

Impact of Microfinancing on Socio Economic Status and Employment Condition among the Rural Farmers in Murshidabad District of West Bengal

Abstract

Micro-financial institutions are embodiment of hope in the poverty-driven sector of our country. More importantly, the role which this play can be justified through a detailed study conducted within the farming community who serve as the beneficiaries of micro-financial institutions. The present research entitled “The Impact of Microfinancing on Agriculture in District Murshidabad of West Bengal” was carried out during the year 2022. For the present study, 80 farmers were selected randomly from the study area. The main objectives of the study were to analyse the socio-economic profile of the respondents and income and employment conditions of the beneficiary farmers. The empirical findings are also followed by a statistical analysis.

Keywords: Microfinance, Socio-economic, rural beneficiaries, employment, agriculture

Abbreviations:

MFIs: Micro Financing Institutions

Introduction:

In India, receiving credit poses a challenge for the rural underprivileged people. Commercial banking sector has not been able to stand up to the expectations as well as social responsibility of meeting financial assistance to the poor. Here is the time when micro-financing plays a prominent role to establish itself successfully as a financial intermediary. MFIs (Microfinancing institutions) cater to those who are not economically strong. In this sector client repay the principal and interest on time because the loans and savings of the poor clients are small. Microfinance as a discipline has created financial products and services that together have enabled low-income people to become clients of a banking intermediary. The present use of Microfinance is related with Economist Muhammad Yunus who is considered as the pioneer of Microfinance. He helped in shaping the modern aspects of microfinance with the set-up of the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh thus, having its grassroots in the 1980s. He spread the concept of Microfinance in the midst of a famine across the nation. The experiment was an incredible success.

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Vatta and Singh (2001) [1] have concluded that the better mechanism to reduce poverty is to provide the small credits to poorer for their various requirement as per the financial discipline, it will ensure the frequent provision of loans and fulfilling needs of people in shorter period of time. Bandhyopadhyoy et al. (2002) [2] concluded that the coordination between the self-help group and Gram Sabha would increase the effectiveness of self-help groups. Authors suggested that the district planning committee should be constituted with the powers to prepare a bottom level district plan. The first tier of planning should be form by bringing Panchayati Raj institutions with self-help groups. The authors also suggested that both self-help group and Panchayati Raj institutions have same objectives, if they work with the coordination of each other, their strength and capability will get enhanced. Sangwan et al (2021) [3] carried out survey to assess the repayment behaviour among a group of MFI beneficiaries of two Eastern states of India. It stated that there should be greater emphasis is on providing financial education among the borrowers. The low-income group has greater loan defaults. However, that is not the only factor coinciding with their poverty status. Low-income group should not be eliminated on the pretext of risk of high repayment should abstain from multiple borrowings from the MFIs. In return, the MFIs arc advised carry out proper supervision via their concerned authorities. revise the interest rates and make the beneficiaries aware of a moral hazard.

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Analysing the socio-economic profile of the rural beneficiaries and the employment condition among the beneficiaries of the Microfinancing institutions have been the prime focus towards conducting the research study. The Research paper has been distributed into under mentioned heads: Materials and Methods, results and discussions and ending with conclusions comprising the scope of the future studies.

Materials and Methods:

The research work was undertaken in a four-stage sampling procedure. The state West Bengal was considered as the area of study followed by choosing the district and block. The state, district and block were chosen purposively considering the presence of poverty-stricken farming areas in the region which benefitted from the MFIs. The villages and respondents were chosen on basis of random sampling. The respondents were mainly rural people whose main occupation was farming i.e., they were farmers and also were also dependent on MFIs for availing credit, While getting demographical, geographical and agricultural insight of the study area, all kind of secondary data was obtained from the official websites of State Government and the district followed by Census Report of 2011 and an annual report prepared by Krishi Vigyan Kendra in 2020. A list of questions was prepared in the form of a research schedule and beneficiaries were asked to respond accordingly. This was how the primary survey was carried out. The beneficiaries were categorised on basis of land holding: marginal, small, semi – medium and medium. There was absence of large farmers. Various parameters that were considered to analyse the socio-economic characteristics of the farmers could be stated as: family size, age, gender, education, type of main occupation, tenure status and number of earning members in the family. Apart from these, there was basis analysis of possession of the following: house-hold assets, livestock and farming implements. This basic analysis was necessary to get an overview of the scenario and how micro-credit was associated with the rural

farming sector. All kinds of data of primary probe were collected during the year 2022 which would enable better comparison.

For carrying out the above-mentioned research work, analytical tools i.e., mathematical and statistical tools were used. Frequency and the Arithmetic Mean was the mathematical tool used to find out the number of beneficiary farmers syncing with the socio-economic parameters. The statistical tool applied was chi-square test of independence. Chi-square value was used to determine whether there was significant relationship between the socio-economic factors and access to micro-credit. The level of significance was set at 0.05

Results and Discussions:

After the primary survey conducted among the 80 rural beneficiary farmers of the study area, the findings of the survey are demonstrated in the Table -1.

Demographic and Socio-Economic factors:

Majority of the respondents had nuclear families with less than 6 members. The beneficiaries were either middle-aged or old-aged. Most of the middle-aged had their spouses and children dependent on them and the old age ones were experienced in agricultural and farming sector. There was more participation of males than females in obtaining credit from micro-financing institutions. The beneficiaries were majorly primary educated or matriculation pass. This shows that if they had pursued more of their education, they would have had a broader scope of obtaining other jobs. Less educated refers to relying on their inherited job which is farming. Farming requires various other expenses for which they relied on MFIs to obtain credit. Most of the respondents are purely tenants and are working as labourers in agricultural lands. For majority cases, there is only 1 or 2 earning member in the family which shows their dependency on micro-finance for meeting the demands for other family members and making both ends meet. The chi-square value showed that there is no significant relationship between access to microcredit and family size, age, gender, tenure status. However, there is a strong statistically significant relationship between access to micro-credit and educational qualification, occupation and number of earning members in the family.

Possession of house-hold assets, livestock and farming implements:

The results have been propounded in Table 2, 3. The household assets consisted of basic amenities essential for sustenance like television, radio, bicycle, gas stove, and refrigerator. ~~It is found~~ that an average of 35 people had access to all the assets followed by an average of 20 people who have purchased all of these items with their own funds while an average of 18 people purchased all the assets with their borrowed funds in the course of time. None of the respondents owned a larger vehicle for personal consumption. ~~Livestock is~~ an integral part of a farmer's life. The farmers owned cows, buffaloes, poultry birds and goats as their livestock possession. The products from these animals provide for a subsidiary source of income. The farmers have purchased a number of livestock animals in the year 2021 to help them add to

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their income apart from farming. The financial crisis led to them borrowing from MFIs. All the farmers had access to farming implements as these are preferred equipment when it comes to conducting timely agricultural operations. These included cattle shed, bullock cart, iron plough, harrow, hoe, leveller, sprayer, thresher, pump-set, harvester and tractor.

Table 1 – Socioeconomic Factors

Serial Numbers	Parameters	Chi-Square Value
1	Family Size	11.86
2	Gender	1.23
3	Age	5.85
4	Education	36.35
5	Occupation	35.55
6	Tenure Status	4.21
7	Earning Members	9.58

Table 2 – Possession of Household assets and Livestock

Parameters	Mean
Access to all the items in the household	34.75
Purchasing all the item during the obtaining the credit	19.75
Purchasing all the assets with own funds	18.57
Purchasing all the items using micro-finance	17.5

Income and Employment Conditions:

Studying the income and employment conditions of beneficiary farmers showed that their main source of income was farming and the average annual income was around ₹325435 Rupees and most of the respondents earned more than 100000 rupees annually. The main source of income other than farming was Pension accounting for 47.5% of the population and the average income from other sources were ₹ 28756 rupees. Majority of the respondents took short term loans which accounts almost 60% of the 80 respondents. The credit received was predominantly used in farming only, with 45% of the sample population investing the credit in farming. The main reason behind opting for MFIs were found to be the lack of collateral with 62 participates stating that the lack of collateral was the major beneficial factor of MFIs over money lenders. Majority of the credit demanded were under the category of 30000-50000 rupees having a parentage over 51.25% and the credit were sanctioned in most of the cases within 1-2 months. 68.25% of all the credit applied were sanctioned within two months. Almost 64.53% of all the respondents repaid the credit within due time with the rest could not repay due to increasing cost of cultivation and less demand and sales. The results have been propounded in Table 3,4,5.

Table 3 – Types of Credit Obtained by the farmers.

Serial No	Types of Loan	Number of Beneficiaries according to Categories					Total	Percentage
		Marginal	Small	Medium	Semi - Medium	Large		
1	Short Term	42	6	-	-	-	48	60
2	Mid Term	8	12	2	-	-	22	27.5
3	Long Term	-	2	6	2	-	10	12.5

Table 4 – Basic purpose of demanding credits

Serial No	Particulars	Number of Beneficiaries according to Categories					Total	Percentage
		Marginal	Small	Medium	Semi - Medium	Large		
1	Farming	34	2	-	-	-	36	45
2	Commercialisation of inherited jobs	2	11	4	-	-	17	21.25
3	Livestock	5	7	2	1	-	15	18.75
4	Personal Consumption	9	-	2	1	-	12	15

Table 5 – Income level of the respondents

Serial No	Annual Income from main and Subsidiary occupation (in Rupees)	Number of Beneficiaries according to Categories					Total	Percentage
		Marginal	Small	Medium	Semi - Medium	Large		
1	Up to 20000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	20001-50000	1	-	-	-	-	1	1.25
3	50001-80000	3	2	-	-	-	5	6.25
4	80001-110000	2	1	1	-	-	4	5
5	More than 110000	44	17	7	2	-	70	87.5
Average annual income (in Rupees)						₹ 325435		

Conclusions:

The socio-economic analysis gives an outline or background data about the respondents who are the beneficiary farmers. The beneficiaries were mainly those whose main occupation was farming. The study was necessarily important to understand the relationship between the socio-economic profile of the rural farmers and their access to micro-finance. The social standing of the respondents was judged accordingly. MFIs form an intrinsic source of providing financial support to the people. Most of the respondents were experienced farmers yet not educated much. Education being an essential factor in upbringing; many were deprived of it either due to lack of interest or due to lack of resources. None of the farmers in the study owned lands except for a few semi-medium farmers. The small and marginal farmers formed the majority population and mostly worked as tenants in the other people's land. For few factors, such as: age, gender, family size there was no significant relationship with the access to microcredit. This can be concluded that the need and reach to MFI resources is not dependent on these pre-mentioned factors. The analysis shows a future scope of study for other research undertakers in a way that one can determine how the socio-economic status of the low-income group has changed over the years in a later stage and whether things have changed for a better purpose after greater intervention of MFIs.

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