

IMPACT OF CREDIT ON INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN MEMBERS UNDER SAVAR THANA OF WORLD VISION PROJECT

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in Savar Thana of Dhaka district. The aims of the study were to discuss the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the loanees, and impact of credit on their employment, income and living standard. The problems faced during the disbursement of credit and their repayments were also investigated. A randomly selected sample of 51 loanees under agricultural credit programmes of World Vision (WV) were interviewed for collection of necessary data for this study. Tabular method of analysis was followed in this study. 'Before' and 'After' approach was used to measure the impact of credit. The findings of this study revealed that the majority of the loanees were below 35 years which indicates that WV provided credit to younger people. Nearly 87% of the loanees were married. Under functional education programme offered by World Vision, the majority (63%) of loanees could read and write their name. Besides housekeeping, they were engaged in agricultural work, petty trading and wage earning activities. Nearly 65% of the loanees were landless. On an average, Tk. 6878 were disbursed per family and the recovery was cent per cent. Impact of credit was observed on income, employment, assets endowments and living standard of the loanees. Positive impact was observed in case of average annual income which was increased by 29 per cent. Per family average employment was also increased by 19.36 per cent. It was found that income and employment generation was higher for the loanees upto 35 years age having primary and secondary level of education than the loanees of above 35 years age with no schooling. Moreover, loan amount was positively related with the change of income. It was also found that overall standard of living of the loanees had been changed positively. The loanees reported inadequate loan amount as one of the problems in receiving loans. On the other hand, sudden hazard caused by natural calamity was the most burning problem in repaying loans. Though there was a positive change in the life of the households after involving with WV, it was noticed that the change was low and the households were still very poor. In order to improve this situation, measures like strengthening educational facilities for the women, increase in loan amount and insurance facilities to reduce crop risk may be undertaken.