by investing in shop where the family members could get involve in it. According to the survey about 55% they take loan to start a business especially a small scale shop.

Figure 4.2
Percentage of Client's Households with Net Addition of Assets



Source: Field survey, August 2010.

4.1.1.5 Savings

Savings has been acknowledged as an integral part of the micro-finance program. Experience shows that, the savings service is equally important to poor as credit service. Poor are bankable and they would have active participation in savings program, if proper savings products are designed and implemented. Savings has developed ownership in the participating members, act as collateral to the loan disbursed, help to maintain credit discipline, establish savings habit, provides flexibility to women, generates confidence among them, increase risk bearing capacity of borrowers, control unnecessary expenses and make program sustainable in long run. There are five types of savings products that sample women are participating i) Compulsory monthly group savings @ Rs. 30 per month (Rs. 50/- to open the account) ii) Personal savings at individual level iii) Loan guarantee fund, 4 per cent of the loan

disbursed, iv) Centre fund collection managed by centre itself and v) Child savings. These products have helped sample women to generate quite a significant amount.

4.1.2 Food Security

Level of food security directly reflects the economic impacts on a particular household. Food security has been broadly defined with two perspectives. The first, production from own land and the second is to be able to buy from the market from their other regular earnings. But in the case of Bhadaure Tamagi VDC no one is depended on the food by their own production because of no sufficient land for cultivation. Often these two are defined by different terminology: food sufficiency and food security. Here the food security is calculated considering their own production and the capacity to buy from their regular business and sale of other agricultural products but has definitely excluded the coping mechanism adopted to buy food.

Table 4.4

No of Sample Clients Households with Food Sufficiency Status

Food security situation	Before	After
Less than 3 months	49	32
4-6 months	27	31
7-9 months	7	12
More than 9 months	7	15

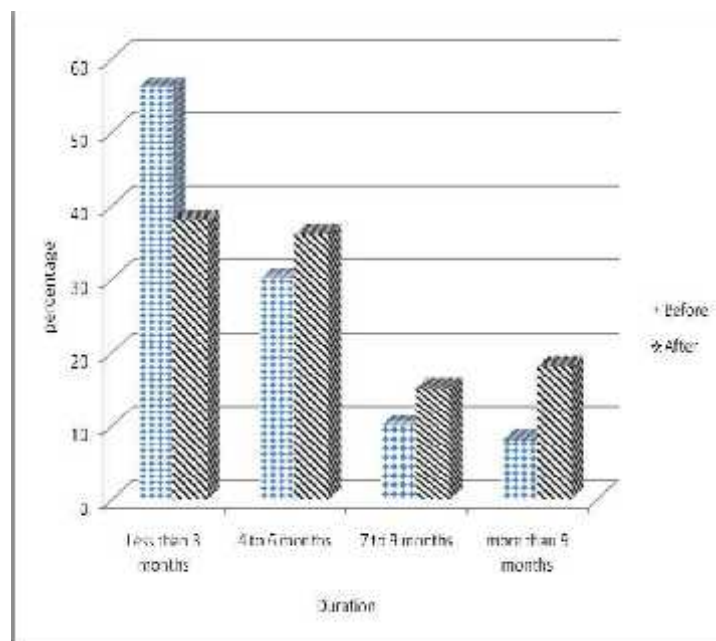
Source: Field survey, August 2010.

From the above table, we can observe the significant change in the food security situation of sample women. Prior joining the program there were some 55 per cent households with less than 3 months food from their own production and earning. Similarly, there were some 30 per cent households had food for only 4 to 6 months, however this has remained constant but there has been a great shift in the category having food for 7 - 9 months and more than 9

months. Percentage of households having food for more than 9 months was merely 8 percent where as at present some 18 per cent households have food for more than 9 months. The case is similar with 7 to 9 months food sufficiency category. In an average sample client's families had food for 4 months before joining the program where as at present they have food for around 7 months with the net increment of food for 3 months. It seems that the microfinance program has significantly improved their food security situation. Based on this analysis, we can suggest that clients of all categories have a significant shift having food for higher months than before joining the program.

Figure 4.3

Percentage of Sample Clients Households with Food Sufficiency Status



Source: Field Survey, August 2010

The survey has revealed that all most all clients have adopted some means of coping mechanisms. Among which wage earning is one of major. 91.5 per cent clients fulfilling their food requirements by wage earning which is still a valid source of earning for around 83 per cent clients. Wage earning include

agricultural labor, industrial labor and migration to major other cities to sell their labor.

Beside the wage earning, some of the sample clients even have to borrow locally to buy food. Around 42.6 per cent clients were adopting this mechanism to full fill the daily food need. There has been a significant reduction to 14.9 per cent among the clients to borrow to buy food. Similarly, the amount of borrowing to buy food has also reduced by around 50 per cent. Previously the average loan amount borrowed for this reason was Rs. 1521 per annum which is Rs. 721 at present with net reduction of Rs. 787 in an average.

Table 4.5
Average Clients Borrowing to Buy Food

Particulars	Before	After	Net changes
Number of Clients households borrowing to buy food	42.6%	14.9%	27.7%
Average amount borrowed (Rs.)	1521	734	787

Source: Field Survey, August 2010

4.1.3 Income and Expenditure Pattern

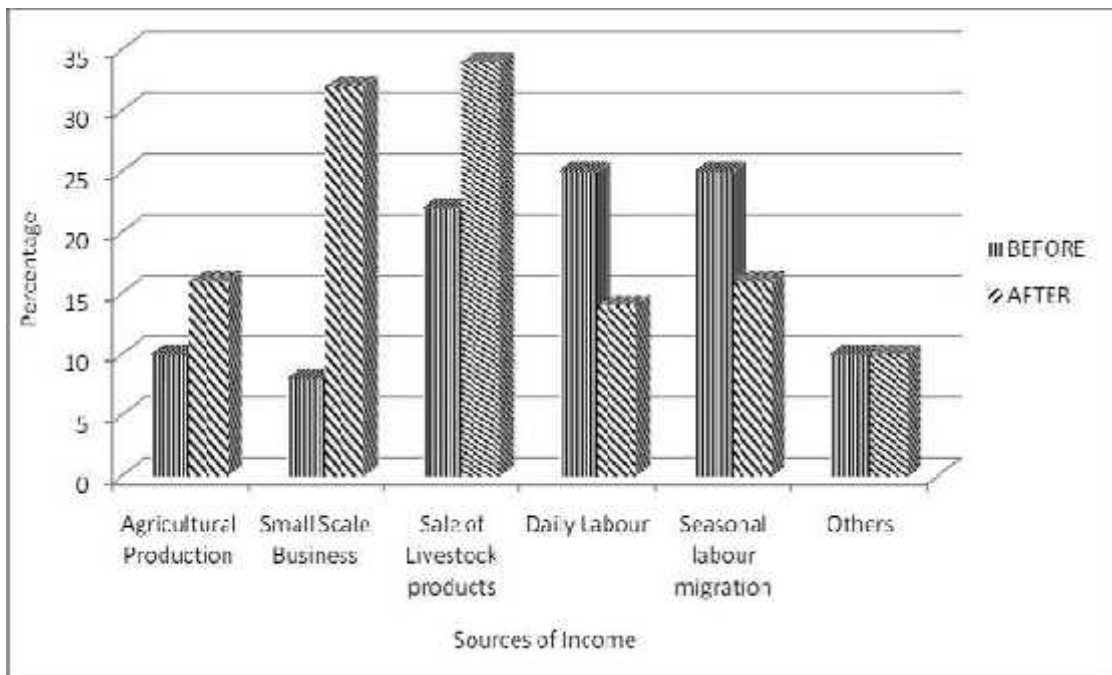
Analysis of sources of income among the surveyed women clients shows that there has a slight shift. Daily wage earning and the sale of live stocks products were the main source of income before joining the program but after joining the microfinance program the survey shows that the sources of income has shifted to the small scale business and the sale of agricultural products. The pattern of income and expenditure is shown below before and after joining to the microfinance program.

Table 4.6
Percentage wise Distribution of Sources of Income Before and
After Joining the MF Program

Sources of Income	Before	After
Agricultural Production	10	16
Small Scale Business	8	32
Sale of Livestock products	22	34
Daily Labour	25	14
Seasonal labour migration	25	16
Others	10	10

Source: Field Survey, August 2010

Figure 4.4
Percentage wise Distribution of Sources of Income Before and
After Joining the MF Program



Source: Field Survey, August 2010

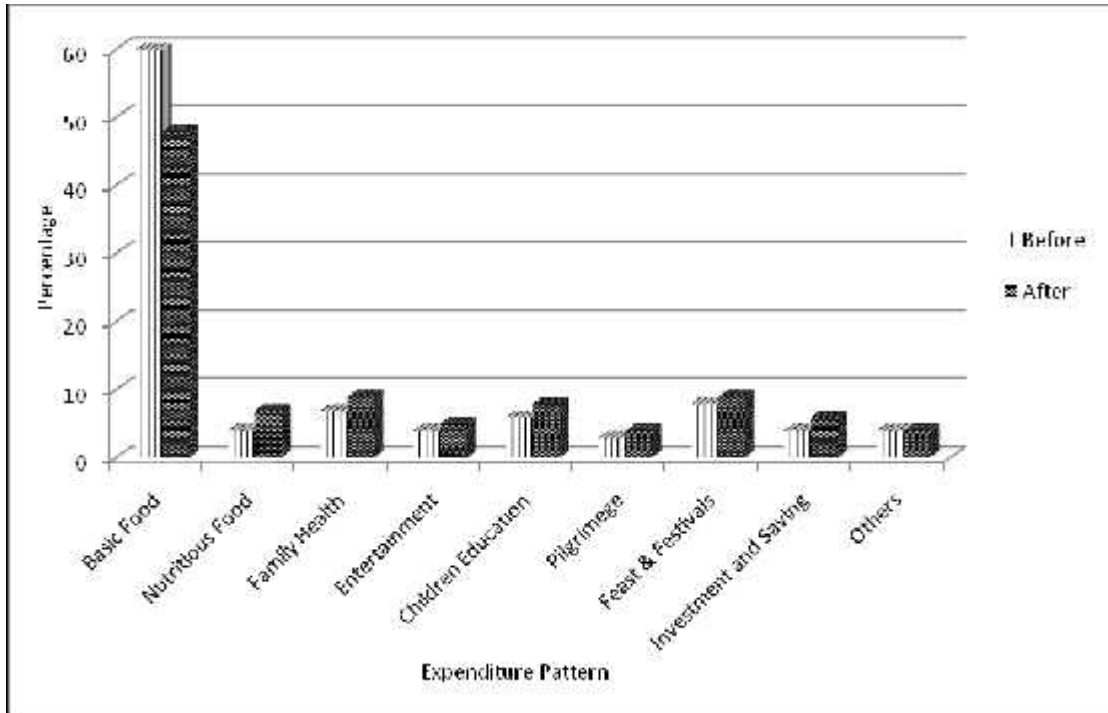
The analysis seems very much consistent with the notion of microfinance program that has financed for agricultural production, small scale business and livestock development. The same is the findings on increment of small scale business and increased number of livestock. Therefore, we can say, microfinance services have contributed towards generating own income from small scale business, agriculture and livestock holding thereby reducing the burden of daily labour.

Table 4.7
Expenditure Pattern of Sample Clients Before and After
Participating on MF Program

Expenditure Pattern	No. of HHS After	No. of HHS Before
Basic Food	54	43
Nutritious food	4	5
Family Health	7	8
Entertainment	3	5
Children Education	6	8
Pilgrimage	3	4
Feast & festivals	7	8
Investment and Saving	3	5
Others	3	4
Total	90	90

Source: Field Survey, August 2010.

Figure 4.5
Expenditure Pattern of Sample Clients Before and After
Participating on MF Program



Source: Field Survey, August 2010.

Expenditure pattern is analyzed to have an impression how the expenditure among the surveyed clients have changed because of having additional revenue. The general accepted principle about the expenditure is that higher the poverty and deprivation, higher is the proportion of expenditure done for food and basic amenities.

From the above chart, show in the expenditure pattern. Expenditure done on acquiring basic food before and after is 60 per cent and 48 per cent respectively. Similarly, expenditure on nutritious food such as meat, milk, fruits and fresh vegetables is increased by around 3 per cent. Likewise,

increment on expenditure proportion has taken place in children's education, investment and savings, and other unidentified areas.

The reduction on expenditure on client's, her husband's, and children's health shows relatively better health position of the clients family members which perfectly coincides with the increment of expenditure on nutritious food. The analysis further shows that, saved proportion of expenditure likely to have invested for children's education. Moreover, the requirement of spending less amount of their earning for basic food shows their increased income. However, the analysis also shows trivial changes on the expenditure made on entertainment and pilgrimage.

4.1.4 Loan Borrowing, Repayment and Employment Generation

The prime objective of clients to participate on the microfinance program is to have access to credit fund so as to initiate income generation activities for the creation of self employment. The sample is taken mostly among the older ones who have been participating for around 5 years. Therefore, all the sample clients have obtained loan for four times or even more. Since the repayment is scheduled for one year; next loan is not provided unless the previous loan is cleared, all the members have already mobilized and repaid at least three loans. The sample clients have obtained loan mainly in the following areas: (i) small business (ii) vegetable farming and (iii) animal husbandry. Discussion with the clients and PWDSL Ltd. Bhadaure Tamagi field staff reveals that all the clients have been paying back their loans in time. There is not even a single loan default at present. Good repayment rate reflects not only the discipline among the clients but also the assured return from their investment.

One of the major objectives for microfinance program is to create self employment at local level. The survey has revealed that this program has created employment for 1.5 persons in an average family. Further discussion

with the women clients revealed that they themselves and their husbands are involved in the business, enterprises and cultivation related to their investment done from the borrowed fund. In some cases where women have invested for business has created employment for four persons of the family.

4.1.5 Vulnerability

Level of vulnerability also equally reflects the socio-economic situation. Rural families are normally characterized by low level of security and back fold measures, limited or none existence of investment and savings therefore, they are very much vulnerable with even a small incidences such as drought, ill of family members, celebrating feast and festivals and even sometimes the death of live stocks. In that sense, analysis of such vulnerability seems relevant. The survey has revealed that the vulnerability of sample women has been reduced once they joined the microfinance program and started income generating activities.

Among the causes of vulnerability before joining the microfinance program, some 41 per cent sample clients mentioned the expenditure needed for health treatment and to celebrate feast and festivals as the major causes making them vulnerable. The expenses required for school admission of children is a cause of vulnerability for 20 per cent sample clients followed by drought and heavy rain for 13 per cent and death of livestock to 2 per cent sample members. Probably, it is co-incidence that none of the sample members are vulnerable because of flood.

The survey revealed that there has been a substantial decrease in the percentage of household become vulnerable once they joined the microfinance program. At present, 26 per cent client household mentioned them vulnerable for illness and festivals whereas 4 per cent clients find them vulnerable with drought and heavy rain. But it is surprising to know that in the increment in average livestock holding - as mentioned earlier - has made 4 per cent clients

vulnerable with the death of livestock. Probably, clients might have purchased livestock to use in productive sector with the borrowed fund thus perceived it as a major threat making them more vulnerable. In general, discussion with the sample women has revealed that repayment of loan installments are often associated with the earnings they made from the return of their investment on livestock. Nevertheless, in totality prior joining the microfinance program some 59 per cent clients find them vulnerable because of any one of the reasons mentioned above. This has been decreased to 43 per cent clients once they participated in the microfinance program.

4.2 Social Impact of MF program in Women Empowerment

Women empowerment is analyzed at two different stages: (i) household level and (ii) external level. Household level empowerment is assessed through decision making and participation on household affairs, awareness level on basic household issues, access to and control over resources, cooperation and discrimination at household level. External level empowerment is assessed mobility, awareness, exposure, social capital and confidence. Based on these the discussion is as under.

4.2.1 Women Empowerment at Household Level

For analyzing the gender dimensions and empowerment through microfinance among the sample clients, a FGD was done. Surveyed sample clients expressed their autonomy in obtaining membership and purpose of loan to borrow. Selection of MFI, amount of loan to borrow, and spending the borrowed cash are done jointly by husband and wife. In one sense, participation of husband in these crucial decisions can be seen as their support to wives while this might be their domination in the key decisions related to resources.

Particularly, joint decision and involvement of husband in managing regular savings, arranging loan installments and finding coping mechanisms to repay

the loan in time might justify husbands taking ownership to the loan. Keeping cash received from the enterprises by husband—definitely not in favor of empowering women—can be seen along with the role of managing daily household expenditure by them. But, controlling over the decisions related to deposit and withdrawal of personal savings by husband clearly explains the high magnitude of their control over women members' autonomy. Decisions related to personal savings are optional thus member could enjoy the flexibility but they do not. Furthermore, women expressed their increased level of confidence, increased awareness on other developmental such as education, nutrition, sanitation and increased participation and acknowledgement in the household level decision making process.

Table 4.8
Magnitude of Empowerment on other Domestic Issues after
Joining the MF Programme

S.N	Issues	Improved slightly	Highly improved	Has no difference	I am unaware	Total of respondents
1	Child Education	31%	67%	2%	0	100%
2	Child Health	43%	57%	0	0	100%
3	Procurement of goods	38%	60%	2%	0	100%
4	Selling of products	28%	62%	5%	5%	100%
5	Keeping and use of profits and funds	50%	43%	5%	2%	100%
6	Decision making at HH level	40%	55%	5%	0	100%
7	Reduction on HH pressure and Discrimination	48%	38%	12%	2%	100%

8	Household level cooperation	45%	53%	2%	0	100%
---	-----------------------------	-----	-----	----	---	------

Source: Field Survey, August 2010.

The survey shows that some 67 per cent sample clients expressed highly improved child education situation. Similarly, some 57 per cent clients expressed the highly improved knowledge on child health and therefore their health situation. Likewise, the microfinance program has impacted to a larger scale for around 60 - 62 per cent sample clients on procurement of household good and selling of their products. Remarkably, almost 95 per cent sample clients mentioned that the household level cooperation has increased and family level discrimination has been reduced. Exceptionally, 5 per cent sample clients mentioned that participation on microfinance program has not make any difference on household level discrimination. Despite these, the strategic needs such as structural issues, power dynamics within the household, traditional roles of women and ownership to land and other assets are still under ambiguity which has not covered in this study.

4.2.2 Empowerment at External Affairs

Women empowerment that begins from the household level will not be institutionalized unless it is reflected to the external affairs. In order to identify the impacts of microfinance on women regarding some strategic needs of women and developing of social capital which ultimately ensures the women empowerment, sample clients were interviewed whether there has been improvement or not. Responses of 90 sample women clients have been summarized.

Among sample respondents 54 per cent said their traveling outside home has increased slightly where as 36 per cent respondents mentioned it has increased

substantially. Exceptionally, microfinance has not improved to the traveling of 5 per cent women clients.

Awareness on political and legal issues such as political ideology, voting rights, political parties, women rights, child rights are slightly improved to 62 per cent sample clients whereas 12 per cent sample clients find there has no improvement in those issues. Some 19 per cent clients in fact are unaware of the issues as such thus replied as they are unaware.

Social capital as defined earlier, the reciprocal cooperation, trust and respect among the community people, exposure and participation on the social and community level activities and visit of line agencies to put pressure and demand services were also asked. The field survey result in this area is found to be very much optimistic expect in one.

Participating sample clients have increased social capital. Almost all sample clients (98%) mentioned their increased participation on social and community level activities however the magnitude varies among them. Trust and mutual respect are also increased to 96 per cent sample clients. Exceptionally, around 33 per cent sample clients mentioned visiting of government and other developmental line agencies to put pressure and demand support services have not happened. For those, who mentioned it has happened is also at low magnitude. Only 10 per cent sample clients mentioned it has happened with higher magnitude. Based on this result, we can say that women participating on microfinance have increased their social capital however the magnitude varies among them.

Beside, microfinance clients have enhanced their understanding and capability in many areas. The increased awareness and confidence on various aspects of life skills and economy are presented below as mentioned by sample women during the individual survey and focus group discussion.

Box 1

Women's Perceptions on the Benefits of Microfinance Program

-) Helped in participating on economic transaction - taking loans.
-) Taught the importance of time and time management.
-) Involved in social program and knowledge about economic scenario of the region.
-) Brought about the feeling of community living.
-) Taught the importance of child education.
-) Uplift the rural and the backward class people.
-) Made them capable and self sufficient so as to share the similar screen as the other educated people.
-) Made them able to handle various monetary transactions.
-) Taught the importance of money.
-) Enhanced the awareness about nuclear family.
-) Made us more up to date in the field of economic development and social engagement.
-) Realised the importance of investments and savings.
-) Made awareness of the harmful effects of narcotic drugs and timely reduction of its uses so as to save ones life and property.
-) Made us more disciplined and mannered.
-) Knowledge about handling responsibilities.

Source: Field Study.

4.3 Constraints and Critical Issues of Women Focused Microfinance

In the process of analyzing the critical aspects, constraints faced by women are captured and analyzed. Moreover, the field survey has revealed further critical issues related to women focus microfinance for their socio-economic empowerment and poverty reduction which are discussed at length here below. Some of these are even related to policy issues whereas some are related to the pressure faced by MFIs and market phenomena.

4.3.1 Constraints faced

Despite the number of positive socio-economic impacts that women sample clients have enjoyed from microfinance, they are facing number of constraints since the microfinance program is a discipline based thus every activities has to be done with limited flexibility. Major constraints face include, the increased pressure, tension, difficulty in time management, difficulty in taking care of child, pressure of arranging loan installments, risk of need to fulfill fellow members loan installment if some one fails. The details of the constraints faced by sample clients are presented in the table below.

Box 2

Major Constraints Faced by the Sample Clients

-) Taking loans and borrowing money has increased irrational feelings amongst the sample females because the loan has been passed in their name.
-) Male counterparts are keeping less interest and wanted to be free from any household responsibility which has increased out tension.
-) The installments need to be paid on specified days. Even if female are ill, it has to be managed anyway which is difficult.
-) Women are facing problems if they need to go out however, there is a provision of forwarding application. If application is not put in time, we have to pay penalty.
-) Regular meetings and discussions have brought difficulty in managing household activities.
-) Discussions which extend till late in the evening have created problems at home as elderly members do not allow females to be out that late.
-) Entire process has to be done by the females and under their presence which put them in pressure and made them worry as they have their family and children to look after. Further, problems are seen to feed and send children to school.
-) Delay in paying the installment by any member brings about heated discussions and arguments amongst the village members. Often this has led to social conflict and unrest.
-) Since it is a joint effort of the entire village and all has to be present together to work thus has become more problematic and difficult.

Source: Field Study.

Among the various constraints faced by women the most affecting constraint is the pressure of repayment. This has been discussed at length here below.

4.3.1.1 Repayment Pressure

Maintaining repayment rate more than 95 percent is considered as good among MFIs. PWDSLCLtd. Bhadaure Tamagi has succeeded to maintain its repayment rate at more than 99 per cent. PWDSLCLtd. Bhadaure Tamagi further claims selection of borrowers, increased borrowers knowledge on program, their commitment to repay in time, group peer pressure, centre discipline, loan utilization and credit worthiness of the borrowers, commitment of the Field Supervisor (Credit Officers), good CGT and GRT, enterprise feasibility analysis are the key elements to obtain higher repayment.

However, discussion with sample clients and PWDSLCLtd. Bhadaure Tamagi itself reveal that it might have been possible mainly because of two reasons: group guarantee enforcement and back fold strategies adoption. Group guarantee includes taking responsibility of repaying by rest four members of same group if one member fails.

Fellow members partly contribute in cash or allow transfer her personal savings to repay others loan as a reciprocal help. If this does not happen and the client remains absent, all the members of the centre—including members from other group—make defaulter's home visit to collect the installment. Sometimes, members are also threatened to seize physical assets as practiced in some MFIs in Bangladesh (Devine, 2003). Unless the default installment is received, the centre meeting of that day does not close formally. This definitely forces clients to repay the loan in time. But such practices not only create tension and harassment but also affect the social image of the clients. However, PWDSLCL

Ltd. Bhadaure Tamagi has never used security force for repaying default loans so far. Rather, in some genuine cases of project failure, deaths, natural calamities and blockades, repayment dates are also rescheduled.

Back fold strategies applied include transferring of installment equivalent amount from the centre savings - centre savings is a sum of money accumulated from the penalty from clients and staff for different reasons and regular deposit of members to that specific savings product.

This fully remains under the control of centre management which is often mobilized as supplementary loan and emergency loans - which helps maintaining cent percent repayment. Once the client brings default installment, centre savings is returned. This option seems more amicable since it fulfils the requirement of PWDSL Ltd. Bhadaure Tamagi as well as gives a solution to the client. Application of these types of strategies seems popular therefore the repayment rate is higher. The repayment rate to a certain extent indicates the sustainability of MFIs but client's adoption of coping mechanisms to repay and the capital output of their investment are not generally considered. Maintaining higher repayment rate ignoring these possibilities might put them at risk thus indicates a challenge of sustainability in the long run. Besides, repayment rate alone might not reflect the actual portfolio position because of loan write off and default ageing policies.

4.3.2 Critical Issues

In addition to the above mentioned major constraints faced, women focused microfinance consists of some critical issues which need to be duly considered. These include the following:

- (i) exclusion of bottom poor women,
- (ii) client duplication and its potential risk and

(iii) lack of support services. Further detail discussion on each of these is done here under.

4.3.2.1 Exclusion of Bottom Poor Women

While discussing the issues of none participation or exclusion of bottom poor women in the microfinance, interviewed PWDSL LTD. Bhadaure Tamagi Field Supervisors explained following eight major reasons: (i) their fallback position is weak so more probable to default their loan; (ii) they normally do not have experience of handling enterprises including livestock raising and marketing; (iii) their loan absorption capacity is low so outstanding portfolio will be lower thus impacting negatively the financial viability of MFIs; (iv) cost of providing services are high because they need rigorous effort to bring into the methodological track, for example they might need more than seven days Compulsory Group Training (CGT); (v) they are instable because of not having permanent home and cultivable land which increases the risk of default; (vi) they have higher chances of loan being used for consumption purposes which again increase the default risk; (vii) they are irregular in the group meetings; and finally (viii) they are often not being helped by fellow members—absence of social capital—in fulfilling their installment if they became unable. That is why their access is denied. Despite these all, access to microfinance is also hindered by political unrest: restriction on mobility and blockades in general.

These reasons question the microfinance services to deprived bottom poor women. Intensive implementation of preparatory and capacity building program, arrangement of support services and re-distribution of resource base seem urgent for which external support and government intervention and incentive mechanisms are must. Otherwise, it is highly probable that desperate poor women are excluded from the microfinance services.

4.3.2.2 Member or Client Duplication and Its Potential Risk

Discussion with microfinance Filed Supervisors revealed that there is a competition among MFIs to serve large number of clients thus prevail client duplication. 'The most prominent implication of MF competition discussed within the MF industry even in Bangladesh is also the "overlapping"—a term whose definition itself has undergone changes over the years. The term was first used very broadly to denote similar serviceproviding NGOs working within a geographical area. In recent times, the term is used to indicate multiple microfinance membership at the level of the household' (Martin, undated). Client duplication has fundamental two perspectives. For MFIs, it is a fast track to attain sustainability but risky option as it increases default possibility. For clients it is an option to cross finance projects and enjoy the fungibles but remains the risk of falling into debt trap. Both might enjoy it looking forward the bright part but may fall into the downside.

MFIs in Kaski district have overestimated the need and potentiality of a client in the process of sharing targeted market. This has happened in most of the Latin American countries resulting over-indebtedness of clients thereby degrading the portfolio of all MFIs in the market. Similarly, research in Bangladesh also shows higher repayment rate in remote areas where the alternatives are fewer (Morduch, 1999). If the magnitude of client duplication is increased, it will result impending disaster. This will be further worse if a Field Supervisors or a branch continues to assign with targets on outstanding portfolio or number of member to attain financial viability. However, MFIs are not alone responsible for duplication since clients always secure an option to go to informal money market.

One of the major clients perspective identified from the study of Bangladesh is that 'multiple membership is a short-term attempt to cross-finance and manage repayment regularity. It fails to be sustainable for most clients'(Martin,

undated: 2). Uganda has also faced deteriorating repayment caused by multiple loans (de Janvry et al., 2005).

4.3.2.3 Lack of Support Services

PWDSLCLtd. Bhadaure Tamagi with donors support has carried out limited quantity of preparatory and support services. These include: awareness raising campaign; vaccination campaign; literacy programs; information, education and communication sessions; and skills development training. Technical inputs and marketing arrangement as support services after the credit are also provided. These programs because of low in quantity have not had visible impacts but have spread a positive impression to join PWDSLCLtd. Bhadaure Tamagi. Besides, microfinance members have not obtained such support services from the government system because of various reasons. These include: limited financial and human resources; no working incentives to the staff; limited tools, equipments and machineries; and poor coordination and collaboration arrangements in the government system. Whatever level of support is available, local elites and those having better social capital with this sector exploit them. In this way, sample women clients are excluded from this support services.

Principally under the market economy, private sector should render Business Development Services (BDS) but they are confined at the district headquarter if any. Virtually, microfinance clients have no access to BDS therefore; issue of access to such support services to the microfinance clients becomes more pertinent.

4.4 Findings

Land holding, numbers of livestock, quality of home to live and possession of other household amenities have increased among the sample surveyed clients. Moreover, vulnerability has decreased, food security has been increased, and health, child education and sanitation situation are improved. Importantly, livelihoods pattern of microfinance clients has been shifted from wage base to the agriculture and self-employment base. Awareness, capability, confidence and social capital have also been significantly improved. In general, the survey has revealed that socio-economic conditions of the sample clients have substantially improved. The detail of the research finding is as follows.

➤ **Landholding**

The survey revealed that the micro- finance program has not shown a significant effect on the client's landholding position. Almost all the clients have their own home to live but not sufficient land to cultivate except some vegetables. After involving in such micro financing program also there is no differences found in creating the fixed assets like landholding. This shows that the impact of microfinance doesn't show any positive movements for adding the land. May be being the VDC within the valley they might not be able to add the land. So from the survey done, it is found that the clients are not able to add the land after the involvement in the provided microfinance programs.

➤ **Building**

Home to live poses higher value to the sample clients thus prefer to improve the quality by changing roof, making ground cemented, plastering the walls etc. Women feel proud to say and show that changed the thatch roof into the CGI sheet. Among the sample clients, 15 per cent clients have renovated home. In that sense, the microfinance program has been very much helpful in making them prosperous.

➤ **Livestock Holding**

Number of livestock holding households has also improved. Prior joining the program, only 15 per cent clients have any small scale livestock where 18 per cent clients used to have medium livestock but after joining the microfinance program it has changed to 28 per cent and 24 per cent respectively. This shows that after joining the microfinance program some clients have taken initiation in keeping pigs and chickens and making them the source of income generation.

➤ **Other Assets**

Quite a size sample clients have created other household assets for example, 90 per cent client households have purchased television 80 per cent have constructed toilet at their home premises and some 63 per cent households have installed hand tube well at their home yard. Similarly, 42 per cent household have also purchased bicycle and 55 percent clients have started small scale business.

➤ **Savings**

Sample clients are enjoying five different types of savings products- i) Compulsory monthly group savings @ Rs. 30 per month (Rs. 50/- to open the account) ii) Personal savings at individual level iii) Loan guarantee fund, 4 per cent of the loan disbursed, iv) Centre fund collection managed by centre itself and v) Child savings. These products have helped sample women to generate quite a significant amount.

➤ **Food Security**

Food security situation has significantly changed. Prior joining the program, 55 per cent clients had food for only less than 3 months among which around half of them have increased food sufficiency at present. Percentage of households having food for more than 9 months were merely 8 months where as at present some 18 clients households have food for more than 9 months.

Around 83 per cent clients are still adopting some means of coping mechanisms among which wage earning is one of major, however period required to manage through coping mechanism has decreased. Some 14.9 per cent clients even have to borrow around Rs. 1521 per year locally to buy food which was around 42.6 per cent before. The average amount of such borrowing has also reduced by 50 per cent.

➤ **Income Pattern**

Income source structure has also changed. Previously, daily wage was covering 25 per cent earning whereas at present it is reduced to 14 per cent. 10 per cent of earning from agriculture has increased to 16 per cent making them less dependent on wage earning. Similarly, 22 per cent earning that comes from selling of livestock products has increased to 34 per cent. Small scale business has become another important source of income after joining the micro-finance program, prior joining the program it was just 8 per cent but after joining it has increased to 32 per cent. Microfinance services have contributed towards generating own income from small scale business, agriculture and livestock holding thereby reducing the burden of daily labor.

➤ **Expenditure Pattern**

Expenditure done on acquiring basic food has been decreased by 12 per cent from 60 to 48 and expenditure on purchasing of nutritious food such as meat, milk, fruits and fresh vegetables is increased by around 3 per cent from 4 per cent to 7 percent. Likewise, expenditure proportion on children's education, investment and savings, and other unidentified areas has increased.

The reduction on expenditure on client's, her husband's, and children's health might represent relatively better health position of the client's family members which perfectly coincides with the increment of expenditure on nutritious food.

➤ **Loan Borrowing, Repayment and Employment Generation**

Loans are obtained mainly for: (i) small business (ii) vegetable farming and (iii) animal husbandry. The survey has revealed that this program has created employment for 1.5 persons in an average. Further discussion with the women clients revealed that they themselves and their husbands are involved in the business, enterprises and cultivation related to their investment done from the borrowed fund. In some cases where women have invested for business has created employment for four persons of the family.

➤ **Vulnerability**

The survey has revealed that the vulnerability of sample women has reduced once they joined the microfinance program and started income generating activities. Cost of illness and rituals were the major causes of making 41 per cent clients vulnerable which has reduced to only 26 per cent clients. Likewise, 20 per cent clients saying unforeseen cost of school admission as making them vulnerable has also reduced to only 7 per cent clients and 13 per cent clients found identified drought and heavy rain as making them vulnerable has also reduced to only 4 per cent clients.

In total, 59 per cent have found them vulnerable because of any one of the causes before joining the program which has reduced to 43 per cent clients. 16 per cent clients have crossed the vulnerability level once they participated in the microfinance program.

➤ **Empowerment at Household Level**

Sample clients are autonomous to make decisions related to obtaining membership of MFIs, and selecting purpose of loan to borrow. Decisions

related to managing regular savings, arranging loan installments, volume of loan to borrow, spending borrowed cash, and finding coping mechanisms to repay the loan in time and the like are jointly done by clients and their husbands. Sample clients' husbands take the responsibilities of managing daily expenditure and involve in doing enterprises but at the same time keep cash received from sale of products and do the decisions related to deposit and withdrawal of optional savings solely. Despite these, women expressed their increased level of awareness and confidence on many issues and increased participation and acknowledgement in the household level decision making process. Around 66 per cent sample clients expressed highly improved child education situation and 57 per cent clients expressed the highly improved knowledge on child health therefore children's health situation are also improved.

Likewise, the microfinance program has highly improved the capacity of 60 - 62 per cent clients on household level procurement and selling. Remarkably, almost 95 per cent sample clients mentioned that the household level cooperation has increased and family level discrimination has been reduced.

➤ **Social Capital and Empowerment at External Affairs**

Awareness on political and legal issues such as political ideology, voting rights, political parties, women rights, child rights are slightly improved to 62 per cent sample clients whereas 12 per cent sample clients find there has no improvement in those issues. Some 19 per cent clients in fact are unaware of such issues.

Participating sample clients have increased social capital. Almost all sample clients (98%) mentioned their increased participation on social and community level activities however with varied magnitude. Trust and mutual respect are also increased among 96 per cent sample clients. Exceptionally, around 33 per cent sample clients are not visiting any government and other developmental

line agencies to put pressure and demand support services. For those, who mentioned it has happened is also at low magnitude.

➤ **Major Achievements Gained by MF Clients**

Increased awareness and knowledge on education, health, sanitation, family harmony, enterprises handling; enhanced skills of financial transactions and trade; being more responsible and disciplined; realization of disadvantages of social evils and bad habits are some of the major achievements gained by sample clients.

➤ **Major Constraints Faced by MF Clients**

Despite number of advantages, sample clients are facing many constraints since the microfinance program is a discipline based thus every activity has to be done with limited flexibility. Women are burdened with household as well as external works since participation on microfinance program does not excuse them from completing household works rather responsibility of loan related enterprises is added. Constraints face include the increased pressure to manage household finance, difficulty in managing time among home, children, enterprises and participation on community activities, and risk of need to repay others default loan are some of the constraints faced by sample women. Above all, the pressure of repayment is the major one.

➤ **Critical Issues**

In addition to these difficulties, there are number of critical issues related to women focus microfinance. These include (i) there exists high probability of excluding bottom poor women because of not having resource base and social capital, (ii) the present microfinance program can put them into dept trap because of unhealthy competitions among the MFIs, and (iii) sample clients, even though they participate on microfinance program, are deprived from any

business development and support services to strengthen their micro enterprises to come out of poverty.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

Women in Nepal work for much longer hours, but the society does not take into account their share of productive activities. The women comparing of the total population are relatively disadvantage in terms of opportunities to participate in the main stream of development. The situation of women measured along the gender development index and gender empowerment measure does not look encouraging. Their level of literacy, life expectancy and income lies well bellow. Proportions of women as parliamentarians, bureaucrats and professional are quite small. Almost half of the people in the

country live in the world today in unacceptable conditions of poverty and a majority of them are women. The majority of women is illiterate and engaged in agriculture for their livelihood.

Women are and important sources of energy for development and their groups can be an effective channel for resources aimed at meeting the needs of the poor people in rural areas as well as in urban areas. In recent years, there has been a growing realization of the important of women's participation in the development. As a consequence numerous national as well as international organization have been established which carry out programmes targeted at enabling to women to become aware of their situation and exploit potential to gain relative economic independence together with a better position in their household as well as society. Provision of credit is generally regarded as a strong potential force for achieving the goal of poverty alleviation.

Bhadaure Tamagi VDC was selected for present study. There were all together 450 women involved in the program. Out of them 90 women were sampled by random sampling method. Both primary and secondary data were collected. The collected data was classified and tabulated after the preparation of master sheet. The broad objectives of this study are to examine the performance of the program.

The study shows that the volume of investment and saving are positively increased in each year. The result of the investment is found to be positive upon the earning of the respondent. Improvement in the facility of fooding, clothing and sheltering pattern shows the significant improvement in the living standard of the people. Similarly, the study reveals that most of the women have repaid loan and interest in due time and majority of the participant has utilized their investment property. Thus overall impact of the program is found to be positive, their living standards has been improved satisfactorily.

5.2 Conclusions

Some of the conclusions can be derived about the program as implemented the study area of Bhadaure Tamagi VDC. The conclusions can be mentioned as follows.

- 5.2.1 The group activities, regular saving and investment, high rate of repayment and utilization of loan have been satisfactory. This shows that financial sustainability and viability of the program in Bhadaure Tamagi VDC is guaranteed. However, there is still space for improvement with regard to management of misuse of loan.
- 5.2.2 The positive correlation between investment and changes in income level of the participants shows that the capability of the entrepreneurs for the repayment of the loan in due time is good.
- 5.2.3 Saving on the basis of the investment is found to be highly effective aspect of the program upon which training and income generating activities is based.
- 5.2.4 There is no evidence of association between factors such as age group, educational level, ethnic group with perceived value of the benefit from the program shows that once the women are involvement in program they have been able to achieve some kind of benefit in one from of other.
- 5.2.5 Micro finance leads to social and economic change in the borrowers after the participations in the programs. Increasing income among borrowers results increase in food sufficiency, consumption of nutrient food, good caring of children health, health awarded and prevention measure of health, good education of the children repair and maintained of home.
- 5.2.6 Women empowerment showed positive change specially involvement in decision making change in occupational, structure, participation in the social activities, gender equality high level of self confidence, awareness in social issue and control of income etc.

The overall impact of the program is found to be satisfactory. All the participants of the sample survey have been able to increase their income and the program intervention has brought significant change in livelihood of the members' family. Increase in income along with empowering process increased in standard of living of women's family which endeavored change in their livelihood.

5.3 Recommendations

On the basis of finding and conclusions of the study some suggestions has been provided here. The researcher believes it would be helpful for up liftment of the present situation and it would also provide guidelines for further planning and implementation of micro-credit practice on other municipalities and VDC of the nation.

- 5.3.1 Group saving is of great importance in the rural economy. Though, the credit groups are supported to deposit a certain amount but there is need to adopt incremental approach, i.e. saving should be increased as income stars to increase form the program.
- 5.3.2 Productive investment should be raised, which may promote loan repayment and utilization of the loan.
- 5.3.3 Although, the program included various kinds of income generating, the program could not achieve its target objectives due to lack of understanding of the concept. For this, literacy rate should be increased. Therefore, incentives should be given to enroll more women on literacy classes with the assistance of governments or agencies.
- 5.3.4 Training should be made well conscious about proper utilization and mobilization of saving and investment. The effort on monitoring and supervision should be increased to make effective use of loan and to sustain the program in Bhadaure Tamangi VDC.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Acharya, Gita, (2007), Impact of Microfinance “A Case Study of Micro Credit Programme for Women in Bhadaure Tamagi V.D.C., Kaski. Master diss., T.U. Pokhara
- Baral, S.D.(2008), “*Impact of Microfinance : A Case Study of Micro Credit Programme in Prithivi Narayan Municipality,Gorkha District. Master diss., T.U.,Pokhara*”
- Acharya, I., Mishra, M., Sharma, N., Simkhada, N.R., & Gautam, S. (2000). *Research on Risk and Vulnerability of Rural Women in Nepal.* Kathmandu: Centre for Micro Finance (CMF).
- Ahmed, S.M. & Chowdhury, M. (2001). *Micro-Credit and Emotional Well-Being: Experience of Poor Rural Women from Matlab.* Bangladesh: *World Development* 29(11): 1957-66.
- Baral, K.J. (2005). ‘*His Majesty’s Government Policy Announcement on Micro Finance Industry.* Nepal: Centre for Microfinance (CMF).
- Barnes, C., Gaile, G. & Kibombo, R. (2001). *The Impact of Three Microfinance Programmes in Uganda,* Report Submitted to USAID, Uganda: Makerere Institute of Social Research (MISR).
- Chhetri, (1995). “*Production credit for Rural Women in Nepal*” Master Degree Thesis submitted to Faculty of Management, Tribhuvan University.
- De Janvry, A., McIntosh, C. & Sadoulet, E. (2005). How Rising Competition Among Microfinance Institutions Affects Incumbent Lenders, *The Economic Journal* 115: 987–1004.
- PEDSLC-Bhadaure Tamagi Kaski (2066). *Annual progress Report: Micro Credit Programme*
- Devine J. (2003). The Paradox of Sustainability: Reflections of NGOs in Bangladesh’,*Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science,* 590: 227-42.

- Fisher, T. & Sriram, M.S. (2002) *Beyond Micro-Credit: Putting Development Back into Micro-Finance*. New Delhi: New Economics Foundation.
- Fukaya, K. & Shadagapan, N. (2001) *Micro-Finance Regulation in India*. New Delhi: Sa-Dhan.
- Gautam, R.P., Sharma, H.B. & Vaidya, S. (2005) *District Development Profile of Nepal-2004*, 160-186. Kathmandu: Informal Sector Research and Study Centre.
- Government of Nepal (GoN) (2003). *The Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007*. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission Secretariat.
- Grant, E. (2001). *Social Capital and Community Strategies: Neighbourhood Development and Guatemala City', Development and Change*. Guatemala City: 32:975-97.
- Halder, S.R. & Mosley, P. (2004) Working With the Ultra-Poor: Learning from BRAC Experiences', *Journal of International Development* 16: 387-406.
- Hashemi, S.M. (1996). *Rural Credit Programme & Women's Empowerment in Bangladesh*. Bangladesh: World Development, 24:635-54.
- Hashemi, S.M., Schuler, S.R. & Riley, A.P. (1996). *Rural Credit Programmes and Women's Empowerment in Bangladesh*. Bangladesh: World Development 24: 635-53.
- Hossain, M. (1988). *Credit for the Alleviation of Rural Poverty: The Grameen Bank in Bangladesh*. Research Report 65: 9-84. Washington DC: IFPRI.
- Hulme, D. & Mosley, P. (1996). *Finance Against Poverty Vol.1, 1-15 and 200-7*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Hulme, D., Matin, I. & Rutherford, S. (2002) Finance for the Poor: From Microcredit to Microfinancial Services', *Journal of International Development* 14: 273-94.
- Jain, P.S. (1996). *Managing Credit for the Rural Poor: Lessons from the Grameen Bank*. New Delhi: World Development 24(1): 79-89.

- Khadka, (1998). *"Micro Credit for Women: A Case Study of Pokhara"* Master Degree Thesis submitted to Faculty of Management, Tribhuvan University.
- Kabeer N. (2001). *Conflicts over Credit: Re-Evaluating the Empowerment Potential of Loans to Women in Rural Bangladesh*. Bangladesh: World Development 29(1): 63- 84.
- Laderchi, C.R., Saith, R. & Stewart, F. (2003). *Does it Matter that we do not agree on the Definition of Poverty? A Comparison of Four Approaches*. New York: Oxford Development Studies, 31(3): 243-74.
- Ledgerwood, J. (1998). *Sustainable Banking with the Poor: Microfinance Handbook –An Institutional and Financial Perspective, 33-59 and 205-41*. Washington DC: The World Bank.
- Mahmud S. (2003). *Actually How Empowering is Microcredit? Development and Change* 34(4) 577-605.
- Mathema, S.R. (2007). *Microfinance Sector Analysis in Nepal–NRB Perspective' paper presented at the Seminar on Access to Financial Services in Nepal*. Kathmandu: WB and NRB.
- Mohammad, Y. (1991). *Grameen Bank Anubhab Ra Anubhuti, Mirmire*, Kathmandu: Nepal Rastra Bank.
- Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB) (2006). *Increasing Access to Financial Services: Survey Results*. Kathmandu: Department for International Development (DFID), WB and GoN.
- Osmani, S.R. (1989). *Limits to the alleviation of poverty through Non-Farm Credit*. Bangladesh: Bangladesh Development Studies 17(4): 1-18.
- Paudyal, S. (2005). *Microfinance and Its Impacts on Economic Upliftment of Women: A Case Study of Baluwa VDC of Kathmandu District*. Kathmandu: An Unpublished Master Degree Thesis submitted to Faculty of Management, Tribhuvan University.

- Pradhan and Shrestha, (2004). *"The Microfinance and Women in Nepal"*
Master Degree Thesis submitted to Faculty of Management, Tribhuvan
University.
- Regmi, P. (1999). *Women Micro Credit and Poverty Alleviation: A Case Study
of Micro Credit Project for Women in Magalapur VDC of Chitwan
District*. Kathmandu: An Unpublished Master Degree Thesis submitted
to Faculty of Management, Tribhuvan University.
- Sharma, P.R. (2010), "Microfinance: A Powerful Tools for Social
Transformation it's Challenges and Principles". *Journal of Nepalese
Business Studies* Vol.1 P.67-76.
- Sharma, P.R.(2007). *Micro Finance Practices and their Sustainability in Nepal*.
Diss. of Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, T.U. Kathmandu.
- Upreti, T.P. (forthcoming) '*Review of Regulations for Micro Finance
Institutions in Nepal*'. Kathmandu: International Network of Alternative
Financial Institutions (INAFI).
- Wolff, H.K. & Pant, P.R (2007). *Social Science Research And Thesis Writing*.
Kathmandu: Buddha Academic Publishers & Distributors Pvt.Ltd.
- Yunus, M. (2003). *Expanding Microcredit Outreach to Reach the
MillenniumDevelopment Goal: Some Issues for Attention*', paper
presented at the *International Seminar, Attacking Poverty with
Microcredit, Dhaka, Bangladesh: Dhaka*.
- <http://www.grameen-info.org/bank/ExpandingMicrocredit.html>.

Appendix-I
Socio -Economic Impact of Micro Finance for Women: A Case Study
of Prabhavkari Women Development Saving and Loan Co-Operative
Ltd
प्रश्नावली

१. नाम :
२. ठेगाना :
३. समुहको नाम :
४. वडा नं. :
५. उमेर :
- क) २०-३० ख) ३०-४० ग) ४०-५०
- घ) ५०-६० ड) ६० भन्दा माथि
६. जाति :
- क) ब्राह्मण ख) क्षेत्री ग) गुरुङ्ग
- घ) मगर ड) दमाई च) कामी
- छ) अन्य
७. धर्म :
- क) हिन्दु ख) बौद्ध ग) मुस्लिम
- घ) क्रिश्चियन ड) अन्य
८. शिक्षा :
- क) अशिक्षित ख) शिक्षित (नाम लेख्न सक्ने)
- ग) SLC तल घ) SLC पास
- ड) दश जोड दुई (१०+२) वा सो भन्दा माथि
९. पेशा : समूहमा सहभागि हुनु भन्दा पहिला
- 81

- क) भैसि पालन ख) कृषि ग) ज्याला वा मजदुरी .
घ) खुद्रा व्यापार ड) मौरी पालन च) माछा पालन
छ) बाखा पालन ज) अन्य

१०. पेशा : समूहमा सहभागि भएपछि

- क) भैसि पालन ख) कृषि ग) ज्याला वा मजदुरी
घ) खुद्रा व्यापार ड) मौरी पालन च) माछा पालन
छ) बाखा पालन ज) अन्य

११. पारिवारिक आम्दानी (लगभग मासिक)

- क) ५००० भन्दा तल ख) ५०००-१०००० ग) १००००-१५०००
घ) १५००० भन्दा माथि

१२. वैवाहिक स्थिति

- क) अविवाहित ख) विवाहित

१३. हजुरको समुहवाट नियमित रकम बचत गर्नु भएको छ ?

- क) छ ख) छैन

यदि छैन भने किन ?

.....

१४. तपाईंले सहकारी संस्थावाट ऋण लिनु भएको छ ?

- क) छ ख) छैन

१५. यदि छ भने कुन उद्देश्यको लागि र कति रकम ?

सि.नं.	क्षेत्र/उद्देश्य	रकम
१	कृषि	
२	भैसि पालन	
३	खुद्रा व्यापार	
४	माछा पालन	
५	अन्य	

१६. सहकारी संस्थामा सहभागि हुनु अघि हजुरको मासिक आम्दानी कति थियो ?

लगभग :

१७. सहकारी संस्थामा सहभागि भएपछि हजुरको मासिक आम्दानी कति भयो ?
लगभग :.....
१८. उद्देश्य अनुसार ऋण लगानी गर्नुभएको छ ?
क) छ ख) छैन
१९. यदि छैन भने कुन काममा खर्च गर्नुभयो ?
क)पुरानो ऋण तिर्न ख) घरायसी खर्च चलाउन ग) अन्य
२०. संस्थामा सहभागि भएपछि कस्तो प्रकारको फाइदा प्राप्त गर्नुभएको छ ?
क) अधिकतम फाइदा ख) न्यूनतम फाइदा ग) बेफाइदा
२१. लिएको ऋण समयमा नै तिर्नु भएको छ ?
क) दुवै (सावा व्याज) ख) व्याज मात्र
ग) सावा मात्र
२२. दैनिक उपभोग्य वस्तुमा कस्तो परिवर्तन भयो ?
क) संस्थामा सहभागि हुनु भन्दा अगाडि.....
ख) संस्थामा सहभागि भएपछि
२३. आवश्यकता अनुसार दैनिक प्रयोग गर्ने लत्ताकपडामा कस्तो परिवर्तन भयो ?
क) संस्थामा सहभागि हुनु भन्दा अगाडि.....
ख) संस्थामा सहभागि भएपछि
२४. तपाईंको समूहमा नियमित मिटिङ्ग
क) हुन्छ ख) हुँदैन
२५. आम्दानीको प्रमुख स्रोत के हो ?
क) कृषि ख) जागिर ग) व्यापार
घ) ज्यालादारी ड) अन्य
२६. धितो नराखी ऋण लिंदा के को आधारमा लिनु हुन्छ ?
क) समूह जमानी बसेर ख) अन्य
२७. तपाईंको घरमा ट्वाइलेटको सुविधा कहिले देखि लिनुभयो ?
क) सहभागि हुनुभन्दा पहिला ख) सहभागि भएपछि
२८. तपाईंको घरमा पानीको सुविधा

Appendix-III

The sample name list of women involved in micro finance programme in Bhadaure Tamagi VDC, Kaski

The Women who takes micro credit from PWDSLCLtd.

S.N.	Name	Address	Loan Amt.
1	Chnand maya Khatri	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	7000
2	Sunita BK	Bhadaure 5-Chainapur	6000
3	Buddhi shree BK	Bhadaure 5-Chainapur	20000
4	Buddhi maya BK	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	20000
5	Saraswoti parajuli	Bhadaure 5-Chainapur	20000
6	Parbati Sunar	Bhadaure 5- Chainapur	20000
7	Lalmaya BK	Bhadaure 5- Chainapur	9300
8	Tulki parajuli	Bhadaure 5- simpani	14000
9	Parbati paudel	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	17000
10	Tilkumari poudel	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	10000
11	Maya Pariyar	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	6000
12	Bishnu maya BK	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	20000
13	Laxmi Pariyar	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	17000
14	Topali Parajuli	Bhadaure 5- Thulakhet	15000
15	Bhimkumari BK	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	12000
16	Laxmi Parajuli	Bhadaure 5 Chainapur	11000
17	Parbati BK	Bhadaure 5 Chainapur	20000

18	Laxmi BK	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	26000
19	Setu maya BK	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	31500
20	Kulmaya kshetri	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	41000
21	Manmaya poudel	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	9600
22	Sita Kshetri	Bhadaure 5 simpani	15416
23	Iti pariyar	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	15400
24	Devi BK	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	12000
25	Anita kshetri	Bhadaure 5 simpani	20000
26	Ganga Kshetri	Bhadaure 5 simpani	20000
27	Tulki poudel	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	10000
28	Laxmi kc	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	7000
29	Shova kshetri	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	99950
30	Susma kshetri	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	41000
31	Priya poudel	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	33000
32	Sita poudel	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	10000
33	Manumaya poudel	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	10000
34	Maya poudel	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	10000
35	Sumitra kshetri	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	15000
36	Sita kc	Bhadaure 5 simpani	21000
37	Dilkumari Parajul	Bhadaure 5 Thulakhet	14000
38	Chanda kumari gurung	Bhadaure 6 Damdame	30000
39	Dilkumari karki	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	20500
40	Rajkumari sunar	Bhadaure 3 kuhiredanda	15000
41	Ambika bhujul	Bhadaure 5 Chainapur	20000
42	Iti maya Bk	Bhadaure 7 kudbidanda	6000
43	Shila devi upadhaya	Bhadaure 9 Sidhane	12000
44	Yanu maya gurung	Bhadaure 1 Deurali	30000
45	Mina BK	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	20000
46	Arati BK	Bhadaure 3 kuhiredanda	10000
47	Chanda parajuli	Bhadaure 5 Chainapur	20000
48	Laxmi pariyar	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	10000
49	Durga kshetri	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	7000

50	Nani maya pariyar	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	22775
51	Kalpana sunar	Bhadaure 3 kuhiredanda	11000
52	Dipa poudel	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	20000
53	Devi parajuli	Bhadaure 5 Chainapur	10000
54	Parbati parajuli	Bhadaure 5 Thulakhet	7000
55	Chij kumari gurung	Bhadaure 1 Deurali	30000
56	Sukmaya BK	Bhadaure 8 Sidhane	25000
57	Yapi poudel	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	14000
58	Radhika poudel	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	22000
59	Sarita Bk	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	14000
60	Ajani poudel	Bhadaure 5 simpani	10000
61	Laxmi poudel	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	23870
62	Santi poudel	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	20000
63	Chanda bk	Bhadaure 5 Chainapur	12000
64	Chinu maya pariyar	Bhadaure 5 Chainapur	11120
65	Murali BK	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	40000
66	Santi poudel	Bhadaure 5 Thulakhet	10000
67	Hari maya Parajuli	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	20850
68	Yosho kumari BK	Bhadaur 3 kuhiredanda	4710
69	Mansuba BK	Bhadaur 3 kuhiredanda	8020
70	Dhan kumari BK	Bhadaur 3 kuhiredanda	5000
71	Ujelu BK	Bhadaur 3 kuhiredanda	4070
72	Amrita BK	Bhadaur 3 kuhiredanda	8175
73	Sumitra BK	Bhadaur 3 kuhiredanda	8000
74	Rekha BK	Bhadaur 3 kuhiredanda	5925
75	Sunmaya BK	Bhadaur 3 kuhiredanda	16080
76	Dipa kumari BK	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	15183
77	Chija kumari BK	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	12980
78	Mithu Bk	Kuhiredada 3	5425
79	Dil suba BK	Kuhiredada 3	4845
80	Iti maya Bhujel	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	38000
81	Rebati Poudel	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	10500

82	Iti Nepali	Bhadaure 5 Chainapur	7000
83	Janaki Poudel	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	66669
84	Bishnu Bhandari	Bhadaure 5 kaherbari	5000
85	Hima Bhandari	Bhadaure 5 kaherbari	5000
86	Rama Bhabdari	Bhadaure 5 kaherbari	5000
87	Gam maya Poudel	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	26700
88	Santi Poudel	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	15000
89	Tilkumari Kshetry	Bhadaure 4- Harpan	30000
90	Durga BK	Bhadaure 5 Thulakhet	3575
		Total	1541138

Source: Prabhavkari women development saving and loan cooperative Ltd