

**Name of the Scholar** : *C. P. Somasundaran*  
**Name of the Supervisor** : *Prof. A. Aziz Ansari*  
**Department** : *Commerce and Business Studies*  
**Title of the Thesis** : *“An Analysis of Microfinance Schemes of NMDFC And  
Entrepreneurship Development among Minorities in Delhi and NCR”*

**ABSTRACT**

After independence, Government of India launched a number of poverty alleviation schemes and programmes. Nationalization of Banks was also a step in this direction. It was expected now nationalized banks will help the government in achieving societal objectives by doing banking operations vis-à-vis providing finance facility to poor, rural and especially minorities. But contrary to expectation, nationalized Banks focused their major source of credit for agriculture, traditional trades and artisan activities. This situation led to the concept of having an additional financing agency development of the poorer section of Minorities. Ultimately in September, 1994 National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) was set up by Government of India to promote economic development of the notified minorities, i.e. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Persians. Last 10 years tenure of microfinancing programs from the year 1998-99 disbursed an amount of Rs. 75.36 Crores for assisting 1,44,263 beneficiaries which shows the importance of NMDFC in the area of microfinance and poverty alleviation through entrepreneurship development in our country, especially for minority community.

The primary objective of this research work is to analyze the microfinance schemes of NMDFC and entrepreneurial development efforts among minorities in Delhi and NCR. Considering, this study, attempts to correlate NMDFC working and policies and prevalence of a health microfinance climate in the organization and help further strategies to face future challenges.

**STUDY’S COMPOSITION:**

The study is divided in to seven different chapters which gradually lay the foundation of the entire research work. The study which includes Introduction to microfinance, concept, definition, features, microfinance institutions, Indian microfinance scenario and its role in poverty alleviation are critically analyzed. Further, the features of micro-credit, review of government policies and impact of government policies, especially for minorities are also discussed.

Chi-Square test was applied to check the validity of the proposed hypothesis. Almost all the laid conditions were satisfied when null hypothesis was put into test.

### **FINDINGS:**

The research work compiled following findings:

1. It was found that Muslim community was well aware about MF Schemes and therefore are availing its benefits in proper way.
2. It was also found that most of the beneficiaries as such were satisfied (99.3 %) with the prevailing MF schemes in practice.
3. It was a matter of proud that the women are more aware and enjoying benefits of MF schemes as compared to men. If it continues, it will lead to women empowerment, poverty reduction and upliftment of the society as a whole.
4. It was also found that the main reason behind availing MF loans was to become independent and to create the parallel source of self-employment (78.6 %).
5. The services provided by NGOs with regard to loan sanction procedures were satisfactory (97.9 %) in true sense.
6. The Age Group (30 – 40) was the main beneficiaries in terms of MF benefit enjoyed.
7. It was observed that the family consisting 4-5 members was the prominent beneficiary group as compared to the rest.
8. It was noted that the quality of NMDFC' public awareness level programs of their MF schemes to all sections of people in society were very poor.
9. It was observed that NMDFC's present loan amount especially for NCR and metro cities were insufficient considering the cost of living, the present inflation and business complexities such as raising cost of materials and machines.
10. It was surprising that after full payment of first loan, most of the beneficiaries were unable to enjoy second term loan benefit.

The last section the main findings of the investigation were presented and broader conclusions drawn from there. Based on the findings and conclusions some suggestions on NGO's point of view & Beneficiaries' point of view and recommendations were included. It also includes researcher's suggestions and future research directions have been discussed.

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