

Cash Flow Study

Jodhpur District



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1. Introduction

Urban Poverty is a universal phenomenon and due to the increasing industrialisation it is seen to be growing steeply over the last decade or two. It has been predicted that the urban poor population is about to double in the next 30 years (UNDP, 2009). According to the NSSO survey conducted in 2008, 80 mn poor people are living in the cities and the peri-urban areas out of a total of 1.1 bn. This is leading to what is known globally as “urbanisation of poverty” i.e. increased ratio of urban poor to rural poor leading to rise in the urban problems of housing, water and other basic amenities.

There are many studies which talk about poor people living in the slums which are overcrowded, often polluted and lack basic civic amenities like clean drinking water, sanitation and health facilities. Most of them are involved in informal sector activities where there is constant threat of eviction, removal, confiscation of goods and almost non-existent social security cover.

But not much has been studied with regard to the financial needs of urban poor. To fill up this gap in knowledge, Centre for Microfinance (CmF), Jaipur has undertaken a study on cash flow pattern of urban poor in five cities of Rajasthan – Bikaner, Kota, Jaipur, Jodhpur, and Udaipur. The objectives of the study are:

- To understand the existing pattern of cash flow, acquisitions, investments and credit amongst the urban poor in Rajasthan.
- To identify opportunities of interventions for ensuring timely access to financial services at fair terms
- To act as a benchmark on the financial needs of the urban poor in the state.

To understand these aspects a survey of 1058 households (HH) was carried out. A structured questionnaire was used for data collection. The number of households covered in the study in the city of Jodhpur was 214.

This report has been prepared on the basis of the data collected in Jodhpur city. This included a survey of 214 households primarily from two slum areas (Bheru Bhakhar -140 HH and Kutto Ka Bada – 43 HH). In terms of Municipal Wards, the surveyed households are from Ward No. 1 (44 HH), Ward No. 11 (139 HH), and Ward 16 (19 HH).

The report has been structured in seven sections. This section introduces the study, the second section gives an overview of the respondent profile, the third section describes the asset owned by the respondents and its source of finance, the fourth section describes the income, expenditure, and savings of the households, the fifth section describes the life cycle events and credit need, the sixth section describes the indebtedness and other financial aspect, and the last section concludes the study and draws some implications for financial institutions.

2. Profile of the Respondent Households

The total population of the surveyed households is 1138 with an average family size of 5.45. Of them, 580 are male and 552 are female members and nearly 82% of the households are male headed (176 HH). Age wise, about 495 fall in the pre-reproductive group (0-14 years),

610 fall in the reproductive group (15-55years), 33 fall in the post reproductive group (above 60 years)

About 10% of the surveyed households have been living here for more than 25 years, while only 24% have been living for the past decade, which could mean that this population has recently migrated from elsewhere and also that majority of the people are settled here for more than 10-15 years. More than half of the households belong to SC/ST category (57%) while only 24% belong to the general category. About 48% of the surveyed population are illiterate. (544 members of which 408 are females).

Of the 214 HH, 202 have their own houses. The houses do not have adequate facilities like kitchen and toilet. Some households have a kitchen but do not have a bathroom and use public places to attend nature's calls. It is very disturbing to know that about 80% of them (168 HH) do not have either kitchen or toilet. Electricity is not available with 113 HH. Of the HH surveyed, 77% HH (165) have kutchra house. Regarding drinking water facility, 25 HH (12%) did have a tap at home, while 182 get water from community tap. Figure 1 gives a graphical overview of the facilities available with the HH.

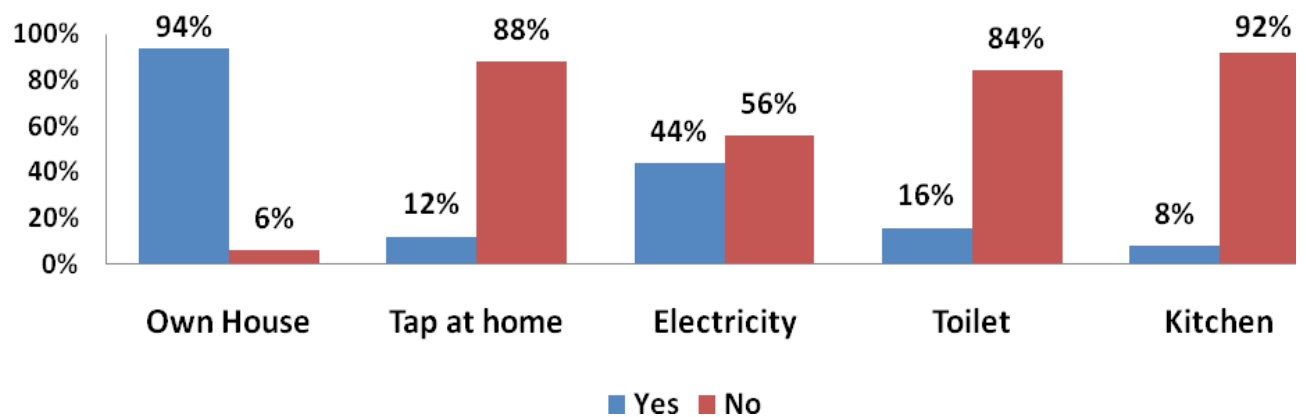


Figure 1: Facilities in the Households

Of the surveyed households, the average value of a house is Rs. 84,000; the highest value being Rs. 5, 00,000 while the lowest one being Rs. 4000. The complete representation of the cost of households is given as below

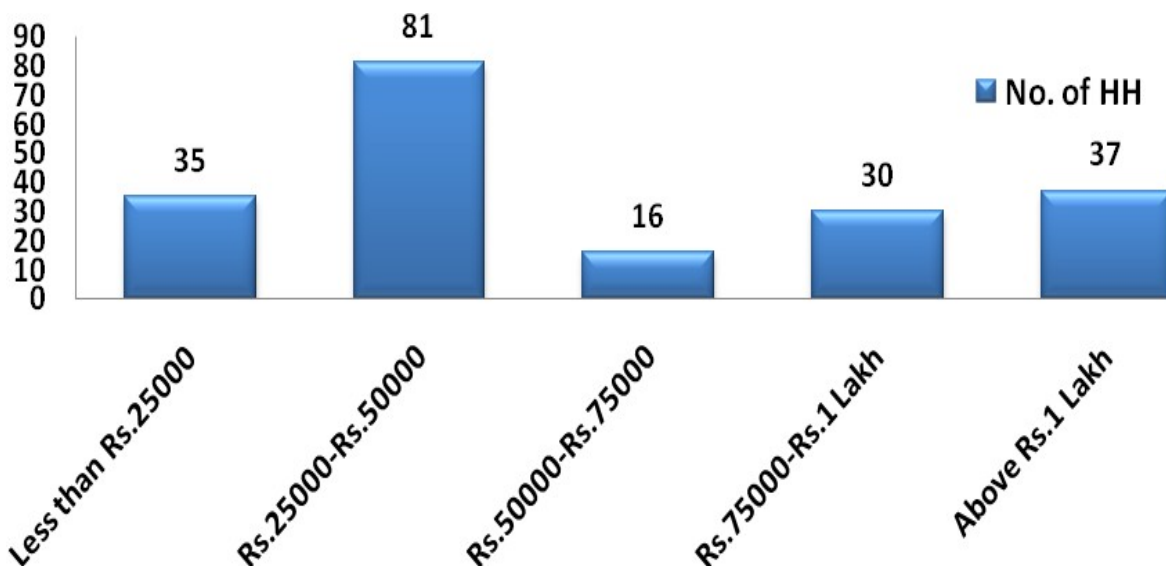


Figure 2: Cost of house

2.1 Occupation of the households:

Of the 643 people above 14 years of age, 363 report to have some kind of employment or the other. 60 people of this have secondary employment in some form while amongst the rest, 57% work as daily wage labourers, 19.5% are salaried and about 17.5% are self employed. Daily labour is the main form of employment which employs the maximum population followed by women who work as housemaids. Begging is undertaken by about 2% of the population either as a primary source of income or as secondary employment.

The details of the employment of the surveyed population are given in the following table.

Table 1: Details of Employment

No of people from the sample households	Primary Occupation	Details of Employment
148	Daily wage labourers	Skilled and Semi-skilled labour like basket weaving, singing, painting, minai ka kaam, Occasional driving, daily wage workers at stone quarry, sewing, housemaids_
35	Salaried	Driver, Watchman, Painter, tailor shop, painter, flour mill
52	Self Employed	Balloon makers, Selling utensils in exchange of old clothes, Mechanic, tailoring, Auto repair shop
42	Housewives	Primary occupied in household activities, and occasionally also work as housemaids (as and when the opportunity arises)

10	Others	Mainly taken to begging
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It is interesting to note that the balloon sellers reside together and the colony is called Dabboo Basti (as reported during the FGDs).

Further, it is also seen that not much children attend school in this area. Of the surveyed population only two were students but the activities of the students who do not attend school did not come out from the study.

As being told by the respondents during the FGD, children do not attend school as there is no nearby aanganwadi. A local NGO was running a school under their education programme which was attended by all the school age children, but this school got closed down after the project was completed.

2.2. Income, Expenditure, and Savings

2.2.1. Income:

Since the occupation of the surveyed families varies with the permanency or at times with periodicity, the income of the surveyed population is pretty skewed and irregular.

The average annual income of a household surveyed is Rs. 45,876 of which the occupational income contributes 99% while the rest is contributed by rent and other sources. However the income distribution is quite skewed. The income from primary employment contributes 92% of the total income, while the secondary employment contributes about 7%.

This is in contrast to the income generation that takes place in the rural areas since rural people are simultaneously involved in multiple occupations. Agriculture being the primary one (which is seasonal and crop based) they also undertake other activities like poultry and cattle rearing and are also involved as being labourers. This is as opposed to the urban phenomena wherein the person is occupied in his/her primary occupation all the time.

Of the surveyed population, the lowest quarter of the sample has an average household income of only Rs. 0.23 lakh while that of the richest quarter of the sample is 0.75 lakh. Highest income amongst the surveyed population is of Rs. 13000 per month of the person who owns a tea stall while the lowest one is of Rs. 400 per month who is a daily wage labourer. This wide bracket itself explains the extremities in the income.

2.2.2. Expenditure:

The average annual expenditure of the surveyed population is Rs. 43, 000 which when compared with the average income above tells us that the surplus amount that the households have each year is only Rs. 2000. Amongst the surveyed sample, the highest expenditure is of Rs. 8000 per month while the lowest one is of Rs. 400 per month.

The expenditure of the lowest quarter income group is only Rs. 0.21 lakh while the highest quarter income group spends Rs. 0.72 lakh annually. The table below gives a comparison of the income and expenditures of the surveyed households according to the income groups they fall into. It would be interesting to find how the surplus amount at the end of the year is converted into building assets in the following section. However, we should note that the surplus here does not take into account the expenditures made on contingency events by the households.

Table 2: Income, expenditure and Surpluses of the Sample HH

Income groups (lowest to highest)	Income			Expenditure			Average Surplus
	Total income of sample HH	Average income	%	Total expenditure of sample HH	Average expenditure	%	
First 25%	1219020	23443	12.7%	1097988	21115	12%	2328
Second 25%	1902600	36588	20%	1776336	34160	20%	2398
Third 25%	2481120	47714	26%	2401956	46191	26%	1523
Last 25%	3985500	75198	41.3%	3758352	70912	42%	4286
	9588240	45,877	100%	9034632	43,228	100%	2633

Figure 3 and Table 3 presents further details of household expenditure. This includes all the regular expenditures. The occasional expenditures done on social events or on emergencies are described in a subsequent section. Consumption expenses comprise 51% of the total expenses and debt servicing contributes to 9%.

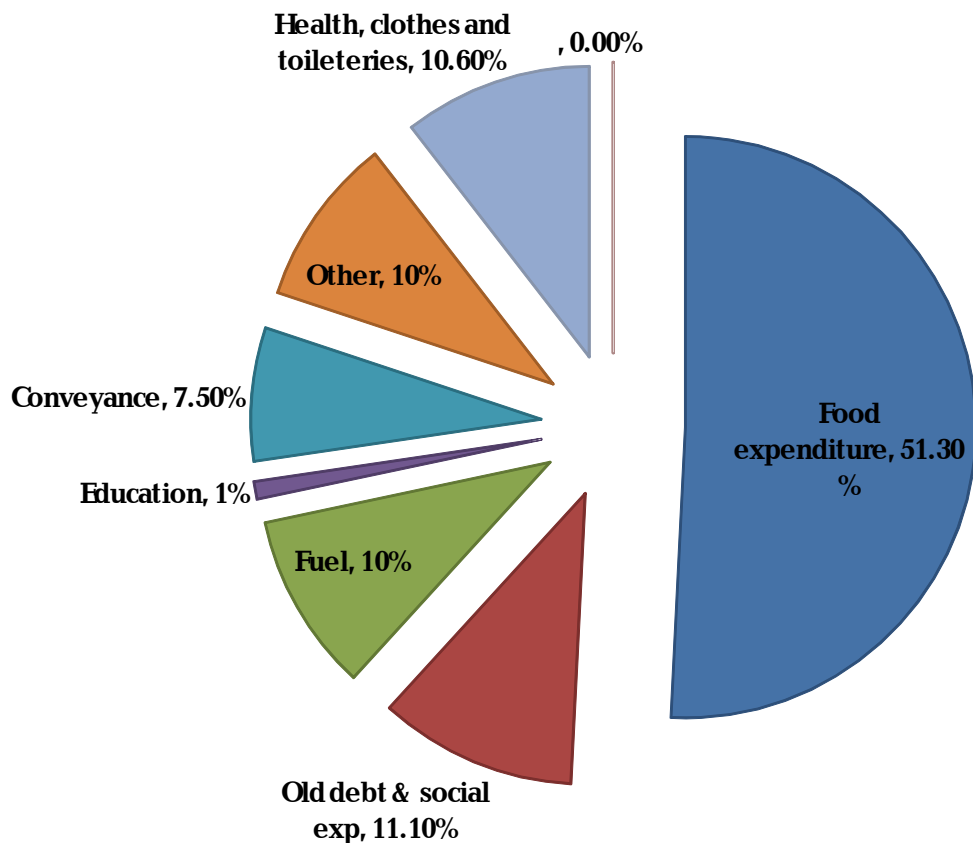


Figure 3: Household Expenditure

If we look the expenditure as a percent of income then we can find that expenditure on food comprises more than half of the income (51%). Further 11.1% of the total income is spent on debt servicing and on other social expenses. It is interesting to note that the expenses on education are only 1%. This could be the reason as to why the literacy level of the area is so low and why such a small proportion of the surveyed sample has children who are attending school. With no emphasis given on the education expenses, the future of the kids is at risk. The detailed expenditures are given in the table below.

Table 3: Household Expenditure

	Annual Expenditure	percentage	Expenditure as percentage of income
Food expenditure	387233	51.3%	48.5%
Old debt	67126	8.9%	8.4%
Alcohol/bidi	48770	6.5%	6.1%
Fuel cooking	41890	5.6%	5.2%
Conveyance	38826	5.1%	5%
Health expenditure	32115	4.3%	4%
Clothes	26859	3.6%	3.4%
Toiletries	20436	2.7%	2.6%
Others (gift, water, cosmetics,	18529	2.5%	2.3%

entertainment, house repair, migration)			
Electricity	17740	2.4%	2.2%
Social expenditure	16757	2.2%	2.1%
Telephone	10446	1.4%	1.3%
Education	7613	1%	1%
Migration and remittances	6639	0.9%	0.8%
Vehicle fuel	3575	0.5%	0.4%
LPG	3775	0.5%	0.5%
House rent	1500	0.2%	0.2%
Other	4635	0.6%	0.6%
Total expenditure	754464	100%	94.5%

As stated above, food expenses consume the maximum share of the total annual expenditure followed by servicing of old debts and this indicates the high level of indebtedness amongst the population. It is also very alarming to know that the third highest expenditure takes place for vices like alcohol and bidi and this consumes 6.5% of the total annual expenditure.

2.2.3 Income v/s Consumption expenses+life cycle expenses/events:

To further analyze, expenditure of every household can be divided under two broad heads: Consumption or routine Expenditure and Life Cycle events expenditure. Routine Expenditure is mainly the expenditure on food, clothing and shelter while life cycle events are usually huge unprecedented events like death, births, marriages, health problems, house construction and repairs etc. Such exigencies make households spend more and at times cater to credit to access these needs.

The following table gives an analysis of the average income, average expenditure (consumption and lifecycle) and the surplus that the households have at the end of the year.

Table 4: Comparison of income, expenditure and the surplus

Income Groups (lowest to highest)	Average Annual Income	Average Annual Expenditure (routine)	Average annual Expenditure (life cycle)	Surplus (annual)
First 25%	23443	21115	39630	(37302)
Second 25%	36588	34160	92450	(90142)
Third 25%	47714	46191	149350	(147827)
Fourth 25%	75198	70912	109700	(105414)

It is seen that the surplus amount here is negative which contradicts to the surplus amount above which does not consider the life cycle event expenditure. Thus it can be concluded that to meet the unprecedented expenses, the households resort to credit sources. The following table explains the same.

Table 5: Expenditure on Life Cycle Events (over past 10 years)

Lifecycle event	No. of house holds having the particular event	No. of instances of events	Total amount spent	Avg per household	Self Finance	Asset Sale	Gift	Credit	Govt Aid
Marriage	61	81	2452500	40204	7%	2%	0%	25%	0%
Child Birth	72	136	449600	6244	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Health Expenses	58	75	1251500	21577	2%	3%	0%	9%	1%
House Construction	39	43	1915000	49102	2%	8%	3%	12%	1%
Death	38	51	945000	24868	12%	1%	1%	8%	1%
Litigation	1	2	23000	23000	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Others	7	8	126000	18000	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Total	276	396	7162600	182995	27%	14%	5%	59%	2%
Average/ HH			34270						

As seen from the events that take place in each household, the ratio of the events per household is 1.3 events on an average.

It can be observed that on an average a household has spent Rs. 0.34 lakh on such life cycle events. There have been 396 such unprecedented events for the surveyed households over the past ten years. About 27% of the total expenditure has been met through self-finance, 14% through sale of assets, 5% through gifts, 2% through government aid, while **59%** has been met through taking credit.

Of the various sources of credit, friends and relatives have provided support on more than 50% occasions, followed by moneylenders who have supported on more than one fourth of occasions as given in Figure 4.

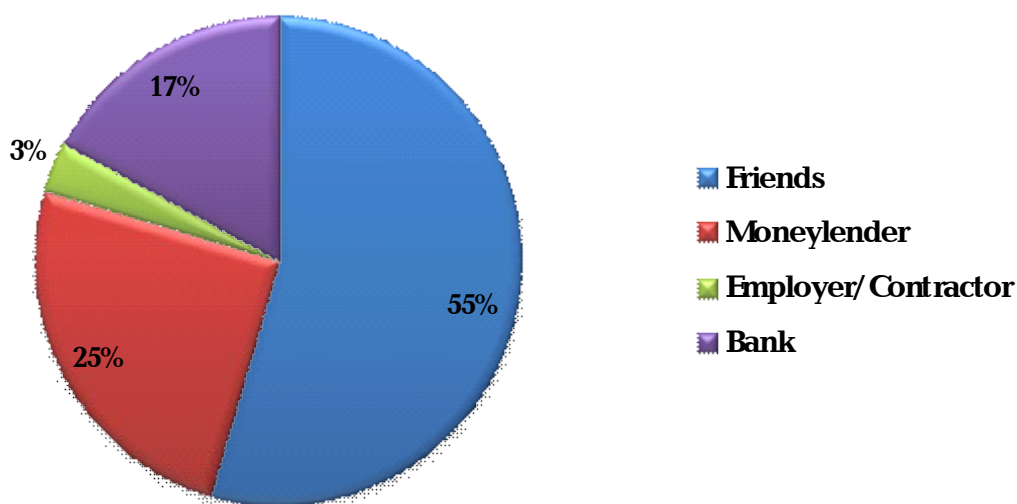


Figure 44: Source of Credit for Life Cycle Events

The details of the specific events and the source of credit for the same is given in the table below. On 48% of the instances the sourcing is through friends/relatives and then followed by moneylenders at 22% of the time.

Table 6: Source of Credit vs. Life Cycle Events

Lifecycle Event	Friends/ Relatives	Moneylender	Employer/ Contractor	Bank/ Coop
Marriage	66%	28%	3%	0%
Child Birth	56%	40%	4%	0%
Health Expenses	84%	14%	1%	0%
House Construction	30%	22%	3%	31%
Death	44%	49%	7%	0%
Others	15%	1%	4%	41%
	48%	22%	3%	15%

For obtaining the above finances, the surveyed households have paid an average interest rate of 2.60%. The periodicity of repayment is either monthly or when money is available in 95% of cases, while yearly and half-yearly repayments have been used on three and four occasions respectively. For monthly repayment the average interest charged is 1.64% while the same for when money is available is 2.58%; for six monthly and yearly repayments it is close to 3%. The rate of interest also varies from source to source (of finance) as shown in Figure 5.

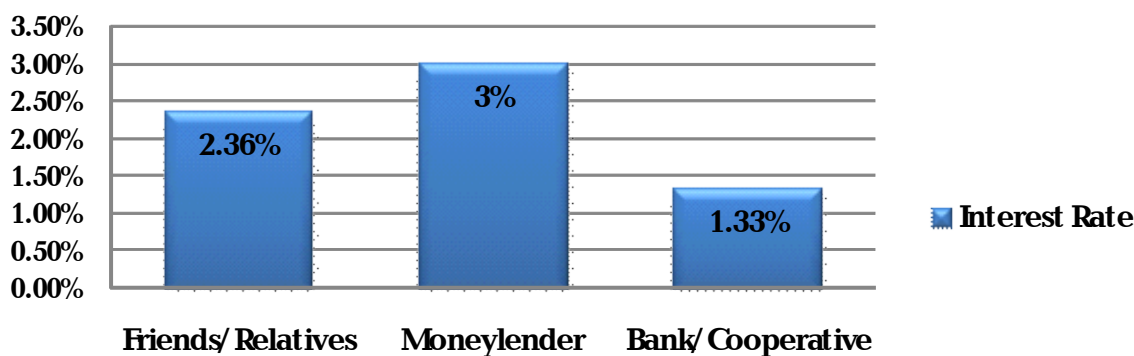


Figure 5: Variation in Interest Rate

2.2.4.. Savings

The surveyed households on an average have savings of about Rs. 2000 monthly of which 39% has been saved as cash at home, 26% in banks or cooperatives, 15.7% with NBFCs and 9% with Post office. Only 6.4% amount is in the form of fixed deposits, while 0.15% is in the form of savings with SHGs. The detail of the savings is given in the following table.

Table 7: Savings and Frequency:

Mode of Saving	No. of instances	Amount of savings	Frequency				
			Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Whenever available
Post office	9	38400	1	0	4	0	3
Bank/Co-op.	37	107785	0	0	11	0	25
NBFC	9	64200	3	0	3	0	2
Chit fund	7	11200	1	0	6	0	0
SHG	1	600	0	0	1	0	0
Cash at Home	203	160855	26	13	134	0	26
Fixed Deposit	2	26500	1	0	1	0	0
	268	409540	32	13	160	0	56

About 60% of the households follow monthly savings which is then followed by savings on a daily basis which is carried out by 12% of the households. The daily savings is followed mainly by people who save in NBFCs and also by those who save cash at home. Weekly saving is not followed in case of any formal institution.

The main criteria behind choosing a particular institution for savings are accessibility and liquidity, followed by security; interest rate plays a smaller role. As being told by the respondents during the survey, accessibility is the most important criteria followed by liquidity of the savings, while interest rate gathered on the savings does not bother the people

much. About 60% of the respondents mentioned that interest rate is just irrelevant in making this decision. Details are given in the below mentioned table 8.

Table 8: Criteria for Mode of Savings

	Accessibility	Interests	Security	Liquidity
Very Important	155	0	12	212
Important	97	25	75	43
Not so important	12	35	131	11
less important	2	47	39	1
Irrelevant	1	160	10	0
Total	267	267	267	267

3. Asset Ownership

As we discussed in the above sections, it would be interesting to know how the surplus amount gathered after all the expenditures are met is converted into building assets. But not all the surplus amount is converted into building assets and it is seen that people take resort to credit for purchasing assets.

On an average a household has spent Rs. 3930 over their lifetime on acquiring assets. Bicycles and fans are owned by the most households (45% and 47% respectively) followed by chair/table (32%), TV (29%), mobile phone (22%) and radio (21%). Only 8% to 10% people own a trunk, tape recorder, sewing machine or LPG gas. The largest amount has been spent on purchasing TV (31%) and motorcycle (15%). About 63% of the amount spent on acquiring assets has been contributed by own savings, while 1% has been received through gifts. Appendix-I presents more details about this.

Source of Finance

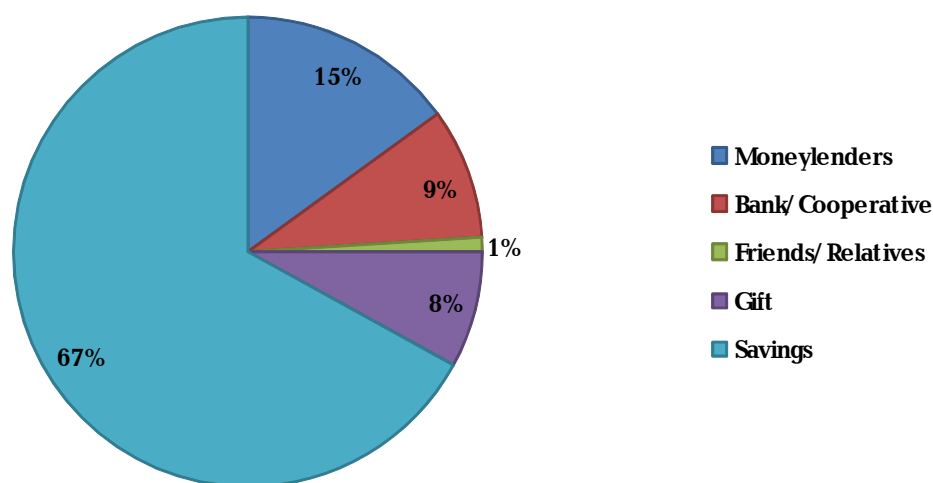


Figure 6: Source of Finance for Acquiring Assets

About 25% of the amount spent on assets has been obtained through credit which is contributed mainly by moneylenders (15%) and banks/cooperatives (9%) while about 1% has been taken from friends and relatives.

The pattern of asset holding among various income-groups shows that the lowest 25% income group have spent only Rs. 110 on an average (0.7% of total amount), while upper most 10% income group has spent Rs. 19,315 on an average (50% of total amount). The bottom quarter has spent only 0.7%, while the bottom half have spent only 6.7%, bottom three fourth have spent only 23.3% of the total amount spent on assets. Details have been given in Table 2.

Table 9: Income group wise asset-holding

Cumulative percent of households	Cumulative number of households	Amount spent on assets (in Rs.)	Percent of amount spent	Average amount spent for the income group (in Rs.)
17	36	0	0%	0
25	52	5750	0.7%	110
50	105	56750	6.7%	540
75	157	197200	23.3%	1256
90	188	422190	50%	2246
100	214	847140	100%	4053

Thus the distribution of spending on asset holdings is highly skewed.

4. Indebtedness and Other Financial Aspects

4.1. Indebtedness

As is observed from the above sections there have been many instances when the households have taken loans, be it sourcing the expenses for life cycle events or for building assets. Also the fact that 8.9% of the expenditure is consumed by servicing of old debts gives an indication that there exists a high level of indebtedness amongst the surveyed households.

The average indebtedness of a household is Rs 13169. The indebtedness of the poorest quarter of the sample is Rs. 4472 per HH, the next income group (26% to 50%) has an indebtedness of Rs. 10786, while the next two quarters have an indebtedness of Rs. 15731 and Rs. 21854 respectively. Thus on an average household in the poorest quarter owes 20% of the annual income, while the subsequent quarters of sample owes 29% to 33% of their annual income. On an average a household owes 29% of the annual income.

Friends and relatives are the largest lenders who have contributed 63% of the total debt held by the sample households. The next important ones are money lenders (24%) and banks and cooperatives (5%). Table 10 gives an overview of the same.

Table 10: Source of Credit and Rate of interest

	Bank/ Coop	Employer/ Contractor	Friends/ Relatives	Money lenders	Others	Total
No. of households	6	5	93	43	3	150
No. of occasions	7	5	94	44	3	153
Amount borrowed in Rs.	132399	74000	1850600	691000	2300	2940100
Average indebtedness in Rs.						13169
Average rate of interest (monthly)	1.67	None	2.37	2.86	None	2.87
Yearly interest rate*	20	None	28	34	None	28

* calculated at simple interest rate

It is interesting to note that only six households have taken credit from Banks at only 7 occasions.

It can be observed that more than a third of the households have not taken any credit. Only 37% of the sample households have borrowed an amount higher than Rs. 10,000/-.

Table 11: Indebtedness of Households

	Nil	< Rs. 5000	Rs. 5000-100 00	Rs. 10000-250 00	Rs. 25000-500 00	Rs. 50000 to Rs. 1 lakh	>Rs. 1 lakh
No. of HH	76	41	33	52	21	3	3
Percent of HH	36%	20%	16%	25%	10%	1%	1%

Table no.11 above explains the indebtedness per household. More than 50% of the sample households are indebted of which 25% have loans between Rs. 25000 – 50000 while only 2% have loans that are of Rs. 1 lakh or more. 36% of the sample households do not have any debts.

4.2. Purpose of Credit

Social consumption, which involves spending on occasions like marriages, births, and gifts given out to relatives at festive occasions is the major purpose of credit, about 43% of the amount of total credit has been taken for this followed by daily consumption (16%), purchase of houses or house repairing (15%) and health related expense (14%). Table 12 and Figure 7 give an idea of various purposes of credits.

Purpose of Loan

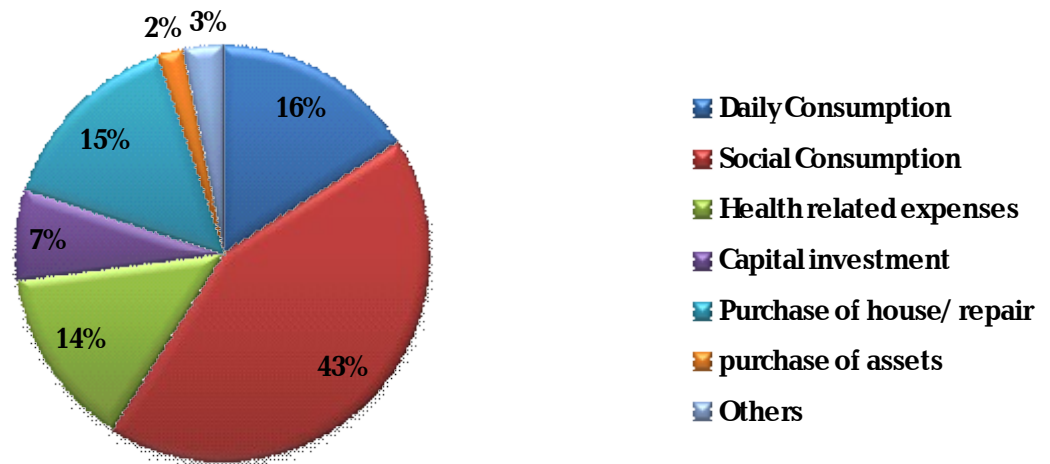


Figure 7: Purpose of Loan

It can also be observed that the households have preferred one or more particular lending sources for credit. For social consumption, purchase of house and health related expenses it is mainly the friends/relatives and the moneylenders. This shows that the need of such credit is very high in the area but the formal institutions have not touched this aspect. The latter have mainly funded the purchase of aspects, while on one occasion it has been extended to daily or social consumption.

Table 12: Purpose of obtaining credit (Number of Households)

Purpose	Daily Consumption	Social Consumption	expensesHealth related	Capital invest-ment	Purchase of house/ repair	Purchase of assets	Others	Total
Rs. in lakhs	4.5	11.7	3.85	2	4	0.62	0.8	27.5
Bank/ Coop	1	1				2	3	7
Employer / Contract or		2			3			5
Friends/ Relatives	10	43	22	4	12	2	1	94
Money-lenders	5	17	9		7	6		44

Others	2							2
	18	63	31	4	22	10	4	

Accessibility and adequacy are relatively more important criteria for selecting a source of credit but the cost of credit is considered to be of least important as observed by about 63% of the respondents.

4.3. Interest Rate

All the households have to pay differential rates of interest on the amount that they have borrowed; the average interest rate is 28% per annum. Although the rate of interest differs from source to source, Banks/cooperatives are the cheapest sources of credit who have charged 20% interest per annum. The dearest source of credit is the moneylender who on an average charges 34% interest rate and this due to the reason of easy accessibility and minimum hassles. Familiarity with the moneylender is also a factor that contributes to choosing moneylenders as the source of credit as opposed to the formal institutions. The employers and friends/relatives usually charge the interest rate between 25% to 28% per annum and this again could vary depending upon the interpersonal relationships between the borrower and the lender. The interest rate charged towards regular monthly repayment rate is 25% per annum while the same for the repayment mode of as and when available is 31%.

4.4. Remittance

Only 12 households have remitted money and the amount of remittance is very small (average Rs. 5183 per HH). Actually 91% of the households in the area are from Jodhpur district and nearby areas hence they do not require remitting money. The 9% household who hail from MP, UP, Maharashtra and Bihar have been staying here for 10 to 20 years and this could be a possible reason why remittance amount is very low.

4.5. Insurance

Only 7% of households (15 HH) have taken an insurance policy. Of this, 14 households have only one member who has insurance, while one household has two persons from the households under insurance coverage. All the insurance coverage is for life. The average premium is Rs. 3430. Maturity period ranges from 15 to 20 years. The monthly frequency of payment is the most preferred mode as observed in one-third of the cases.

5. Concluding Remarks

5.1. Conclusions

From the above observations the following conclusions can be made:

- The surveyed households have a surplus economy in terms of regular income and expenditure, however, meeting the long terms needs of creating assets, incurring social expenditures and life cycle events, the household turn into a deficit situation as given follows:

Average annual income: Rs. 45877
Average annual expenditure: Rs. 43228
Average savings of a household: Rs. 1959

Average debt of a household: Rs. 13169

- Thus an average households' saving is equal to about half a months' income, but the debt amounts to about three and half months of income.
- Social consumption and daily consumption are the most important causes of obtaining a loan which together covers 53% of the instances for which loan is taken amounting to 59% of total credit. The next most important cause of indebtedness is health related expenses which takes about 14% of total credit obtained on 20% of occasions.
- Friends and relatives are the largest source of credit who have contributed 63% of the total credit held by the sample households. The next important creditors are money lenders (24%) and banks and cooperatives (5%). However, Banks have provided loan only to 4% of households.
- The average interest paid to serve the credit is 28% per annum. The formal sources of credit and SHGs have been the cheapest ones charging 17% and 12 % interest per annum respectively, while the moneylenders have charged the highest, i.e. 36% per month.
- The interest rate on perpetual outstanding (31% per annum) is less than the monthly mode of repayment (25%). Very few households have followed yearly and six monthly mode of repayment.
- For saving, accessibility and liquidity are the main criteria for choosing the place of savings has to be made. Rate of interest is a very less important criterion for saving. For obtaining credit, the important criteria for choosing creditor are need of collateral, followed by accessibility, and adequacy while cost of credit is the least important reason.
- As the area has residents primarily from the same district or from the neighbouring districts, the remittance is directly handed over by the person who is sending it.
- Insurance has been purchased by 7% households. The insurance have been primarily life insurance products, while in only one instance a health insurance product has been purchased.

5.2. Implications for Financial Institutions

Other than banks/cooperatives no other institution is working there particularly to provide savings/credit services. There is no MFI/NBFC working in the area. There is ample scope for such agencies to operate in the area. A Financial institution may take care of the a few things while operating or before starting its operation in the area:

- People have low accessibility to low interest loans of banks. Any loan product priced below that of the money lenders is definitely going to be taken if they are easily accessible.
- Social consumption is the major purpose of credit as observed in the survey but none of the formal institutions has tapped this area. The MFI/NBFC who wants to work in the area may consider this as a prospective area of funding.
- Monthly and 'as and when available' mode of saving and repayment has been the mostly widely followed frequency. No instance of weekly or daily repayment has been observed. As SHGs have started operating in the area, these options can be included which can help expanding the credit base.
- There is a lot of scope for expanding the coverage of insurance services.
- While the economy is running on net deficit, it has also been observed that there is not much effort in extending finance for enterprising activities. A hand-holding support mechanism in such activities can ensure viability of such initiatives, and it can improve the livelihoods of people too.

Cited References

- IUPR, UNDP, 2009
- NSSO survey report, 2008

Appendix I: Assets and Source of Finance

Assets	No. of Units	Amount spent	Percentage
Almirah	1	3000	0.37%
Chair/Table	66	37200	4.53%
Cooler	11	20150	2.45%
Cycle	94	95250	11.6%
DTH antenna	2	350	0.04%
Fan	99	78990	9.62%
LPG	14	38500	4.69%
Mobile	47	65550	7.98%
Motor cycle	13	122750	14.95%
Moped	3	6500	0.79%
Radio	45	10150	1.24%
Sewing machine	15	30000	3.65%
Stove	6	1750	0.21%
Tape recorder	20	17300	2.11%
Thela	3	7500	0.91%
Trunk	22	19200	2.34%
TV	61	256700	31.25%
VCD	7	10500	1.28%
	529	821340	

Appendix II: Sample Questionnaire used to carry out the survey at the households

1. GENERAL HOUSEHOLD PROFILE:

City/Town	Ward No:	BPL/APL
Name of the Settlement	Period of Settlement	Ration Card : yes/no
		SC/ST/OBC

Name of the head of the household:

Surname	First name	Second name

Note: Head of the household should be the Operational head and not the figurehead.

2. FAMILY DETAIL:

a) Current status:

Nam e	Se x	Age	Age Code In Year s	Educati on	Educati on Code	Primary Employme nt	Investme nt (Working Capital) Monthly	Code for Investme nt (Amount)	Incom e	Incom e (Amount in Rs)
			1 = > 10		1 = Literate			1 = Less Than Rs 100		1 less than 500
			2 =10 -15		2 = illiterat e			2 = 100 to 300		2 500 -1000
			3 = 15 -20		3 = upto 5 th Std			3 = 300 to 500 4 = 500 to 700		3 1000- 1500
			4 = 20 -30		4 = upto 8 th Std			5 = 700 to 900		4 1500- 2000
					5 = High School			6 = more than 1000		5 2000- 2500
			5 = 30- 40		6 = 12 th STD			7 = None		6 2500- 3000
			6 = 40 -50		7 = Graduat			Any other specify		7 Above

					ion					3000
			7 = 50 -60		Any other specify					8 None
			8 = Abo ve 60							

_ b)

Secondary Employment	Investment Monthly	Investment Code (Working Capital) Monthly	Income	Income Code (Amount in Rs)
		1 = Less Than Rs 100		1 = less than 500
		2 = 100 to 300		2 = 500 -1000
		3 = 300 to 500 4 = 500 to 700		3 = 1000- 1500
		5 = 700 to 900		4 = 1500- 2000
		6 = more than		5 =

		1000		2000-2500
		7 = None		6 = 2500-3000
		Any other specify _____		7 = Above 3000
				8 = None

Total family Income-

c) Asset Detail:

Particulars		
Housing		
Own/ Rented	Facilities(separate kitchen/ separate toilet/ others specify)	Electricity(yes/no, If yes legal/illegal)
Kaccha/ Pucca	Source of water	
If own house, mention expenditure on purchase	Current house value	

Other Assets

Items	Cost	Source of finance	Code for Finance source
Radio/Tape			Savings - 1
TV/VCD			Credit - 2
Almirah			Sale of assets - 3
Chairs/ Tables			
Cot			
Cooler/fan			
Sewing machine			

Cycle			
Motor cycle/moped			
Mobile/ Telephone			
DTH Antenna			
Cable Connection			
Thela /rickshaw			
Temporary stall/shop			
Others (If specify)			

3. CURRENT EXPENDITURE DETAIL:

Items	Value (in Rs.)
1. Food	
2. Clothes	
3. Fuel – cooking	
4. LPG Cylinder	
5. Health Expenses	
6. Local Conveyance	
7. Social Expenses	
8. Repairing of House/ house rent	
9. Education	
10. Litigation	
11. Migration related Expenditure	
12. Expenses on Alcohol/ Mahua/ Others	
13. Remittances	
14. Bribe	
15. Any Other (specify)	
16. cost of serving loans	
17. Monthly rent for cellphones	
18. Electricity and Water	
19. monthly cable bill	
20. Fuel for two wheelers	
21. Entertainment	
22. Total	

5. CURRENT SAVINGS DETAIL:

	Current savings		Ranking of the savings products			
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Amount	Periodicity of savings	Access	Return	Security	Liquidity
1. Deposits						
2. Deposits with commercial banks/ cooperatives (Savings account)						
3. Company/NBFC (Sahara/peerless)						
4. Deposits in chit funds						
5. Deposits with self-help groups /MFIs						
6. Informal deposits/ Cash Stashed at Home						
7. Money loaned to friends						
8. Fixed deposits						
7. Other Temporary assets in the nature of investment (specify)						

8. others please specify						
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a) In the last 5 years what was the maximum savings (in Rs.) at any given point of time? _____

b) In the last 5 years where was the maximum saving (in Rs.) parked?

CODE:

Periodicity (2)	Ranking (3,4,5,6)
1-Daily	1-Very important
2-Weekly	2-Important
3-Monthly	3-Not so important
4-Any other (specify)	4-Low importance
	5-Irrelevant

6. INDEBTEDNESS DETAIL: all outstanding loans

	Detail of the loan				Ranking of the loan products				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Princi pal Amou nt	Periodic ity of loan repaym ent	Repaym ent status	Intere sts Rates	Collate ral	Adequ acy	Purpo se	Acce ss	C st
Loan from family members/frie nds(with interest)									
Loan from family members/frie nds(without interest)									
Loan from money									

lenders/shops (without collateral)									
Loan from money lenders/shops (with Collateral)									
Loan from Chit funds									
Loan from SHGs/mFIs									
Loan from Commercial Banks									
Loan from contractor/ employer									
Any other specify									

CODE:

Periodicity (2)	Purpose (4)	Ranking (5,6,7)
1-Daily	1-Daily Consumption	1-Very important
2-Weekly	2-Social Consumption	2-Important
3-Monthly	3-Health related expenses	3-Not so important
4-Any other (specify)	4-Buying some assets	4-Low importance
	5-Education	5-Irrelelevant
	6-Litigation	
	7-Any other (specify)	
	8 working capital	
	9 housing	

8. Remittances

Do you send money to your family at your native place? Yes/No

Name of native place

If yes, then answer the following:

Amount sent to native place	Periodicity	Medium	Cost Incurred
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly - Quarterly - Every Six Months - Yearly - Special Occasions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Money order - Friends - Other family members - Bank transfer - Self - Others (Please specify) <p>_____</p>	

9. Insurance Details

Do you have an insurance policy? Yes/No

If yes, then:

Particulars(Tick below √)	Company	Scheme	Premium period	Maturity
Life Insurance				
Mediclaim				
Accident				
Others(please				

specify)				
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