

The Micro Finance Rebellion Sustainable Program In Delhi – An Empirical Study

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Abstract: According to Ministry of Finance, around 5 Lakhs to 6 Lakhs individuals move to Delhi consistently from the rustic zones looking for better living. As these individuals need money related assets a large number of them settle as squatters and begin doing a wide range of modest employments. Over the years such people living in unapproved and squatter settlements have swelled to 3.5 to 4 millions with around 1100 ghettos in Delhi. In this way with everything taken into account about 1.5 million Delhi poor live beneath the neediness line. In spite of the interest for funds being gigantic from the weaker segment the banks were hesitant to dispense credits because of their financially weaker status and low security. Accordingly, to connect this hole between the interest and supply of money related assets, the smaller scale fund assumed a critical job by bringing budgetary administrations inside the span of poor people. The objectives of studies are to analyze the trend and magnitude of flow of micro credit in Delhi, to analyze the performance of Targeted urban Initiatives for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure and To assess the effectiveness of microfinance inclusion on urban livelihood, women empowerment, education and health and suggest strategies for development.

Keywords: Microfinance, Empowerment, NGOs. Etc.

INTRODUCTION

Microfinance is characterized as the arrangement of thrift (reserve funds), credit and other money related administrations to the rustic, semi-urban and the urban poor to empower them to make efficiency out of the offered assets to build up their reasonable occupation. In India the coming of microfinance was more in the south taking into account the rustic populace however steadily by the 1990s it spread to other parts of the nation and began serving the urban poor. The microfinance upheaval began with the acknowledgment that destitute individuals required access to advances so that they could utilize these funds beneficially. It has additionally changed the recognition that destitute individuals are not credit commendable. Records have demonstrated that, rather, they are a decent hazard, with higher reimbursement rates than the traditional borrowers. It has been seen that the recuperation rate in this part has been as high as 99.5%. There are distinctive faces to it. The microfinance has possessed the capacity to achieve just the 10% of the Delhi poor i.e. out of a sum of 90 lakhs in addition to Delhi poor just 9 lakhs have been contacted. There has been an enormous issue of avoidance. A large number of the Delhi ghettos are immaculate with individuals living in

debased conditions. There can be various explanations behind it yet the fundamental being the poor help stretched out by the Delhi government, dissimilar to the legislatures in the southern states where miniaturized scale back has been a gigantic example of overcoming adversity. Other pitiful issues included are that of high intrigue capital, less measure of the advance dispensed the issue of numerous credits, multipurpose borrowings by the poor and so forth. Subsequently with the expanding flood of populace from the rustic territories the metro administrations are blasting at the creases. In this way the test of battling the urban neediness must be met mutually, by pooling all assets that are or could be accessible from all sources alongside the administration organization.

PERFORMANCE OF MICROFINANCE SECTOR IN DELHI

The situation of microfinance in urban states in India especially Delhi has been poor. Contrasting with the substantial size of poor populace needing funds, the accessibility of capital is low. This is a direct result of the late coming of these establishments here when contrasted with that in different states especially in the south. The microfinance exercises in Delhi started to begin from mid 90s. This was the point at which the MFIs started to understand the open door for extensive benefits and idealism by taking into account the urban populace.

The populace in Delhi is predominantly of the administration class. Individuals in the ghettos fill in as every day breadwinners or as family unit worker i.e. are fundamentally independently employed and consequently have unpredictable stream of salary. In spite of the way that their requirement for capital is stifled and is left to for the most part that of the utilization require the accessibility of a credit window will make generosity and help acquire confidence the market. In any case, it is likewise extremely important for the MFIs to distinguish their recipients effectively. In this regard the Self help Groups assume a vital job where the companion weight acts to screen the profitable utilization of the capital given.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sheokand (2000) examined the advancement of Indian managing an account and its inability to give credit offices to destitute individuals. NABARD began Self-help Group – Bank Linkage Program in 1992, which was considered as a milestone improvement in saving money with poor people. It was seen that Regional Rural Banks' security-arranged individual keeping money framework was supplanted by the conveyance of credit to centered gatherings. Khandker (2005) evaluated the effect of microcredit program in Bangladesh by utilizing board information from a family unit review for the years 1991– 1992 and 1998– 1999. It was discovered that the neediness rate lessened by 20% amid the period and microcredit added to half of the decrease. Be that as it may, Khandker communicated worry over the effect of the microcredit program. As the measure of advance allowed is commonly little, the borrowers all in all have neglected to help development where the development of the economy by and large is low. Ongoing investigations demonstrate that the microcredit program positively affects the economy (Bruhn and Love, 2009; Kaboski and Townsend, 2009). Zohir et al. (2001) found a huge positive relationship between's gathering working and gathering individuals' exhibitions. The accomplishment of a miniaturized scale budgetary association relies upon the gathering development that brings joint obligation among the gathering individuals particularly through companion determination, peer observing, and peer weight (Godquin, 2004). Credit recuperation is required to increment

through social ties and homogenous gatherings since they encourage peer observing (Besley and Coats, 1995). The development of microfinance has been portrayed as an insurgency (Robinson, 2001). Yunus (1998) has portrayed it, maybe to some degree exaggeratedly, as a "progressive approach to lessen destitution". The first Microcredit Summit held in Washington D.C., in 1997, united more than three thousand individuals from 137 nations. It was sorted out by RESULTS Educational Fund. The Summit propelled a multiyear battle to reach more than 100 million of the world's poorest families. The year 2005 was assigned by the United Nations (UN) as the "Worldwide year of microcredit".

Microfinance has been essentially spoken to as an approach to decrease poverty by giving salary producing advances. In the expressions of Grameen Bank's Yunus (1998), the customary hover of "low pay, low sparing, and low speculation" should be changed into a righteous hover of "low pay, infusion of credit, venture, more pay, more reserve funds, greater speculation, and more pay". While episodic proof on the advantages of microfinance is many, the quantity of cautious effect ponders by free scientists is far less. This has prompted doubt on whether the eagerness for microfinance has been lost (Adams and Raymond, 2008). Thorough assessments need to address the issue of what might have occurred if the microfinance program had not existed. With regards to microfinance, this viewpoint is confounded by the way that microfinance is relied upon to impact secret affect a family unit. Dr. Anant Deshmukh (2011) The motivation behind this article is to acquaint the fund scholastic network with the order of microfinance and microfinance institutions (MFIs) address the issues of MFI manageability, items and administrations, the executives rehearses, demographic focusing on, direction and arrangement, and effect appraisal.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To assess the effectiveness of microfinance inclusion on urban livelihood, women empowerment, education and health and to suggest strategies for development.
- To analyze the trend and magnitude of flow of microfinance in Delhi.
- To analyze the performance of Targeted urban Initiatives for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN

The present study is **Descriptive and Exploratory in nature**.

DATA COLLECTION METHOD

The Present Study is based on Primary data and Secondary data. Primary data has been collected from respondents on the basis of a structured Questionnaire. The researchers had gathered the auxiliary information from different published and unpublished sources. The researchers utilized after hotspots for gathering secondary data & information:

- Reports and Publications of National and International Financial Institutes.
- Reports of Government and NGOs.
- Various Research Journals, Periodicals and Newspapers.
- Internet Browsing.

SAMPLING PLAN

Since the study is related to women destitute availing microfinance, convenience sample has been taken from those women who are in the age group of 20 to 75 years and are ultimate consumers of the product. The size of the sample is 80 women respondents.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

MODELS OF MICROFINANCE

1. SHG(Self help Groups) - Bank linkage model propelled by NABARD : Under this model the Self help Groups are specifically financed by the banks viz. Business banks, territorial rustic banks, and co-agent banks. Self help Groups or self improvement gatherings are the gatherings of 10-20 individuals ideally with the equivalent monetary foundation. These gatherings can be enlisted or unregistered. The advance is given to the gathering all in all, who then give loan to the individuals inside the gathering. The gathering individuals are likewise obligated to spare and store with bank inside the gathering's name and the saved cash is later utilized for inner loans making them independent. When the SHG has collected investment funds for around 3-4 months, the individuals might be permitted to provide advances against their reserve funds for crisis utilization and beneficial pay producing needs. Since the Self help Groups comprise of individuals from various portions including the poorest of the poor. Self help Groups can be all-ladies, all-men or blended gatherings. Yet, it has been seen that all-ladies Self help Groups are considerably more fruitful on the ground that ladies are viewed as much better in bank administration. Here associate weight goes about as an imperative weapon for security.

2. MFI(Micro Finance Institute)-Bank linkage model: this model spreads financing of MFIs by the banks for on-lending to the Self help Groups and other little borrowers.

3. Joint Liability Model: this is a similarly fresher model. These are little gatherings of around 5 individuals and numerous such gatherings meet up at the 7 focus level. In this way upwards of 25-30 individuals are taken into account at once. The gathering is held fortnightly where the loan is in cash and recouped from the general population. The gathering is additionally not at risk to spare dissimilar to the Self help Groups. The gathering individuals here are held at risk for one another and in this manner the obligation goes about as guarantee here.

SHG bank model in Delhi

Total No. of Groups	716
No. of Members(Approx.)	16000
Total saving	40,63,926.00
Loan given	2648375.00
Total recovery	10,01,844.00
Interest received	82,848.00
Default	11
Bank account opened	282

Source: The Micro-Banking Bulletin, Issue No. 6 (April 2001)

AGENTS OF MICROFINANCE

Casual establishments that take microfinance benefits as their primary actions are called microfinance foundations. MFIs are fundamentally in the private part. Managing an account SYSTEM: microfinance administrations suppliers incorporate the summit bodies, for example, NABARD (National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development) and SIDBI (Small Industries Development Bank of India) NABARD is required to re-fund the provincial arrangement of the banks and cooperatives. The other job that NABARD performs is to deal with the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). In the event that the banks can't accomplish the need part loaning focuses for agribusiness, the banks are relied upon to store the deficit with NABARD under the RIDF. This store is utilized by NABARD to subsidize rustic framework ventures. While the banks missing the mark concerning their objectives have been saving the sums with NABARD, NABARD has not sent these assets adequately. NABARD has dispensed just around Rs.13,000 crores out of the aggregate corpus Rs. 23,000 crores accessible under different periods of RIDF. In this manner the sum that ought to have legitimately achieved the country economy has not contacted them, either straightforwardly or in a roundabout way. It likewise assumes a vital job in the assistance of the SHG bank linkage program through their need division loaning. At the retail level we have Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks; Cooperative Banks and so forth assume a noteworthy job.

WORKING OF MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS:

Microfinance institutions in India can be broadly divided into the following categories.

LEGAL FORM OF MFIs IN INDIA

Types of MFI	Estimated Number	Legal Acts Under which registered
<i>Not for profit MFI</i>		
A.) NGO-MFI	400 TO 500	Societies registration Act 1860 or Similar Provincial Acts Indian Trust Act, 1882
B.) Non Profit Companies	10	Section 25 of the companies act 1956
<i>Mutual Benefits MFIs</i>		
A.) Mutually aided cooperative societies (MACS) and Similarly set up institution	200 to 250	Mutually aided Cooperative Societies Acts enacted by State Government
<i>For Profit MFIs</i>		
A.) Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)	6	The Companies Act, 1956 Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

Source: Lok Capital, 2010

NGO MFIs: There are a substantial number of NGOs that have embraced the errand of money related intermediation. Lion's share of these NGOs is enlisted as Trust or Society. Numerous NGOs have additionally encouraged Self help Groups to arrange themselves into alliances and these organizations are enrolled as Trusts or Societies. A significant number of these alliances are performing non-budgetary and monetary capacities like social and limit building exercises, encourage preparing of Self help Groups, attempt inward review, advance new gatherings, and a portion of these leagues are occupied with money related intermediation. The NGO MFIs shift fundamentally in their size, reasoning and approach. In this manner these NGOs are fundamentally not the correct kind of establishments for undertaking monetary intermediation exercises, as the byelaws of these foundations are commonly prohibitive in permitting any business activities. These associations by their sanction are not-for-profit associations and subsequently confront a few issues in acquiring assets from higher monetary establishments. The NGO MFIs, which are extensive in number, are still outside the domain of any money related control.

	Trust	society	Section 25 company
Statute/ Legislation	Relevant State Trust Act Or Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950	Societies Registration Act, 1860	Indian Companies Act
Jurisdiction	Deputy Registrar/ Charity Commissioner	Registrar Of Societies (Charity Commissioner In Maharashtra).	Registrar Of Companies
Registration	As Trust	As Society In Maharashtra Both As A Society And As A Trust	As A Company U/S 2s Of The Indian Companies Act.
Registration Document	Trust Deed	Memorandum Of Association And Rules & Regulation	Memorandum And Articles Of Association And Regulation
Stamp Duty	Trust Deed To Be Executed On Non Judicial Stamp Paper Vary From State To State	No Stamp Paper Require For Memorandum Of Association And Rules And Regulation	No Stamp Paper Required For Memorandum And Articles Of Association
Members Require	Minimum- Two Trustees. No Upper Limit	Minimum- Seven Managing Committee Members. No Upper Limit.	Minimum Three Trustees. No Upper Limit
B Of Management	Trustee/ Board Of Trustee	Governing Body Or Council/ Managing Or Executive Committee	Board Of Directors/ Managing Committee
Mode Of Succession On Borad Of Management	Appointment Of Election	Appointment Or Election By Members Of The General Body	Election By Members Of The General Body

Source: Lok Capital, 2010

Active MFI players in Delhi as per the last NABARD report:

1. Aajeevika trust – registered as a society
2. AIAMED- registered as a society
3. All India women's conference- registered as a society
4. Asian society for entrepreneurship and development- registered as a society
5. CARE India- trust
6. DEEPALAYA- society
7. INDICARE trust- trust
8. Lok capital- ltd
9. PRADHAN- society
10. Project concern international India- society
11. Satin Creditcare network Limited- NBFC
12. SEWA Bharat - society
13. Society for promotion of youth and masses – society

The interest rates:

Individuals from various strata of the Indian culture are dealt with distinctively even in this section. While the huge corporate houses get credits at a financing cost of around 10-14%, those from the minimized areas get an advance of couple of thousand rupees at a rate of 30-35%. In a way the poor needs to pay a cost for leaving neediness himself. One reason for such high loan fees by the MFIs is to fuse the high organization and exchange costs. "This is on the grounds that the microfinance is a low edge high volume business. One individual is required for handling any advance worth either a couple of thousand or a couple of crores. For

appropriating an advance of Rs. 1 cr in estimations of Rs. 10,000 each, a MFI, for example, will require 1000 people which will push up organization cost. Differentiation this to a business bank where a solitary individual can disperse credits worth a couple of lakhs to a few crores. “- Samit Ghosh, CEO Ujjivan, cited Dare Magazine.

The separation of loan fees is as per the following-

- Loan cost by the banks is around 11-12%
- Cost of conveyance and exchange is around 12-13%
- Added danger of around 1-2% subsequently the general rate of intrigue charged by the MFIs moves toward becoming as high as 25-28%.

Any way this rate can be reduced via painstakingly dealing with the exchange costs. In any case, since MFIs are by a wide margin all alone, they are less worried about lessening the general expenses as these can be joined and exhibited as the higher financing costs charged by them. Thus in certain way the MFIs make gigantic benefits for the sake of need loaning.

DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

This part of the study deals with the empirical analysis of the preference of the women RESPONDENTS for various sources of finance available to them. The study also explains the perception of the women microfinance clients with regards to the microfinance services in terms of sources of financing, level of perception and the level of the services availed.

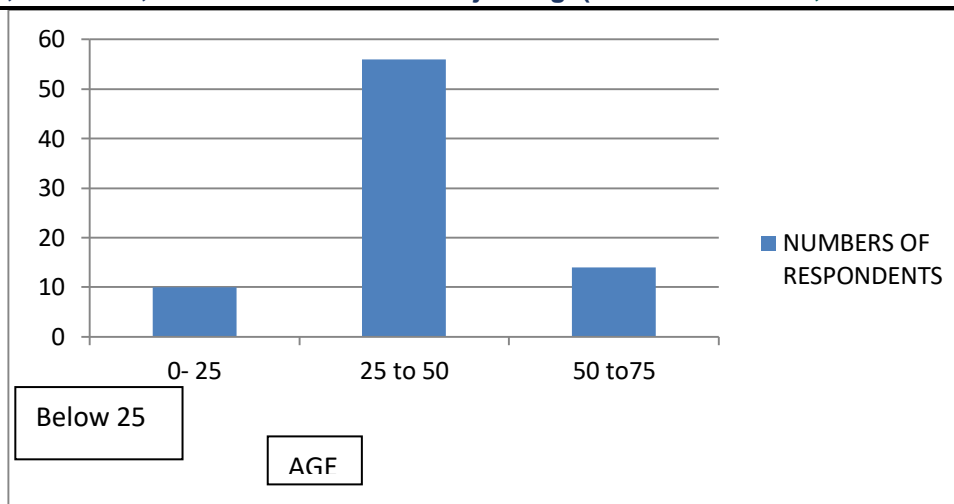
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILING OF RESPONDENTS

Q1.What is your Age?

TABLE NO.1: BASED ON AGE*

AGE	NUMBERS OF RESPONDENTS
Below 25	10
25 to 50	56
50 to 75	14
TOTAL	80

***SOURCE: PRIMARY SOURCE**

**FIGURE NO.1**

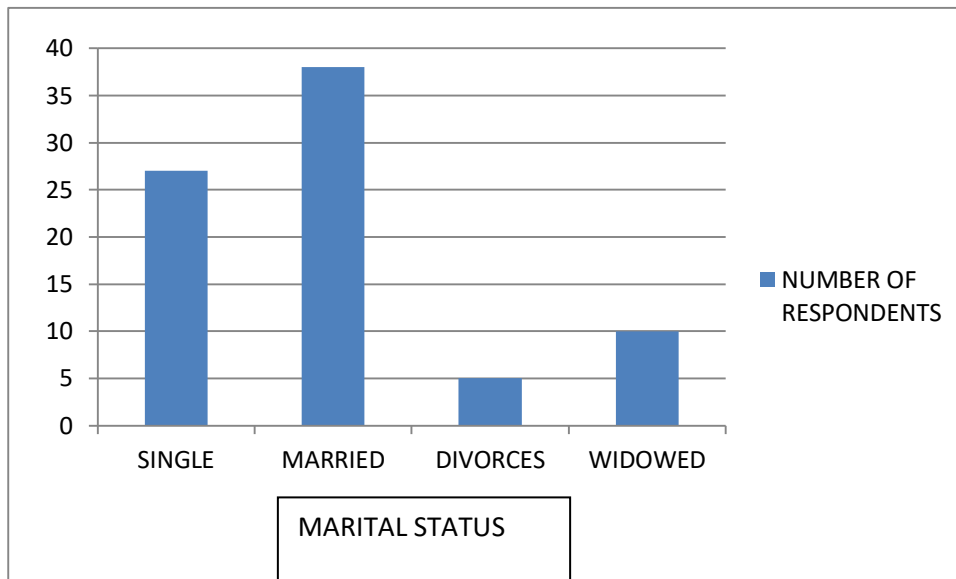
INTERPRETATION: Demographic profile of respondents shows that highest number of respondent is 56, were in the age group of 25-50. And in less than 25 years there were 10 respondents. However, in the age group of 50 and above there were 14 respondents.

Q2.What is your marital status?

TABLE NO.2: BASED ON MARITAL STATUS *

MARITAL STATUS	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS
SINGLE	27
MARRIED	38
DIVORCES	5
WIDOWED	10
TOTAL	80

SOURCE: PRIMARY SOURCE

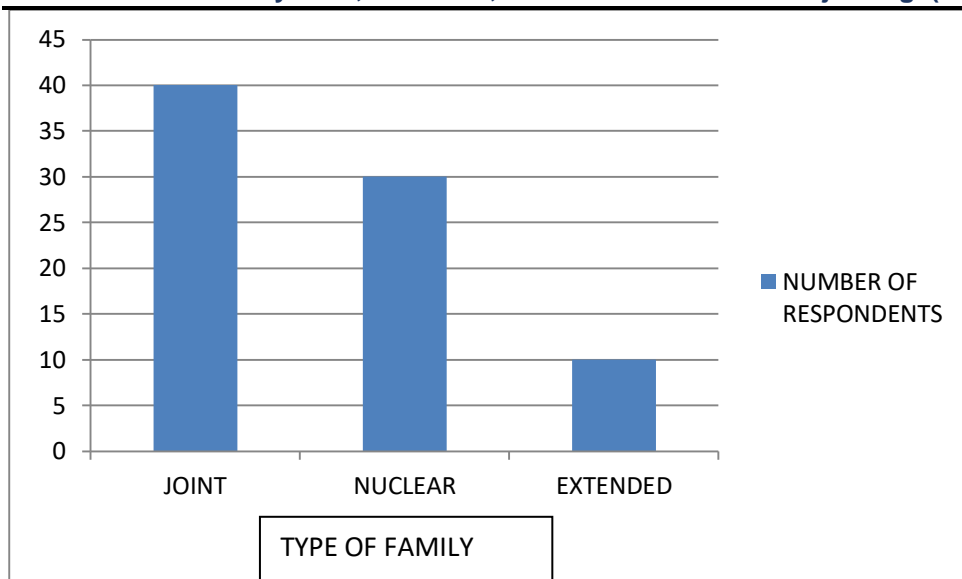
**FIGURE NO.2****INTERPRETATION**

Demographic profile of respondents shows that 38 respondents are married followed by 27 single, 10 widowed and 5 divorcees.

Q3.To which family do you belong?**TABLE NO.3 BASED ON TYPE OF FAMILY***

TYPES OF FAMILY	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS
JOINT	40
NUCLEAR	30
EXTENDED	10
TOTAL	80

***SOURCE: PRIMARY SOURCE**

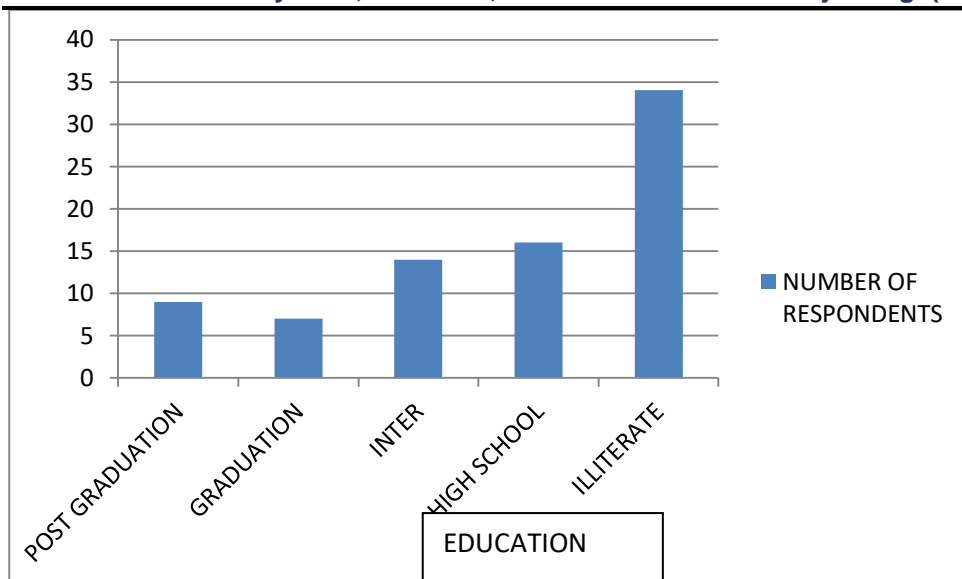
**FIGURE NO.3****INTERPRETATION**

From the analysis it is found that maximum number of respondents 50 were living in joint families, 30 were living in a nuclear family and 10 in extended family.

Q4. What is your occupation?**TABLE NO.4 BASED ON EDUCATION***

EDUCATION	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS
POST GRADUATION	9
GRADUATION	7
INTER	14
HIGH SCHOOL	16
ILLITERATE	34
TOTAL	80

SOURCE: PRIMARY SOURCE

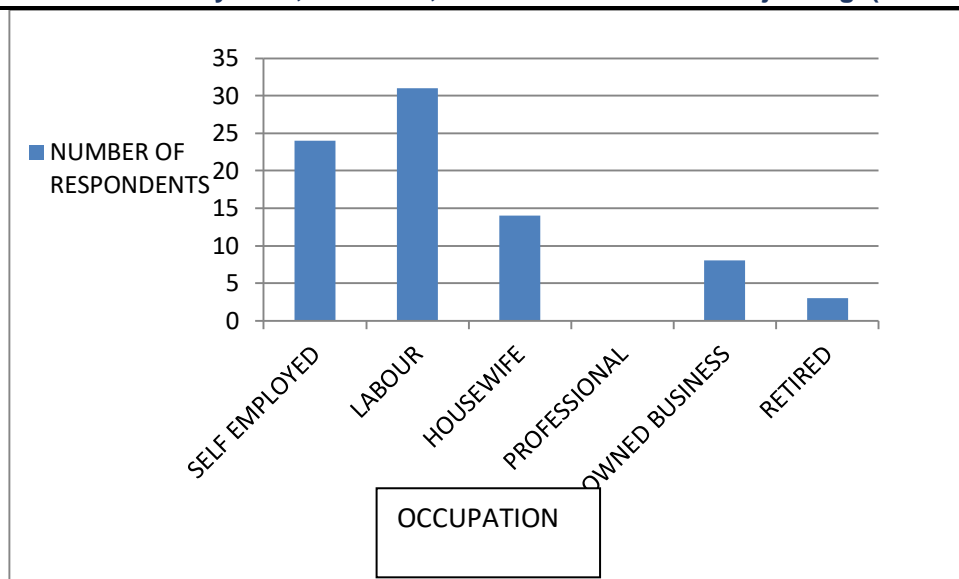
**FIGURE NO.4****INTERPRETATION**

Though maximum number respondents is 34 illiterate, it is also observed that significant number of respondents i.e. 16 were having education only up to high school. 9 respondents were holding post graduation degree. This shows the existence of the traditional phenomenon of the low level of education among the respondents.

Q5.What is your occupation?**TABLE NO.5: BASED ON OCCUPATION***

OCCUPATION	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS
SELF EMPLOYED	24
LABOUR	31
HOUSEWIFE	14
PROFESSIONAL	00
FAMILY OWNED BUSINESS	8
RETIRED	3
TOTAL	80

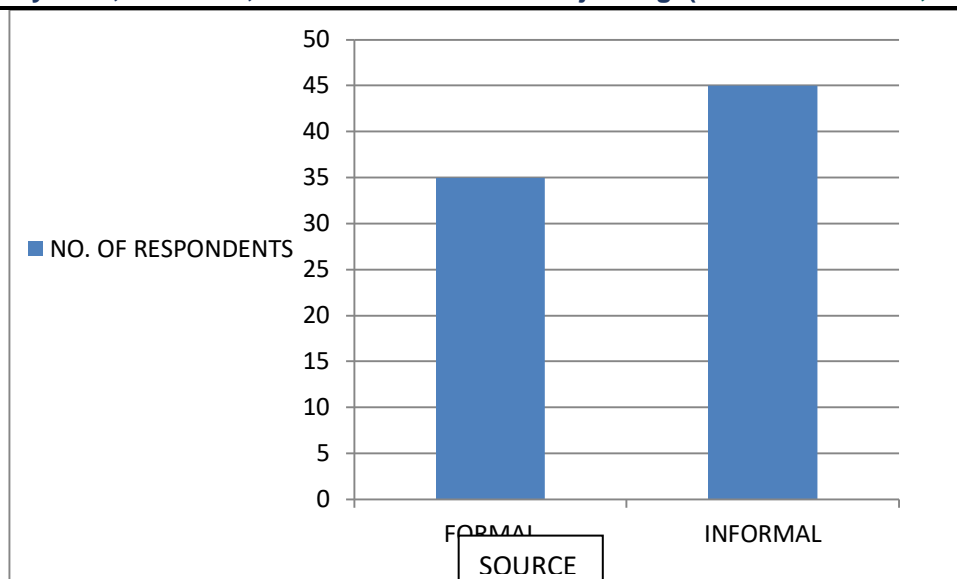
SOURCE: PRIMARY SOURCE

**FIGURE NO.5****INTERPRETATION**

From the analysis we find that most of the respondents numbering 31 were employed as laborers followed by self-employed 24. However, a significant number of respondents i.e. 14 were housewives, not even a single respondent was involved in any profession, which indicates the low level of entrepreneurship among the respondents.

Q6.What are the sources of financing?**TABLE NO.6: BASED ON SOURCES ***

SOURCE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS
FORMAL	35
INFORMAL	45
TOTAL	80

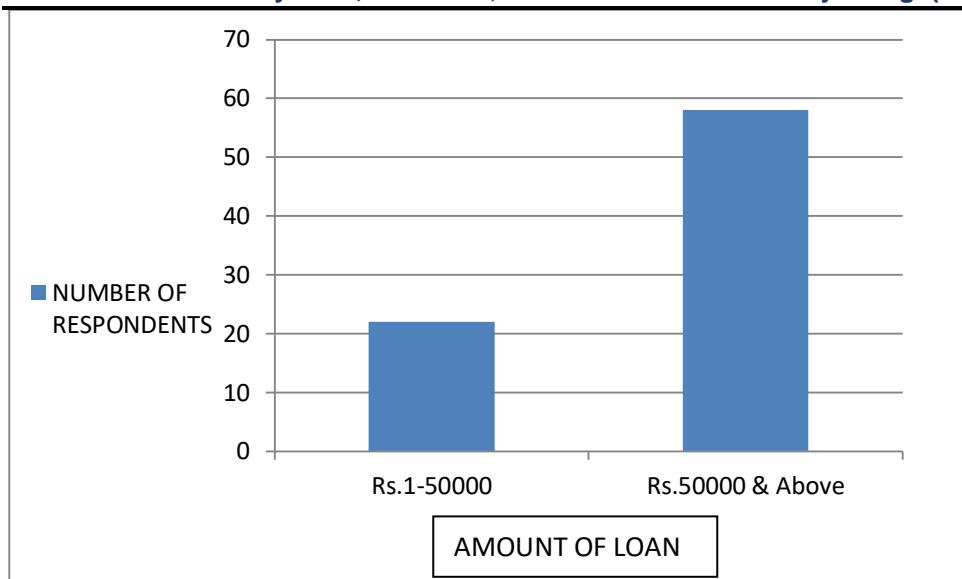
**FIGURE NO.6****INTERPRETATION**

From the sources of financing it is found that 35 respondents were there who had taken loan from the formal source and 45 respondents were there who had taken loan from the informal source. So, from the analysis it is found that respondents were more happy in taking loan from the informal sources because of less documentation, which is clearly shown by the above table.

Q7.What amount you availed?**TABLE NO.7: BASED AMOUNT OF LOAN AVAILED***

AMOUNT OF LOAN	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS
Rs.1-50000	22
Rs.50000 & Above	58
TOTAL	80

SOURCE: PRIMARY SOURCE

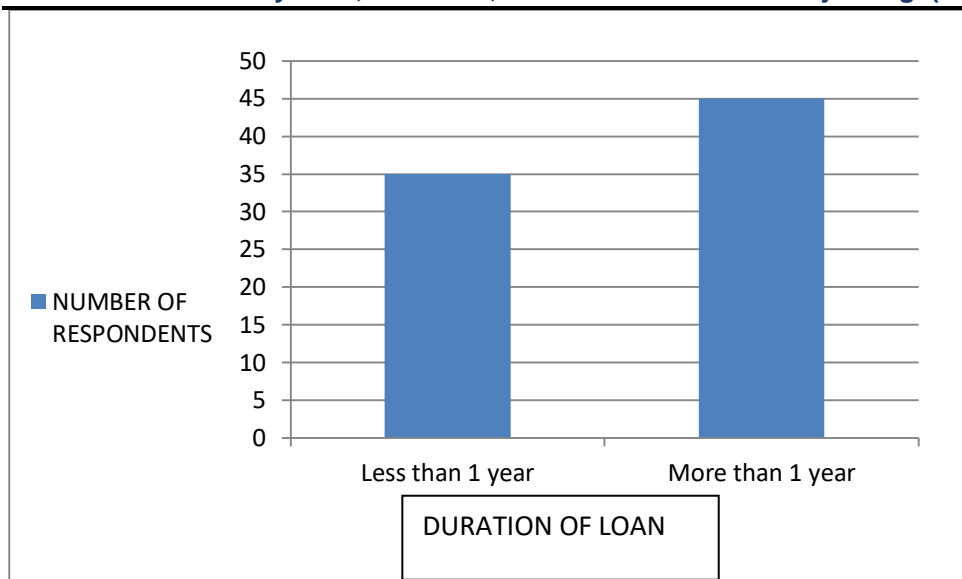
**FIGURE NO.7****INTERPRETATION**

It is observed that a majority of the respondents is 58 availed loan of more than 50,000 and 22 respondents availed loan facility for an amount less than 50,000.

Q8.What was the duration of loan?**TABLE NO.8: BASED ON DURATION OF LOAN***

DURATION OF LOAN	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS
Less than 1 year	35
More than 1 year	45
TOTAL	80

SOURCE: PRIMARY SOURCE

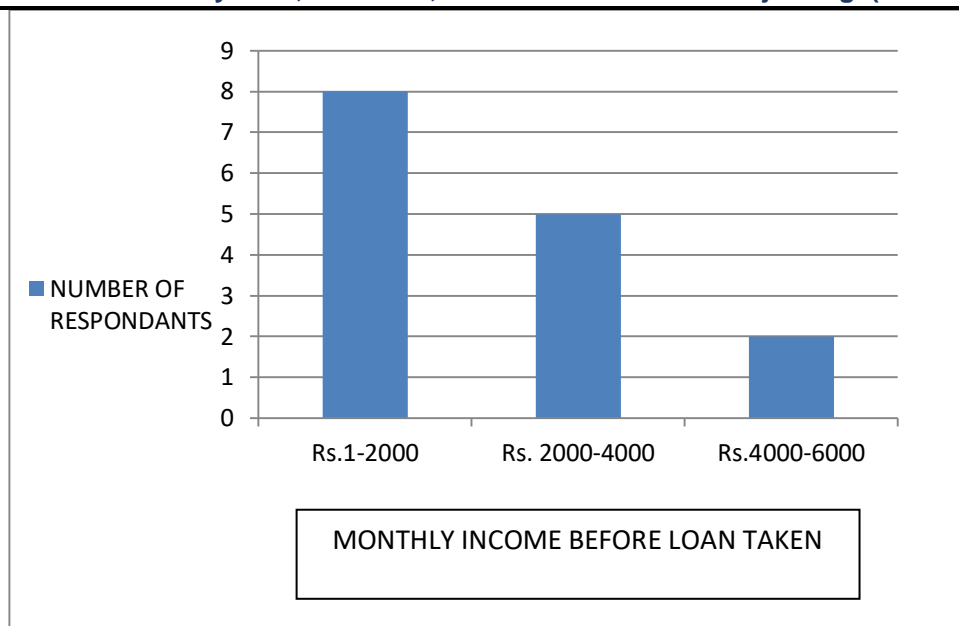
**FIGURE NO.8****INTERPRETATION**

It is observed from the analysis that 35 respondents were there who had taken loan for less than one year and 45 respondents were there who had taken loan for more than one year.

Q9. What was your income before loan taken?**TABLE NO.9 BASED ON INCOME BEFORE LOAN***

MONTHLY INCOME BEFORE LOAN TAKEN	NUMBER OF RESPONDANTS
Rs.1-2000	8
Rs. 2000-4000	5
Rs.4000-6000	2
TOTAL	15

SOURCE: PRIMARY SOURCE

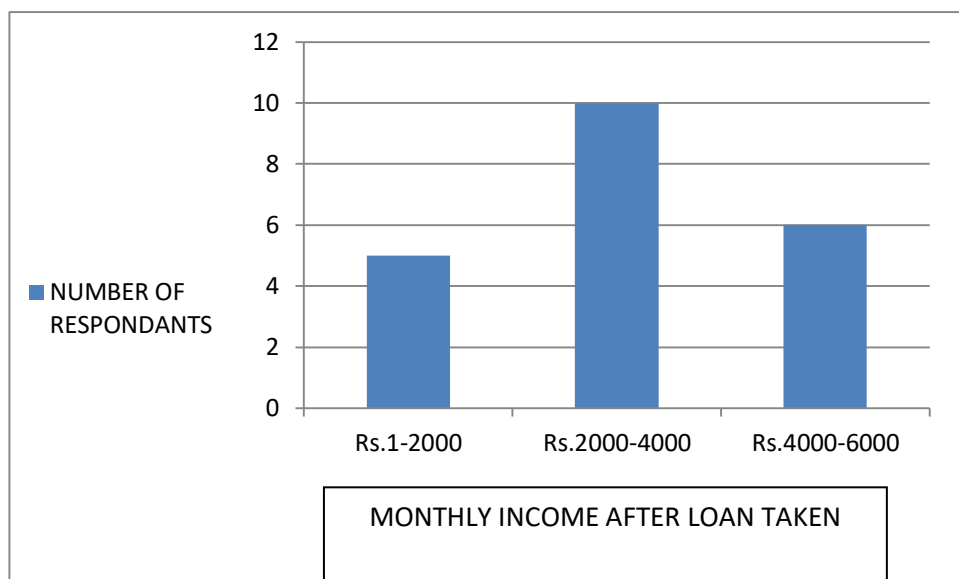
**FIGURE NO.9****INTERPRETATION**

From the above table it is clear that before taking loan the income of 8 respondents was less than Rs 2000 and only 2 respondents were under the highest income group of Rs 4000-6000.

Q10.What are your income after loan taken?**TABLE NO.10 BASED ON INCOME AFTER LOAN TAKEN***

MONTHLY INCOME AFTER LOAN TAKEN	NUMBER OF RESPONDANTS
Rs.1-2000	5
Rs.2000-4000	10
Rs.4000-6000	6
TOTAL	21

SOURCE: PRIMARY SOURCE

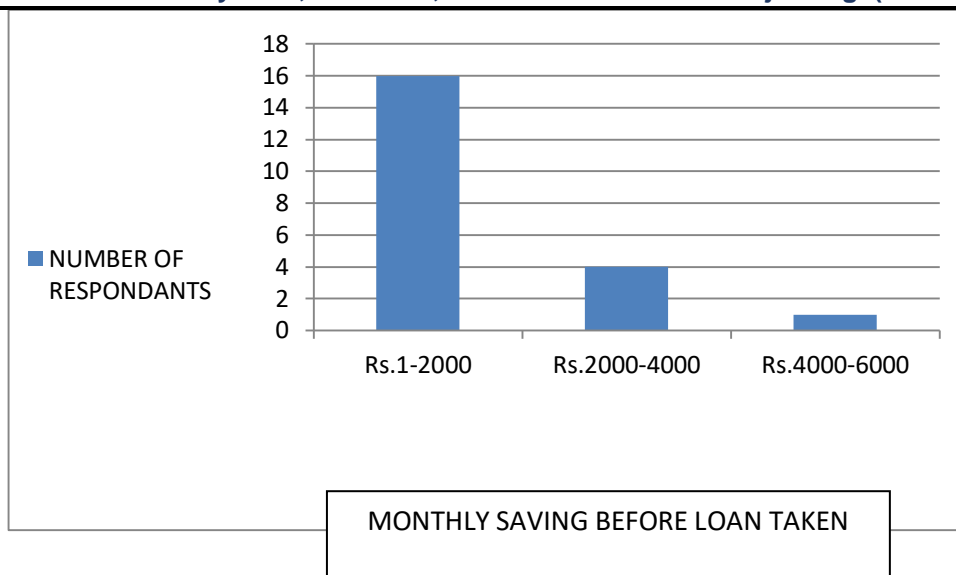
**FIGURE NO.10****INTERPRETATION**

From the above table it is clear that after taking the loan the income of 5 respondents was less than Rs 2000 and only 6 respondents were under the highest income group . 10 respondents were in the income group of Rs 2000-4000. It shows that the income of the respondents increased after taking loan.

Q11. What were your savings before loan taken?**TABLE NO.11 BASED ON SAVINGS BEFORE LOAN TAKEN***

MONTHLY SAVINGS BEFORE LOAN TAKEN	NUMBER OF RESPONDANTS
Rs.1-2000	16
Rs.2000-4000	4
Rs.4000-6000	1
TOTAL	21

SOURCE: PRIMARY SOURCE



INTERPRETATION

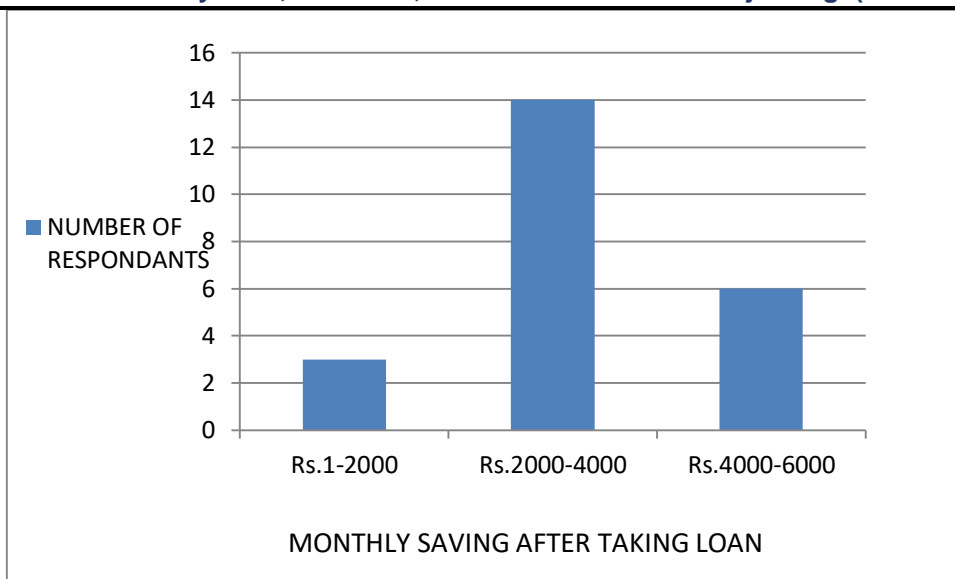
From the above table it is clear that before taking the loan the savings of the 16 respondents was less than Rs 2000 and this was in the category of the highest savings. And 4 respondents were in the loan group of Rs 2000-4000. So it shows that the savings of the respondents were less before taking the loan. And only one respondent was in the saving group of Rs 4000-6000.

Q12.What is your savings after loan taken?

TABLE NO.12 BASED ON SAVINGS AFTER LOAN WAS TAKEN*

MONTHLYSAVINGS AFTER LOAN TAKEN	NUMBER OF RESPONDANTS
Rs.1-2000	3
Rs.2000-4000	14
Rs.4000-6000	6
TOTAL	23

SOURCE: PRIMARY SOURCE

**FIGURE NO.12****INTERPRETATION**

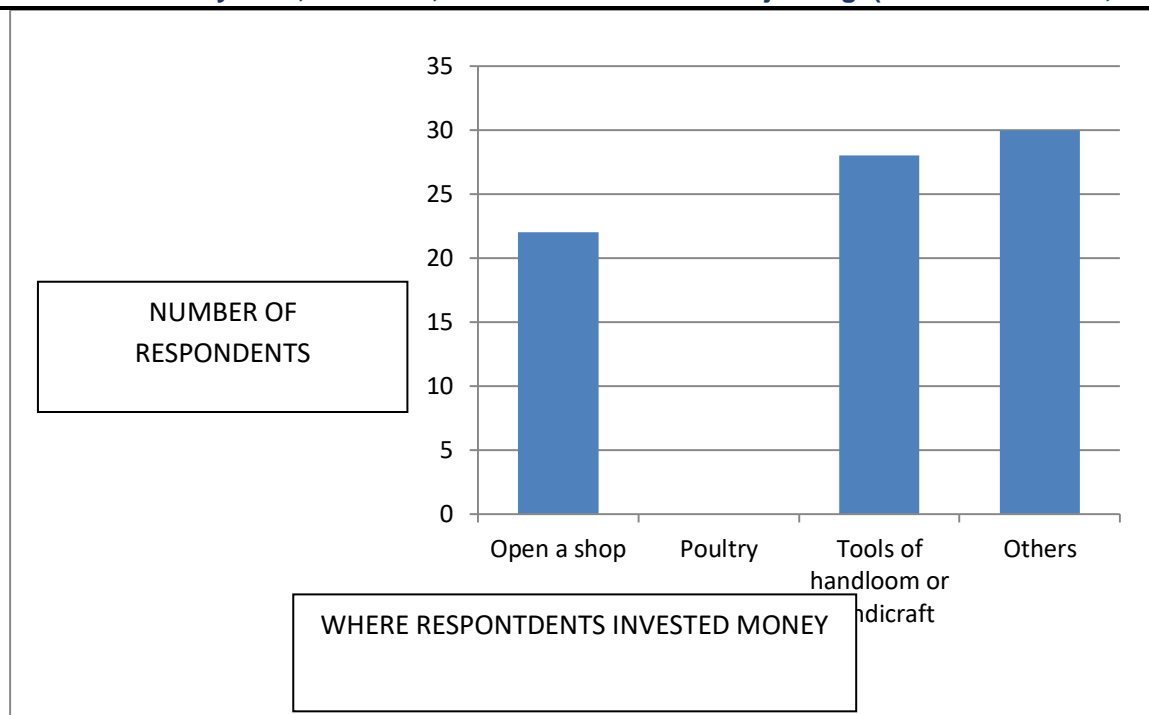
From the above table it is seen that after taking the loan the savings of 3 respondents were in the saving group of less than Rs 2000 and this was the least savings. 14 respondents are in the saving group of Rs 2000-4000. So it shows that the savings of the respondents were the highest after the taking of loan. From the above table we can clearly notice that the savings of the respondents increased after taking loan.

Q13. Where did the respondents invest the money?

TABLE NO.13 BASED ON WHERE RESPONDENT INVESTED MONEY*

WHERE RESPONDENTS INVESTED MONEY	NO. OF RESPONDENTS
Open a shop	22
Poultry Farm	-
Tools of handloom or handicraft	28
Others	30
TOTAL	80

SOURCE: PRIMARY SOURCE

**FIGURE NO.13****INTERPRETATION**

From the above table we have seen that 30 respondents were there who had invested their money in other business and only 22 were there who had opened their shops and 28 respondents were there who had purchased tools of handloom or handloom.

Q14.LEVEL OF PERCEPTION

This section examines the satisfaction level of respondents with regard to microfinance services availed from different sources of finance. A questionnaire containing variables related to micro credit was administered to 80 respondents.

TABLE NO.14: BASED ON LEVEL OF SATISFACTION*

SL.NO.	ACTICITIES OF SATISFACTION	HIGHLY SATISFIED	SATISFIED	DISSATISFIED
A	Amount of loan availed	48	18	14
B	Loan Duration	42	16	22
C	Rate of Interest	40	18	22
D	Time taken to get the loan sanctioned	32	20	28
E	Complaints/Problems are well entertained	23	36	21
F	Repayment policy	21	19	40

***SOURCE:** PRIMARY SOURCE (Questionnaire presented in annexure)

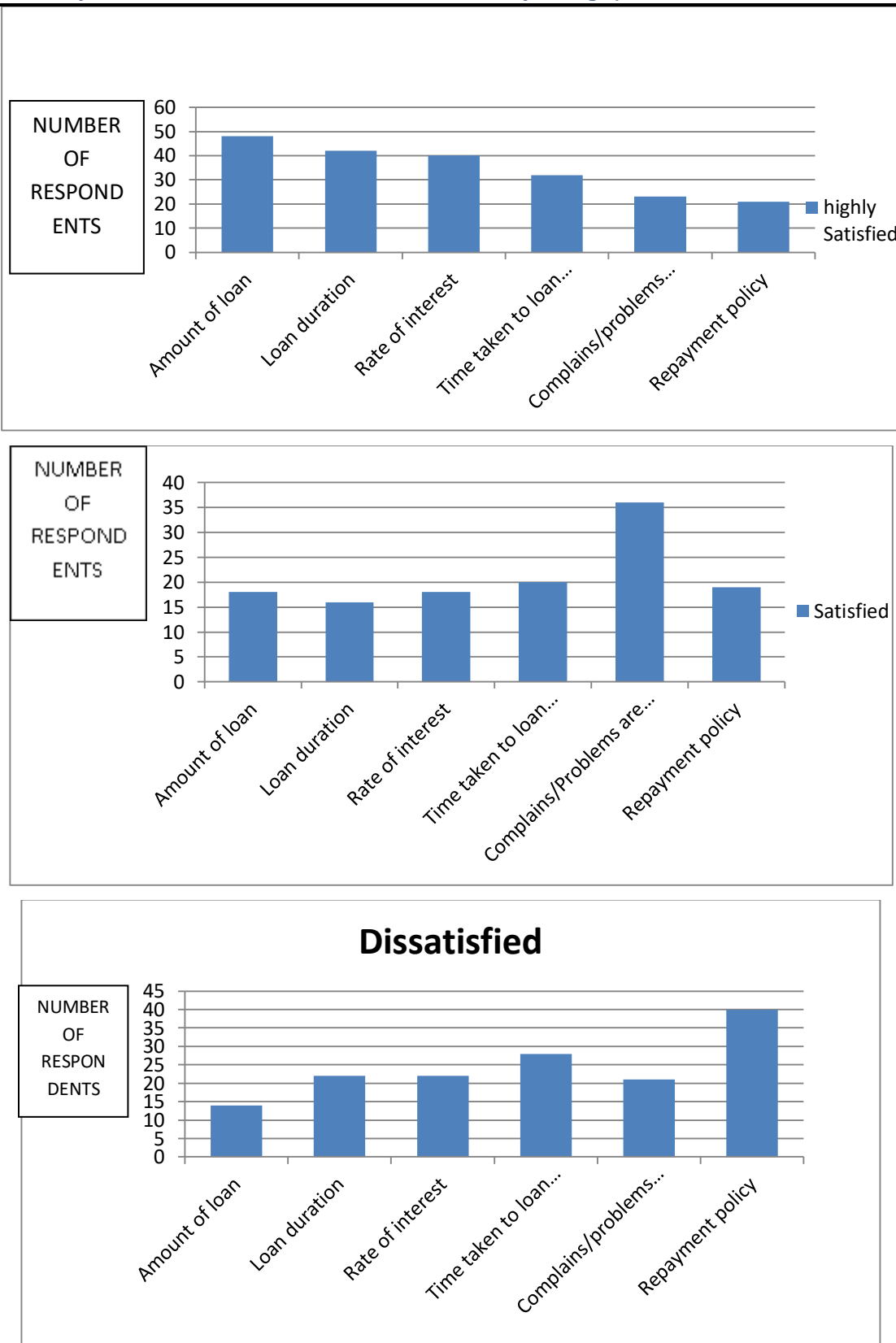


FIGURE NO.14

INTERPRETATION

It may be observed that 48 respondents perceived the 'Amount of loan availed' to be yielding highest satisfaction and 'Repayment policy' has been ranked at the lowest among the activities satisfaction. The study shows that respondents are less satisfied with the bank formalities like loan duration, rate of interest time taken for getting loan, repayment policy. They experienced procedural difficulties too, for getting loan

sanctioned, specifically while going for the formal sources of finance like banks. With the repayment policy respondents were more dissatisfied .

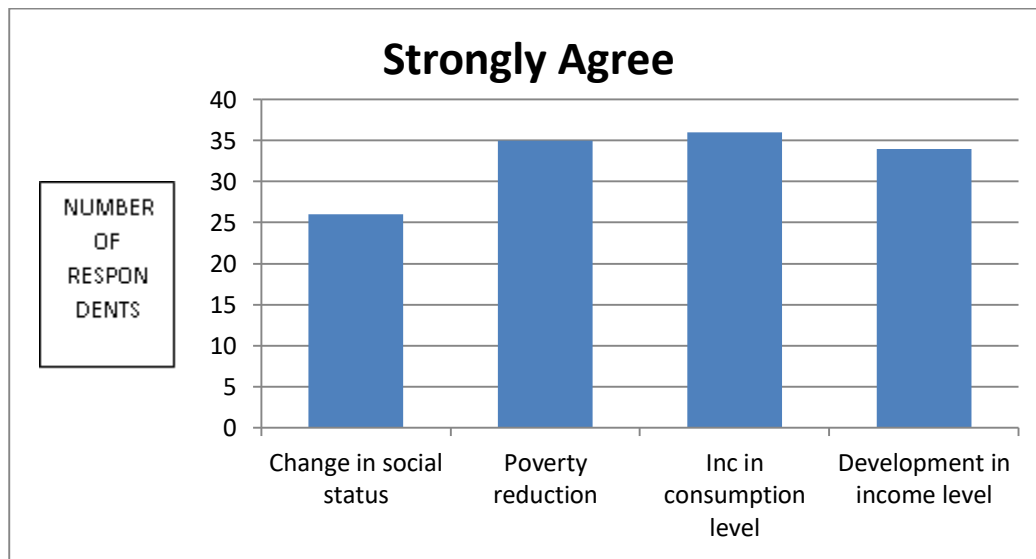
Q15.LEVEL OF IMPACT

This section of the study deals with the examination of the level of impact which the respondents observed after taking micro credit. All 80 respondents availing micro credit facility were asked to rate the activities showing impact on their lives of micro credit.

TABLE NO.15: BASED ON LEVEL OF IMPACT*

SL. NO.	ACTIVITIES OF IMPACT	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	DISAGREE
A	Change in Social Status	26	14	40
B	Poverty Reduction	35	10	35
C	Increase in Consumption level	36	12	32
D	Development in Income Level	34	26	20

SOURCE: PRIMARY SOURCE



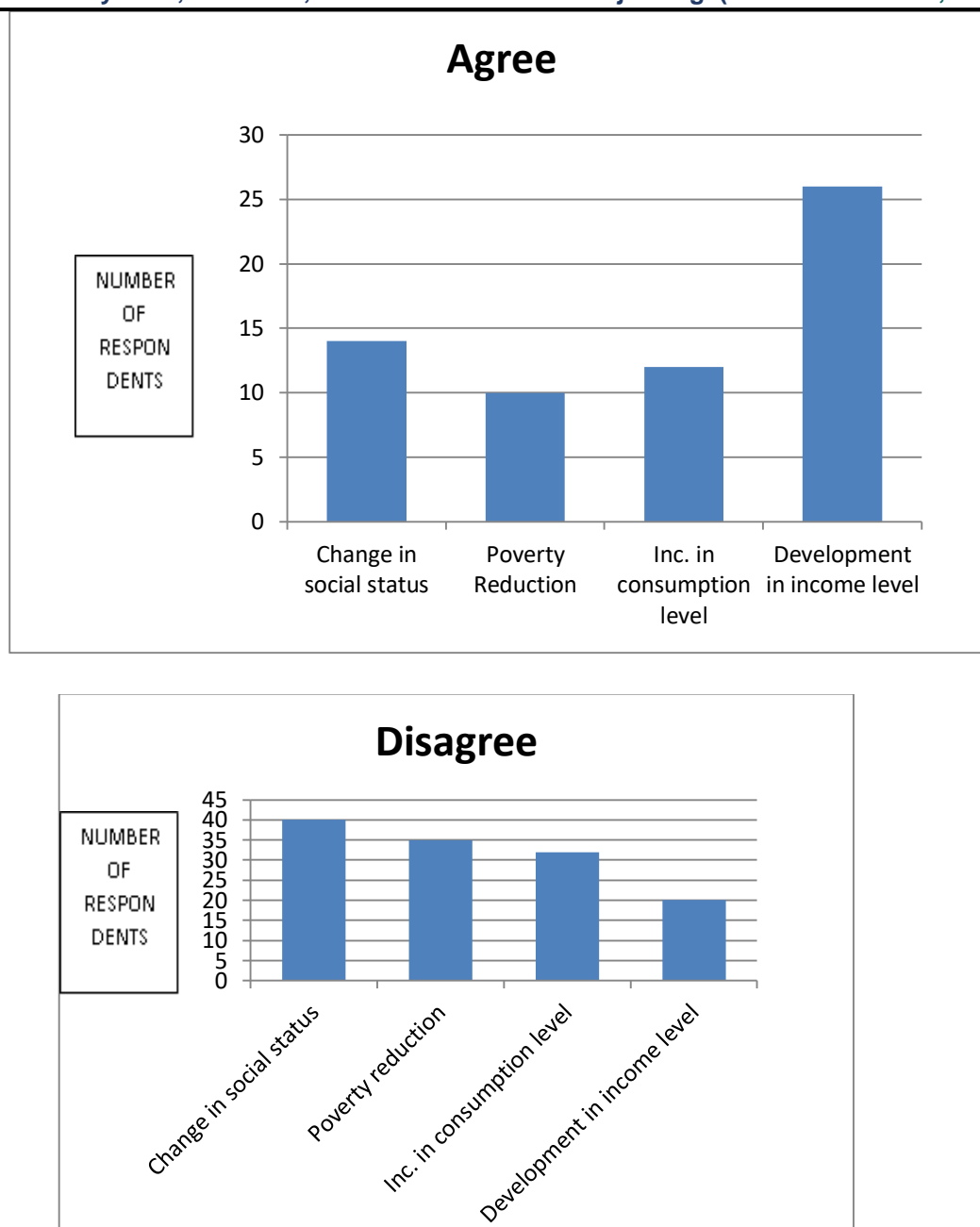


FIGURE NO.15

INTERPRETATION

It is observed that microfinance has been able to mark some impact on the lives of the respondent clients as they reported improvement in their poverty reduction, development in income level and increase in consumption level. But there is still a long way to go for the microfinance to lead to sustainable youth empowerment.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The fundamental issue with the administration of plans is that they have no responsibility as far as the quantity of populace served and the advantages got. These offers ascend to the issue of duplication i.e. same individual getting a charge out of twofold reward while some of them don't get bolster. Delhi government ought to gain from experience of other state governments like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat so on

and so forth. As discussed earlier in the paper, broadening monetary help through Self help Groups would prompt better execution of the projects. This will decentralize the administration strategies. For instance the plan for providing security or annuity to the old can be disseminated through the Self help Groups which will help in shouldering responsibility in the framework.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The primary limitation of the study is that generalizations based on the results need to be done with caution due to the importance of contextual factors in microfinance. Moreover, the study is limited in that it mostly draws conclusions on the primary and secondary data sources as mentioned in the paper.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondent, your valuable time and effort in filling this questionnaire are highly appreciated. The information collected through this questionnaire is a part of our research and will be used for research purpose only.

Q1. What are sources of financing?

- i. Formal ii. Informal

Q2. Amount of loan availed?

- i. Up to Rs 50000 ii. Rs.50001 & Above

Q3. What is the Duration of Loan?

- i. Less than one year ii. More than one year

Q4. What is your monthly income after loan?

- i. Up to Rs.2000 ii. Rs.2000-4000 iii. Rs.4000-6000

Q5. What was your Monthly income before loan?

- i. Up to Rs.2000 ii. Rs.2000-4000 iii. Rs.4000-6000

Q6. What were your savings before processing of loan ?

- i. Up to Rs. 2000 ii. Rs.2000-4000 iii. Rs.4000-6000

Q7. What were your savings after processing of loan ?

- i. Up to Rs.2000 ii. Rs.2000-4000 iii. Rs.4000-6000

Q8. Where did you invest the money?

- i. Opened a shop ii. Poultry farm iii. Tools for handloom or handicraft iv. Others

Q9. IDENTIFYING THE RESPONDENTS DIFFERENT LEVELS OF PERCEPTION

SL.NO.	ACTICITIES OF SATISFACTION	HIGHLY SATISFIED	SATISFIED	DISSATISFIED
A	Amount of loan availed			
B	Loan Duration			
C	Rate of Interest			
D	Time taken to get the loan sanctioned			
E	Complaints/Problems are well entertained			
F	Repayment policy			

Q10. LEVEL OF IMPACT OF MICRO FINANCE ON RESPONDANTS

SL. NO.	ACTIVITIES OF IMPACT	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	DISAGREE
A	Change in Social Status			
B	Poverty Reduction			
C	Increase in Consumption level			
D	Development in Income Level			