



IMPACT OF MICROCREDIT DISPENSATION AMONG WOMEN HOUSEHOLD IN MANJALLOOR GRAMAPANCHAYATH

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Abstract

In our country, the financial institution and microfinance plays a vital role in everybody's life. Microcredit dispensation in the forms of internal loans by the women groups possesses moderate easiness to access by their members. it's a key strategy in helping people living in poverty to become financially independent, which helps them become more resilient and better able to provide for their families in times of economic difficulty. It ensures access to financial services and timely and adequate credit where needed by vulnerable groups such as weaker section and low income groups at affordable cost. From the study it is clear that impact of microcredit dispensation among women household is very significant. The majority of the studies are only at Marco level but not at the micro level with empirical studies. Those studies focused on business strategies and technology aspects. But they are no any studies on status of microcredit dispensation at rural households in Manjalloor grama panchayath up to now. In this regard the present study assures importance and enumerating the need of the status of microcredit dispensation at rural household in Manjalloor grama panchayath. The main objective of the study is to examine impact of microcredit dispensation among women households in Manjalloor grama panchayath, and the need to consider the economic strategies to achieve the overall goal. So that the detailed study regarding status of microcredit dispensation is very significant.

Key Words: Micro Finance, SHG, Sustainable finance, Financial empowerment Policy, Rural Micro enterprise.

INTRODUCTION

The intervention of microfinance has been heralded world-wide as the best cure for poverty. Women workers throughout the world contribute to the economic growth sustainable livelihoods of their families and communities. Microfinance helps empower women from poor households to make this contribution. Women particularly benefit from microfinance as many microfinance institutions target female clients. Women's empowerment through microfinance is key for promoting the International Labour Organization's (ILO's) Decent Work Agenda, which acknowledges the central role of work in people's lives as a means for achieving equitable, inclusive and sustainable development. By increasing women's access to financial services, microfinance ultimately contributes to ILO core values of greater gender equality and non-discrimination.

The provision of micro-finance involves initiatives on the part of state and non-state organizations, in making available very small amounts of credit to poor clients. There is an acute need among the poor for credit that often forms the deciding line between their survival and their succumbing to poverty. This need for credit is both for consumption as well as for production. It has been proved that the poor are capable of thrift and savings. It is these existing requirements and conditions that are tapped by micro-finance initiatives.

Micro-finance can empower women since it instils a perception of strength and confidence when the poverty trap is broken. Most micro-credit initiatives require the formation of small self help groups (SHGs) of 10-20 persons, who come together with the intention of saving and rotating loans amongst the members.

Scope of the Study

The study is limited to SHG's in Manjalloor grama panchayath. The data are collected from 60 women households in Manjalloor grama panchayath.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study Micro credit and Rural Micro enterprise scenario in Kerala
2. To analyse the extent of microcredit dispensation among womenhousehold in Manjalloor grama panchayath.
3. To examine the impact of microcredit among women household inManjalloor grama panchayath.

Hypothesis

H01: The impact of microcredit dispensation among womenhousehold is moderate.

Methodology

1. Selection of samples

The study was limited to Manjalloor grama panchayath of Ernakulum district. There are 80 SHG groups in Manjalloor grama panchayath, among this 30 SHGs availed micro credit from various sources. 2 respondents from each SHG were randomly selected, that is sample of 60 women households was selected for the study.

2. Data collection

Both the primary and secondary data were used. Questionnaire method was used to collect primary data from sample respondents. Secondary data were collected from journals, books and websites.

3. Tools of data analysis

The collected data were analyzed by using appropriate statistical and mathematical tools,using SPSS 16.1. Percentages and averages were used for analysing the data. T-test was used for testing of hypothesis

THEORITICAL FRAME WORK

Meaning of microcredit

Microcredit is the extension of very small loans (microloans) to impoverished borrowers who typically lack collateral, steady employment, or a verifiable credit history. It is designed to support entrepreneurship and alleviate poverty. Many recipients are illiterate, and therefore unable to complete paperwork required to get conventional loans. Microcredit is part of microfinance, which provides a wider range of financial services, especially savings accounts, to the poor. Microcredit is widely used in developing countries and is presented as having "enormous potential as a tool for poverty alleviation. Microcredit is a tool that can be helpful to possibly reduce feminization of poverty in developing countries.

Micro-finance has existed in various forms for centuries, and even longer in Asia, where informal lending and borrowing stretches back for several thousand years. However, the birth of 'modern' micro-finance is said to have occurred in the mid 1970s in rural Bangladesh. There, in the midst of a famine, Dr. Muhammad Yunus, professor of economics at the University of Chittagong, was becoming disillusioned with the abstract theories of economics that failed to explain why so many poor people were starving in Bangladesh. Yunus set out to solve this problem through the creation of the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh. The Grameen approach is unique because the small loans are guaranteed by members of the borrower's community; pressure within the group encourages borrowers to pay back the loans in a timely manner. Grameen's clients are among the poorest of the poor, many of whom had never possessed any money and relied on a barter economy to meet their daily needs. Using microloans, borrowers are able to purchase livestock or start their own businesses.

How Microcredit Works

The concept of microcredit was built on the idea that skilled people in underdeveloped countries, who live outside of traditional banking and monetary systems, could gain entry into an economy through the assistance of a small loan. The people to whom such microcredit is offered may live in barter systems where no actual currency is exchanged. The women in Bangladesh who received microcredit, for instance, did not have money to purchase the materials they needed to make the bamboo stools that they would, in turn, sell. The initial financing gave them the resources to begin production, with an understanding that the loan would be paid over time as they brought in revenue.

The structure of microcredit arrangements frequently differs from traditional banking, wherein collateral may be required or other terms established to guarantee repayment. There might not be a written agreement at all. In some instances, the microcredit was guaranteed by an agreement with the members of the borrower's community, who would be expected to compel the borrower to work toward repaying the debt. As borrowers successfully pay off their microcredit, they may become eligible for loans of larger and larger amounts.

The impact of microcredit

The impact of microcredit is a subject of much controversy. Proponents state that it reduces poverty through higher employment and higher incomes. This is expected to lead to improved nutrition and improved education of the borrowers' children.

The available evidence indicates that in many cases microcredit has facilitated the creation and the growth of businesses. It has often generated self-employment, but it has not necessarily increased incomes after interest payments. In some cases it has driven borrowers into debt traps. There is no evidence that microcredit has empowered women.

In short, microcredit has achieved much less than what its proponents said it would achieve, but its negative impacts have not been as drastic as some critics have argued. Microcredit is just one factor influencing the success of a small businesses, whose success is influenced to a much larger extent by how much an economy or a particular market grows.

Kudumbashree: The Micro credit and Rural Micro enterprise scenario in Kerala

Kudumbashree is an innovative, women-centred state poverty eradication programme being carried out since 1998 and 2000 in rural and urban areas of the State respectively. It aims at eradicating absolute poverty, within a definite timeperiod, under the leadership of Local Self Governments. The Mission launched by the State Government under the active support of Government of India and the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) has adopted a different methodology in wiping out absolute poverty by organising the poor into community-based organisations.

The facets of kudumbashree

The advantage of Kudumbashree stems from its unique approach to identify the poor, by using a multi-dimensional index, rather than just a mere shortfall in income. Kudumbashree uses nine indicators in the urban areas to identify the poor households and these factors are known as the 'risk factors'. These risk

factors seem to reflect the notion of ‘capability poverty’ⁱⁱ. A household is considered poor, if it possesses four or more of the nine factors. The combination of any four risk factors provides 126 ways of identifying a poor household. The revised risk indicators used in Urban Areas are:

1. No land / Less than five cents of land.
2. No house / dilapidated house.
3. No Sanitary Latrine.
4. No access to safe drinking water within 150 meters.
5. Women headed household / Presence of a widow, divorcee / abandoned lady /unwed mother.
6. No regularly employed person in the house.
7. Socially Disadvantaged Groups (SC / ST).
8. Presence of mentally or physically challenged person / Chronically ill member in the family.
9. Families without colour television.

Just like how identification of poor families using a non-monitory poverty index is a facet of the institution, organising the poor to a three tier Community Based Organisation (CBO) and empowering the women through these CBO's is another part of Kudumbashree's working model

Structure of cbo's in kudumbashree

- a) Neighbourhood Group (NHG) The lower most tiers constitute the Neighbourhood Group consisting of 20-40 women members selected from the poor families. These NHG's are also called ‘Ayalkootams’ (meaning ‘neighbourhood’ in Malayalam) by the women. Meetings are convened on a weekly basis in the houses of NHG members.

In the meeting the various problems faced by the Group members are discussed along with suggestions for improving the situation. In the weekly meeting all the members bring thrift, which will be collected and recycled to the system by way of sanctioning loans. Five volunteers are selected at this level: the Community Health Volunteer, Income generation activities volunteer, Infrastructure Volunteer, Secretary and the President. They look into the respective activities and problems of their groups.

b) Area Development Society (ADS) The second tier is Area Development Society which is formed at the ward level by federating 10-15 NHG's. The ADS function through three distinct bodies:

General Body: It consists of the five volunteers and all the NHG's a part of it.

Governing Body: It is constituted by electing a President, Secretary and a five member Committee from the General Body. Links with the Local Self Government: In Gramapanchayats the ward member is the patron of the ADS and in Urban Local Bodies a separate Monitoring & advisory Committee is constituted with the ward Councillor as the chairperson.

c) Community Development Society (CDS) At the Panchayat / Municipal level a Community Development Society (CDS), a registered body under the Charitable Societies Act is formed by federating various ADS's. It too includes three distinct bodies:

General Body: It consists of all the ADS Chairpersons and ADS Governing Body members along with representatives of Resource Persons and Officers of the Local Body involved in the implementation of the Poverty Alleviation and Women Empowerment Programmes. Centre for Civil Society

Governing Body: It consists of President, Member Secretary and five selected Committee Members. Other Government Officials and representatives of Resource Persons will be nominated to the Governing Body.

Links with the Local Self Government: In the rural areas, the President of the Panchayat is the patron and in the Urban Local Bodies, a monitoring & advisory committee is constituted with the Mayor/ Municipal Chairperson as Chairperson. The advantage of this three tier system is that it is managed wholly by the representatives of the poor and has the leverage of a non-governmental organisation, which helps in channelizing additional resources from various sources both internal and external. It facilitates both autonomy and effective linkage with the Local Bodies.

The neighbourhood groups formed at the grass root level are providing a social platform for poor women to express their concerns, discuss their problems and search for better opportunities, which they think will improve their own living conditions. Through this greater interaction among the poor women, they will be in a position to come up with micro plans that will suit their local conditions and capability. These micro plans, voiced out at the NHG meetings, are scrutinized to form a 'mini plan' at the ADS level. Further Various 'mini plans' prepared by the Area Development Societies are integrated to form a CDS plan at the Local Government level. In fact, this CDS plan becomes the anti poverty sub plan of the village panchayath or the municipality.

Kudumbashree is an innovative, women-centred state poverty eradication programme being carried out since 1998 and 2000 in rural and urban areas of the State respectively. It aims at eradicating absolute poverty, within a definite time period, under the leadership of Local Self Governments. The Mission launched by the State Government under the active support of Government of India and the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) has adopted a different methodology in wiping out absolute poverty by organising the poor into community-based organisations.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

1 Profile of the Respondent

For analysing the profile of the respondents following variables are used

1. Age of the respondents

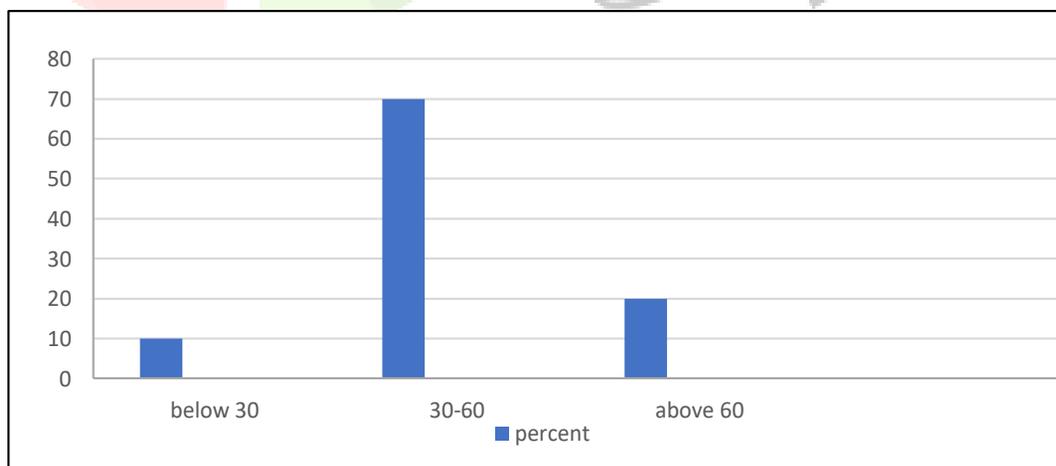
Table 1 shows the age of the respondents

Table 1 Age of the respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent
below 30	6	10.0
30-60	42	70.0
above 60	12	20.0
Total	60	100.0

Source: Primary data

Figure 1 age of the respondent



Source: Primary data

From the above table and figure shows that 70 percent of the respondents are belongs to the age group of 30-60 and 20 percent of the respondents are belongs to the age group of above 60 and 20 percent belongs to below 30.

2. Community of the respondents

Table 2 shows the community of the respondents

Table 2 Community of the respondents

Community	Frequency	Percent
General	42	70.0
OBC	12	20.0
SC	3	5.0
ST	3	5.0
Total	60	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table 2 exhibits that the community wise classification of the respondents. From the table it is clear that 70percent of the respondents are general category,20 percent of the respondents and each 5 percent of the respondents are ST category.

3. Type of ration card

Table 3 shows whether the respondents belong to APL or BPL ration card.

Table 3 Type of ration card

Whether belongs to	Frequency	Percent
APL	48	80.0
BPL	12	20.0
Total	60	100.0

Source: Primary data

Out of 60 respondents, majority of the respondents are belongs to the APL category and 20 percent of the respondents are belongs to BPL category.

4. Marital Status

Table 4 shows the marital status of the respondents

Table 4 Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Married	60	100.0
Unmarried	Nil	Nil
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data

Table4 shows the marital status of the respondents. From the table it is clear that the 100 percent of the respondents are married.

5. Educational Qualification

Table 5 shows the educational qualification of the respondents

Table 5 Educational Qualification

Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percent
Below S.S.L.C	6	10.0
S.S.L.C	9	15.0
Plus two	18	30.0
Graduate	21	35.0
Professional Qualification	6	10.0
Total	60	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table 5 shows that educational qualification wise classification of the respondents. From the table it is clear that 35 percent of the respondents are belongs to the graduate and 30 percent belongs to Plus two. The data further reveals that 15 percent of the respondents are SSLC and each 10 percent belongs to below SSLC and Professional qualification

6. Occupation

Table 6 shows the occupation of the respondents

Table 6 Occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Govt. Job	3	5.0
Private	15	25.0
Business	12	20.0
Agriculture	18	30.0
Casual Worker	12	20.0
Total	60	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table 6 shows the occupation wise classification of the respondents. From the table it is clear that 30 percent of the respondents are belongs to the occupation group of agriculture and only 5 percent of the respondents have govt. Job.

7. Monthly Income

Table 7 shows the monthly income of the respondents

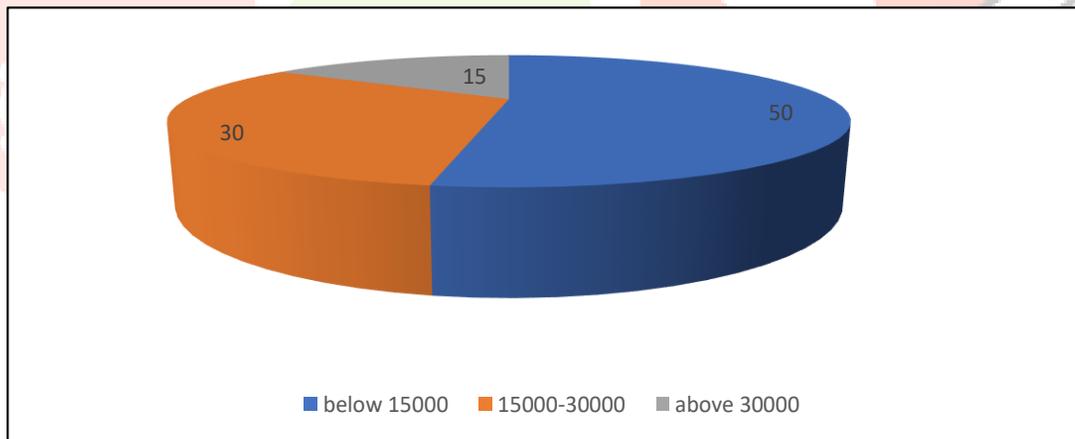
Table 7 Monthly Income

Monthly income	frequency	Percent
Below 15000	30	50.0
150000-30000	18	30.0
Above 30000	9	15.0
Total	60	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table 7 shows the monthly income wise classification of the respondents. From the table it is clear that 50 percent of the respondents have monthly income below Rs.15000 and 15 percent of the respondents have monthly income of Rs. 30000

Figure 2 Monthly Income



Source: Primary data

Table 7 shows the monthly income wise classification of the respondents. From the table it is clear that 50 percent of the respondents have monthly income below Rs.15000 and 15 percent of the respondents have monthly income of Rs. 30000.

II. EXTENT OF MICROCREDIT

For analysing the extent of microcredit of the respondents following variables are used

8. Duration of membership

Table 8 shows the duration of the membership of the respondents

Table .8 Duration of membership

Duration	Frequency	Percent
Less than 5year	45	75.0
5-10	12	20.0
Above 10years	3	5.0
Total	60	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table 8 shows the duration of membership in self help groups or Kudumbashree. From the table it is clear that 75 percent of the respondents are member of the self help groups or Kudumbashree for a period less than 5 years and 5 percent of the respondents have 10 year experience in Kudumbashree.

9. Amount of microcredit

Table 9 shows the amount of microcredit of the respondents

Table 9 Amount of microcredit

Amount of microcredit	Frequency	Percent
Less than 20000	21	35.0
20000-40000	30	50.0
40000-60000	6	10.0
Above 60000	3	5.0
Total	60	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table 9 shows that classification of the respondents on the basis of micro credit availed. From the table it is clear that 50 percent of the respondents are availed a loan of Rs 20000-40000 and only 5 percent of the respondents are taken a credit of Rs 60000 and above.

10. Purpose of Usage of Microcredit

Table 10 shows the purpose of usage of microcredit by the respondents

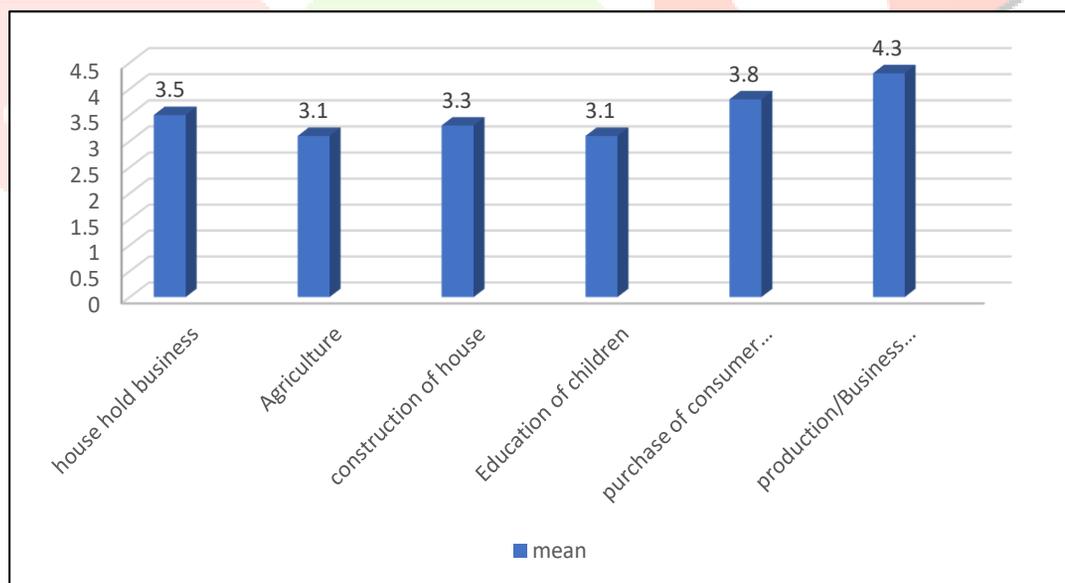
Table .10 Purpose of Usage of Microcredit

Purpose of usage	Mean	Rank
house hold business	3.5400	III
Agriculture	3.1000	I
construction of house	3.3600	II
Education of children	3.1000	I
Purchase of consumer durables	3.8200	IV
Production/Business purpose of SHG	4.3000	V

Source: Primary data

From the table 10 it is clear that the major purpose of usage micro credit are agriculture (mean value = 3.10) and education of children (mean value = 3.10). The second major purpose is construction of house (mean value =3.36).usage of micro credit in production/business purpose of SHG is very low (mean value=4.30).

Figure 3 Purpose of Usage of Microcredit



Source: Primary data

From the figure 4 it is clear that the major purpose of usage micro credit are agriculture (mean value = 3.10) and education of children (mean value = 3.10). The second major purpose is construction of house (mean value =3.36).

11. Personal Bank account

Table 3.11 shows the details of personal bank account of the respondents

Table.11 personal bank account

Personal Bank Account	Frequency	Percent
Yes	60	100.0
No	Nil	Nil
Total	60	100.0

Source: Primary data

From the table11 it is clear that the 100 percent of the respondents have personal bank account.

12. Period of joining

Table 12 shows when respondents join the bank

Table 12 Period of joining

Period of joining	Frequency	Percent
Before joining SHG	12	20.0
After joining SHG	48	80.0
Total	60	100.0

Source: Primary data

From the table 12 it is clear that 80 percent of the respondents have bank account after joining SHG and 20 percent of the respondents have bank account before joining SHG.

13. Repayment of the instalment

Table 13 shows the repayment of the instalment of respondents

Table 13 Repayment of the instalment

Periods of repayment	Frequency	Percent
Monthly	42	70.0
Weekly	15	25.0
Daily	3	5.0
Total	60	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table 13 shows the repayment method wise classification of the respondents. From the table it is clear that 70 percent of the respondents are repay the instalment in monthly and 25 percent of the respondents repay the instalment in weekly.

14. Sources of repayment of the instalment

Table 14 shows the sources of repayment of the instalment of respondents

Table 14 Sources of repayment of the instalment

Sources of repayment	Mean	Rank
Profit from own business	2.4800	III
Income from Agriculture	2.0700	I
Income from husband or guardian	2.1600	II
Borrowed source	3.3300	IV

Source: Primary data

Friedman rank test was used to rank the source of repayment. Table 3.14 reveals that the major source of income for the repayment of instalment is income from agriculture (mean value = 2.07) and the second major source is income from husband or guardian (mean value = 2.16)

III IMPACT OF MICROCREDIT

Following variables are used for analysing the impact of micro credit.

15. Impact in economic factors

Following variables are used for analysing the impact of micro credit in economic factors.

15(a) Increases income

Table 15(a) shows the opinion regarding the statement that the microcredit increases income.

Table 15(a) Increases income

Basis	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	0	0
Disagree	3	5.0
Neutral	21	35.0
Agree	30	50.0
Strongly agree	6	12.0
Total	60	100.0

Source: Primary Source

From the table 3.15 (a) it is clear that 50 percent of the respondent disagree with the statement and they says that micro credit doesn't increases income and only 5 percent of the respondents agree that

microcredit increases income. There is no respondents belongs to strongly disagree group.

15(b) increases savings

Table 3.15(b) shows the opinion regarding the statement that the micro credit increases Savings

Table 15(b) Increases Savings

Basis	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	0	0
Disagree	3	5.0
Neutral	18	30.0
Agree	30	50.0
Strongly agree	9	15.0
Total	60	100.0

Sources: Primary data

Table 3.15(b) shows that 50 percent of the respondents agree with the statement that microcredit increases savings. While 5 percent of the respondents disagree with the statement that microcredit increases savings.

15(c) Increases value of household assets

Table 3.15(c) shows the opinion regarding the statement that the micro credit increases value of household assets

Table 15(c) Increases value of household assets

Basis	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	6	10.0
Disagree	15	25.0
Neutral	18	30.0
Agree	18	30.0
Strongly agree	3	5.0
Total	60	100.0

Sources: Primary data

Table 3.15(c) shows the opinion regarding the statement that the micro credit increases value of household assets. From the table it is clear that 30 percent of the respondents agree the statement and 10 percent of the respondents strongly disagree.

15(d) Increases value of productive assets

Table 15(d) shows the opinion regarding the statement that the micro credit increases value of productive asset

Table .15(d) increases value of productive asset

Basis	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	3	5.0
Disagree	15	25.0
Neutral	18	30.0
Agree	21	35.0
Strongly agree	3	5.0
Total	60	100.0

Sources: Primary data

Table 15(d) shows the opinion regarding the statement that the micro credit increases value of productive asset. From the table it is clear that that 35 percent of the respondent agrees and 5 percent of the respondents strongly disagree.

3.15(e) Impact of microcredit in economic factor

Table 15(e) shows the mean value of various variables.

Table 15(e) Impact of microcredit in economic factor

Economic factors	Mean	Std. Deviation	t-value	P value	Rank
Increases income	3.6000	.70611	7.000	.000	2
increases savings	3.8800	.72891	8.354	.000	1
increases value ofhouse hold assets	3.0000	1.03016	.000	1.000	4
increases value of productive assets	3.2000	.92582	1.528	.133	3
Summated mean = 3.42					

Source: Primary data

T-test is used to find out the impact of economic factors. The data is collected by using Five Point Likert Type Scale. From the table it is clear that majority of the respondents says that microfinance increases savings of the respondents (mean=3.88) which is significantly greater than the central score of scale of measurement (p value=0.00) they also says that microfinance increases income of the respondents (mean=3.60) which is significantly greater than the central score of scale of measurement (p value=0.00). The summated (mean = 3.42) which is significantly greater than the central score of scale of measurement

(p value=0.00).

16. Impact in social factors

Table 16 shows the impact in social factors of the respondents

16(a) Increases employment opportunities

Table 16(a) shows the opinion regarding the statement that the micro credit increases employment opportunities.

Table 16(a) Increases employment opportunities

Basis	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Neutral	15	25.0
Agree	36	60.0
Strongly agree	9	15.0
Total	60	100.0

Sources: Primary data

Table 16(a) shows the opinion regarding the statement that the micro credit increases employment opportunities. From the table it is clear that 60 percent of the respondents are agreed and 15 percent of the respondents are strongly agree the statement that the micro credit increases employment opportunities. .

16(b) Increases power of decision making

Table 16(b) shows the opinion regarding the statement that the micro credit increases power of decision making.

Table .16(b) Increases power of decision making

Basis	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	3	5.0
Disagree	3	5.0
Neutral	24	40.0
Agree	21	35.0
Strongly agree	9	15.0
Total	60	100.0

Sources: Primary data

Table 3.16(b) shows the opinion regarding the statement that the micro credit increases power of decision making. From the table it is clear that 40 percent of the respondents have no opinion to the statement and 5 percent of the respondents are strongly disagree the statement that the micro credit increases power of decision making.

16(c) Improves social status

Table 16(c) shows the opinion regarding the statement that the micro credit increases social status.

Table.16(c) Improves social status

Basis	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	0	0
Disagree	3	5.0
Neutral	18	30.0
Agree	30	50.0
Strongly agree	9	15.0
Total	60	100.0

Sources: Primary data

Table 16(c) shows the opinion regarding the statement that the micro credit increases social status. From the table it is clear that 50 percent of the respondents are agreed and 5 percent of the respondents are disagree the statement that the microcredit increases social status.

16(d) Improves participation in community activity

Table 16(d) shows the opinion regarding the statement that the micro credit increases participation in community activity.

Table 16(d) Improves participation in community activity

Basis	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Neutral	21	35.0
Agree	27	45.0
Strongly agree	12	20.0
Total	60	100.0

Sources: Primary data

Table 16(d) shows the opinion regarding the statement that the micro credit increases participation in community activity. From the table it is clear that 20 percent of the respondents strongly agree and 35 percent of the respondents have no opinion regarding the statement that the micro credit increases participation in community activity.

16(e) Impact of microcredit social factor

Table 16(e) shows the mean value of various variables.

Table 16(e) Impact of microcredit social factor

Social factors	Mean	Std. Deviation	t-value	p-value	Rank
Increases employment opportunities	3.9900	.66871	10.867	.000	1
Increases power of decision making	3.6800	.98554	3.569	.000	4
Improve social status	3.7200	.78350	6.498	.000	3
Improves participation in community activities	3.8600	.78615	9.340	.000	2
Summated mean = 3.81					

Sources: Primary data

T-test is used to find out the impact of social factors. The data is collected by using Five Point Likert type scale. From the table it is clear that majority of the respondents says that microfinance increases employment opportunities of the respondents (mean=3.99) which is significantly greater than the central score of scale of measurement (p value=0.00) they also says that microfinance improves participation in community activities (mean=3.86) which is significantly greater than the central score of scale of measurement (p value=0.00). The summated mean is 3.81 which is significantly greater than the central score of scale of measurement (p value=0.00).

17. Impact in personal factors

Following variables are used to analysis the impact of micro credit in personal factors

17. (a) Increased respect from husband

Table 17(a) shows the opinion regarding the statement that the micro credit increases respect from husband

Table 17(a) Increases respect from husband

Basis	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	3	5.0
Neutral	9	15.0
Agree	36	60.0
Strongly agree	12	20.0
Total	60	100.0

Sources: Primary data

Table 17(a) shows the opinion regarding the statement that the micro credit increases respect from husband. From the table it is clear that 60 percent of the respondents are agreed and 5 percent of the respondents are disagree the statement that the micro credit increases respect from husband.

17.(b) Increased respect from parents/in laws

Table 17(b) shows the opinion regarding the statement that the micro credit increases respect from parents/in law

Table 17(b) Increases respect from parents/in law

Basis	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	3	5.0
Neutral	18	30.0
Agree	30	50.0
Strongly agree	9	15.0
Total	60	100.0

Sources: Primary data

Table 17(b) shows the opinion regarding the statement that the micro credit increases respect from parents/in law. From the table it is clear that 50 percent of the respondents are agree and 5 percent of the respondents are disagree the statement that the micro credit increases respect from parents/in law.

17.(c) Increased respect from children

Table 17(c) shows the opinion regarding the statement that the micro credit increases respect from children.

Table 17(c) Increases respect from children

Basis	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	3	5.0
Disagree	3	5.0
Neutral	21	35.0
Agree	24	40.0
Strongly agree	9	15.0
Total	60	100.0

Sources: Primary data

Table 17(c) shows the opinion regarding the statement that the micro credit increases respect from children. From the table it is clear that 40 percent of the respondents are agree and 35 percent of the respondents are neutral the statement that the micro credit increases respect from parents/in law..

17.(d) Increases consideration of view for household decisions

Table 17(d) shows the opinion regarding the statement that the micro credit increases consideration of views for household decisions.

Table.17(d) Increases consideration of views for household decisions

Basis	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	6	10.0
Neutral	18	30.0
Agree	27	45.0
Strongly agree	9	15.0
Total	60	100.0

Sources: Primary data

Table 17(d) shows the opinions regarding the statement that the micro credit increases consideration of views for household decisions. From the table it is clear that 45 percent of the respondents are agreed and 10 percent of the respondents are disagree.

17.(e) increased consideration of views for children education/marriage

Table 17(e) shows the opinion regarding the statement that the micro credit increases consideration of views for children education/marriage.

Table 17(e) Increases consideration of views for children education/marriage

Basis	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Neutral	18	30.0
Agree	30	50.0
Strongly agree	12	20.0
Total	60	100.0

Sources: Primary data

Table 17(e) shows the opinions regarding the statement that the micro credit increases consideration of view for children education/marriage. From the table it is clear that 50 percent of the respondents are agreed and 20 percent of the respondents are strongly agree.

17.(f) impact of microcredit in personal factors

Table 17(f) shows the mean value of various personal factors

Table 17(f) impact of microcredit in personal factors

Personal factors	Mean	Std. Deviation	t-value	P -value	Rank
increased respect from husband	3.9600	.76692	8.667	.000	1
respect from parents/ inlaws	3.8800	.71027	8.363	.000	2
increased respect from children	3.6400	.94524	4.638	.000	4
increased consideration of views for household decisions	3.7200	.83397	6.105	.000	3
increased consideration of view for children education /marriage	3.9600	.71171	9.339	.000	1

Sources: Primary data

T-test is used to find out the impact of personal factors. The data is collected by using Five Point Likert Type Scale. From the table it is clear that majority of the respondents says that microfinance increases respect from husband and increases consideration of view for children education /marriage of the respondents (mean=3.96) which is significantly greater than the central score of scale of measurement (p value=0.00) they also says that microfinance increased respect from parents/in laws (mean=3.88) which is significantly greater than the central score of scale of measurement (p value=0.00). The summated mean is 3.83) which is significantly greater than the central score of scale of measurement (p value=0.00).

17.(g) Hypothesis testing

Table 17. (g) Shows hypothesis testing.

Table 17(g) Hypothesis testing

Summated mean	N	Std. Deviation	t-value	p-value
3.6867	13	.26762	8.283	.000

Sources: Primary data

H01: Impact of microcredit among women households is moderate.

From the above table it is clear that summated mean square is 3.68 and p value is 0.00 it is significantly greater than the central score of scale of measurement is 3 so that the hypothesis is rejected and concluded that the impact of microcredit dispensation among women household is very significant.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

Major findings of the study

I. PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENT

- Majority of the respondents are belongs to the age group 30-60 and above 60.
- 70 percent of the respondents were general category.
- 80 percent of the respondents are belonging to the APL category and 20 percent of the respondents are belonging to BPL category.
- 100 percent of the respondents are married.
- 35 percent of the respondents were graduate.
- 5 percent of the respondents have govt. Job.
- 50 percent of the respondents have monthly income below Rs.15000.

II. EXTENT OF MICROCREDIT

- 75 percent of the respondents were member of the self-help groups orKudumbashree for a period less than 5years.
- 50 percent of the respondents were availed a loan of Rs 20000-40000.
- major purpose of usage micro credit are agriculture
- Majority of the respondents were agriculture workers.
- 100 percent respondents have personal bank accounts.
- 48 percent of the respondents are opening bank A/c after joining SHG.
- 70 percent of the respondents are repay the instalment in monthly.
- Majority of the respondents says that income from agriculture was the mainsource for the repayment of loan.

III. IMPACT OF MICROCREDIT

- 50 percent of the respondents were says that micro credit doesn't increases income.
- 50 percent of the respondents agree with the statement that microcredit increases savings.
- 30 percent of the respondents agree the statement and 10 percent of the respondents strongly disagree the statement that micro credit increases value of household assets.
- 35 percent of the respondent agrees the statement that the micro credit increases value of productive asset.

- 60 percent of the respondents were agreeing the statement that the micro credit increases employment opportunities. .
- 5 percent of the respondents were strongly disagree the statement that the micro credit increases power of decision making.
- 50 percent of the respondents were agreed and 5 percent of the respondents are disagree the statement that the micro credit increases social status.
- 35 percent of the respondents have no opinion regarding the statement that the micro credit increases participation in community activity.
- 5 percent of the respondents were disagree the statement that the micro credit increases respect from husband.
- 50 percent of the respondents were agreeing the statement that the micro credit increases respect from parents/in law.
- 40 percent of the respondents were agreeing the statement that the micro credit increases respect from parents/in law.
- 45 percent of the respondents were agreeing the statement that the micro credit increases consideration of view for household decisions.
- 50 percent of the respondents were agreeing the statement that the micro credit increases consideration of view for children education/marriage.
- Impact of microcredit dispensation among women household is very significant.

Conclusion

The intervention of microfinance has been considered world-wide as the best solution for poverty. The present study focused on the microcredit dispensation among women households in Manjalloor grama panchayath revealed that the extent of microcredit dispensation among women households in Manjalloor grama panchayath is low; however impact of micro credit among women households in Manjalloor grama panchayath significant. So the government should take necessary steps for providing more microcredit to women households in Manjalloor gramapanchayath.