

Cash Flow Study

Bikaner District



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CASH FLOW STUDY OF URBAN POOR

District: Bikaner

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 the 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 Bikaner was 163 households.

These 163 households were primarily from two slum areas (Valmiki Nagar -63 HH, and Chungi Chouki 99 HH; also included on HH from Bangla Nagar). In terms of Municipal Wards, the surveyed households are from Ward No. 1 (100 HH), and Ward No. 15 (63 HH). The residents of these areas are primarily the natives of Rajasthan particularly from other parts of the Bikaner district and from neighbouring districts such as Churu, Nagour, Jodhpur, and Jaisalmer.

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 901 members with an average family size of 6.1 members. Of them 477 are males and 424 are female members and 83% of the households are male headed (135 HH). Age wise, about 441 fall in the pre-reproductive group (0 -14 yrs), 423 fall in the reproductive group (15-55 yrs) and the rest fall in the post reproductive group (above 60 yrs).

About 30% of the households have been living in the area for more than 25 years while only 25% 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. About half of the households belong to SC/ST category (46%) while only 23% belong to the general category. About 58% of the surveyed population are illiterate. (396 members of which 294 are females).

Of the 168 households 153 have their own house. The houses do not have adequate facilities like kitchen and toilet. 76 houses have both kitchen and toilet, while 22 HHs have the kitchen facility only and 34 have only toilet facility, rest 37 have none of these two facilities. 79% of the houses have pucca roof. 124 households of the surveyed sample have electricity, while others do not. Regarding facility of water, 52% have a tape at home, while 28% use the community tap, while 18% get it through tanker. Figure 2 depicts the facilities these households have.

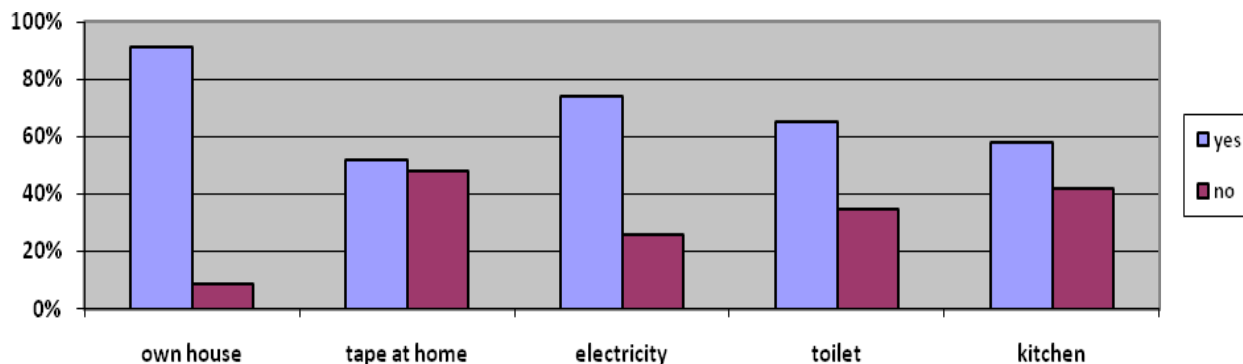


Figure 1: Facilities in the households

Of the surveyed households, the average cost of the house is Rs. 1, 36, 000; the highest value of the house being at Rs. 600000 while the lowest one being at Rs. 5000. The complete representation of the cost of the households is as given below:

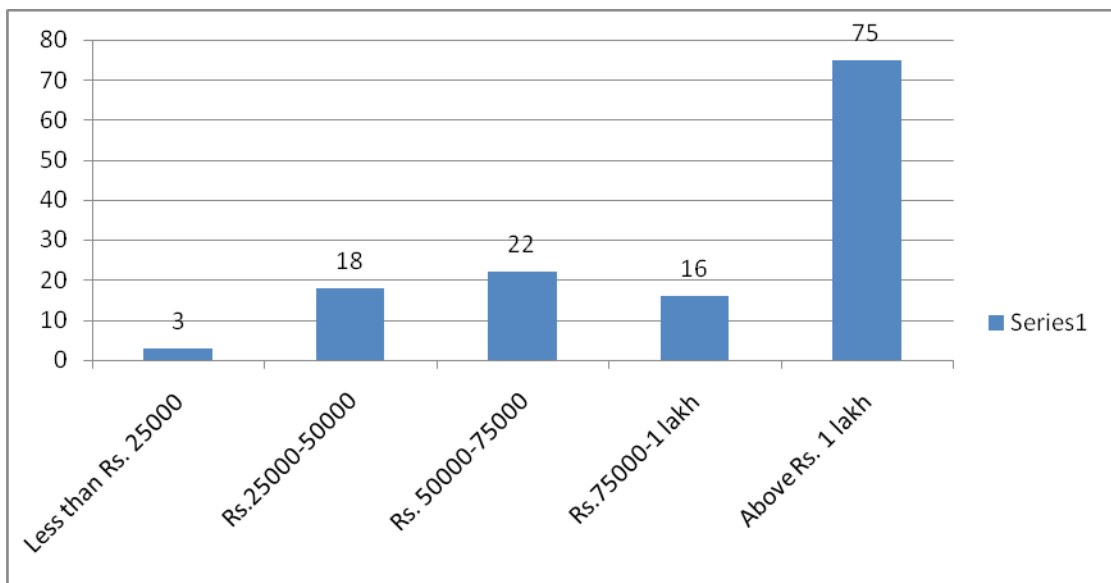


Figure 2: Cost of the households

2.1 Occupation of the households:

Of the 423 people in the age group of 15-55 years, 239 report to have some form of employment or the other. 52% among these are daily wage labourers, 31% are salaried while 16% are self employed. Daily labour is the main form of employment undertaken by majority of the people while the rest are housewives. 1 person amongst the sample population took witchcraft practices as his occupation. The details of the employment of the sample population are given in the following table:

Table 1: Details of employment

No of people from the sample households	Primary Occupation	Details of employment
126	Daily wage labourers	Skilled and semi skilled works like making quilts, welding metal ware, daily wage workers like iron smith, masonry work
75	Salaried	Driver, Painter, driving bullock carts, camel carts, sweepers, working at small papad making factories in the neighbourhood
38	Self employed	Milk sale, petty shop owners, farmers, fruit and vegetable vendors, tea shop owner, shoe polishing booths
35	Housewives	Primarily occupied in household activities and are engaged in wool katai activities (as and when there arises a demand)
1	Other	Into witchcraft practices

It is interesting to note however that Papad making industry is the major employer in one of the two areas where the survey was carried out. However, the people from Valmikinagar (one of the two survey areas), which is commonly known as Harijan Basti are denied work in these factories since they belong to SC category.

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 income of the surveyed households is about Rs. 50,775/- per annum of which the occupational income contributes 97% while the rest is contributed by rent and other sources. The income from primary employment contributes 90.7% of the total income, while the secondary employment contributes about 6%.

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.

The lowest income quartile of the sample population has an average income of Rs. 26, 707 while the highest income quartile has an average income of about Rs. 87, 000.

2.2.2 Expenditure

The average annual expenditure of the sample households is Rs. 43,697/-, the highest expenditure being Rs. 11080 per month while the lowest expenditure of the household stands at Rs.1075 per month. The lowest income quartile spends Rs. 25,699/- per annum, while the highest income quartile spends Rs. 68,533/- per annum. Thus after the operational expenses on an average a household saves Rs. 7152/- per annum.

The following table gives a comparison of the income, expenditure and the surpluses of the households. 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 and Expenditure of the households

Income group (lowest to highest)	Income			Expenditure			Surpluses
	Total income of sample HH	Average income	%	Total Expenditure of sample HH	Average expenditure	%	
First 25%	138700	34675	19%	124533	31133	23%	3542

Second 25%	177100	44275	24%	151873	37968	28%	6307
Third 25%	264500	66125	36%	138041	34510	25%	31615
Fourth 25%	147900	36975	20%	130583	32646	24%	4329
	728200	182050		545030	136257		45793

Figure 4 and table 4 further give details of the 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 42% of the total expenses and debt servicing contributes to 16%.

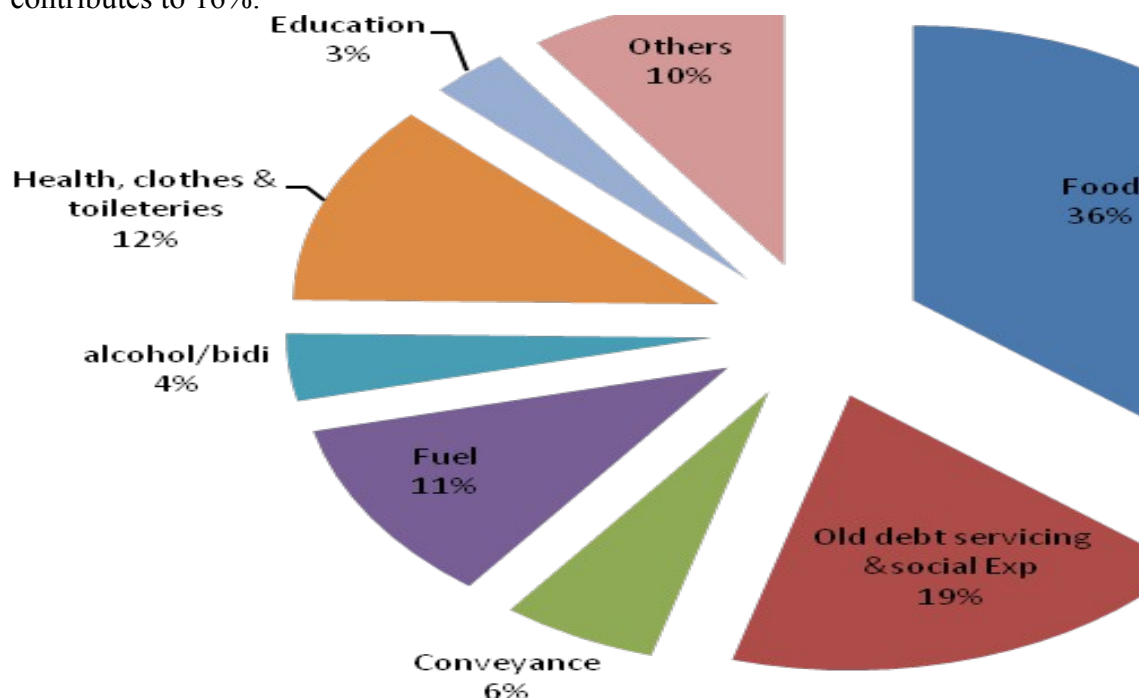


Figure 3: Expenditure of the households

If we look the expenditure as a percent of income then we can find that expenditure on food comprises close to half of the income (36%). Further 19% 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 3%. 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. This is in contrast to the expenditure made on vices like alcohol and bidi which stands at 4%. The detailed expenditures are given in the table below:

Table 3: Household Expenditures

Item of Expenditure	Annual expenditure	Percentage of expenditure	Percentage of income
Food expenditure	187944	36%	31%
Old debt servicing	84000	16%	14%
Conveyance	33216	6%	5%

Cooking fuel	30300	6%	5%
Electricity	24756	5%	4%
Toiletries	23004	4.4%	3.8%
Alcohol/bidi	22068	4.2%	3.6%
Health expenditure	20544	4%	3%
Clothes	19212	4%	3%
Social expenditure	15540	3%	3%
Education	13920	3%	2%
Others (house rent, telephone, entertainment, gift, house repair, toiletries, cosmetics, water charge, and remittances)	49860	10%	8%
Total Expenditure	524364	100%	86%

As stated above, food expenditure 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.

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: Income v/s Expenditure (Routine+Lifecycle)

Income Groups (lowest to highest)	Average Annual Income	Average Annual Expenditure (routine)	Average annual Expenditure (life cycle)	Surplus (annual)
First 25%	138700	124533		(244483)
Second 25%	177100	151873		(388933)
Third 25%	264500	138041		(165651)
Fourth 25%	147900	130583	295260	(277943)

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	No. of	No. of	Total	Avg	Self	Asset	Gift	Credit	Govt
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event	house holds having the particular event	instances of events	amount spent	per household	Finance	Sale			Aid
Marriage	56	70	6130000	109464	18%	0%	4%	32%	2%
Child Birth	54	108	1399800	25922	2%	1%	0%	6%	0%
Health Expenses	31	34	1124000	36258	0%	18%	0%	0%	0%
House Construction	46	47	3625000	78804	2%	11%	2%	21%	0%
Death	20	23	636700	31835	8%	0%	0%	23%	0%
Litigation	1	1	10000	10000	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Others	18	21	676300	37572	7%	0%	0%	39%	0%
Total	226	304	13601800	60185	30%	30%	6%	89%	2%
Average/HH			80963						

As seen from the events that take place in each household, the ratio of the events per household is 1.35 events on an average.

It can be observed that on an average a household has spent Rs. 0.81 lakh on such life cycle events. There have been 304 such unprecedented events for the surveyed households over the past ten years. About 30% of the total expenditure has been met through self-finance, 30% through sale of assets, 6% through gifts, 2% through government aid, while **89%** 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 6.

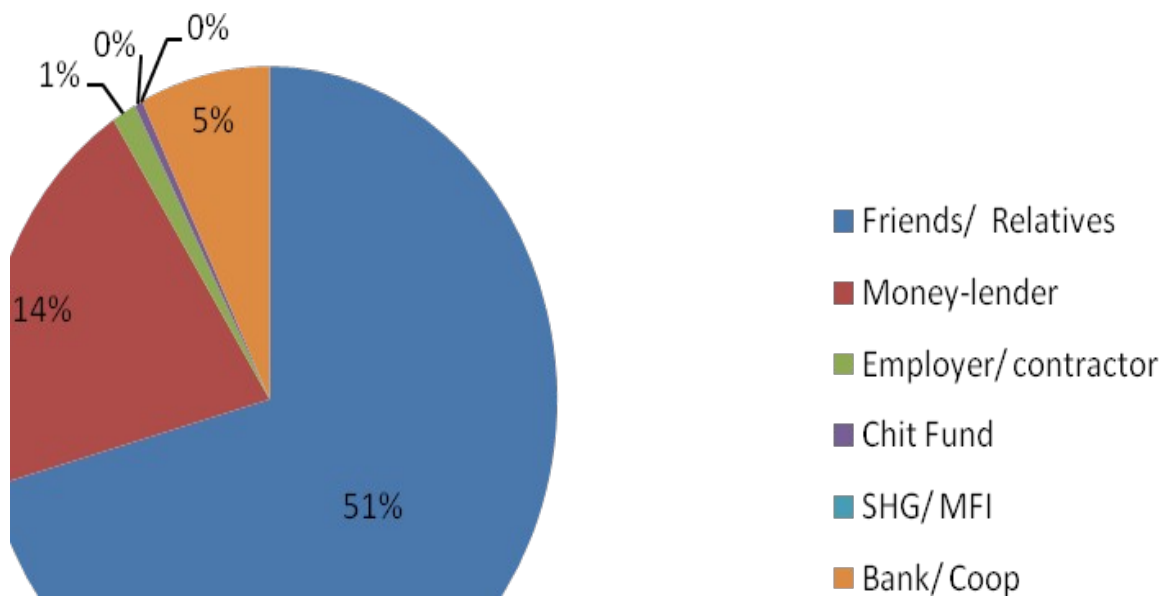


Figure 4: Source of Credit for life cycle expenses The details of the specific events and the source of credit for the same is given in the table below. On 48% of the instances the sourcing is through friends/relatives and then followed by moneylenders at 22% of the time.

Table 6: Source of Credit vs. Life Cycle Events

Lifecycle Event	Friends/ Relatives	Moneylender	Employer/ Contractor	Bank/ Coop
Marriage	51%	27%	1%	7%
Child Birth	40%	4%	0%	0%
Health Expenses	56%	21%	0%	0%
House Construction	60%	13%	4%	13%
Death	43%	35%	0%	13%
Others	86%	5%	0%	10%
	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 repayments have been used on five occasions. For monthly repayment the average interest charged is 2.7% while the same for when money is available is 3%; and for yearly repayments it is close to 6%. The rate of interest also varies from source to source (of finance) as shown in Figure 6.

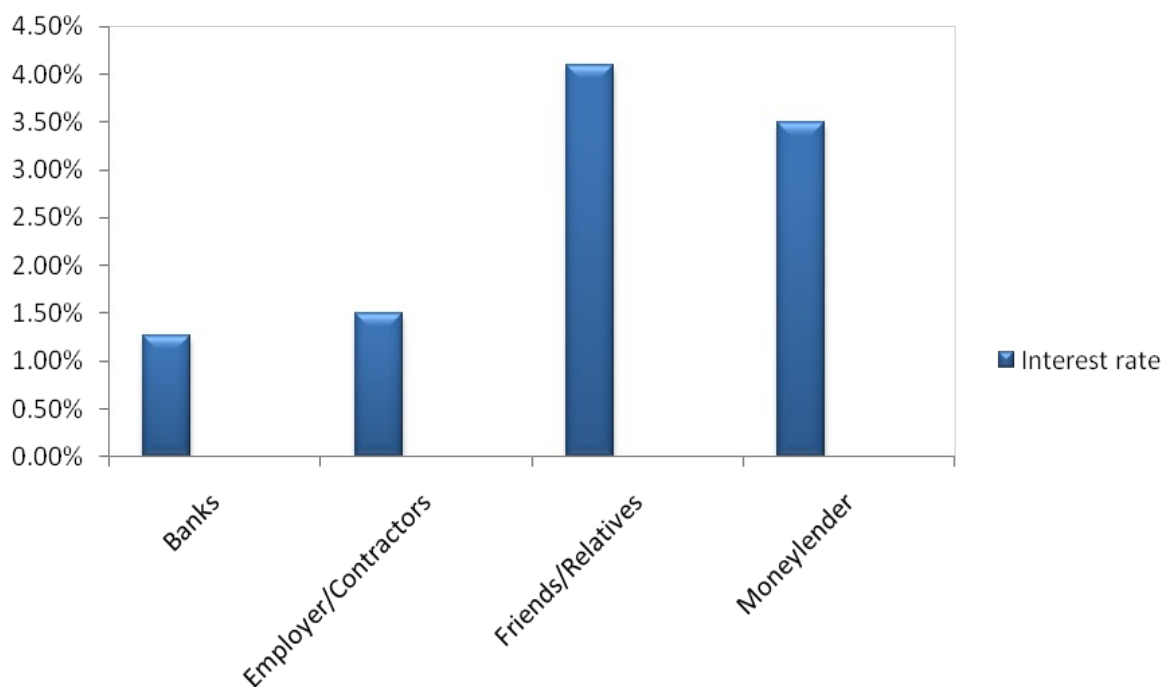


Figure 5: Interest rate of the various credit sources

2.2.3 Savings

The surveyed households have saved money primarily in the form of cash at home (97%), while 17% have saved in banks and cooperatives. Only a few have saved in the form of fixed deposits, or in post offices, chit funds, and SHGs as given in Table 5. The average saving of a household stands at Rs. 2008/-.

Table 7: Saving and Periodicity

Mode of Savings	No. of instance of savings	Saving Amount in Rs	Periodicity				
			Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Whenever available
Bank/Coop	34	168619	0	0	18	4	12
Cash at Home	157	98950	25	1	126	0	5
Chit Fund	2	5750	0	0	2	0	0
NBFC/Private Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fixed Deposit	4	7200	0	0	4	0	0
Post Office	1	40000	0	0	1	0	0
SHG	4	6900	0	0	4	0	0
	202	327,419	25	1	155	4	17

About 77% 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 6.

Table 8: Criteria for mode of savings

	Accessibility	Interests	Security	Liquidity
Very Important	182	12	88	160
Important	17	24	114	40
Not so important		6		1
less important	1	27		1
Irrelevant	2	133		0
Total	202	202	202	202

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. 10, 777 over their lifetime on acquiring assets. Bicycles and fans are owned by the most households (45% and 47% respectively) followed by TV (45%), mobile phones (30%) and chair/table (32%). About 63% of the amount spent on acquiring assets has been contributed by own savings, while 1% has been received though gifts. The largest amount has been spent on purchasing TV (17% of total amount). Appendix-I presents more details about this.

Source of finance

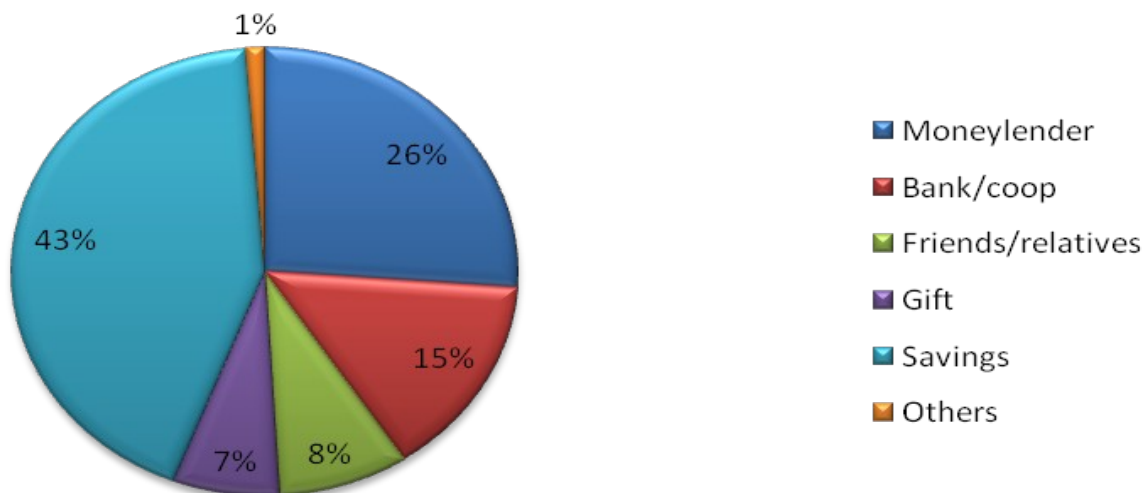


Figure 6: Source of Financing for Purchasing Assets

About 50% 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. 464 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: Households and Spending on assets

Cumulative percent of households	Cumulative percent of households	Amount spent on assets in Rs.	Average amount spent in Rs.	Percent of amount spent
10	16	0	0	0%
25	41	19024	464	1.1%
50	82	127592	1556	7.3%
75	123	395691	3217	22.5%
90	147	776307	5281	44.2%
100	163	1756651	10777	100%

Thus, the distribution of spending on asset holding is quite 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 35,242. 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 57% of the total debt held by the sample households. The next important ones are banks and cooperatives (22%), moneylenders (19%)

and employers (2%). Table 10 gives an overview of the same.

Table 10: Source of Credit and Rate of interest

	Bank/ coop	Employ er	Friends/ relatives	Money- lenders	others	Total
No. of households	11	2	93	16	3	125
No. of occasions	16	2	98	23	6	145
Amount borrowed in Rs.	12,53,40 0	90,000	32,80,30 0	10,75,700	45,00 0	5744400
Average indebtedness in Rs.						35,242
Average rate of interest (monthly)	1.19%	3%	2.43%	3.08%	2.33%	2.40%
Yearly interest rate*	14%	36%	29%	37%	28%	29%

* calculated at simple interest rate

It is interesting to see here that the awareness about the loan being availed from banks in Bikaner is higher than that compared to other cities. 11 households (10% of the sample) has taken loans from the banks on 16 instances.

The credit requirement of the sample households is given in Table 11. It can be observed that about one fourth of the households have not taken any credit. Only 21% of the sample households have borrowed an amount lower than Rs. 10,000/-.

Table 11: Indebtedness of Households

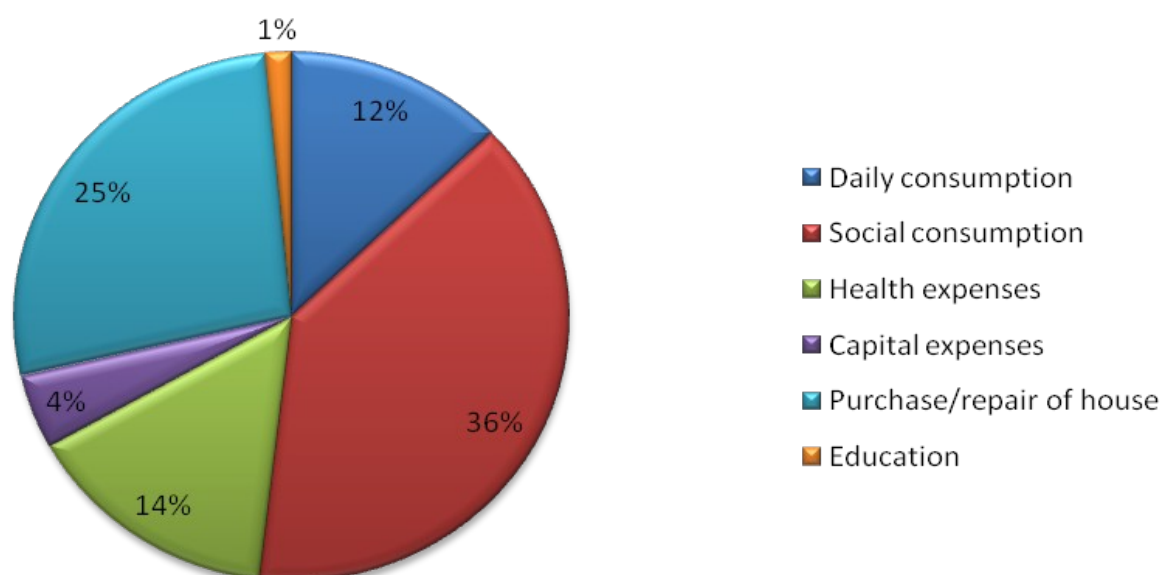
	Nil	< Rs. 5000	Rs. 5000-100 00	Rs. 10000-250 00	Rs. 25000-500 00	Rs. 50000 to Rs. 1 lakh	>Rs. 1 lakh
No. of HH	38	12	23	23	38	18	11
Percent of HH	23%	7%	14%	14%	23%	11%	7%

Table 11 above shows the indebtedness of the households. More than 50% of the sample households are indebted of which 23% have loans between Rs. 25000 – 50000 while 7% have loans that are of Rs. 1 lakh or more. 23% 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 credit



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)

Source	Purpose							Total
	Daily Consumption	Social Consumption	Health related expenses	Capital investment	Purchase of house/repair	Education	Others	
Bank/Coops	0	5	0	2	6	1	2	16
Employer	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Friends/Relatives	14	35	18	4	23	1	6	101
Moneylenders	2	11	2	0	6	0	2	23
Others	1						2	3
Total	17	52	20	6	36	2	12	145

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 had to pay differential rates of interest depending on the source of credit. On an average the households have paid Rs. 2.40% interest per month. It has been observed that the formal sources of credit have been the cheapest ones charging 1.19% interest per month, while the moneylenders have charged the highest, i.e. 3.08% per month.

The rate of interest also depends on the frequency of repayment, the average rate of interest in monthly 2.34%, for perpetual outstanding basis repayment 2.92%, while the rate of interest in the case of yearly repayment schedule is as high as 3.4% per month. In this regard, the repayment options in case of credit provided by employers and moneylenders is not flexible, it has to be paid in monthly basis in any case. But the banks/cooperatives and friends/ relatives allow the different options of frequency of repayment. The former charges 1.2% for monthly, and 2% for perpetual outstanding options, while the latter charge 2.72% for monthly repayment option, 3% for perpetual outstanding mode, and 3.4% on yearly repayment options.

4.4. Remittances

Only 8 respondents (5% of the sample households) have responded that they have remitted money to their native places. The remittance amount ranges from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 61,200/- at a time. In 62% of the cases remittance is sent quarterly, while in 12%, it is sent half yearly, in rest 37% cases it is sent on special occasions. In all the cases, the remittances are handed over by the person sending the remittance himself/herself. An average cost of remittance is Rs. 79/- which is basically the cost of travel to the person's native place. The importance of remittance cost is relatively small in this area as most of the households have been settled for more than ten years, and generally their native place is nearby Bikaner or in the neighbouring district.

4.5. Insurance

Of the 163 respondents, 24 respondents have purchased one or more insurance products. In all, 22 persons have purchased only life insurance; one person has purchased health insurance, while one has purchased both. About 75% of the 24 households have purchased insurance for a single member while 25% have purchased for two members. The premium paid ranges from Rs. 180/- to Rs. 1200/- per month. The maturity period ranges from 5 years to 25 years (more than 50% of the cases the maturity is for 20 years). The premium is paid monthly (44%), while in 24% it is paid half-yearly, and in 32% it is paid yearly. Thus the coverage of insurance in the area is very poor and there is ample scope for expanding it.

5. Concluding Remarks

5.1. Conclusions

From the above observations the following conclusions can be made:

- The surveyed households has 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. 50,775
Average annual expenditure: Rs. 43,697
Average savings of a household: Rs. 2,008/-
Average debt of a household: Rs. 35,242/-

- Thus an average households' saving is equal to about its two weeks of income, but the debt amounts to about eight months of income.
- Social consumption and housing (purchase/repair) are the most important causes of obtaining a loan which together covers 61% of the instances for which loan is taken. The next most important cause of indebtedness are daily consumption and health related expenses together covering 27% of the instances in which a loan has been taken.
- Friends and relatives have provided 61% of the total credit, followed by Banks/cooperatives (19%), and money lenders (18%), while the employers have provided only 2% of the credit. However, the number of instances in which friends and relatives have provided loan is still higher (77%), which also means that average loan is higher in case of Banks of cooperatives.
- The average interest paid to serve the credit is 2.4% per month. The formal sources of credit have been the cheapest ones charging 1.2% interest per month, while the moneylenders have charged the highest, i.e. 3.08% per month.
- The rate of interest also depends on the frequency of repayment, the average rate of interest in monthly 2.34%, for perpetual outstanding basis repayment 2.92%, while the rate of interest in the case of yearly repayment schedule is as high as 3.4% per month.
- For saving, accessibility, security, 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, accessibility, and cost of credit; while adequacy of amount is a slightly less 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. Only 7% cases remittance has been observed.
- Insurance has been purchased by less than 20% households (15% single member, 5% two members). In 97% cases it has been a life insurance product, 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
- Monthly 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. Only in 4% cases loans have been taken for such purpose. 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 owned by the households

Asset	No. of HH	No. of Asset	Amount Spent	Percentage of household	Percentage of amount spent to total
Almirah	28	31	64400	17%	4%
Bed	1	1	2500	1%	0%
Chair/Table	45	132	33500	28%	2%
Cooler	16	19	40700	10%	2%
Cycle	94	105	123880	58%	7%
Fan	104	145	101500	64%	6%
LPG	30	35	74900	18%	4%
mobile	49	53	77124	30%	4%
Moped	3	3	23600	2%	1%
motorcycle	4	4	125500	2%	7%
Radio	24	24	6500	15%	0%
rickshaw	1	1	165000	1%	9%
Sewing Machine	16	16	17600	10%	1%
Tape Recorder	8	8	8500	5%	0%
Thari	1	1	50000	1%	3%
Thela	1	1	1600	1%	0%
TV	73	74	300650	45%	17%
VCD	10	10	20050	6%	1%
others	23	32	531900	14%	30%
	531	695	1769404		100%

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

1. GENERAL HOUSEHOLD PROFILE:

City/Town	Ward No:	BPL/APL
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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:

Na me	Se x	A ge	Age Cod e In Yea rs	Educat ion	Educati on Code	Primary Employ ment	Investm ent (Worki ng Capital) Monthl y	Code for Investm ent (Amoun t)	Inco me	Incom e Code (Amo unt in Rs)
			1 = > 10		1 = Literate			1 = Less Than Rs 100		1 = less than 500
			2 =10 -15		2 = illiterate			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 = 2000-2 500
			5 = 30-4 0	6 = 12 th STD			7 = None		6 = 2500- 3000
			6 = 40 -50	7 = Graduat ion			Any other specify _____		7 = Above 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 to500		3 = 1000- 1500

		4 = 500 to 700		
		5 = 700 to 900		4 = 1500- 2000
		6 = more than 1000		5 = 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						

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)
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Loan from Commercial Banks										
Loan from contractor/ employer										
Any other specify										

CODE:

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

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) 	

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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)				