

**Inspection of Beneficiaries & Evaluation Study of Schemes of
NBCFDC to Access the Impact of Schemes at Grassroots Level in
the UT of Jammu & Kashmir**

With Reference to

Jammu and Kashmir Women's Development Corporation

Submitted to



**NATIONAL BACKWARD CLASSES FINANCE AND
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, NEW DELHI**

Submitted by



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Explanation
NBCFDC	National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation
JKWDC	Jammu and Kashmir Development Corporation Ltd.
SCA	State Channelizing Agency
MFS	Micro Finance Scheme
GTL	General Term Loan
OBC	Other Backward Classes
SHG	Self Help Groups
TL	Term Loan
INR	Indian National Rupee

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to acknowledge Dr. Virendra Kumar, Minister (Social Justice & Empowerment) for his appreciation and encouragement in all our chair activities.

We Respect and Thank The Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, GoI, New Delhi For Providing Us An Opportunity to Do This Project Work and Giving Us All The Support and Guidance Which Made Us Complete the Project Duly.

We Are Highly Indebted to Shri Rajan Sehgal, Managing Director, National Backward Class Finance Development Corporation (NBCFDC), New Delhi For His Guidance and Constant Supervision As Well as For Providing Necessary Information Regarding The Project & Also For His Support In Completing The Project.

We Express Our Deepest Gratitude to Shri. Dr. Sindh Kumar, Director, Ambedkar Foundation New Delhi For His Constant Encouragement and Support In All Our Activities.

We acknowledge the guidance and support we received from Smt. Anupama Sood, Chief General Manager (Project), Shri Gagandeep Sharma, Chief Manager (Project) and Shri Naresh Kumar, Deputy Manager (Project), NBCFDC, New Delhi, who guided us at every stage of the study.

We Are Thankful to and Fortunate Enough To Get Constant Encouragement, Support and Guidance From Our Authorities Prof. Sanjeev Jain, Vice Chancellor, Central University of Jammu, Prof. Yashwant Singh, Registrar, Central University of Jammu Who Helped Us In Successfully Completing Our Project Work. Also, We Would Like To Extend Our Sincere Thanks To Our Team Members For Their Active Involvement and Dedication to the Successful Completion of The Project.

We Express Our Sincere Thanks to the officials of Jammu and Kashmir Women's Development Corporation, officials and Self- Help Group Members For Their Kind Cooperation and Timely Support in completing This Research Project. Last But Not Least The Excellent Cooperation of All Mention by Name or Otherwise is Greatly Acknowledged

DECLARATION

It is declared that the Research Study Report entitled **“Inspection of beneficiaries & evaluation study of schemes of NBCFDC to access the impact of Schemes at grassroots level in the UT of Jammu & Kashmir” Concerning Jammu and Kashmir Women’s Development Corporation** is based on the original research by the undersigned and that it is exclusively submitted to the **National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), New Delhi** done by Dr. Ambedkar Chair, Central University of Jammu. The undersigned also declares that this Research Report has neither been presented before, nor published earlier. The undersigned is solely responsible for those facts presented and views expressed in the research report.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Financial assistance plays a significant role in the economic development of backward classes, ultimately leading them to a process of empowerment. Empowerment encompasses the education, political, social, cultural, and psychological development of individuals or groups. When individuals are empowered, the entire community benefits from this growth.

In this context, there is a growing recognition of the need for the well-being of backward classes, which has been addressed through targeted financial assistance. When financial resources are made readily available, entrepreneurial activities can flourish, resulting in meaningful changes in the socio-economic conditions of these communities.

To facilitate this, the Government of India allocates funds for socio-economic development activities aimed at backward class families through the National Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC). In the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, the Jammu & Kashmir Women's Development Corporation has implemented various welfare schemes with the support of the NBCFDC, New Delhi, benefiting these marginalized groups.

This evaluation study seeks to assess the Term Loan (TL), Micro Finance Schemes (MFS), and Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) schemes of the NBCFDC as implemented through the Jammu & Kashmir Women's Development Corporation. The study aims to reveal the perceived social and economic impact of these initiatives, as well as the empowerment process within the districts of Jammu and Kashmir UT.

The findings of this study will be invaluable for planners, policymakers, NBCFDC officials, and researchers, aiding them in designing and executing effective strategies for the upliftment of weaker sections of society.

Need For The Study

To Uplift Traditional Communities, The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) Has Provided Financial Assistance In The Form of Loans Specifically Targeted At Other Backward Classes (OBCs). This Initiative Is Being Executed In Collaboration With Local Channel Partners In The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, Notably The Jammu & Kashmir Women's Development Corporation.

These Partnerships Are Crucial As They Enable The NBCFDC To Reach The Intended Beneficiaries More Effectively, Ensuring That Financial Resources Are Distributed To Those Who Need Them Most. by offering These Loans, The Aim Is To Empower OBCs, Allowing Them To Engage In Entrepreneurial Ventures and Improve Their Socio-Economic Conditions.

Given this context, the present study was undertaken to evaluate the socio-economic impact of these loans on the lives of beneficiaries. The research focuses on several key aspects:

- Economic empowerment: the study assesses how access to financial resources has facilitated income generation, job creation, and overall economic stability for women families.
- Social development: it examines changes in social status, community participation, and the overall quality of life for the recipients of the loans.
- Educational opportunities: the impact on educational attainment and access to training programs for both individuals and their families is also a focal point of the research.
- Psychological well-being: the study considers how financial assistance has influenced the self-esteem and confidence of beneficiaries, fostering a sense of agency and empowerment.
- Long-term sustainability: finally, it evaluates the sustainability of these initiatives and their potential for creating lasting change within the community.

Through this comprehensive evaluation, the study aims to provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of the loan programs and to identify best practices that can be adopted for future initiatives aimed at uplifting traditional communities. The findings will not only contribute to academic discourse but also inform policymakers and stakeholders in their efforts to support marginalized groups more effectively.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

NBCFDC allocates significant funds to provide financial assistance for various projects aimed at uplifting backward classes in Jammu and Kashmir. These projects include establishing small businesses such as tailoring, dairy farming, carpentry, poultry farming, and agricultural activities. To support these initiatives, NBCFDC has introduced several schemes through which state channelizing agencies offer loans to the backward classes. Given the substantial financial investment, it is crucial to assess:

- Whether there has been any improvement in the socio-economic status of the target group in Jammu and Kashmir.
- The impact of different NBCFDC schemes on the beneficiaries in Jammu and Kashmir.

The present study attempts to address these questions by evaluating the implementation of various NBCFDC schemes in the Union Territory.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To achieve the objectives, an exploratory study employing both qualitative and quantitative approaches has been conducted to examine the impact of various loan schemes in the Union

Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The study assessed the effects of three different loan schemes—Term Loan, Micro Finance Scheme, and Mahila Samriddhi Yojana—on the beneficiaries. Beneficiaries were selected from different districts of Jammu and Kashmir, specifically those who had availed of these loans over a three-year period, i.e., 2018-19 and 2019-20 & 2020-21. The satisfaction levels of beneficiaries regarding various aspects of these schemes, as implemented by NBCFDC, were also considered. The sample size for the study comprised 300 beneficiaries.

Objectives of The Study

The purpose of the research is to evaluate the socio-economic impact of Schemes on The Lives of Beneficiaries in Jammu and Kashmir UT. Through The Current Research, Finding Answers to The Following Objectives Is Useful for Better Understanding. The major objectives present areas Follows:

- ❖ To identify the percentage of beneficiaries who utilized the assistance under different Schemes of NBCFDC.
- ❖ To explore the details of assets created by the beneficiaries before and after getting the Loan.
- ❖ To examine Beneficiaries who have crossed the income eligibility criteria after availing of The loan.
- ❖ To examine the socio-economic impact of NBCFDC schemes.
- ❖ To analyze the empowerment of women through NBCFDC Loan schemes.
- ❖ To know the performance of channel partners based on feedback of beneficiaries regarding the Various related to business channel Partners.
- ❖ To recommend for improvements in the delivery mechanism and Also For Loan Recovery Performance.

Sources of Primary Data

In gathering data and information to address the research objectives, the interview schedule served as the primary tool for data collection. The complex nature of the research area under investigation largely influenced this choice. Given the intricacies involved, the interview schedule emerged as the most suitable method for collecting primary data.

Utilizing interviews allowed for in-depth exploration of participants' perspectives, experiences, and insights, which are essential for understanding the nuances of the research topic. As a result, the primary data collected through these interviews became the foundation of the study, providing critical information that informed the analysis and conclusions drawn from the research. This approach not only enriched the data set but also ensured that the findings were closely aligned with the realities of the subject matter.

Secondary Data

The literature research collected from the office of the Jammu & Kashmir Women's Development Corporation

Data Collection Method

For this study, a self-administered interview schedule was chosen as the preferred data collection method. This approach allows participants to respond at their own pace, providing them with the opportunity to reflect more deeply on their answers. The research was conducted across 16 revenue districts in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. This diverse geographical focus aimed to capture a wide range of perspectives and experiences, ensuring that the findings would be representative of the broader population within the region. by utilizing the self-administered interview schedule in these varied contexts, the study sought to gather rich, nuanced data that could effectively inform its conclusions.

Population and Sampling Unit of Analysis

A unit of analysis is the main empirical focus—whether an individual or a group—that a researcher aims to examine. In this study, the unit of analysis consists of beneficiaries from 16 revenue districts in Jammu and Kashmir UT who have received loans through the Term Loan and Microfinance schemes offered by the Jammu and Kashmir UT channel partner of NBCFDC.

Population

The population of interest of this study is NBCFDC beneficiaries in the 16 revenue districts of Jammu and Kashmir UT.

Sampling Area

The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir is segmented into 20 districts. These districts were categorised for revenue administration purposes. The primary goal of this study is to assess the socio-economic effects of the NBCFDC schemes on the lives of the beneficiaries. The research will cover 16 districts in Jammu and Kashmir, ensuring that each area is given equal consideration.

Selection of Districts

To advance the objectives of this study, the research team initiated preliminary discussions with representatives from the Jammu & Kashmir Women's Development Corporation. following these discussions, potential beneficiaries were identified through information gathered from various regional and district offices. consequently, the research team opted to engage with these beneficiaries using the lists supplied by the regional and district offices. it was also determined that the study would encompass 16 districts within the union territory of Jammu and Kashmir to ensure comprehensive coverage and representation.

Sample Size

The required sample size for the study were 300 women beneficiaries.

Name of Channel Partner	Units To Be Evaluated
Jammu & Kashmir Women's Development Corporation	<u>SAMPLE SIZE 300</u> TL: 160 MFS: 80 MSY:60
TOTAL	300

Selection of Beneficiaries

The study's main objective is to evaluate the socio Socio-economic impact of the NBCFDC schemes on the lives of the beneficiaries. To answer the objectives, The Research Team Collected The List of Beneficiaries From Jammu and Kashmir UT State Women Development Corporation. With the help of the list of beneficiaries, The research team approached the beneficiaries With Guidance From the Staff In Charge of the Jammu and Kashmir Women’s Development Corporation.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Demographic and Socio-Economic Status of Beneficiaries

The study revealed that most beneficiaries had only basic education, with 32.6% having completed secondary education, followed by 27% with primary education. A small percentage (6%) were graduates, while no beneficiaries had higher qualifications such as postgraduate degrees or technical training. This highlights the need for skill development programs to enhance employability.

- A significant 88% of beneficiaries resided in rural areas, confirming that NBCFDC's schemes are mainly targeted at improving rural livelihoods. Since rural communities have limited economic opportunities, financial assistance plays a crucial role in empowering them. In terms of housing status, 74% of the beneficiaries owned their homes, while 26% lived in rented accommodations. This suggests a fair level of housing stability among beneficiaries, which can further support their economic growth.
- Marital status data indicated that 67% of the beneficiaries were married, followed by 25% who were unmarried and 8% who were widowed. This suggests that many women beneficiaries are likely responsible for family financial management, making financial empowerment crucial for them. Prior to receiving loans, unemployment was a major issue, with 45% of beneficiaries jobless. After availing of the loans, self-employment saw a massive boost, with 70.6% of beneficiaries engaging in small businesses, while unemployment dropped to just 10%. This showcases the effectiveness of financial assistance in generating employment.
- The study also highlighted the nature of housing, with 43.67% of beneficiaries living in concrete houses, while 27% resided in huts, reflecting disparities in living conditions. Family size was also analyzed, with 31% of families having 4-5 members, followed by 28.67% with 5-6 members. Financial inclusion was evident, as 67% of beneficiaries held accounts under the Jan Dhan Yojana scheme, ensuring access to formal banking services. Moreover, 100% of beneficiaries had Aadhaar cards, facilitating easy identity verification and access to government schemes.

Loan Access and Utilization

- The study found that 67.3% of beneficiaries received loans within four months of application, indicating a relatively efficient disbursement process. However, some beneficiaries faced delays, with 25% receiving loans between 4-6 months and 7.67% waiting longer than six months. The irregularity in loan repayment and instances of default can often be traced back to significant business losses.
- Post-loan, economic improvements were evident, as 29.33% of beneficiaries moved to an income level above Three lakh INR per annum.
- Among the beneficiaries, the majority (67.3%) received their loan in a single installment, while 32.7% received it in two separate installments.
- The Jammu and Kashmir Women's Development Corporation (JKWDC) provided loans ranging from a minimum of One Lakh INR to a maximum of Seven Lakh INR, with an average loan amount disbursed of Three Lakh INR.
- Household savings also improved significantly, rising from an average of ₹2,380 before the loan to ₹4,170 after availing of the financial support. This increase in savings indicates better financial stability among beneficiaries. Similarly, the proportion of indebted households dropped from 66% before taking the loan to 54.67% after, demonstrating a reduction in financial burdens.

- Loan repayment trends showed that 55% of beneficiaries were making regular repayments, while 32.66% had irregular payment patterns, and 12.33% defaulted. The primary source of awareness about NBCFDC schemes was SCA officials (45.6%), followed by family and friends (33%). This indicates the strong influence of direct engagement and word-of-mouth in spreading awareness.
- The study also found that 82% of beneficiaries preferred to submit their loan applications by hand rather than using online portals, suggesting the need for improved digital access and literacy.
- Among the 300 beneficiaries surveyed, 174 (58%) were aware of other schemes provided by the National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC), whereas 126 (42%) are unaware of them. This suggests that while most beneficiaries have some level of awareness, a considerable portion—42%—remain uninformed.
- In terms of loan utilization, a remarkable 91% of beneficiaries used the loan for its intended purpose, demonstrating high compliance and responsible usage of financial assistance. Many entrepreneurs and small business owners couldn't utilize the loan for intended purpose as they faced challenges in planning and executing businesses properly.

Financial and Economic Impact

- The study revealed significant financial improvements post-loan. Monthly family income increased by 30-42% across different districts, demonstrating the effectiveness of financial assistance in improving economic conditions. Household expenditure also rose by 25-30%, indicating increased spending capacity and better living standards.
- The financial condition of beneficiaries changed after taking the loan. Before receiving the loan, a majority (86.60%) of the beneficiaries had an annual income of ₹1.5 lakh or less. After the loan, there is a clear improvement i.e. 35% of the beneficiaries now earn more than ₹1.5 lakh per year.
- The data on asset creation shows a generally positive outcome following loan support, with 77.4% of beneficiaries reporting an increase—42.8% noting a notable increase and 34.6% a moderate one—indicating that most were able to invest in productive or durable assets such as livestock, equipment, or housing improvements.
- The assets created using the loan included business-related purchases such as vehicles, computers, and televisions for shops, as well as employment generation by hiring and paying salaries. Some beneficiaries invested in livestock, purchasing cows, buffaloes,

and goats, while others used the loan for raw materials, shop rent, and opening businesses such as beauty parlors, mobile shops, general provision stores, electronics repair shops, and tea stalls. Additionally, certain beneficiaries utilized the funds to acquire land or houses, purchase machinery like sewing machines, or cover electricity expenses for their businesses. The data indicates that a significant portion of the beneficiaries effectively leveraged the loan for asset creation, contributing to their financial stability and growth. Asset acquisition patterns changed after availing of the loan, with more beneficiaries investing in computers, washing machines, and grinders, highlighting a shift towards modern conveniences.

- The reduction in indebtedness was another major benefit, as 52.8% of beneficiaries reported a moderate or significant decrease in their family's debt burden.
- The impact on essential living standards was substantial. Food consumption patterns improved notably for 64.8% of beneficiaries, reflecting better nutrition and food security. Similarly, 58% of beneficiaries saw moderate to significant improvements in their clothing standards. Financial accessibility increased, with 52.4% of beneficiaries reporting better access to financial resources. Asset creation also saw a boost, though 26.4% of beneficiaries reported no change, indicating potential financial constraints in acquiring assets.
- Savings rates improved for 37.6% of beneficiaries, while 22% experienced no change, highlighting the need for additional financial education. Standard of living improvements were significant, with 47.2% of beneficiaries reporting a notable increase. Furthermore, 52.8% of beneficiaries saw a reduction in family indebtedness, while 26% experienced a substantial decline.

Women Empowerment

- Women beneficiaries reported substantial improvements in financial independence and decision-making. About 41.2% strongly agreed that loans improved their influence in household decisions, while 68% gained confidence in handling financial crises. Savings increased for 55% of women, allowing them to contribute to household expenses and plan for future needs.
- The study also found that entrepreneurship among women improved significantly, with 66% of beneficiaries stating that the loan helped them establish or expand their businesses. Furthermore, 60% of women strongly agreed that the loan provided them with employment opportunities.
- Health awareness was another area of improvement, with 56% of women acknowledging the role of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in raising health consciousness. Financial decision-making also improved, as 70.8% of women reported increased participation in household purchases.
- Social recognition and respect within the community improved for 54% of women beneficiaries, demonstrating the broader social impact of financial empowerment.

Social and Community Impact

- Community participation increased significantly post-loan, with 60% of beneficiaries reporting greater involvement in social service activities. Education for children also improved, with 58% of beneficiaries stating that they were able to provide better schooling opportunities.
- Healthcare accessibility improved for 44.4% of beneficiaries, leading to better overall well-being. The ability to interact with outsiders and participate in social events increased for 54% and 37.6% of beneficiaries, respectively, showcasing improvements in confidence and social integration.
- The study also revealed shifts in household asset purchases, with an increase in modern appliances but a decline in traditional assets like bicycles and sewing machines. Digital literacy improved, as more beneficiaries invested in computers and smartphones.

Difficulty Faced by the beneficiaries in Obtaining Loan

- Many beneficiaries faced difficulties in obtaining loans, primarily due to a lack of awareness about the available options and the processes involved.
- This lack of understanding often leads to confusion with the SCAs that manage these loans. As a result, potential borrowers found themselves lost in the long and tedious application process.

Actionable Points at JKWDC Level

1. Enhancing Digital Awareness & Online Application Support

- Since 82% of beneficiaries submitted their applications by hand, JKWDC should promote awareness of online loan applications through training camps, workshops, and awareness drives.
- Providing assistance for online applications in rural areas through local centers or trained community workers.

2. Targeted Skill Development & Training

- Since 45% of the beneficiaries were unemployed before availing of loans, JKWDC should organize skill development programs in high-demand sectors such as agriculture, handicrafts, and small-scale manufacturing.
- Provide loans to artisans for Basohli painting, a GI-tagged art form, to scale production and marketing, leveraging its global recognition

3. Flexible Loan Structures & Increased Financial Support

- With 45% of beneficiaries requesting a higher loan amount and 27% seeking an extended repayment period, JKWDC should explore larger loan disbursements for those demonstrating strong repayment capability.
- Introducing flexible repayment plans to accommodate seasonal income variations, especially for those engaged in agriculture and allied businesses.

4. **Enhanced Monitoring of Loan Utilization**
 - While 91% of beneficiaries utilized their loan for the intended purpose, 9% did not. JKWDC should implement a **loan monitoring mechanism** to track utilization and ensure funds are used effectively.
5. **Support for Women Entrepreneurs & Market Linkages**
 - Since 70.6% of beneficiaries engaged in small businesses after receiving loans, JKWDC should introduce **business mentorship programs** to help women expand their businesses.
 - Facilitate market linkages and partnerships to ensure sustainable growth.
6. **Improved Loan Processing & Approval Time**
 - Since **7.67% of beneficiaries faced delays exceeding six months** in obtaining loans, streamlining documentation and approval procedures will enhance efficiency.

Actionable Points at NBCFDC Level

1. **Customized Loan Products & Interest Subsidies**
 - Since **26% of beneficiaries expressed concern over high interest rates**, NBCFDC should introduce **lower-interest products** or **interest subsidies** for timely repayments.
2. **Sector-Specific Financial Assistance**
 - Encourage **diversification in loan utilization** by introducing sector-focused funding for handicrafts, dairy farming, and skill-based businesses.
3. **Improved Awareness & Outreach Strategies**
 - Since 45.6% of beneficiaries learned about schemes through SCA officials and only 3% via websites, NBCFDC should enhance **digital outreach** through social media, advertisements, and rural awareness campaigns.
4. **Loan Utilization & Impact Assessment**
 - Conduct periodic impact assessments to ensure that loans are fostering **long-term income growth** and financial stability.
5. **Encouraging Higher Economic Mobility**
 - While **29.33% of beneficiaries saw their annual income rise above ₹3 lakh**, focused **post-loan support** can help more women move into higher-income brackets.
6. **Addressing Loan Repayment Issues**
 - Since **12.33% of beneficiaries defaulted** on loans, NBCFDC should introduce **repayment counseling** and support mechanisms to reduce default rates.

Limitations of the Study

1. **Limited Sample Size & Geographic Focus**
 - The study is based on 300 beneficiaries, which may not be representative of all socio-economic conditions across J&K.
2. **Reliance on Self-Reported Data**
 - Responses may be biased or exaggerated due to personal experiences and expectations.
3. **Lack of Analysis on Non-Financial Barriers**

- While financial metrics are measured, the study does not explore cultural barriers, gender-based challenges, or lack of access to markets, which are equally important in determining success.
4. Limited Focus on Long-Term Sustainability
- The study focuses on short-term impacts, but a follow-up on multi-year progress, business growth, and second-time loan requirements would provide deeper insights into financial sustainability.

Suggestions

- Despite overall positive outcomes, several challenges were identified. Around 29% of beneficiaries felt that the loan amount was insufficient to meet their financial needs. Loan processing delays affected 7.67% of applicants, indicating a need for streamlining the disbursement process.
- Household debt remained a concern, as 54.67% of beneficiaries still had outstanding loans even after availing of NBCFDC support. Loan repayment irregularities were also observed, with 32.66% struggling to make consistent payments.
- Digital literacy and accessibility issues persisted, as only 18% of beneficiaries applied for loans online, and only 3% learned about the schemes through websites. This suggests that more efforts are needed to promote digital financial inclusion.
- Asset ownership disparities were also noted, as while some assets increased in ownership, others, such as property and vehicles, showed little to no improvement. In fact, 46% of beneficiaries reported no progress in acquiring immovable assets like land or shops.
- Lastly, financial education remains an area for improvement. Although savings rates increased, 22% of beneficiaries reported no change in their ability to save effectively. This indicates the need for targeted financial literacy programs to help beneficiaries maximize the benefits of financial assistance.
- The study highlights the significant positive impact of NBCFDC's financial schemes in Jammu and Kashmir. The schemes have led to job creation, increased income levels, improved savings, and enhanced women's empowerment. However, challenges such as delayed loan processing, digital accessibility issues, and financial literacy gaps need to be addressed to maximize the effectiveness of these programs. Strengthening financial

inclusion, improving repayment support, and expanding digital awareness could further enhance the socio-economic transformation of beneficiaries.

About J&K Women`s Development Corporation

Jammu & Kashmir Women`s Development Corporation was incorporated in the year 1991 as State Channelling Agency and started functioning w.e.f. 1994. The Corporation is implementing a number of Developmental Schemes of State as well as Central Government for Socio- Economic Upliftment of Women with a special focus on the families living Below Poverty Line (BPL) & Women belonging to Minorities, Backward & Other Classes.

National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) Loan to Women Beneficiary

The scheme is meant for the development of women belonging to backward classes as Bangi, Doom, Jheever, Barber, Fisher women including Gada Hanji, Bhand, Grati, Kulfaquir, Dambalifaqir, Sheikh, Teeli, Ganai, Mouchi etc., notified by Central/J&K Government from time to time. The Corporation provides loan to the beneficiaries under this scheme at a very low rate of interest for setting up of their income generating units as per the following:

a) Term Loan/New Swarnima Scheme

i) Target Group: Women`s Development Corporation gives direct loan to individual beneficiary for Jute Accessories, Jute Fancy Bags, General Store, Embroidery, D.T.P, Beauty Parlour, Bakery Shop, Papier Machine, Milk Products, Pashmina Spinning, Carpet Weaving, Artificial Flowers, Dori Work, Block Printing, Cutting Tailoring/Fabric Art etc. or any other activity which beneficiary can find viable.

ii) Eligibility Criteria: Individual beneficiary from backward classes in the age group of 18-45 years and should be a permanent resident of J&K and should not be a defaulter with any other financial institution. In case of non-establishment of the unit the recovery of the loan amount will be imposed in one go @ 12%.

iii) Annual Family Income: Rs.3.00 lakhs for urban and rural areas.

iv) Funding Pattern

(Term Loan Scheme)

Maximum Loan Limit	:	Rs.10.00 lakhs
NBCFDC Share	:	85%
JKWDC Share	:	10%
Beneficiary`s Share	:	05%

Rate of interest : 06%

Moratorium Period : 3 months

Repayment Period : 5 years in 20 easy quarterly instalments.

(New Swarnima Loan Scheme)

Maximum Loan Limit : Rs.2.00 lakhs

NBCFDC Share : 95%

JKWDC Share : 05%

Beneficiary's Share : 00%

Rate of interest : 05%

Moratorium Period : 3 months

Repayment Period : 5 years in 20 easy quarterly instalments.

b) Micro Finance Loan Scheme

i) Target Group: Women's Development Corporation gives direct loans to NGO/SHG for Jute Accessories, Jute Fancy Bags, Embroidery, Milk Products, Carpet Weaving, Artificial Flowers, Dori Work, Block Printing, Cutting Tailoring/Fabric Art etc. or any other activity which NGO/SHG can find viable.

ii) Eligibility Criteria: A group of 5 to 20 beneficiaries from backward classes community in the age group of 18-45 years and should be a permanent resident of J&K and should not be a defaulter with any other financial institution. In case of non establishment of unit the recovery of loan amount will be imposed in one go @ 12%.

iii) Annual Family Income: Rs.3.00 lakhs for urban and rural areas.

iv) Funding Pattern

Maximum Loan Limit : Rs.1.00 lakhs (per beneficiary)

NBCFDC Share : 95%

JKWDC Share : 00%

Beneficiary's Share : 05%

Rate of interest : 04%

Moratorium Period : 3 months

Repayment Period : 3 years in 12 easy quarterly instalments

c) Education Loan Scheme

i) Eligibility Criteria: Individual beneficiary from Backward Classes notified by Central/J&K Government from time to time in the age group of 16-32 years should be a

permanent resident of J&K and should not be a defaulter with any other financial institution. The beneficiary should have secured admission in Government/Semi Government institution or should have 80% and above marks for admission in private institution.

ii) Courses: All professional and technical courses at graduate and higher level approved by appropriate authority such as AICTE, Medical Council of India, UGC etc.

iii) Annual Family Income: Rs.3.00 lakhs for urban and rural areas.

iv) Other Terms & Conditions:

- Admission fee, tuition fee, examination fee and similar expenditure will be paid directly to the Institution/College through DBT by WDC.

- Misc. expenditure on account of purchase of books, boarding and lodging etc. will be paid to the beneficiary through the concerned Institution/College through DBT.

- The loan will be released in instalments on semester/annual basis depending upon the system of the Institution/College and subject to successful completion of the previous semester/year.

v) Funding Pattern

Maximum Loan Limit : Rs.15.00 lakhs courses in India

NBCFDC Share : 90%

JKWDC Share : 05%

Beneficiary's Share : 05%

Rate of interest : 3.5%

Moratorium Period : 6 months after completion of course or getting job, whichever is earlier.

Repayment Period : 5 years in 60 easy monthly instalments.

Maximum Loan Limit : Rs.20.00 lakhs courses in Abroad

NBCFDC Share : 85%

JKWDC Share : 10%

Beneficiary's Share : 05%

Rate of interest : 3.5%

Moratorium Period: 6 months after completion of the course or getting job, whichever is earlier.

Repayment Period : 5 years in 60 easy monthly instalments.

Loan Sanctioning System

The loan applications for availing term NBCFDC term Loan are available in the head office, region, office and district office of Jammu and Kashmir Women's Development Corporation

free of cost. For Microfinance loans the applications are available at the Head office, Regional office, and District office and at free of cost. The beneficiaries may submit their applications at the office. After scrutiny and ensuring the viability of the schemes and the creditworthiness of the applicant, the applications are placed before the screening committee. If the documents are satisfied the loan will be sanctioned to the beneficiaries. The sanctioned amount of loan will be given to the beneficiaries through Direct Bank Transfer (DBT) only in a Normal savings account or Jan Dhan Account. NBCFDC transfers the loan to the Jammu and Kashmir Backward Development Corporation & of Jammu and Kashmir Women's Development Corporation bank account and the same bank account is used by the beneficiaries for repaying the loan amount.

KEY DOCUMENTS FOR LOAN PROCESSING

1. Community and Income Certificate
2. Ration Card
3. AADHAR Card
4. Purpose of loan (details of Trade)
5. Project Report (In case of big projects)
6. Driving License (For Transport Vehicles)
7. Other documents as required by the SCA

Data Cleaning and Screening

Data cleaning and screening were carried out during the data collection period after completed Interview Schedules were collected each day. Eye observation and the help of computer software were utilized to identify Interview Schedules with outliers and/or invalid data. Interview Schedules with invalid responses were excluded from successful responses for analysis those with no reply for items or exhibit responses.

Data Analysis

Data collected through the Interview Schedule was analysed by using excel. The detailed Analysis with appropriate tables and diagrams, pie charts etc. as presented in the next chapter.

CHAPTER CLASSIFICATION

To get a detailed idea about the above-mentioned objectives, a detailed study has been conducted in the study area. The study has been divided into Eight chapters:

Chapter I: About NBCFDC

Chapter II: Research Methodology

Chapter III: Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Chapter IV: Summary of Findings

Chapter V: Recommendations for Improvement in Policy along with Actionable Points

Chapter VI: Performance of the State Channelizing Agency

Chapter VII: Success Stories

Chapter VIII: Interview Schedule

CHAPTER I: NBCFDC

NATIONAL BACKWARD CLASSES FINANCE & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NBCFDC) AND ITS SCHEMES

About NBCFDC

National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) is a Government of India undertaking under the aegis of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. It was incorporated under Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956 on 13th January 1992 as a Company not for profit to promote economic and developmental activities of Backward Classes (BCs). Presently, it is a Section-8 Company (not for profit) registered under the Companies Act, 2013. The schemes are implemented through State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by respective State Government/UT.

Vision

The NBCFDC has been established with a vision to play a leading role in the upliftment of the economic status of the target group of Backward Classes.

Mission

The mission is to provide concessional financial assistance to the eligible members of the Backward Classes for self-employment ventures and skill development training.

Objectives

The objectives of NBCFDC include:

- to promote economic and development activities for the benefit of Backward Classes
- to assist Backward Classes by way of loans and advances for economically and financially viable schemes and projects.
- to provide for gainful employment and skill development of the target group.
- to grant concessional finance in selected cases for poor persons belonging to Backward Classes as per an annual income criteria defined from time to time (presently Rs. 3.00 lakh).
- to extend loans to the Backward Classes for pursuing general/professional/vocational/technical education or training at graduate and higher level.
- to assist in the up-gradation of technical and entrepreneurial skills of Backward Classes for proper and efficient management of production units.

NBCFDC through the State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) and Self-Help Groups endeavours to fulfill its objectives. It offers financial assistance through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the State Governments/UTs. It also provides micro-financing through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs)/ Self-Help Groups (SHGs).

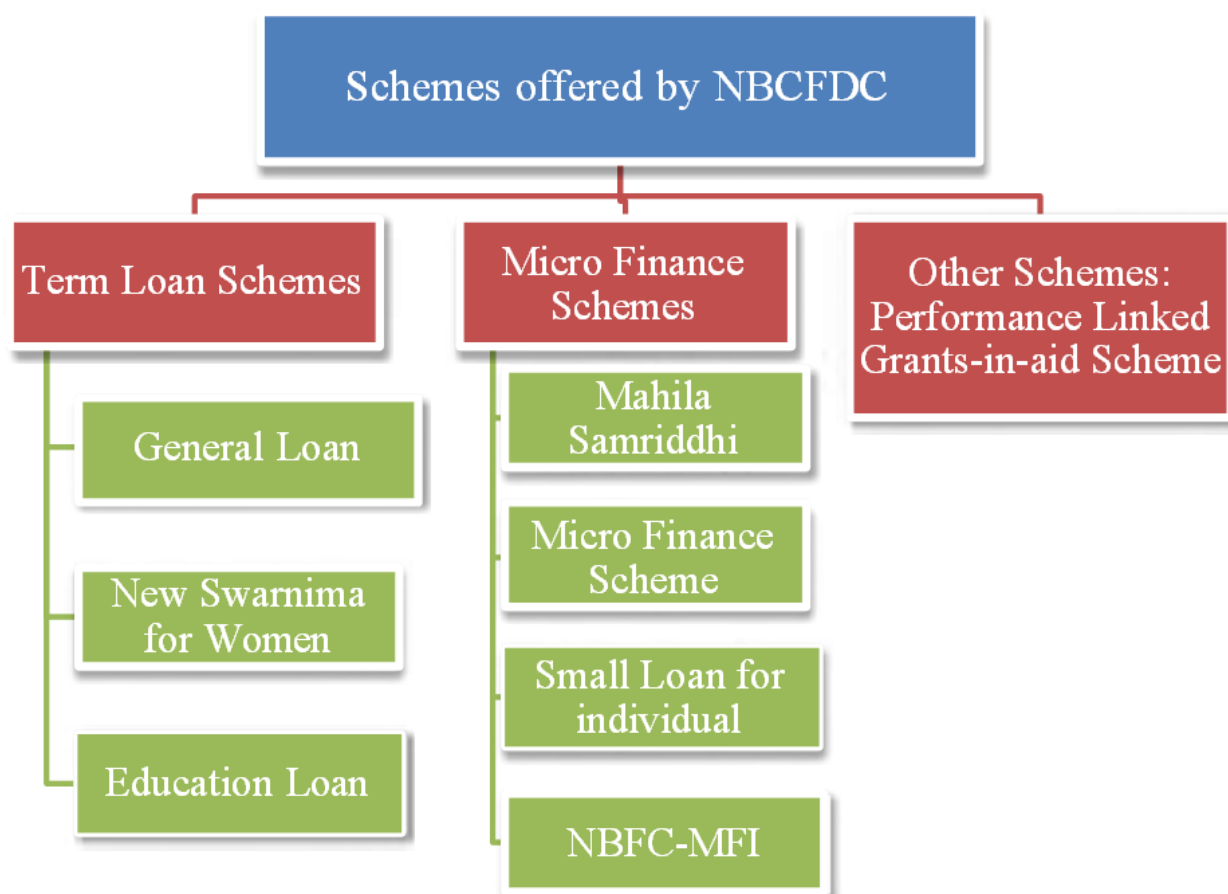
Activities Financed

The Corporation can assist a wide range of income-generating activities under the following broad sectors:

- Agriculture and Allied Activities
- Small business/artisan and traditional occupation
- Transport sector and service sector
- Technical, vocational and professional trades/courses

The channel partners (SCAs and Banks) are to disburse loans for viable projects as per needs and choice of beneficiaries under the above-mentioned broad sectors.

Figure 1.1: Loan schemes of NBCFDC



The NBCFDC offers a bunch of loan schemes to cater to the needs of the Backward classes.

1. Term Loan Scheme

Under this scheme, a loan is provided for a fixed duration. It includes the following schemes:

- General Loan
- New Swarnima for Women
- Education Loan

General Loan Scheme

Under this scheme, a loan is available for various income-generating activities such as agriculture and allied activities, small business/artisan and traditional occupation, transport sector and service sector and technical and professional trades/courses. Members of Backward Classes (as notified by Central Government/State Governments from time to time) are eligible to take a loan under this scheme. The applicant's annual family income should be less than Rs. 3.00 Lakh.

Salient Features of the Scheme

- The maximum loan limit per beneficiary is INR 15 Lakh out of which 85% will be financed through NBCFDC and the remaining 15% will be financed through channel partner/beneficiary share.
- The loan is to be repaid in quarterly instalments with a maximum of 8 years (including the moratorium period of six months on the recovery of principal).
- The rate of interest varies from 6% to 8% depending upon the quantum of the loan.

New Swarnima for Women

The scheme has been launched to inculcate the spirit of self-dependence among the women belonging to Backward Classes (as notified by the Central/ State Governments from time to time). The annual family income of the applicant should be less than Rs. 3.00 Lakh.

Salient Features of the Scheme

- The target group of the scheme is the women of Backward Classes having annual family income less than Rs.3.00 Lakh.
- The beneficiary women are not required to invest any amount of her own on the projects up to a cost of Rs.2,00,000/-.
- The rate of interest on the amount of loan is less as compared to the general loan scheme of the Corporation.
- The loan is to be repaid in quarterly installments with a maximum of 8 years (including the moratorium period of six months on the recovery of principal)

Education Loan

- The primary objective of this scheme is to extend educational loans to the students belonging to Backward Classes for pursuing professional/technical education at the graduate and higher level and also to pursue vocational Courses.

Salient Features of the Scheme

- The target group of the scheme covers members of Backward Classes having annual family income less than Rs.3.00 Lakh.

- The applicant should have obtained admission in the courses as specified/approved by NBCFDC eligibility guidelines. The quantum of finance depends upon the nature of the course.
- The interest rate of education loans for boys is 4% per annum and for girls, it is 3.5% per annum.
- The maximum recovery period may be 10 years, after the lapse of the moratorium period of 5 years

i.e. the loan will require to be repaid to NBCFDC by the Channel Partner within 15 years of the same being disbursed.

1.2 Micro Finance Schemes

These include schemes that cater to the microfinance needs of women. It comprises of following four schemes:

Mahila Samriddhi Scheme

This scheme aims at fulfilling the microfinance needs of women entrepreneurs belonging to the Backward Classes. However, the applicant's annual family income should be less than Rs. 3.00 Lakh. Here it is pertinent to mention that in any self-help group 60% of members should be from Backward Classes and the remaining 40% members may be from other weaker sections like Scheduled Caste/handicapped/minorities etc. The scheme is implemented by channel partners in rural and urban areas by way of financing the women beneficiaries either directly or through Self-Help Groups (SHGs).

Salient Features of the Scheme

- The maximum loan limit per SHG is INR15.00 Lakh and the maximum loan limit per beneficiary is INR 1, 00,000/-only.
- There can be a maximum of 20 women as members of one SHG
- The percentage distribution of finance is 95% NBCFDC and 5% from channel partner/beneficiary contribution.
- The interest rate payable on loans from NBCFDC to channel partner is 1% per annum whereas for loans from channel partner to Self Help Groups/Beneficiary, it is 4% per annum.
- The loan is to be repaid in quarterly installments within 4 Years (including the moratorium period of six months on the recovery of principal).

Micro Finance Scheme

This scheme was launched to cater to the needs of small entrepreneurs belonging to the members of Backward Classes as notified by Central/State Govt. from time to time. The applicant's annual family income should be less than Rs. 3.00 Lakh. NBCFDC introduced the scheme through nominated channel partners (State Channelizing Agencies/Banks).

The scheme is implemented by channel partners in rural and urban areas by way of financing the beneficiaries either directly or through Self-Help Groups (SHGs) preferably in the areas remained uncovered so far under any of such scheme. However, channel partners should disburse loans through Self-Help Groups (SHGs) under Micro Finance Scheme. Here SHGs represent a small economically homogenous group of poor people, who have voluntarily formed the group to save and lend common funds to its members as per group decision. In an SHG 60% of members can be from Backward Classes and the remaining 40% of members may be from other weaker sections like Scheduled Caste/handicapped/minorities etc. Channel partners play a vital role through their field officers, encouraging people of the target group in forming Self-Help Groups and to get financial assistance under the Micro Finance Scheme of NBCFDC.

Salient Features of the Scheme

- The maximum loan limit per SHG is INR15.00 Lakh and the maximum loan limit per beneficiary is INR 1, 00,000/-only.
- There can be a maximum of 20 members of one self-help group.
- The percentage-wise distribution of finance is 90% NBCFDC and 10% from Channel Partner/ Beneficiary contribution.
- The interest rate payable on loans from NBCFDC to channel partner is 2% per annum whereas that for loans from channel partner to Self Help Group/Beneficiary is 5% per annum.
- The loan is to be repaid in quarterly installments within 4 Years (including the moratorium period of six months on the recovery of principal).

Small Loan for individual

The NBCFDC has introduced the Small Loan Scheme for the individual for small business start-ups. The scheme is implemented through channel partners (State Channelizing Agencies/Banks) for the members of Backward Classes (as notified by Central/State Govt. from time to time). Similar to other schemes, the applicant's annual family income should be less than Rs. 3.00 Lakh.

Salient Features of the Scheme

- The maximum loan limit per beneficiary is INR 1, 00,000/-only.
- The pattern of finance is 85% NBCFDC and 15% from channel partner/beneficiary contribution.
- The interest rate payable on loans from NBCFDC to Channel Partner is 3% per annum whereas that for loans from Channel Partner to Self Help Groups/beneficiary is 6% per annum.
- The loan is to be repaid within 8 years.

Non-Banking Financial Company-Micro Finance Institution

The Non-Banking Financial Company-Micro Finance Institution (NBFC-MFI) fulfilling the eligibility criteria of NBCFDC may be appointed to act as Channelizing Agency (CA) of

NBCFDC in the selected State/ UT. The standard norms regarding the eligibility of an institution to act as NBFC-MFI include:

- Registered with the RBI,
- 3 years of continuous profit track record,
- Gross Non-Performing Assets less than 2% and net Non-Performing Assets below 0.5%,
- Member of a credit bureau,
- Minimum Capacity Assessment Rating of MFR5 by CRISIL or its equivalent etc.

The amount would be lent to the beneficiary of the Backward Class community having an annual family income below INR 3.00 Lakh per annum irrespective of the rural or urban area. In the case of landless agriculture labourers and marginalized farmers, the landholding less than one hectare will be deemed as having an annual family income below Rs.1.50 Lakh per annum, landholding between 1-2 hectares will be deemed as having an annual family income below Rs.3.00 Lakh per annum.

Salient Features of the Scheme

- The maximum loan limit per Self Help Group is INR 15.00 Lakh and the maximum loan limit per beneficiary is INR 1, 00,000/-only.
- There can be a maximum of 20 members in one self-help group.
- The percentage distribution of finance is 90% NBCFDC and 10% from Non-Banking Financial

Company-Micro Finance Institutions (NBFC-MFIs).

- The interest rate payable on loans from NBCFDC to NBFC-MFI is 4% per annum whereas from NBFC-MFI to beneficiary it is 12% per annum
- The loan is to be repaid in quarterly installments within 4 Years (including the moratorium period of six months on the recovery of principal).
- The Channelizing Agency shall endeavour to cover 40% of female beneficiaries in physical as well as financial terms.
- NBFC-MFI shall provide the bank guarantee and/or fixed deposits issued by scheduled commercial banks in the name of “NBFC-MFI account NBCFDC” equivalent to the amount to be disbursed to them as security to NBCFDC.
- NBFC-MFI shall utilize funds within 120 days from the date of release of funds by NBCFDC. Further, it will have to comply with the provisions of NBCFDC about repayment of the loan.

1.3. Performance Linked Grants-in-aid Scheme (PLGIA)

The scheme shall be called the scheme for Grants-in-aid (GIA) to channel partners of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC). The objectives of the scheme are to strengthen the infrastructure of channel partners to improve their delivery mechanism, creating awareness, mobilization of eligible beneficiaries, timely utilization of

allocated funds and strengthening the recovery system. All channel partners implementing the NBCFDC scheme will be eligible for Grants-in-aid except the dormant/non-functional ones which have not drawn funds from NBCFDC for implementing its lending schemes during the last three years.

Salient Features of the Scheme

- All eligible channel partners in any State/UT can be funded under the grants-in-aid scheme. The grants-in-aid will be provided based on the performance of the Channel Partners, subject to availability of funds.
- The basis of selection for releasing the Performance Linked Grants-in-Aid Scheme (PLGIA) is the timely submission of an annual action plan that is drawn of allocated funds, timely utilization & submission of utilisation certificate, timely recovery of dues from Channel Partners to NBCFDC.
- The NBCFDC reserves the right to accept or reject the claim without citing any reason.
- Grants-in-Aid (GIA) is allowed to perform some specific activities like improvement in the delivery mechanism, hiring of vehicles for loan recovery during recovery, outsourcing of staff for Data Entry Operator and Recovery staff and training to officials of channel partners.
- Under the PLGIA scheme, 100% assistance will be provided to channel partners by NBCFDC.
- The channel partners are responsible to comply with all guidelines for evaluating the PLGIA proposal, consolidating the utilization certificate and furnish the same to NBCFDC within 90 days of receipt of GIA.

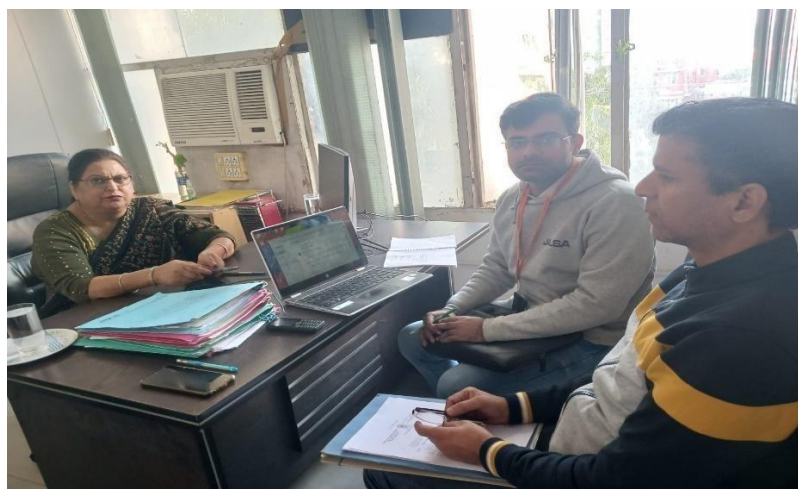
Chapter II

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The NBCFDC provides financial assistance and microfinance to women in different states through respective State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) and Self Help Groups. In the Union territory of Jammu & Kashmir, SCAs through which financial assistance is extended for the NBCFDC scheme is Jammu and Kashmir Women's Development Corporation. The present report presents the results drawn through analysing data collected from Jammu and Kashmir Women's Development Corporation (JKWDC).

Established in 1991 as a State Channeling Agency, the Jammu & Kashmir Women's Development Corporation began operations in 1994. With a particular focus on families below the poverty line (BPL) and women from underrepresented, backward, and other classes, the Corporation is carrying out a variety of state and federal developmental schemes for women's socioeconomic advancement.

Interaction of the Project Team with SCA officials in Jammu



2.1 Need and Importance of the Study

The equity concept is upheld by the Indian constitution. Discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, or religion must end, and all people must be treated equally. The number of disadvantaged and marginalized groups has not decreased much, despite efforts and laws taken by the Indian government to guarantee socioeconomic equality for all residents. To raise their economic, educational, professional, and social standing, members of these groups—women in particular—need financial support. Weaker groups can start their businesses and make a respectable living thanks to the availability of microfinance.

Jammu and Kashmir is not an exception to the several programs that the NBCFDC has started to support the financial empowerment of backward women in various states. It means investing a significant sum of money on the socioeconomic advancement of the underprivileged. In light of this, it is critical to assess whether the NBCFDC's initiatives are successful or need to be modified to better serve the underprivileged. For this reason, policymakers find the current

study about the assessment of various NBCFDC plans in the union territory of J&K to be quite important.

2.2 Statement of the Problem

For a variety of purposes, including fabric manufacturing, boutiques, tailoring, dairy farming, art, departmental work, and agricultural endeavours, NBCFDC offers financial support. The research assessed how various NBCFDC systems were implemented by essentially answering two questions:

- How do the various NBCFDC programs affect the women who get benefits in Jammu and Kashmir?
- Does the target group's socioeconomic standing in Jammu and Kashmir have improved at all?

2.3 Objectives

The main goals of this study are to determine if recipients' occupations, income levels, and spending patterns differed before and after they took out the loan.

- to determine if the recipients' household income has increased as a result of using the loan programs.
- to investigate how loan programs affect the recipients' socioeconomic standing.
- to examine how beneficiaries see the State Channelizing Agency, or JKWDC.
- to examine how recipients feel about the various NBCFDC programs.
- to offer ideas or recommendations for potential enhancements to the delivery system.

2.4 Research Methodology

The study analysed the impact of different loan schemes on the beneficiaries. It followed a quantitative research approach whereby the satisfaction level of the beneficiaries from different facilities provided by the SCAs is ranked on a Likert scale from 1-5. The details of the research methodology are as follows:

Data

- Nature of Data: Primary data
- Data Collection: The data has been collected through Interview Schedule.
- Study Period: Three Years from 2018-21.

Universe

The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, India

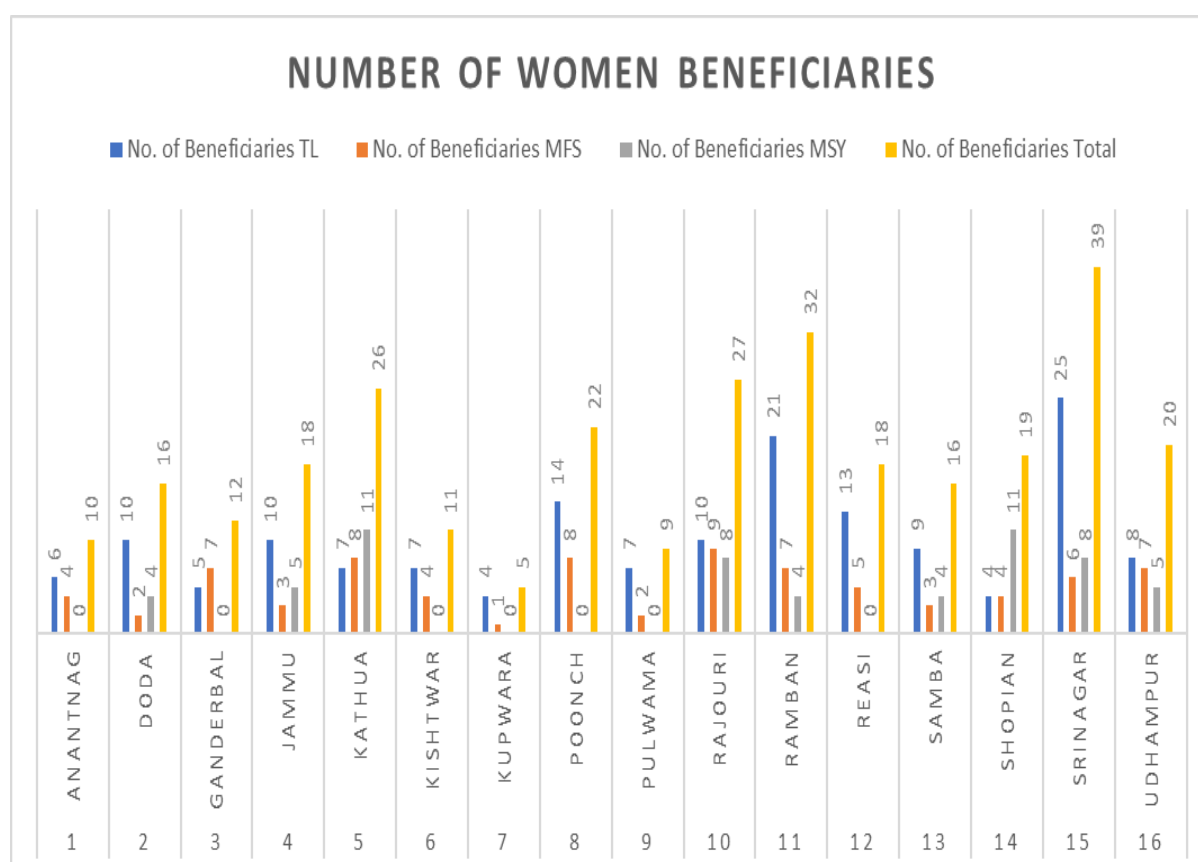
Population

Since the study is aimed at evaluating the schemes of NBCFDC in J&K . J&K is the universe for the study. The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir came into existence on 31-10-2019 in terms of Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act 2019. The J&K with its summer and winter capitals at Srinagar and Jammu, respectively, consists of 20 districts, 10 in Kashmir Valley and 10 in Jammu Division.

Sampling

- **Sampling Technique:** The study used a multi-stage random sampling method. Under this method, sampling is done from different strata. JKWDC is providing loans under the scheme of General TL/MFS/MSY. Since the population was limited to the Beneficiaries of General TL/MFS/MSY scheme, the strata have been formed based on different years.
- **Sample Size:** All the beneficiaries availing benefits of the loan (under various schemes of NBCFDC) through Jammu Kashmir Women's Development Corporation Development Corporation were the target population of this study. As discussed in the project proposal, and consultation with NBCFDC, the study considered 300 beneficiaries from SCA for the study. Out of the 20 districts in Jammu & Kashmir, it was observed that there were no beneficiaries under the MSY category during the study period in four districts—Bandipora, Baramulla, Budgam, and Kulgam. Consequently, these districts were excluded from the study, and **the research focused on the remaining 16 districts.** The distribution of the population to be studied across different years and schemes is enunciated below:

Figure 2.1: Number of Beneficiaries (District Wise and Loan Wise)



Source: Researchers Compilation

Table 2.1: Number of Beneficiaries (District Wise and Loan Wise)

S.No.	No. of Beneficiaries				
	District	TL	MFS	MSY	total
1	Anantnag	6	4	0	10
2	Doda	10	2	4	16
3	Ganderbal	5	7	0	12
4	Jammu	10	3	5	18
5	Kathua	7	8	11	26
6	Kishtwar	7	4	0	11
7	Kupwara	4	1	0	5
8	Poonch	14	8	0	22
9	Pulwama	7	2	0	9
10	Rajouri	10	9	8	27
11	Ramban	21	7	4	32
12	Reasi	13	5	0	18
13	Samba	9	3	4	16
14	Shopian	4	4	11	19
15	Srinagar	25	6	8	39
16	Udhampur	8	7	5	20
Grand total		160	80	60	300

Source: Researchers Compilation

Beneficiaries from districts like Srinagar (39), Ramban (32), Rajouri (27) and Kathua (26) received the highest number of loans. This suggests these areas have a higher demand for financial support and a greater focus from the scheme to address local economic needs.

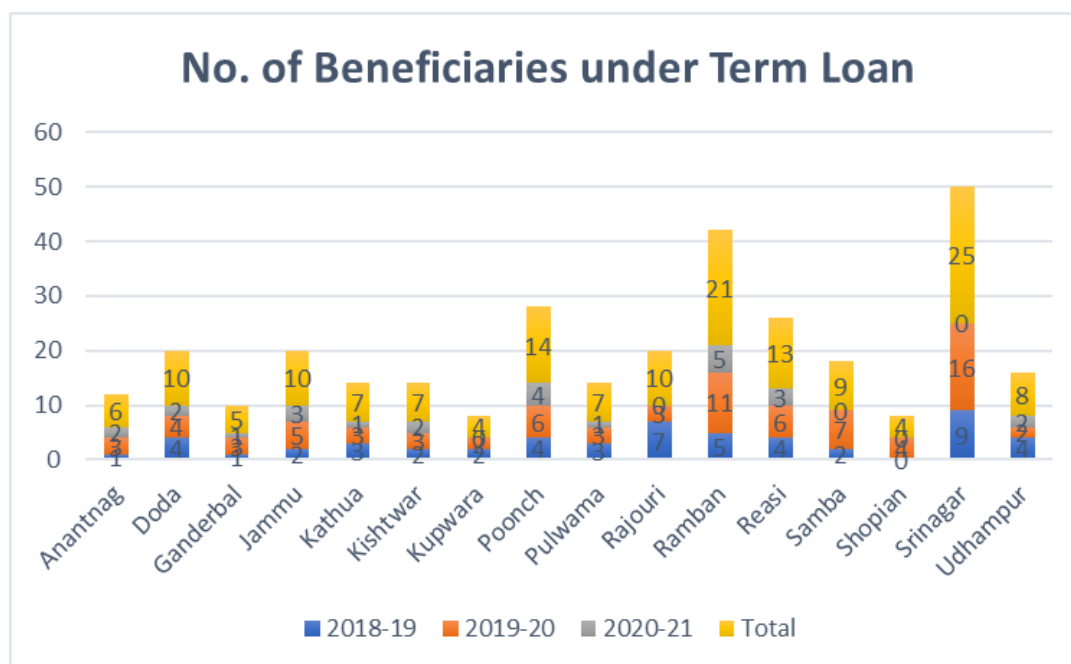
Figure 2.2: Number of Beneficiaries under TL (District Wise)

Table 2.2: Number of Beneficiaries under TL (District Wise)

No. of Beneficiaries under TL					
S.No	District	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	total
1	Anantnag	1	3	2	6
2	Doda	4	4	2	10
3	Ganderbal	1	3	1	5
4	Jammu	2	5	3	10
5	Kathua	3	3	1	7
6	Kishtwar	2	3	2	7
7	Kupwara	2	2	0	4
8	Poonch	4	6	4	14
9	Pulwama	3	3	1	7
10	Rajouri	7	3	0	10
11	Ramban	5	11	5	21
12	Reasi	4	6	3	13
13	Samba	2	7	0	9
14	Shopian	0	4	0	4
15	Srinagar	9	16	0	25
16	Udhampur	4	2	2	8
Grand total		53	81	26	160

The number of beneficiaries under TL across different districts reveals notable trends over the three-year period from 2018-19 to 2020-21. The total number of beneficiaries recorded during this time was 160, with the highest participation in 2019-20 (81 beneficiaries) and the lowest in 2020-21 (26 beneficiaries). The numbers suggest a significant increase in beneficiaries in 2019-20, followed by a sharp decline in 2020-21.

District-Wise Insights

Among all districts, Srinagar recorded the highest number of total beneficiaries (25), with a peak in 2019-20 (16 beneficiaries). Ramban (21 beneficiaries) also had high participation, particularly in 2019-20 (11 beneficiaries). Other districts with relatively high numbers included Poonch (14 beneficiaries) and Reasi (13 beneficiaries).

On the other hand, some districts recorded very low participation throughout the three years. Shopian (4 beneficiaries) had the lowest overall count, followed by Kupwara (4 beneficiaries) and Ganderbal (5 beneficiaries). These districts saw little variation in their numbers over time.

Year-on-Year Fluctuations

A key observation is the sharp increase in beneficiaries from 2018-19 to 2019-20, where most districts experienced growth. Notable increases were seen in Ramban (from 5 to 11 beneficiaries), Srinagar (from 9 to 16 beneficiaries), and Samba (from 2 to 7 beneficiaries). This indicates a period of expansion in the program during 2019-20.

However, in 2020-21, the number of beneficiaries fell dramatically to just 26, down from 81 in the previous year. Several districts, including Srinagar, Samba, Rajouri, Kupwara, and

Shopian, had zero beneficiaries in this year. This suggests a major disruption in program implementation, possibly due to external factors.

The data shows that while 2019-20 was the most active year for beneficiaries, 2020-21 saw a drastic decline, indicating potential challenges in program execution. Some districts, such as Srinagar, Ramban, and Poonch, consistently had high participation, whereas others, such as Shopian and Kupwara, remained at the lower end. The variations in trends suggest that local factors, administrative decisions, or external circumstances significantly impacted the distribution of beneficiaries across different districts and years.

Figure 2.3: Number of Beneficiaries under MSY (District Wise)

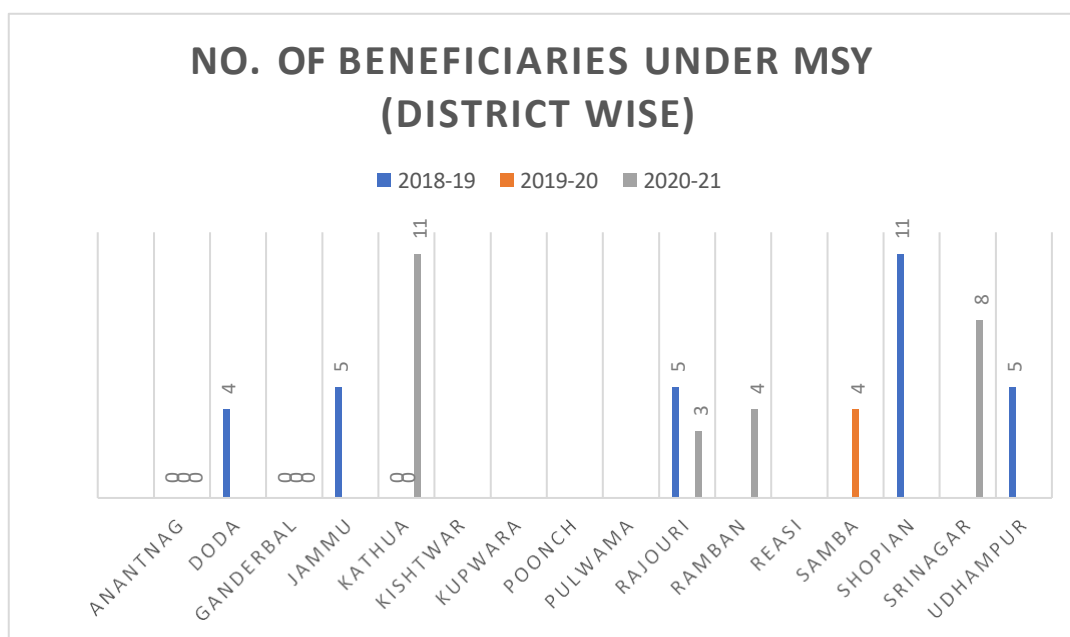


Table 2.3: Number of Beneficiaries under MSY (District Wise)

SL	District	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Anantnag	0	0	0
2	Doda	4	0	0
3	Ganderbal	0	0	0
4	Jammu	5	0	0
5	Kathua	0	0	11
6	Kishtwar	0	0	0
7	Kupwara	0	0	0
8	Poonch	0	0	0
9	Pulwama	0	0	0
10	Rajouri	5	0	3
11	Ramban	0	0	4
12	Reasi	0	0	0
13	Samba	0	4	0
14	Shopian	11	0	0

15	Srinagar	0	0	8
16	Udhampur	5	0	0
Data collected till date		30	4	26
total		60		

The Micro Credit Loan Scheme was most utilized in districts like Kathua (11) and Shopian (11), reflecting the scheme's contribution to small-scale enterprises and economic self-reliance.

Figure 2.4: Number of Beneficiaries (New Swarnima scheme/MFS) Year Wise

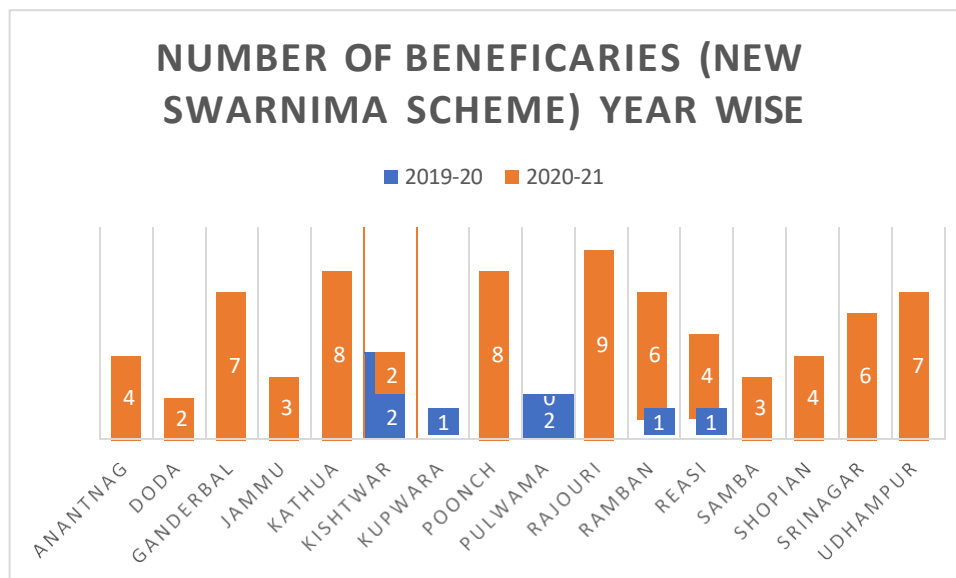


Table 2.4 :Number of Beneficiaries (New Swarnima scheme/MFS) Year Wise

S. No	District	2019-20	2020-21
1	Anantnag	0	4
2	Doda	0	2
3	Ganderbal	0	7
4	Jammu	0	3
5	Kathua	0	8
6	Kishtwar	2	2
7	Kupwara	1	0
8	Poonch	0	8
9	Pulwama	2	0
10	Rajouri	0	9
11	Ramban	1	6
12	Reasi	1	4
13	Samba	0	3
14	Shopian	0	4
15	Srinagar	0	6
16	Udhampur	0	7
total respondents		7	73
Grand total		80	

Chapter III

Data Analysis

Data Analysis

A structured Interview Schedule was administered to beneficiaries, and the collected data was analyzed to obtain socio-economic details, information related to schemes, levels of satisfaction with the services provided by SCAs, and the impact of various schemes on the beneficiaries. To assess satisfaction levels, respondents were asked to rate their experiences with different services and facilities offered by JKWDC. These parameters included the loan scheme, assistance and guidance from SCAs, interest rates, loan sanctioning and disbursement systems, employee behavior during the lending process, monthly installment sizes, repayment periods, loan approval time, query handling ease, and overall services.

The responses were recorded in an Excel sheet and analyzed using MS Excel.

Figure 3.1: Education Qualification of Beneficiaries

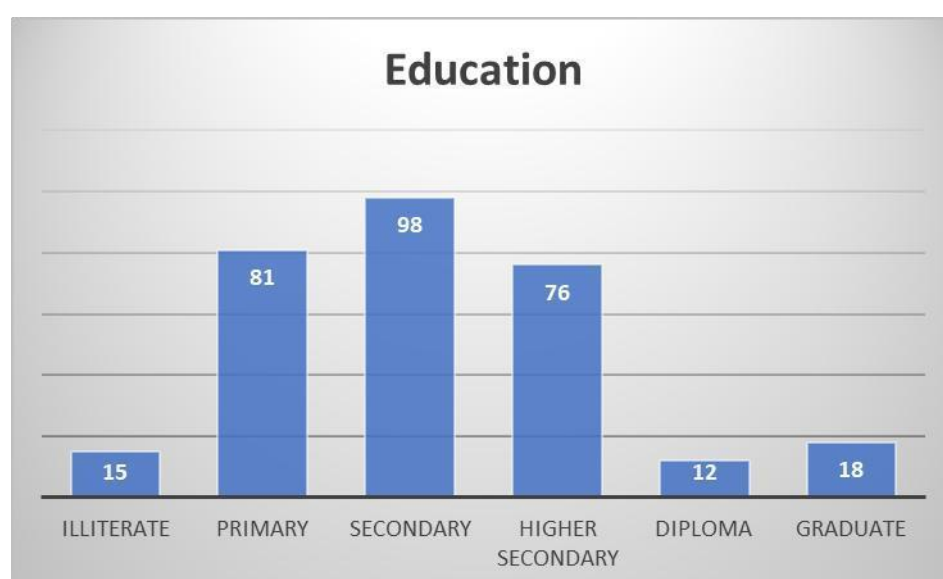


Table 3.1: Education Qualification of Beneficiaries

Education	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	15	5
Primary	81	27
Secondary	98	32.6
Higher Secondary	76	25.3
Diploma	12	4
Graduate	18	6
total	300	100

Source: Researcher's collected data

As depicted in the figure and table, the beneficiaries predominantly have secondary education (32.6%), followed by primary education (27%). Interestingly, only 4% of the beneficiaries possess a diploma, while 6% are graduates. This indicates that most beneficiaries belong to lower education brackets. Moreover, no beneficiaries were reported with postgraduate education, ITI training, or other higher qualifications, reflecting an educational gap.

Figure 3.2 : Place of Residence

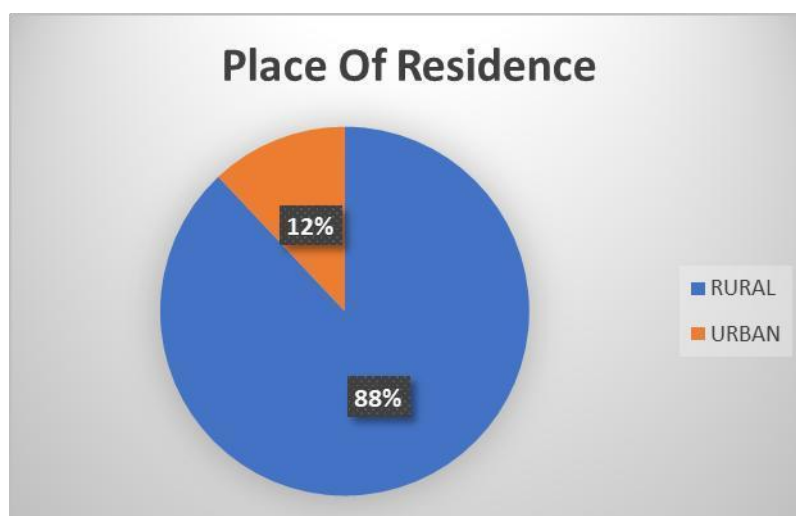


Table 3.2:Place of Residence

Place of Residence	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage (%)
RURAL	264	88
URBAN	36	12
total	300	100

The data illustrates that a majority of the beneficiaries (88%) reside in rural areas, while only 12% come from urban settings. This skewed distribution highlights the scheme's targeted focus on improving the living standards of rural populations. It also suggests that women in rural areas are more likely to seek financial assistance under the schemes, potentially due to limited local economic opportunities.

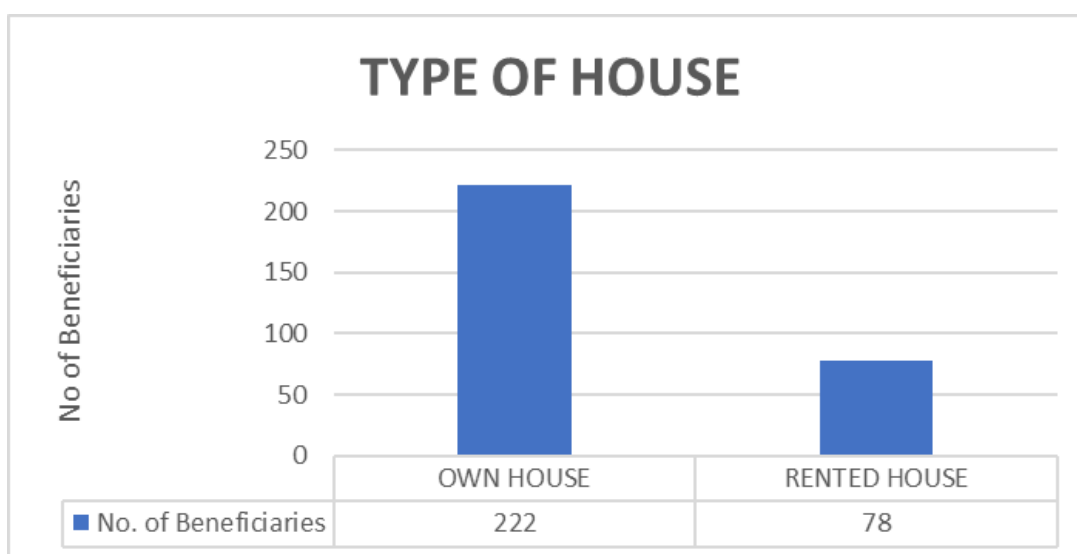
Table 3.3 : Type of House

Type of house	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage (%)
Own house	222	74
Rented house	78	26
total	300	100

Source: Researcher's collected data

As shown in the table, 74% of the beneficiaries own a house, while the remaining 26% live in rented accommodations. This indicates a relatively high rate of home ownership among the respondents, which could imply that many beneficiaries already possess some stability in their living conditions, enabling them to focus on economic empowerment through these schemes.

Figure 3.3 :Type of House



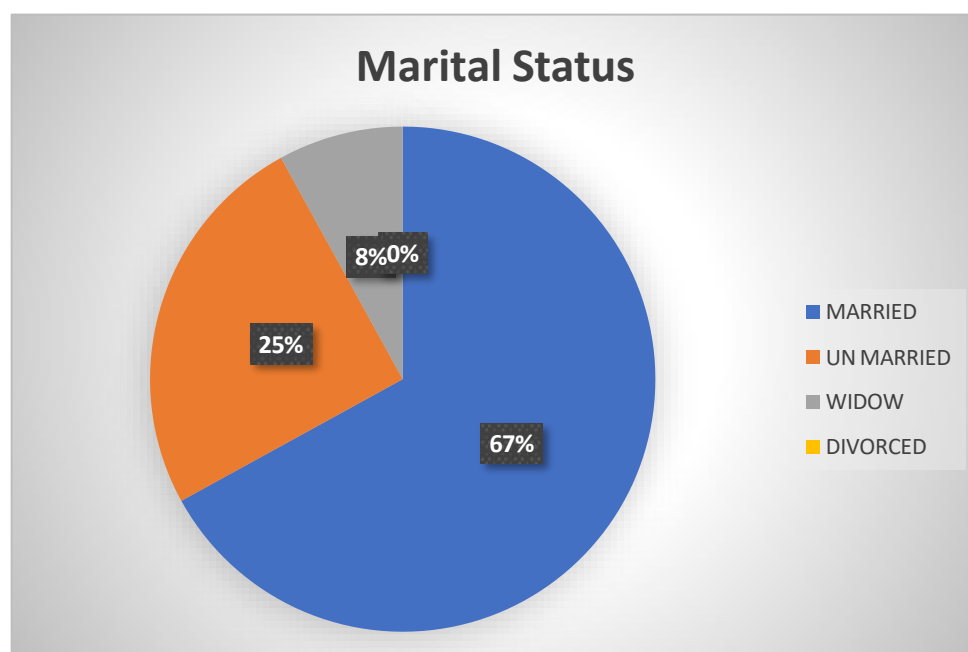
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Table 3.4:Marital Status of Beneficiaries

Marital Status	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage (%)
Married	201	67
Un Married	75	25
Widow	24	8
Divorced	0	0
total	300	100

Source: Researcher's collected data

Figure 3.4 :Marital Status of Beneficiaries



The data represents the distribution of beneficiaries based on their marital status. Here are some key observations:

1. **Majority are Married:** Out of 300 total beneficiaries, **201 (67%)** are married, indicating that most of the beneficiaries belong to this category.
2. **A Quarter are Unmarried:** **75 beneficiaries (25%)** are unmarried, which forms the second-largest group.
3. **Widows are a Minority:** Only **24 beneficiaries (8%)** are widowed, suggesting that this group is significantly smaller compared to married or unmarried individuals.
4. **No Divorced Beneficiaries:** There are **0 beneficiaries (0%)** who are divorced, meaning no individuals in this dataset fall into this category.
5. **Data Completeness:** The total count of **300 beneficiaries** sums up correctly to **100%**, ensuring data accuracy.

Overall, the data highlights that marital status plays a role in the distribution of beneficiaries, with a clear dominance of married individuals.

Figure 3.5 : Distribution of beneficiaries occupation-wise (Before Loan)

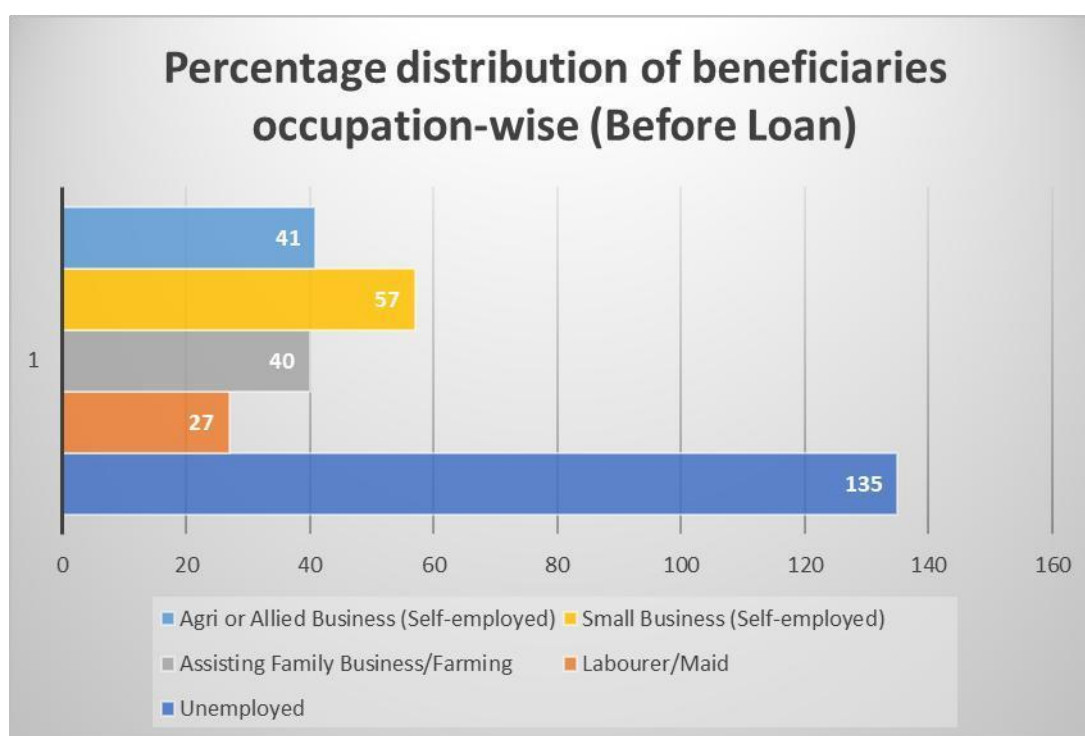


Table 3.5: Percentage distribution of beneficiaries occupation-wise (Before Loan)

Percentage distribution of beneficiaries occupation-wise (Before Loan)	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage (%)
Unemployed	135	45
Labourer/Maid	27	9
Assisting Family Business/Farming	40	13.3
Small Business (Self-employed)	57	19
Agri or Allied Business (Self-employed)	41	13.7
TOTAL	300	100

Source: Researcher's collected data

Before availing of the loan benefits, 45% of the respondents were unemployed, and 9% worked as laborers or maids. However, a considerable share was already self-employed in small

businesses (19%) and agricultural or allied businesses (13.7%). This highlights the scope of the scheme to support unemployed women while also promoting growth among those already engaged in self-employment.

Figure 3.6 : Distribution of beneficiaries occupation-wise (After Loan)

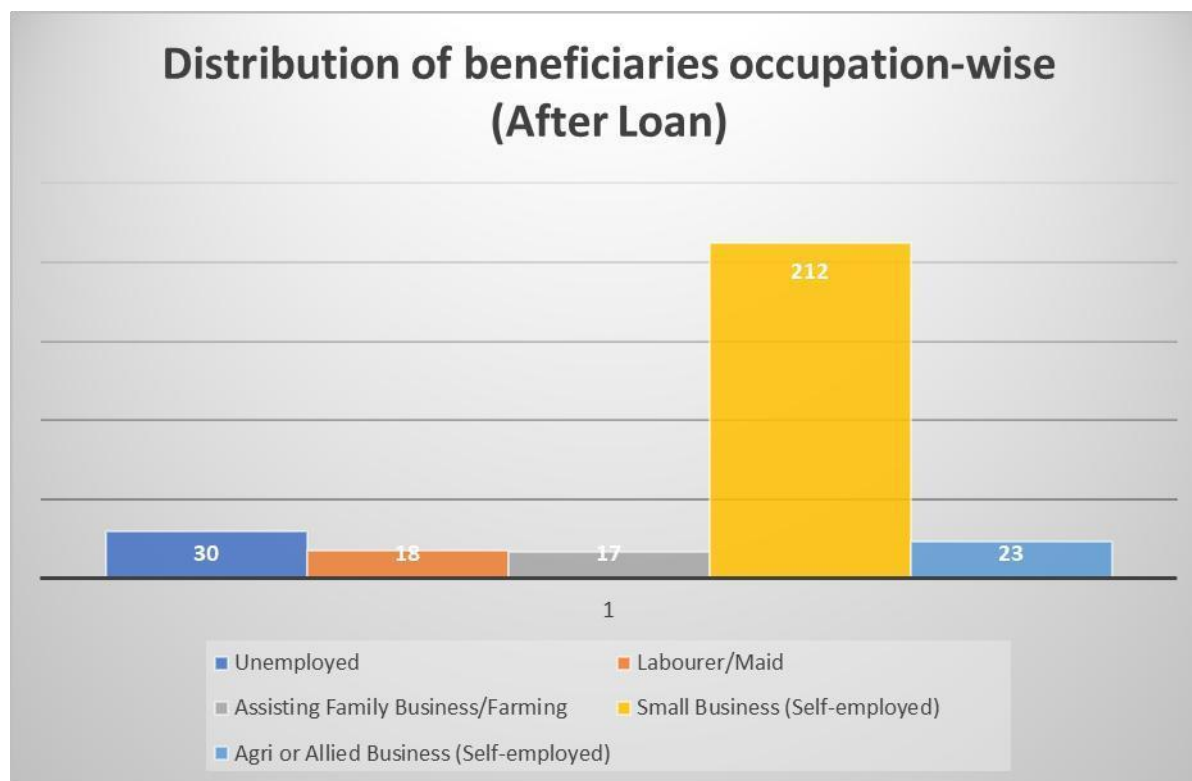


Table 3.6: Percentage distribution of beneficiaries occupation-wise (After Loan)

Percentage distribution of beneficiaries occupation-wise (After Loan)	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage (%)
Unemployed	30	10
Labourer/Maid	18	6
Assisting Family Business/Farming	17	5.66
Small Business (Self-employed)	212	70.6
Agri or Allied Business (Self-employed)	23	7.66
TOTAL	300	100

Source: Researcher's collected data

Post-loan, the proportion of beneficiaries engaged in small businesses saw a dramatic rise to 70.6%, reflecting the scheme's effectiveness in fostering entrepreneurial activities. Meanwhile, unemployment dropped significantly to 10%, indicating substantial improvement in economic self-reliance. Conversely, those involved in agricultural or allied businesses declined to 7.66%, which might suggest a shift towards non-agricultural ventures due to better income prospects.

Figure 3.7: Empowerment of Women Beneficiaries Through Loan

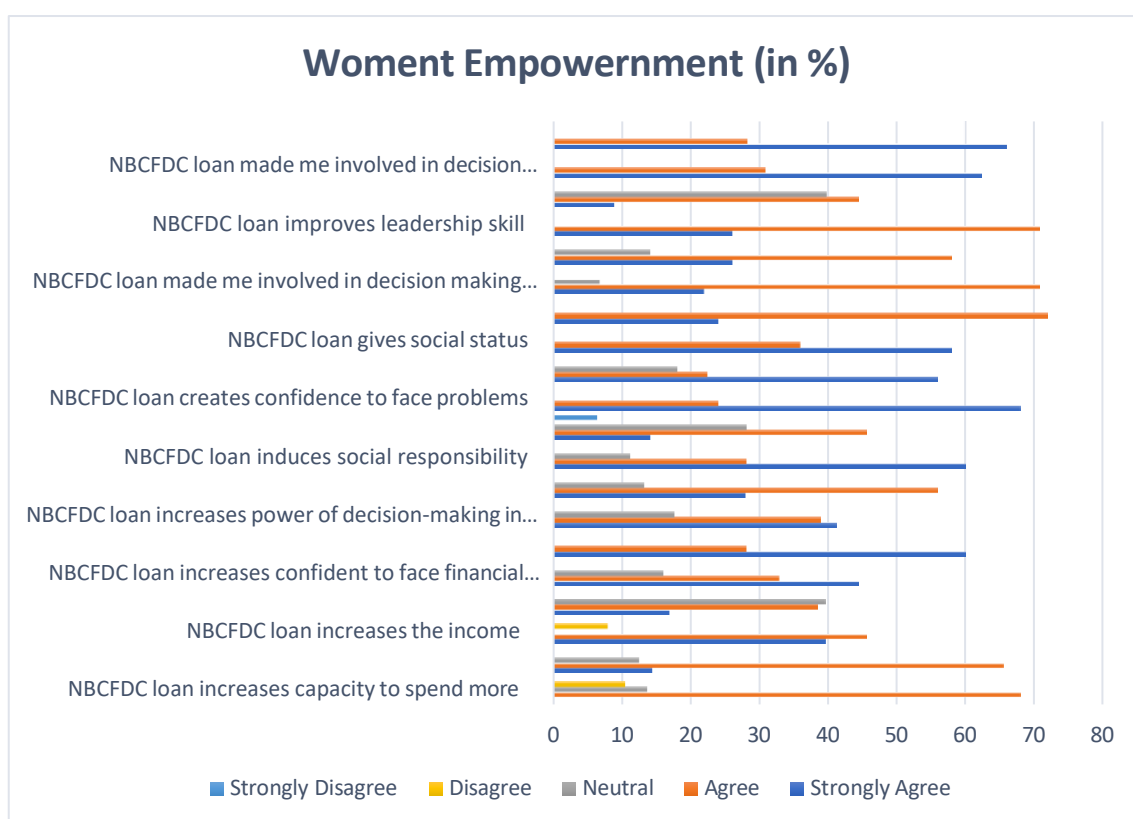


Table 3.7: Empowerment of Women Beneficiaries Through Loan

<i>Women Empowerment</i>	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
NBCFDC loan increases capacity to spend more	6	68	13.6	10.4	2
NBCFDC loan increases the value of assets	14.4	65.6	12.4	5.6	2
NBCFDC loan increases the income	39.6	45.6	5.6	8	0.8
NBCFDC loan increases the savings	16.8	38.4	39.6	3.2	2
NBCFDC loan increases confident to face financial crisis	44.4	32.8	16	5.6	0.8
NBCFDC loan provides employment opportunities	60	28	6	3.6	2
NBCFDC loan increases power of decision-making in the family	41.2	38.8	17.6	1.6	0.4
NBCFDC loan SHG creates better awareness about health	28	56	13.2	2	0.8
NBCFDC loan induces social responsibility	60	28	11.2	0.4	0.4

NBCFDC loan made me to buy clothes or other essentials for myself without permission of my family.	14	45.6	28	6	6.4
NBCFDC loan creates confidence to face problems	68	24	6	1.6	0.4
NBCFDC loan creates awareness about self-reliance	56	22.4	18	2	1.6
NBCFDC loan gives social status	58	36	3.6	0.8	1.6
NBCFDC loan made me involved in decision making related to improvement in the home.	24	72	2	1.2	0.8
NBCFDC loan made me involved in decision making related to large purchases	22	70.8	6.8	0	0.4
NBCFDC loan improves literacy and communication skill	26	58	14	0.8	1.2
NBCFDC loan improves leadership skill	26	70.8	2	0.8	0.4
NBCFDC loan improves voicing social concerns	8.8	44.4	39.6	6	0.8
NBCFDC loan made me involved in decision regarding children's education/marriage/career	62.4	30.8	4.4	1.6	0.8
NBCFDC loan improves Entrepreneurship ability	66	28	6	0	0

Source: *Researcher's collected data*

The data indicates significant A majority of respondents (68%) agreed that NBCFDC loans increased their capacity to spend more, with 6% strongly agreeing. However, 13.6% were neutral, 10.4% disagreed, and 2% strongly disagreed. Most respondents (65.6%) agreed that NBCFDC loans increased the value of their assets, while 14.4% strongly agreed. A smaller proportion (12.4%) remained neutral, 5.6% disagreed, and 2% strongly disagreed. Regarding income, 45.6% agreed and 39.6% strongly agreed that NBCFDC loans had increased their income. Only 5.6% were neutral, 8% disagreed, and 0.8% strongly disagreed. In terms of savings, 38.4% agreed and 16.8% strongly agreed that NBCFDC loans improved their ability to save. However, 39.6% were neutral, 3.2% disagreed, and 2% strongly disagreed. NBCFDC loans boosted confidence to face financial crises for 44.4% of respondents, who strongly agreed, and 32.8% who agreed. Meanwhile, 16% were neutral, 5.6% disagreed, and 0.8% strongly disagreed. A significant proportion (60%) strongly agreed that NBCFDC loans provided employment opportunities, while 28% agreed. Only 6% were neutral, 3.6% disagreed, and 2% strongly disagreed. On decision-making power within the family, 41.2% strongly agreed, and 38.8% agreed that NBCFDC loans had improved their role. Meanwhile, 17.6% were neutral, 1.6% disagreed, and 0.4% strongly disagreed. Regarding health awareness through SHGs, 56% agreed, and 28% strongly agreed that NBCFDC loans created better

awareness. A smaller group (13.2%) were neutral, while 2% disagreed, and 0.8% strongly disagreed. A majority (60%) strongly agreed that NBCFDC loans induced social responsibility, and 28% agreed. Meanwhile, 11.2% were neutral, and only 0.4% each disagreed or strongly disagreed. Regarding making purchases without family permission, 45.6% agreed, and 14% strongly agreed. However, 28% were neutral, while 6% disagreed, and 6.4% strongly disagreed. Confidence to face problems was significantly improved, with 68% strongly agreeing and 24% agreeing. Only 6% were neutral, 1.6% disagreed, and 0.4% strongly disagreed. On self-reliance awareness, 56% strongly agreed, and 22.4% agreed that NBCFDC loans contributed positively. A smaller percentage (18%) were neutral, while 2% disagreed, and 1.6% strongly disagreed. Most respondents (58%) strongly agreed, and 36% agreed that NBCFDC loans enhanced their social status. Only 3.6% were neutral, while 0.8% disagreed, and 1.6% strongly disagreed. In terms of home improvement decisions, 72% agreed, and 24% strongly agreed that NBCFDC loans helped their involvement. Meanwhile, 2% were neutral, 1.2% disagreed, and 0.8% strongly disagreed. For decisions about large purchases, 70.8% agreed, and 22% strongly agreed on the positive impact of NBCFDC loans. A small group (6.8%) were neutral, and only 0.4% strongly disagreed. Literacy and communication skills improved for 58% who agreed, and 26% who strongly agreed that NBCFDC loans helped in this area. However, 14% were neutral, 0.8% disagreed, and 1.2% strongly disagreed. Leadership skills were improved, as 70.8% agreed, and 26% strongly agreed on the positive impact of NBCFDC loans. Only 2% were neutral, 0.8% disagreed, and 0.4% strongly disagreed. Regarding voicing social concerns, 44.4% agreed, and 8.8% strongly agreed that NBCFDC loans played a role. However, 39.6% were neutral, 6% disagreed, and 0.8% strongly disagreed. NBCFDC loans helped 62.4% strongly agree, and 30.8% agree on their involvement in decisions about children's education, marriage, or career. Only 4.4% were neutral, 1.6% disagreed, and 0.8% strongly disagreed. Entrepreneurship ability improved significantly, with 66% strongly agreeing, and 28% agreeing that NBCFDC loans had a positive impact. Only 6% were neutral, with no disagreement, and 0.4% strongly disagreeing. This analysis highlights the overwhelming positive impact of NBCFDC loans on various dimensions of women's empowerment, with strong agreement and agreement dominating the responses across all areas.

Figure 3.8: Mode of Loan Application

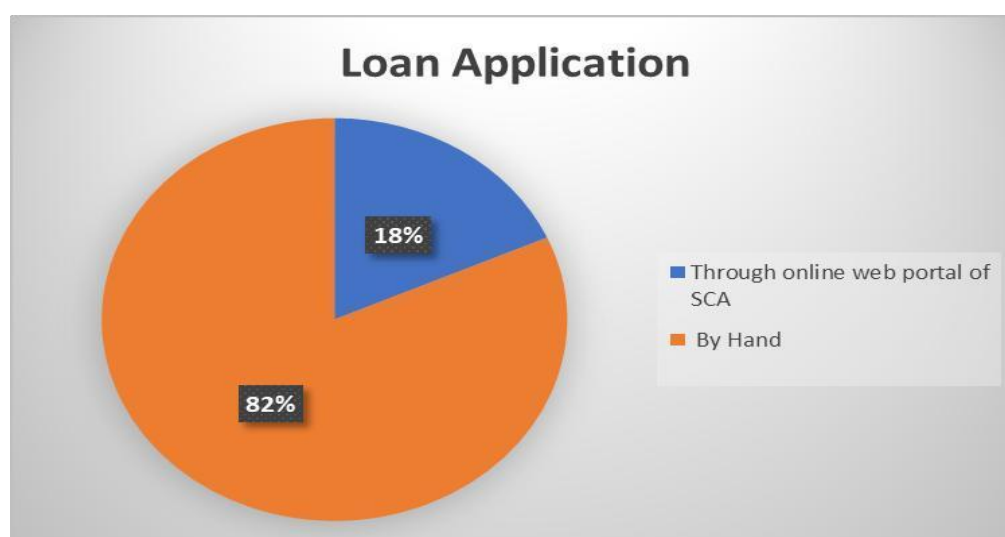


Table 3.8: Mode of Loan Application

How the Loan Application has been submitted by the beneficiary?	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage (%)
Through online web portal of SCA	55	18
By Hand	245	82
total	300	100

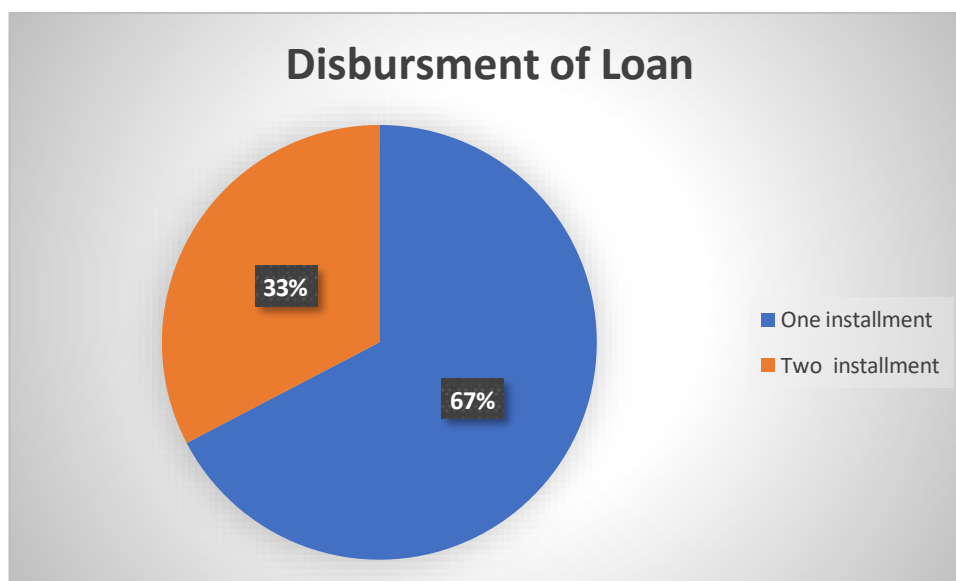
Source: *Researcher's collected data*

The majority of beneficiaries, 82%, submitted their loan applications by hand, indicating a preference for traditional, in-person methods over digital channels. On the other hand, 18% of beneficiaries applied through the online web portal of SCA, showing a smaller but notable proportion of beneficiaries using the digital platform for loan applications.

Table 3.8.1: Disbursement of loan

whether loan had been disbursed in one instalment or two instalment.	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage (%)
One instalment	202	67.3
Two instalment	98	32.7
total	300	100

Source: *Researcher's collected data*

Figure 3.8.1: Disbursement of loan

The table presents data on how the loan was disbursed to beneficiaries—whether in a single installment or in two installments. Out of 300 beneficiaries, a majority (67.3%) received their loan in one installment, while 32.7% received it in two installments.

Most beneficiaries were given the full loan amount at once, which might have helped them make immediate investments in their businesses or financial needs. On the other hand, around one-third of the beneficiaries received their loan in two installments, possibly to ensure better utilization of funds or as per the organization's disbursement policy

Figure 3.9:Nature of House of Beneficiaries

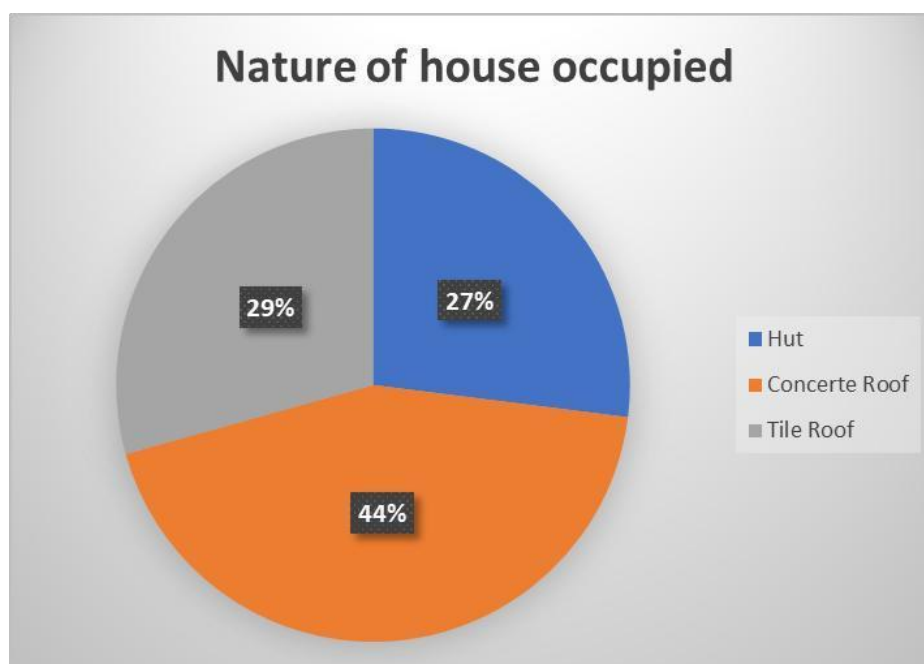


Table 3.9:Nature of House of Beneficiaries

Nature of house occupied	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage
Hut	81	27
Concrete Roof	131	43.6667
Tile Roof	88	29.3333
total	300	100

Source: Researcher's collected data

The data represents the nature of houses occupied by beneficiaries. Out of 300 beneficiaries, 81 (27%) reside in huts, while 131 (43.67%) live in houses with concrete roofs, making it the most common type of housing. Meanwhile, 88 beneficiaries (29.33%) occupy houses with tile roofs. This distribution suggests that a significant portion of the population has relatively stable housing (concrete and tile roofs), while a notable proportion still resides in huts, indicating potential disparities in living conditions.

Figure 3.10: Size of family of Beneficiaries

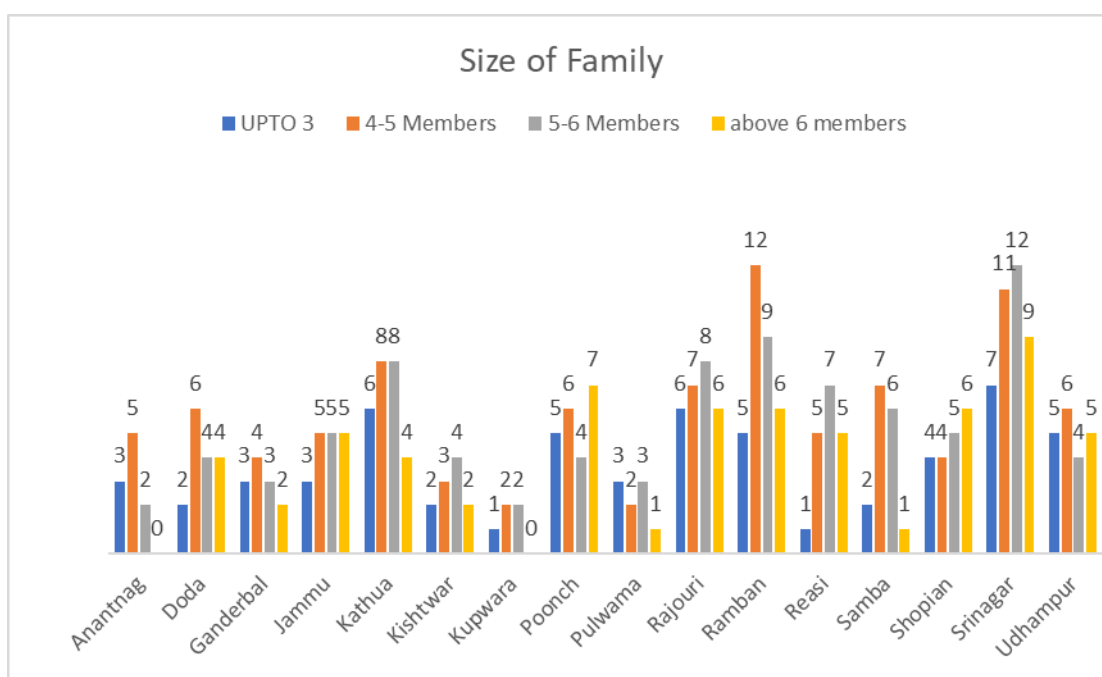


Table 3.10: Size of family of Beneficiaries

Size of Family	UPTO 3	4-5 Members	5-6 Members	Above 6 members
Anantnag	3	5	2	0
Doda	2	6	4	4
Ganderbal	3	4	3	2
Jammu	3	5	5	5
Kathua	6	8	8	4
Kishtwar	2	3	4	2
Kupwara	1	2	2	0
Poonch	5	6	4	7
Pulwama	3	2	3	1
Rajouri	6	7	8	6
Ramban	5	12	9	6
Reasi	1	5	7	5
Samba	2	7	6	1
Shopian	4	4	5	6
Srinagar	7	11	12	9
Udhampur	5	6	4	5
total	58	93	86	63

Source: Researcher's collected data

The data represents the distribution of family sizes across different districts. Out of a total of 300 families, 58 families (19.33%) have up to three members, while 93 families (31%) belong to the 4-5 member category, making it the most common family size. Additionally, 86 families (28.67%) fall within the 5-6 member range, whereas 63 families (21%) have more than six members.

The analysis reveals that most families have between four and six members, suggesting a predominant family structure in this range. Larger families, with more than six members, are particularly notable in districts such as Poonch, Rajouri, Ramban, Shopian, and Srinagar, where extended households are more prevalent. On the other hand, the smallest family category (up to three members) is the least common, though it is still significant in districts like Srinagar, Rajouri, and Kathua.

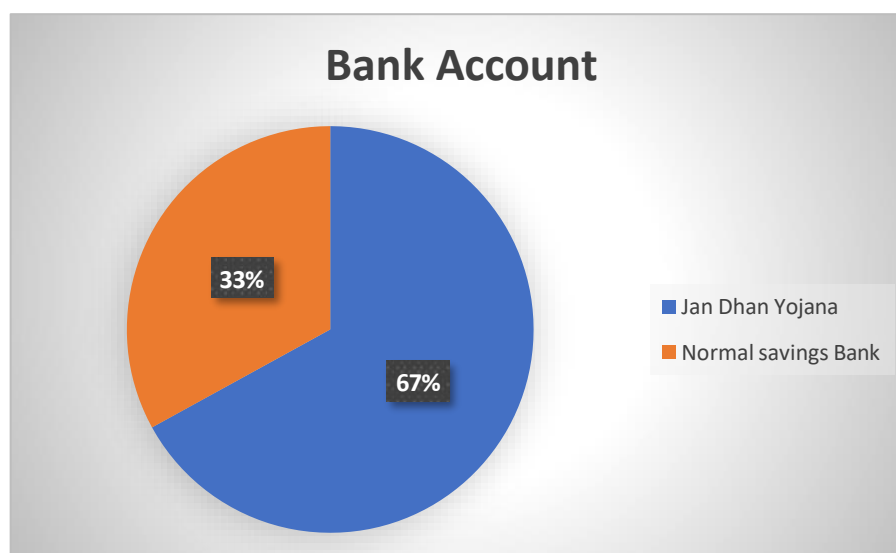
Furthermore, Ramban and Srinagar stand out with a high number of large families, indicating potential areas where dependency ratios might be higher. Overall, the data suggests that medium-to-large families are the norm across most districts, with variations in household sizes depending on the region.

Table 3.11: Type of Bank Account

Type of Bank Account	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage (%)
Jan Dhan Yojana	201	67
Normal savings Bank	99	33
TOTAL	300	100

Source: *Researcher's collected data*

Figure 3.11: Type of Bank Account



The data represents the type of bank accounts held by beneficiaries. Out of a total of 300 beneficiaries, 201 (67%) have accounts under the Jan Dhan Yojana scheme, while 99 (33%) hold normal savings bank accounts.

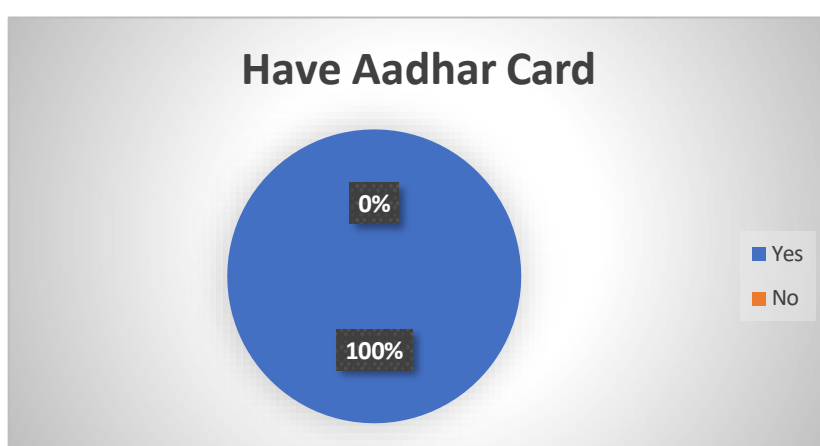
This indicates that a majority of beneficiaries (two-thirds) rely on the Jan Dhan Yojana, which suggests the scheme's widespread reach and popularity, particularly among those who may have previously lacked access to formal banking. The remaining one-third of beneficiaries have opted for normal savings accounts, indicating that a significant portion still prefers traditional banking services.

The dominance of Jan Dhan Yojana accounts highlights the effectiveness of financial inclusion initiatives in bringing more people into the banking system, especially those from economically weaker sections.

Table 3.12 : Aadhar Card Availability

Do You have Aadhar Card	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage (%)
Yes	300	100
No	0	0
total	300	100

Figure 3.12 :Aadhar Card Availability



The data indicates that all 300 beneficiaries (100%) possess an Aadhaar card, while none (0%) lack one. This suggests full Aadhaar coverage among the surveyed group, reflecting the success of Aadhaar enrollment and its widespread adoption.

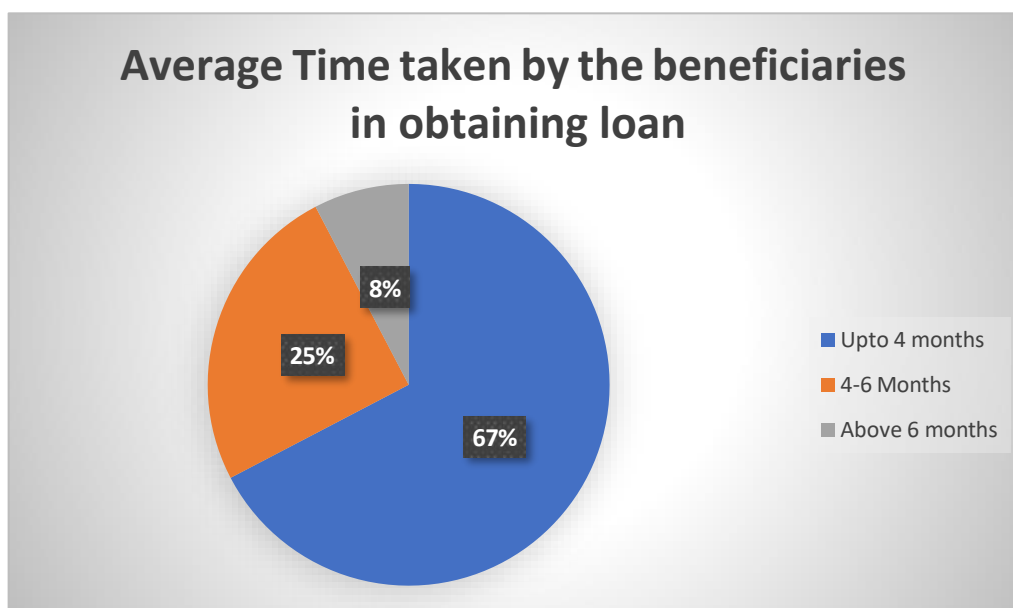
Such complete coverage implies that all beneficiaries have access to identity verification, which can facilitate easier access to government schemes, financial services, and other essential benefits. Additionally, it highlights the effectiveness of Aadhaar as a universal identification system, ensuring inclusion in formal processes such as banking, subsidies, and welfare programs.

Table 3.13:Average Time taken by the beneficiaries in obtaining loan

Average Time taken by the beneficiaries in obtaining loan	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage (%)
Upto 4 months	202	67.33333
4-6 Months	75	25
Above 6 months	23	7.666667
total	300	100

Source: *Researcher's collected data*

Figure 3.13: Average Time taken by the beneficiaries in obtaining loan



The data represents the average time taken by beneficiaries to obtain a loan. Out of 300 beneficiaries, 202 (67.33%) were able to secure a loan within four months, making it the most common timeframe. Meanwhile, 75 beneficiaries (25%) received their loans between four to six months, and 23 beneficiaries (7.67%) had to wait for more than six months.

This analysis suggests that the majority of beneficiaries (over two-thirds) experience a relatively quick loan approval process within four months, indicating an efficient lending system for most applicants. However, a quarter of the beneficiaries face moderate delays (4-6 months), while a smaller segment (7.67%) encounters significant delays exceeding six months.

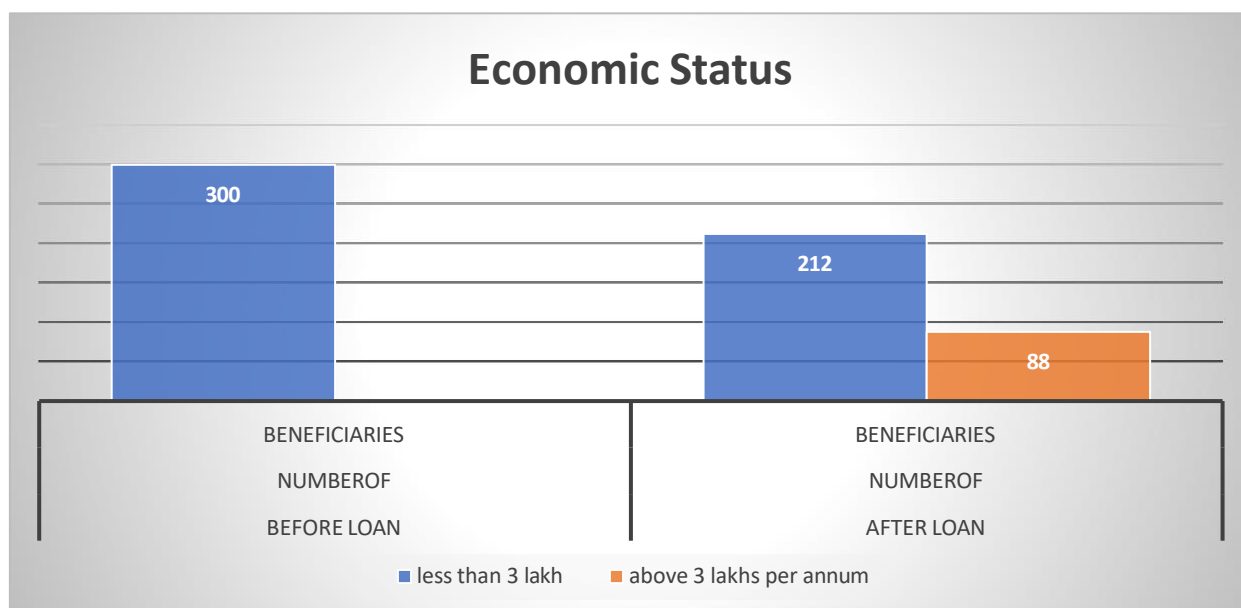
The presence of delays for some applicants could be due to factors such as documentation issues, eligibility criteria, or procedural bottlenecks. Addressing these challenges could further improve financial accessibility and ensure a smoother loan approval process for all beneficiaries.

Table 3.14 : Economic Status of Beneficiaries After Loan

Economic Status	Number of Beneficiaries(Before loan)	Percentage	Number of Beneficiaries After loan)	Percentage
less than 3 lakh	300	100	212	70.7
above 3 lakhs per annum	0	0	88	29.3
total	300	100	300	100

Source: Researcher's collected data

Figure 3.14 :Economic Status of Beneficiaries After Loan



The data provides insight into the economic status of beneficiaries based on their annual income. Initially, all 300 beneficiaries (100%) had an income of less than ₹3 lakh per annum, with none earning above ₹3 lakh. However, over time, 212 beneficiaries (70.67%) continue to earn below ₹3 lakh, while 88 beneficiaries (29.33%) have seen an improvement in their financial status, now earning above ₹3 lakh per annum.

This shift suggests a positive economic trend, where nearly one-third of the beneficiaries have experienced income growth beyond ₹3 lakh per year. The remaining majority (70.67%) still fall under the lower income category, indicating that while progress has been made, further financial upliftment efforts are needed to ensure broader economic improvement.

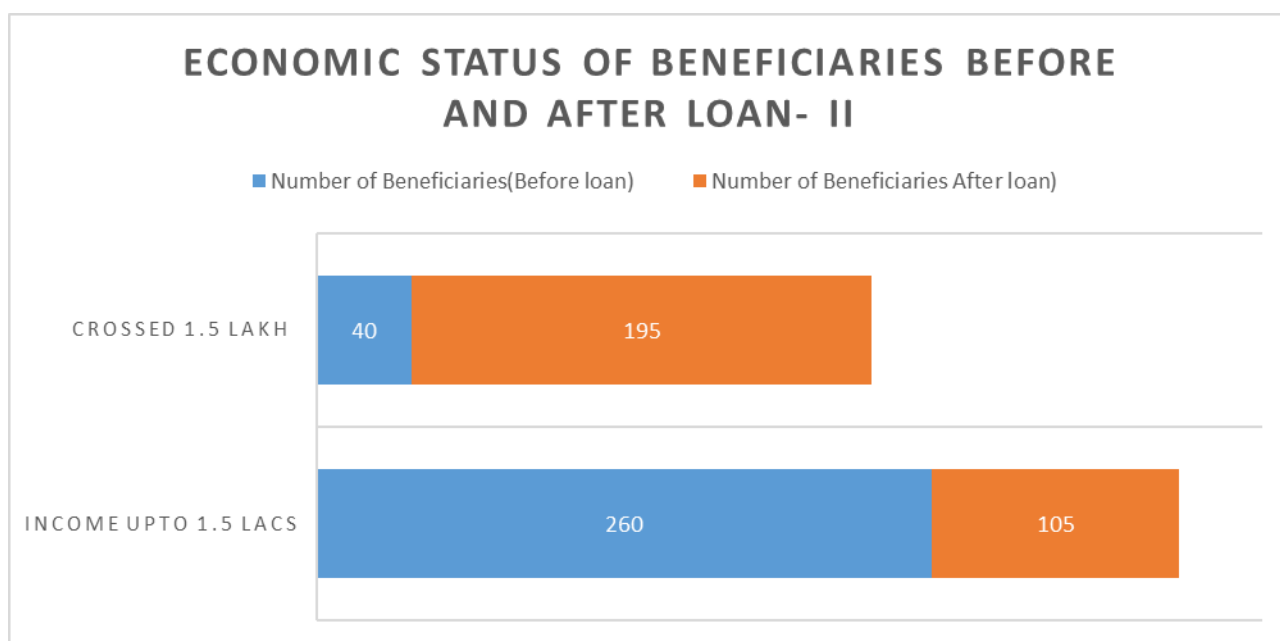
The increase in higher-income beneficiaries could be attributed to factors such as better employment opportunities, business growth, government schemes, or financial assistance programs. However, continued support and skill development initiatives could further help those still earning below ₹3 lakh move toward financial stability.

Table 3.14.1: Economic Status of Beneficiaries Before and After Loan- II

Economic Status	Number of Beneficiaries(Before loan)	Percentage	Number of Beneficiaries After loan)	Percentage
Income upto 1.5 lacs	260	86.7	105	35
Crossed 1.5 lakh	40	13.3	195	65
total	300	100	300	100

Source: Researcher's collected data

Figure 3.14.1 : Economic Status of Beneficiaries Before and After Loan-II



The data reveals a significant improvement in the economic status of beneficiaries after receiving loans. Initially, a large majority—86.7% (260 out of 300 individuals)—had an income of up to ₹1.5 lakhs, indicating a predominantly low-income group. Only 13.3% (40 individuals) had an income above ₹1.5 lakhs. However, after receiving the loan, this trend reversed dramatically. The number of beneficiaries earning above ₹1.5 lakhs rose to 195, making up 65% of the total, while those remaining in the lower income bracket decreased to 105, or 35%. This shift suggests that the loan program had a substantial positive impact, helping a significant portion of the beneficiaries improve their financial standing and move out of the low-income category.

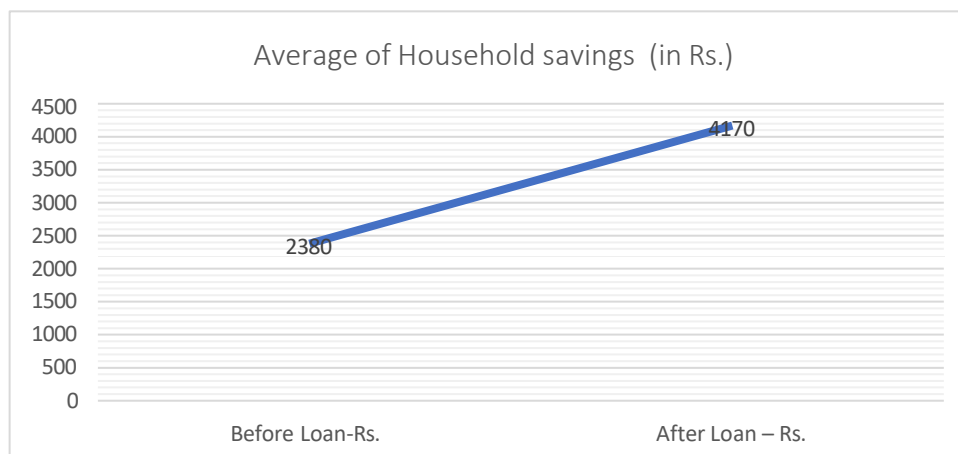
Table 3.15: Household Saving of Beneficiaries

Household savings	Average (in Rs.)
Before Loan-Rs.	2380
After Loan – Rs.	4170
total	1790

Source: *Researcher's collected data*

The data compares household savings before and after obtaining a loan. Before taking the loan, the average household savings was ₹2,380. However, after receiving the loan, the savings increased to ₹4,170, reflecting a net increase of ₹1,790.

Figure3.15: Household Saving of Beneficiaries



This suggests that access to credit has had a positive financial impact on beneficiaries, allowing them to save more after obtaining a loan. The increase in savings could be due to higher income generation, better financial management, or improved economic stability facilitated by the loan.

The data highlights the role of credit in enhancing household financial security, as beneficiaries can allocate funds more effectively, leading to higher disposable income and improved financial resilience.

Table 3.16: Household Debt Before Loan

Do you have house hold debt Before Loan	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage (%)
Yes	198	66
No	102	34
total	300	100

Source: *Researcher's collected data*

The data shows the status of household debt among beneficiaries before taking a loan. 198 beneficiaries (66%) reported having household debt before receiving the loan, while 102 beneficiaries (34%) had no household debt.

This indicates that a significant majority of beneficiaries were already carrying some form of debt before obtaining the loan, which could suggest financial challenges or prior borrowing needs. On the other hand, the remaining 34% of beneficiaries were debt-free before the loan, implying that they may have had better financial stability at the time.

The high percentage of households with existing debt could indicate a reliance on loans for meeting basic needs or funding certain expenses and highlights the potential importance of financial interventions and support systems in helping beneficiaries manage and reduce debt effectively.

Figure 3.16: Household Debt Before Loan

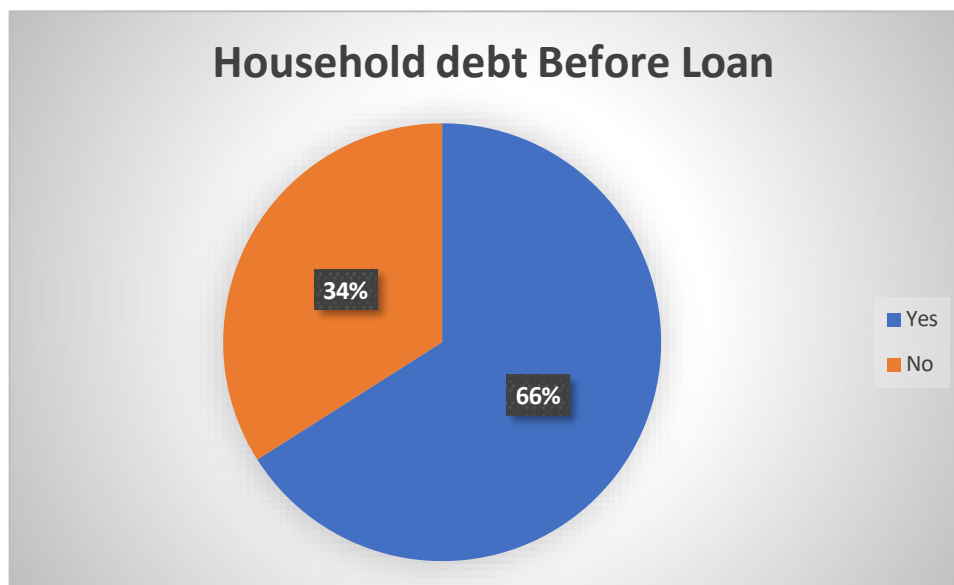
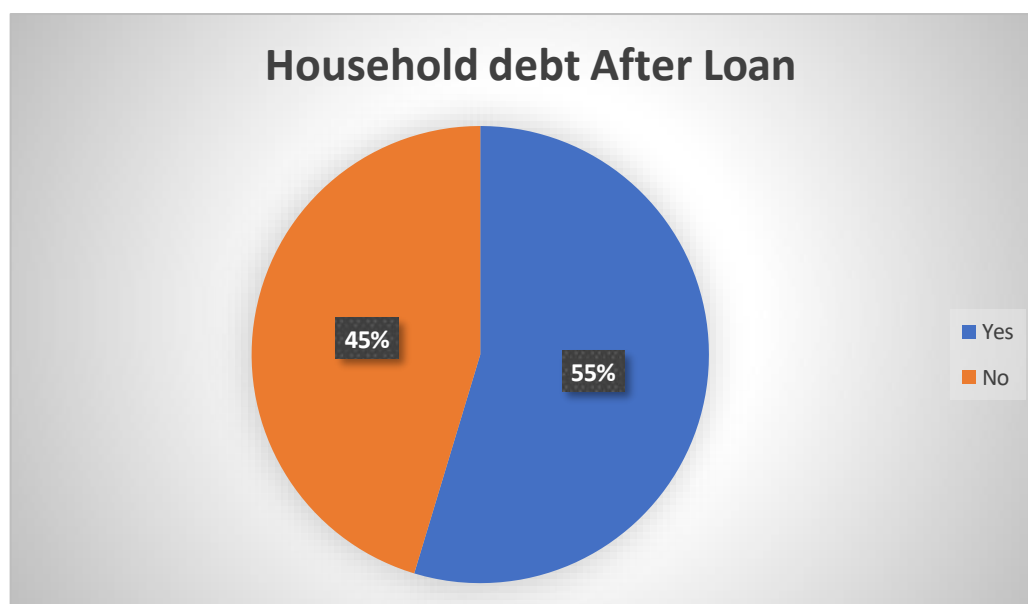


Table 3.17 : Household Debt After Loan

Do you have house hold debt After Loan	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage (%)
Yes	164	54.66
No	136	45.3333
total	300	100

Source: *Researcher's collected data*

Figure 3.17 :Household Debt After Loan



The data shows the status of household debt among beneficiaries after taking a loan. 164 beneficiaries (54.67%) still have household debt after receiving the loan, while 136 beneficiaries (45.33%) are now debt-free.

This suggests that while a significant portion of beneficiaries were able to reduce or eliminate their debt after obtaining the loan, more than half of them (54.67%) continued to carry debt.

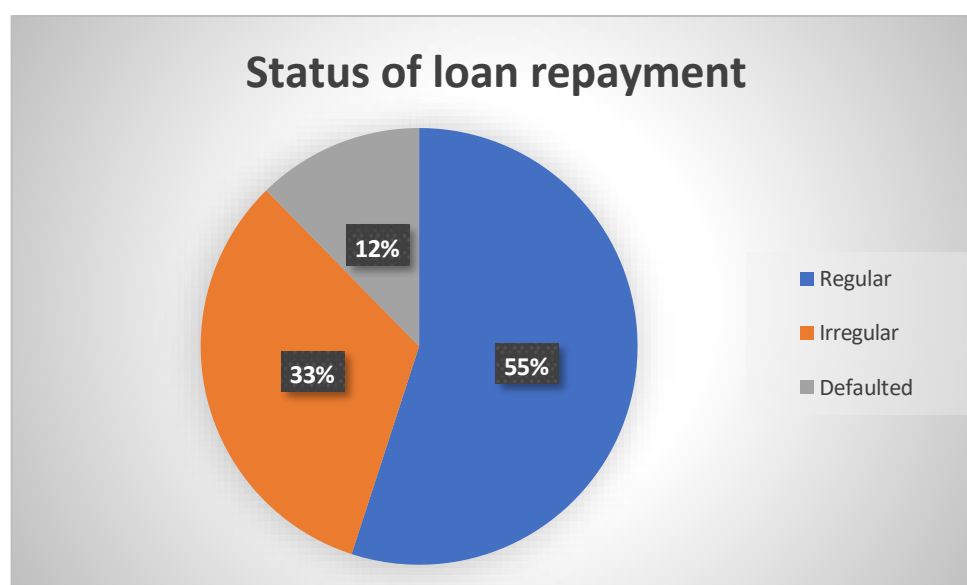
The remaining 45.33% managed to clear their debts, indicating that loans can help some individuals alleviate financial burdens. However, the fact that over half of the beneficiaries still have debt after the loan points to ongoing financial struggles or the need for additional support to fully overcome debt.

Table 3.18: Status of Loan Repayment

Status of loan repayment	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage (%)
Regular	165	55
Irregular	98	32.66
Defaulted	37	12.33
total	300	100

Source: Researcher's collected data

Figure 3.18 :Status of Loan Repayment



The data reflects the status of loan repayment among beneficiaries. 165 beneficiaries (55%) are repaying their loans regularly, indicating a majority are maintaining a stable repayment schedule. 98 beneficiaries (32.66%) are making irregular repayments, suggesting some difficulties or delays in meeting repayment deadlines. Meanwhile, 37 beneficiaries (12.33%) have defaulted on their loans, showing a smaller portion has failed to repay their loans altogether.

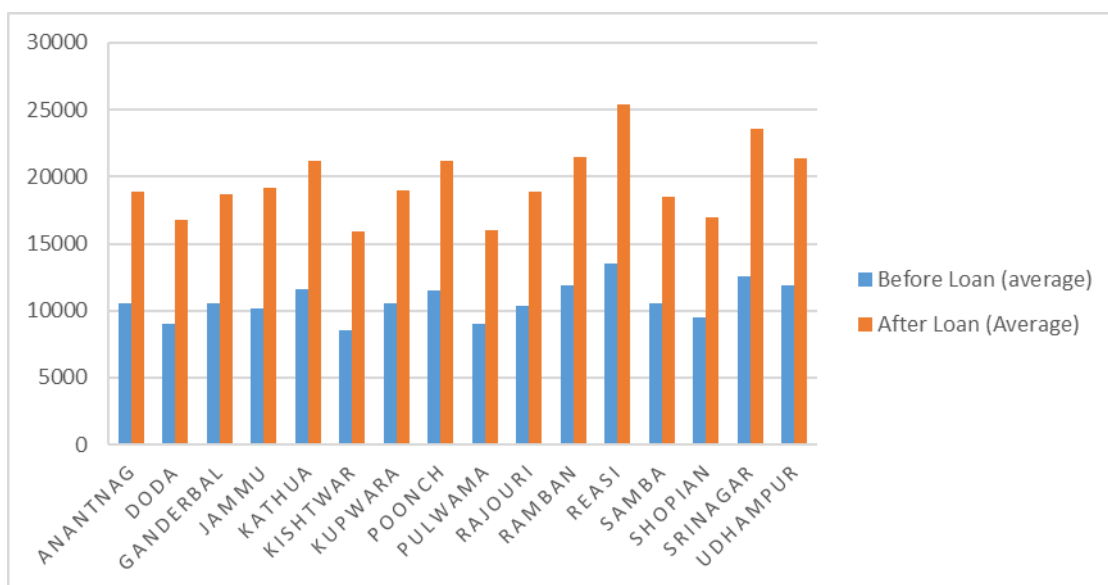
Overall, the majority of beneficiaries are managing their loan repayments effectively, but the presence of irregular repayments and defaults highlights areas where financial challenges persist. These findings suggest the need for targeted support to assist those facing difficulties in repaying their loans on time and to help reduce default rates.

Table 3.19 : Monthly Family Income(INR) of Benefeciaries

Monthly Family Income	Before Loan (average)	After Loan (Average)	Percentages of Variations
Anantnag	10570	18918	79
Doda	9050	16743	85
Ganderbal	10545	18652	77
Jammu	10170	19202	89
Kathua	11575	21177	83
Kishtwar	8550	15873	86
Kupwara	10560	19008	80
Poonch	11500	21160	84
Pulwama	8995	16031	78
Rajouri	10350	18837	82
Ramban	11855	21464	81
Reasi	13550	25369	87
Samba	10550	18463	75
Shopian	9450	16966	79
Srinagar	12560	23613	88
Udhampur	11875	21375	80

Source: Researcher's collected data

Figure 3.19: Monthly Family Income(INR) of Benefeciaries



The data indicates a substantial increase in the average monthly family income across all districts following the receipt of loans, highlighting the positive economic impact of the financial assistance program. Every district experienced a growth in income, with percentage variations ranging from 75% to 89%, signaling broad-based improvement in livelihoods.

Jammu saw the highest percentage increase in income at 89%, where the average income rose from ₹10,170 to ₹19,202. Samba experienced the lowest increase, though still significant, with a 75% growth from ₹10,550 to ₹18,463. Districts like Doda (85%), Kishtwar (86%), Reasi (87%), and Srinagar (88%) also reported strong improvements, with income nearly doubling in some cases. Average Income Enhancement per district beneficiary is Rs 8,308.5 and overall percentage increase in Monthly income is approximately 75 Percent. The data shows that access to loans contributed meaningfully to raising household incomes, particularly in rural and economically weaker districts. This upward trend across all 16 districts underscores the effectiveness of the intervention in boosting financial well-being and potentially reducing poverty.

Figure 3.20: Average Monthly Family Expenditure(INR) across different districts of Jammu & Kashmir

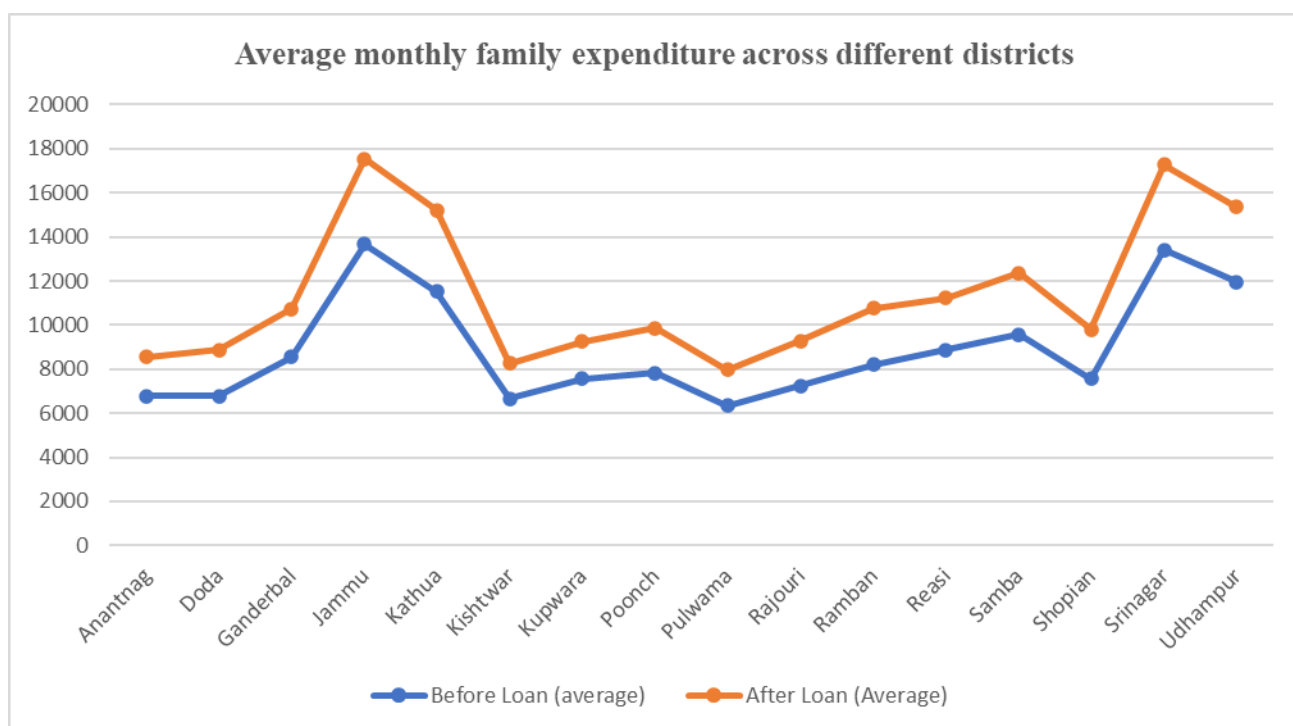


Table 3.20: Average Monthly Family Expenditure(INR) across different districts of Jammu & Kashmir

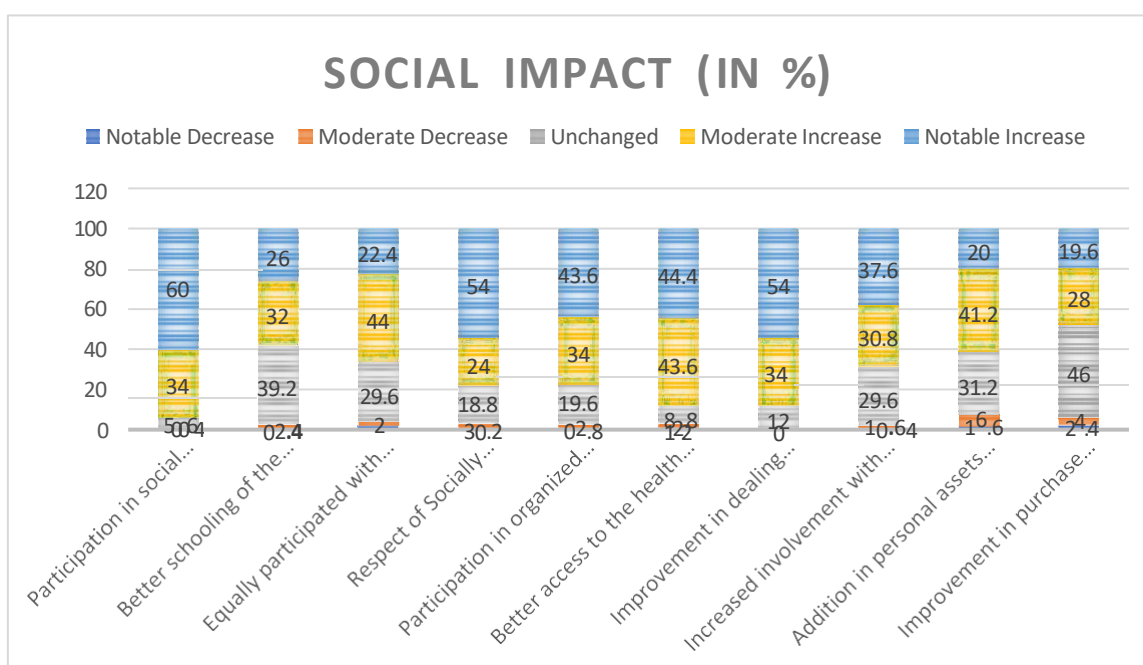
Monthly Expenses (District Wise)	Before Loan (average)	After Loan (Average)	Percentage in change
Anantnag	6785	8565	26.23434046
Doda	6780	8860	30.67846608
Ganderbal	8560	10735	25.4088785
Jammu	13660	17550	28.477306

Kathua	11520	15225	32.16145833
Kishtwar	6650	8255	24.13533835
Kupwara	7570	9250	22.19286658
Poonch	7840	9860	25.76530612
Pulwama	6350	7980	25.66929134
Rajouri	7245	9285	28.1573499
Ramban	8215	10750	30.85818624
Reasi	8860	11235	26.80586907
Samba	9575	12360	29.08616188
Shopian	7560	9800	29.62962963
Srinagar	13420	17280	28.76304024
Udhampur	11950	15350	28.45188285

Source: Researcher's collected data

The analysis of district-wise monthly expenses before and after receiving loans reveals a consistent increase in spending across all regions. This suggests that access to loans has positively impacted financial capacity. Kathua experienced the highest percentage increase (32.16%), followed by Ramban (30.85%) and Doda (30.67%), indicating a strong financial effect post-loan. Conversely, Kupwara recorded the lowest percentage rise (22.19%), along with Kishtwar (24.13%) and Pulwama (25.66%), suggesting a relatively smaller impact in these districts.

Figure 3.21: Social Impact of NBCFDC Schemes



In absolute terms, Jammu saw the highest increase in monthly expenses, rising from ₹13,660 to ₹17,550 (₹3,890), followed closely by Srinagar, which increased from ₹13,420 to ₹17,280 (₹3,860). On the other hand, Kishtwar and Kupwara experienced the lowest absolute increases of ₹1,605 and ₹1,680, respectively. Notably, urban districts like Jammu and Srinagar saw significant growth in expenditure, while rural districts such as Kupwara and Kishtwar had more modest increases, possibly indicating either lower loan utilization or conservative spending patterns. Overall, the data highlights a notable 25-30% rise in average monthly expenses across most districts, emphasizing the positive financial influence of loans in enhancing economic activity and household spending.

Table 3.21: Social Impact of NBCFDC Schemes

Statement	Notable Decrease	Moderate Decrease	Unchanged	Moderate Increase	Notable Increase
Participation in social service activities	0	0.4	5.6	34	60
Better schooling of the children	0.4	2.4	39.2	32	26
Equally participated with husband in family decisions in society	2	2	29.6	44	22.4
Respect of Socially Recognition in the Society	0	3.2	18.8	24	54
Participation in organized Activities	0.8	2	19.6	34	43.6
Better access to the health faculties	1.2	2	8.8	43.6	44.4
Improvement in dealing with outsiders	0	0	12	34	54
Increased involvement with social events	0.4	1.6	29.6	30.8	37.6
Addition in personal assets after loan for example ornaments, home appliances etc.	1.6	6	31.2	41.2	20
Improvement in purchase of immovable assets after loan like property, land, buildings, shops, vehicles etc.	2.4	4	46	28	19.6

- **Participation in Social Service Activities:** A substantial 60% of beneficiaries reported a notable increase, and 34% saw a moderate increase in their involvement in social service activities. This suggests that the schemes have greatly encouraged social engagement among participants.
- **Better Schooling of Children:** While 26% of beneficiaries noted a notable improvement and 32% experienced a moderate increase, 39.2% reported no change. This indicates

that while progress has been made, there is room to enhance the schemes' impact on children's education.

- **Participation in Family Decisions:** Equitable participation in family decisions saw moderate increases for 44% of beneficiaries and notable increases for 22.4%. However, 29.6% reported no change, highlighting a partial impact in this area.
- **Social Recognition:** A notable increase in respect and recognition within society was reported by 54% of beneficiaries, with 24% experiencing a moderate increase. This reflects the schemes' effectiveness in boosting beneficiaries' social standing.
- **Participation in Organized Activities:** 43.6% reported a notable increase and 34% a moderate increase in participating in organized activities, indicating strong positive social integration.
- **Access to Health Facilities:** Improvements in health facility access were notable for 44.4% and moderate for 43.6% of respondents, reflecting a significant social benefit of the schemes.
- **Interaction with Outsiders:** Dealing with outsiders improved notably for 54% and moderately for 34% of beneficiaries, suggesting that the schemes have boosted confidence and social skills.
- **Involvement in Social Events:** Increased involvement in social events was notable for 37.6% and moderate for 30.8%, though 29.6% reported no change. This indicates a positive but variable social impact.
- **Addition to Personal Assets:** After receiving loans, 20% of beneficiaries experienced a notable increase and 41.2% a moderate increase in personal assets such as ornaments and appliances, while 31.2% reported no change.
- **Purchase of Immovable Assets:** Notable improvement was reported by 19.6% of beneficiaries and moderate improvement by 28%, but a significant 46% saw no change, suggesting challenges in acquiring property or similar assets.

Enhancing support in these domains could further strengthen the schemes' social benefits.

Figure 3.22: Economical Impact of NBCFDC Schemes

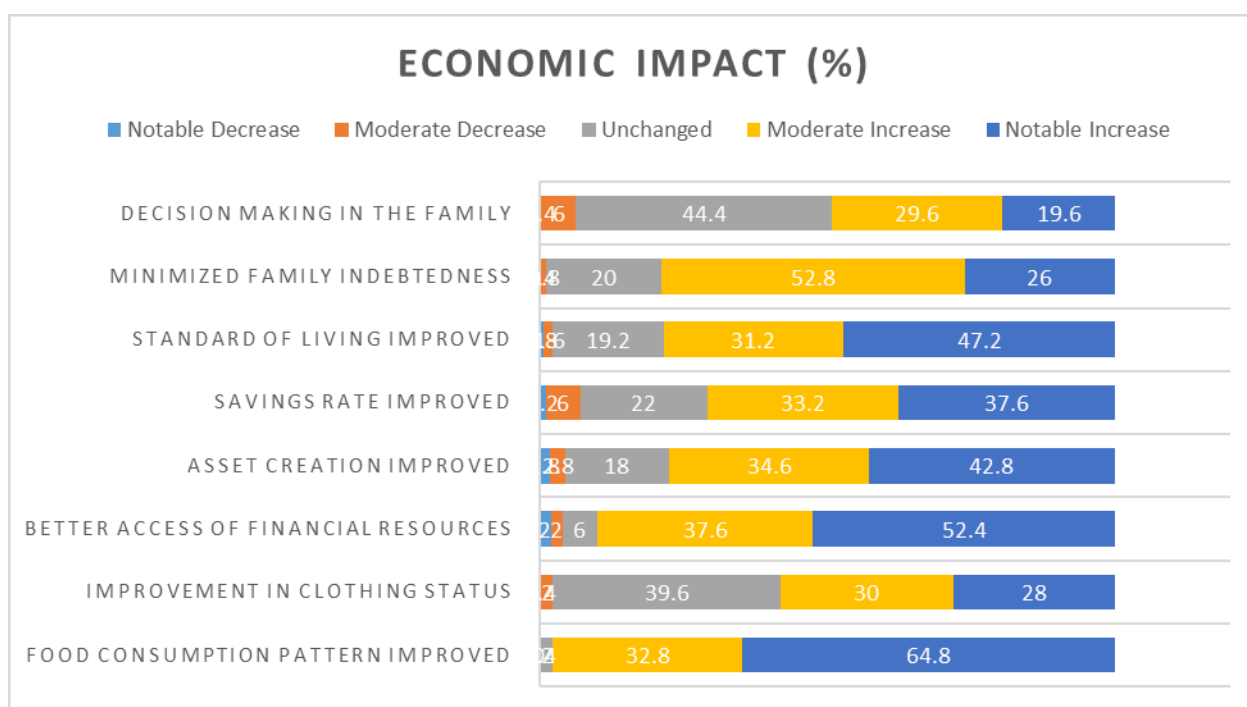


Table 3.22: Economical Impact of NBCFDC Schemes

Statement	Notable Decrease	Moderate Decrease	Unchanged	Moderate Increase	Notable Increase
Food consumption pattern improved	0	0.4	2	32.8	64.8
Improvement in clothing status	0.4	2	39.6	30	28
Better access of financial resources	2	2	6	37.6	52.4
Asset creation improved	1.8	2.8	18	34.6	42.8
Savings rate improved	1.2	6	22	33.2	37.6
Standard of living improved	0.8	1.6	19.2	31.2	47.2
Minimized family indebtedness	0.4	0.8	20	52.8	26
Decision making in the family	0.4	6	44.4	29.6	19.6

Source: Researcher's collected data

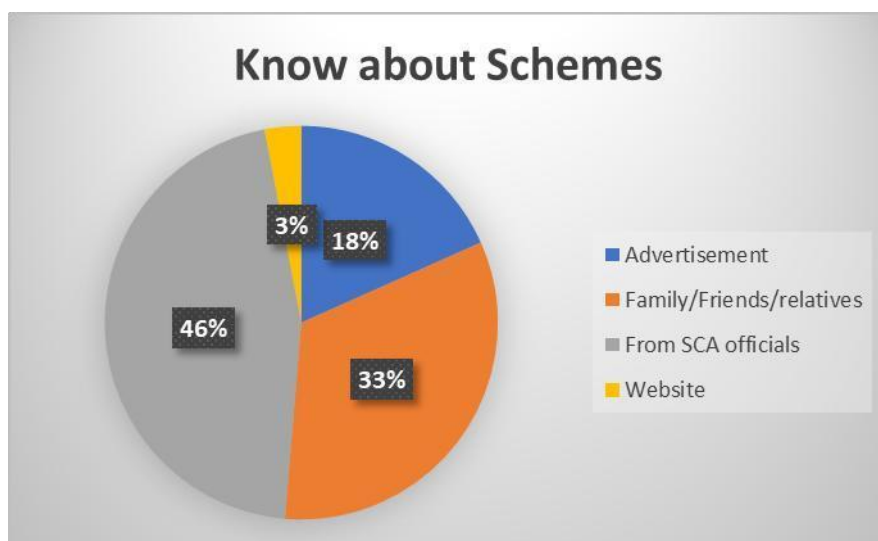
- **Food Consumption Pattern:** A significant 64.8% of beneficiaries reported a notable increase in their food consumption pattern, and 32.8% experienced a moderate increase. This indicates that the schemes have greatly enhanced the nutritional aspects of beneficiaries' lives.
- **Clothing Status:** While 28% of beneficiaries reported a notable increase in their clothing status and 30% saw a moderate increase, a substantial 39.6% stated that their status remained unchanged. This suggests that while improvements are evident, the impact on clothing is less pronounced compared to other areas.
- **Access to Financial Resources:** A notable 52.4% of beneficiaries experienced a significant improvement in accessing financial resources, while 37.6% reported a moderate increase. This highlights the schemes' success in providing better financial opportunities to beneficiaries.
- **Asset Creation:** A combined 77.4% of beneficiaries reported an increase in asset creation, with 42.8% noting a notable increase and 34.6% indicating a moderate increase. This suggests that a majority were able to invest in productive or durable goods—such as livestock, equipment, land, or housing improvement.
- **Savings Rate:** The schemes have positively influenced the savings rate, with 37.6% reporting a notable increase and 33.2% experiencing a moderate increase. Still, 22% saw no change, suggesting room for further improvement.
- **Standard of Living:** An improvement in the standard of living was reported by 47.2% (notable increase) and 31.2% (moderate increase), reflecting a broad positive impact of the schemes.
- **Family Indebtedness:** A notable 52.8% of beneficiaries reported a moderate decrease in family indebtedness, while 26% saw a significant decrease. This suggests that the schemes have effectively alleviated debt burdens for many families.
- **Family Decision-Making:** Changes in decision-making within families were less pronounced, with 44.4% reporting no change. Only 19.6% experienced a notable increase, indicating this area may require additional focus.

Table 3.23: Awareness about Schemes

Know about Schemes	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage (%)
Advertisement	55	18.3
Family/Friends/relatives	99	33
From SCA officials	137	45.6
Website	9	3

total	300	100
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Figure 3.23: Awareness about Schemes



The analysis of how beneficiaries learned about various schemes reveals that the majority, 45.6% (137 beneficiaries), were informed by SCA officials, indicating that direct engagement from authorities played a crucial role in awareness dissemination. Family, friends, and relatives were the second most significant source of information, accounting for 33% (99 beneficiaries), highlighting the importance of word-of-mouth communication in spreading awareness. Advertisements contributed to 18.3% (55 beneficiaries) of the awareness, suggesting that while media campaigns were effective, they had a lesser reach compared to direct and personal interactions.

Meanwhile, only 3% (9 beneficiaries) learned about the schemes through the website, indicating a minimal digital outreach impact. This suggests that either digital platforms are underutilized, or beneficiaries have limited access to or familiarity with online resources.

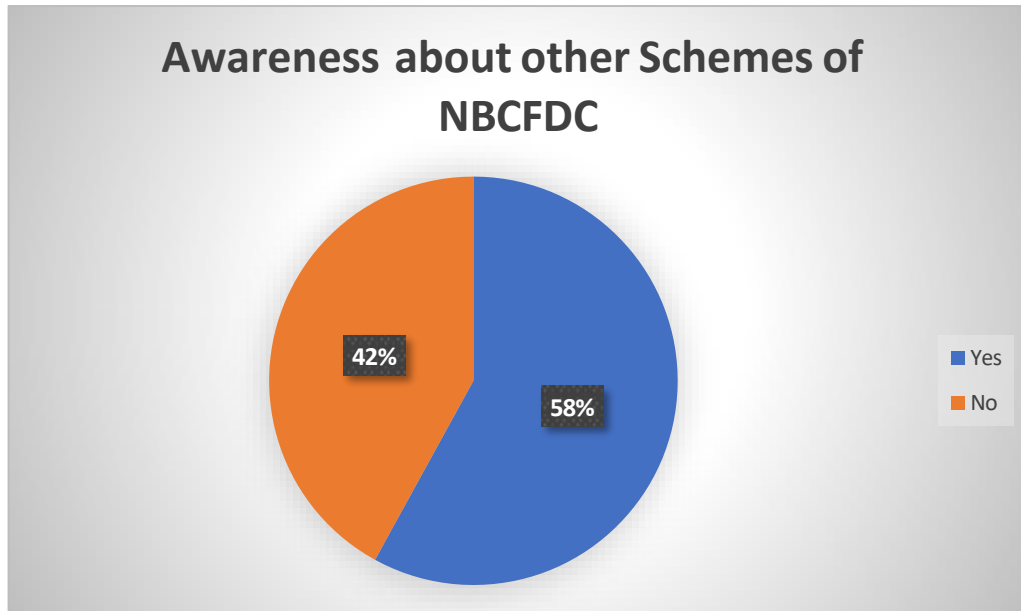
Overall, the data highlights that official sources and personal networks are the most effective channels for scheme awareness, while digital outreach remains an area for potential improvement.

Table 3.23.1: Awareness about other Schemes of NBCFDC

Know other Schemes of NBCFDC	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage (%)
Yes	174	58
No	126	42
total	300	100

Source: *Researcher's collected data*

Figure 3.23.1: Awareness about other Schemes of NBCFDC



The data shows the level of awareness among beneficiaries about other schemes offered by the National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC). Out of 300 beneficiaries, 174 (58%) are aware of other schemes, while 126 (42%) have no knowledge about them.

This indicates that while a majority of beneficiaries have some awareness of additional schemes, a significant 42% remain uninformed. The lack of awareness could be due to limited outreach, inadequate information dissemination, or low engagement with government programs.

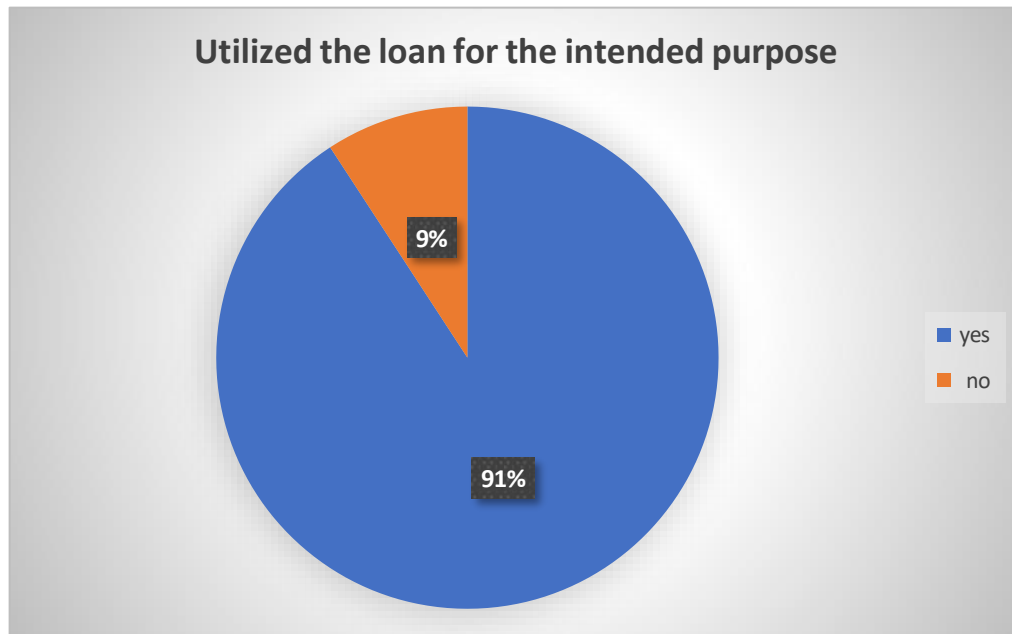
to ensure that more people benefit from these schemes, there is a need for better awareness campaigns, workshops, and direct communication with beneficiaries. Providing clear and accessible information about available financial and skill development programs can help more individuals take advantage of the opportunities offered by NBCFDC

Table 3.24: Utilization of Loan

Have you utilized the loan for the intended purpose	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage (%)
Yes	273	91
No	27	9
total	300	100

Source: Researcher's collected data

Figure 3.24: Utilization of Loan



Out of the 300 beneficiaries surveyed, 273 individuals (91%) reported that they utilized the loan for its intended purpose. This demonstrates a high level of compliance and effective loan utilization among the majority of respondents. However, 27 beneficiaries (9 %) indicated that they did not use the loan as intended, representing a small but noteworthy level of non-compliance.

Table 3.25: Satisfaction Through Loan Amount

Whether Loan amount was sufficient	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage (%)
Yes	213	71
No	87	29
total	300	100

Source: Researcher's collected data

Out of 300 beneficiaries surveyed, 213 individuals (71%) found the loan amount sufficient, indicating a high level of satisfaction. However, beneficiaries 87 (29%) reported that the loan amount was insufficient, highlighting a notable minority who may have unmet financial needs.

Figure 3.25 : Satisfaction Through Loan Amount

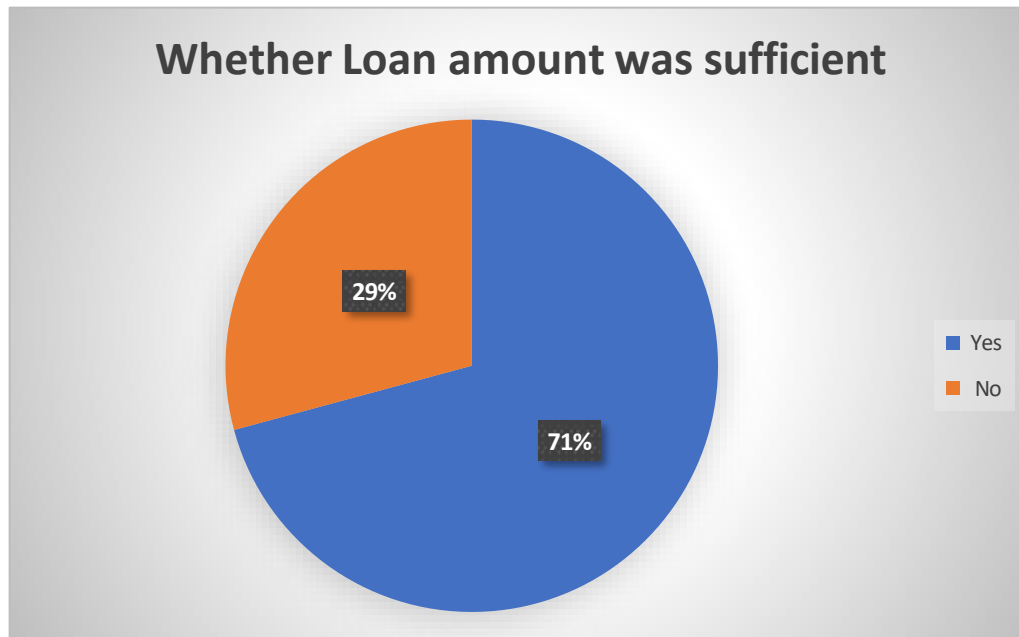
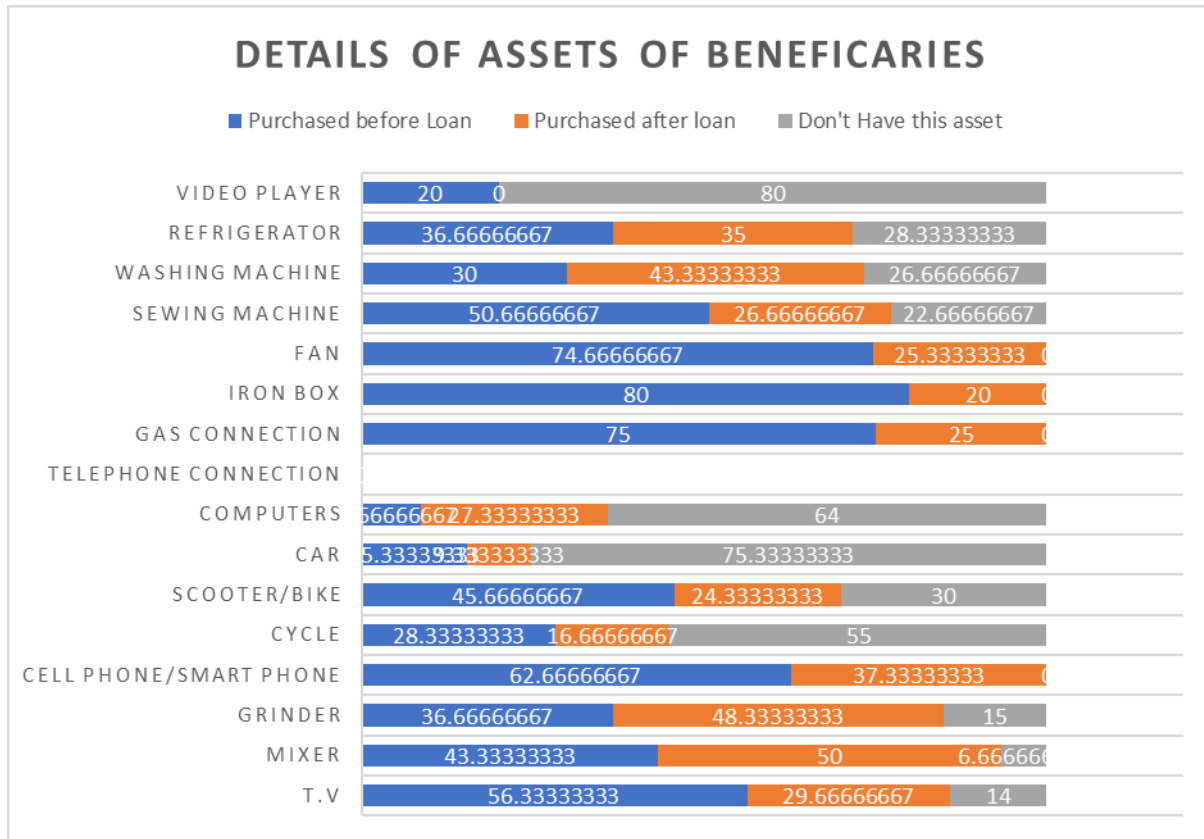


Table 3.26 : Asset Details of Beneficiaries

S.No	Name of the Assets	Purchased before Loan	Purchased after loan	Don't Have this asset
1.	T.V	169	89	42
2.	Mixer	130	150	20
3.	Grinder	110	145	45
4.	Cell Phone/Smart Phone	188	112	0
5.	Cycle	85	50	165
6.	Scooter/Bike	137	73	90
7.	Car	46	28	226
8.	Computers	26	82	192
9.	Telephone connection	0	0	0
10.	Gas connection	225	75	0
11.	Iron box	240	60	0
12.	Fan	224	76	0
13.	Sewing machine	152	80	68
14.	Washing machine	90	130	80
15.	Refrigerator	110	105	85
16.	Video player	60	0	240

Source: Researcher's collected data

Figure 3.26: Asset Details of Beneficiaries



The analysis of asset ownership before and after receiving a loan provides valuable insights into how financial assistance has influenced beneficiaries' purchasing power and priorities.

Assets That Increased After the Loan:

Several assets saw an increase in ownership post-loan, indicating that beneficiaries prioritized purchasing them:

- Computers showed a significant rise, from 26 before the loan to 82 after the loan, suggesting a growing interest in technology and digital access.
- Washing machines increased from 90 to 130, indicating a focus on improving household convenience.
- Grinders (110 to 145) and mixers (130 to 150) also saw growth, highlighting the importance of kitchen appliances in daily life.

Assets That Decreased After the Loan:

Some assets saw a decline in ownership post-loan, which may indicate upgrades or replacements:

- Televisions dropped from 169 to 89, possibly because some beneficiaries switched to alternative forms of entertainment like smartphones.

- Cell Phones/Smartphones decreased from 188 to 112, which could indicate a shift toward more advanced models or a change in preference.
- Scooters/Bikes declined from 137 to 73, and cycles dropped from 85 to 50, possibly due to beneficiaries upgrading to other modes of transportation.
- Cars saw a decline from 46 to 28, indicating that vehicle ownership was not a top priority or that financial constraints limited car purchases.

Assets That Were Not Commonly Owned:

Some assets remained relatively uncommon or did not change significantly:

- Video players disappeared entirely from ownership, with all 60 previous owners seemingly discontinuing their use.
- Gas connections (225 before, 75 after) and iron boxes (240 before, 60 after) saw a sharp drop, possibly due to alternative energy sources or modern appliances.
- Telephone connections remained at zero, suggesting a complete reliance on mobile communication.
- Sewing machine ownership declined from 152 to 80, indicating a reduced dependency on home-based tailoring.

The data suggests that post-loan, beneficiaries prioritized purchasing modern household appliances like computers, washing machines, and grinders. At the same time, traditional assets like TVs, cycles, scooters, and sewing machines saw a decline, possibly due to lifestyle changes, shifting priorities, or asset upgrades. The disappearance of video players and landline telephone connections indicates a move towards newer technology and digital access. This analysis highlights how financial assistance enables shifts in consumption patterns and improves access to modern conveniences.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The study examined the beneficiaries of NBCFDC Schemes through JKWDC. Data on socio-economic conditions, scheme-related details, satisfaction with various services provided by the State Channelizing Agency, and the impact of different schemes were gathered through a Interview Schedule administered to the beneficiaries. The results can be summarized as follows:

4.1. Socio-Economic Status of Beneficiaries

The study indicates that a majority of the beneficiaries have a lower educational background, with 32.6% having completed secondary education and 27% only primary education. This suggests that many beneficiaries have limited formal education, which may impact their ability to access higher-paying jobs or entrepreneurial opportunities. The rural population constitutes 88% of the beneficiaries, highlighting the scheme's focus on rural economic upliftment and addressing the disparities in access to financial services between rural and urban areas. The presence of 74% homeownership among beneficiaries signifies a certain level of financial stability, allowing them to invest in their businesses or other income-generating activities. The majority (67%) are married, which could indicate that many beneficiaries have family responsibilities that influence their financial decisions and need for economic support. Additionally, the fact that Jan Dhan Yojana accounts dominate banking preferences (67%) emphasizes the role of financial inclusion programs in integrating marginalized communities into the formal banking system, thereby facilitating better access to credit and financial management tools

4.2 Effect of Loan on Employment

Prior to the loan, 45% of beneficiaries were unemployed, while only 19% operated small businesses. This highlights the prevalence of unemployment and underemployment among potential loan recipients, underscoring the necessity of financial support to create income-generating opportunities. Post-loan, unemployment drastically decreased to 10%, with 70.6% of beneficiaries engaged in self-employment. This shift demonstrates the positive impact of loan schemes on job creation and economic participation, as it enabled beneficiaries to establish or expand their businesses, reducing dependency on external employment opportunities. Additionally, the increase in self-employment suggests that financial assistance plays a crucial role in fostering entrepreneurship, which can lead to sustainable income generation and community development. The reduction in unemployment also implies that these loans are effectively helping individuals transition from economic inactivity to active participation in the workforce, thereby contributing to overall economic growth.

4.3 Effect of Loan on Family Income of Beneficiaries

Family income saw a substantial increase post-loan, with the percentage of beneficiaries earning above INR 3 lakh per annum rising from 0% to 29.3%. This demonstrates the significant financial upliftment facilitated by the loan schemes, allowing beneficiaries to enhance their income levels and improve their living standards. Monthly family income increased across all districts, with the highest growth observed in Srinagar (42.03%) and Udhampur (42.08%). This highlights the effectiveness of loan schemes in improving economic conditions and suggests that beneficiaries in these districts were able to leverage financial assistance more efficiently. The increase in family income also reflects the broader economic benefits of such schemes, as higher earnings enable households to afford better healthcare, education, and quality of life. Moreover, the financial empowerment of beneficiaries may have contributed to improved financial planning, savings, and investment in productive assets, further enhancing their economic stability and resilience against financial shocks.

4.4 Social Impact of Loan on Beneficiaries

NBCFDC loans contributed significantly to social empowerment, with 60% reporting increased participation in social service activities and 54% experiencing greater respect in society. The rise in social engagement suggests that financial stability allows beneficiaries to participate more actively in community development initiatives, fostering social cohesion and a sense of responsibility. Furthermore, 62.4% of beneficiaries noted increased involvement in family decisions regarding children's education, marriage, and career, reinforcing gender empowerment and social standing. This shift indicates that financial independence contributes to greater decision-making power, particularly among women, allowing them to take a more active role in shaping their family's future. Additionally, the increase in social recognition highlights the broader societal impact of financial inclusion programs, as beneficiaries who achieve economic success are more likely to be respected and valued within their communities. The positive social impact also suggests a reduction in financial stress, enabling beneficiaries to engage in social activities and improve their quality of life.

4.5 Economic Impact of Schemes upon Beneficiaries

The economic well-being of beneficiaries improved significantly. Food consumption patterns improved notably for 64.8% of respondents, while 52.4% reported better access to financial resources. This indicates that beneficiaries were able to allocate more funds toward essential needs and improve their nutritional status. Household savings increased from INR 2,380 to INR 4,170 on average, demonstrating improved financial security and the ability to plan for future expenses. Additionally, 52.8% of respondents experienced a moderate decrease in household debt, signifying better financial stability and reduced dependency on informal credit sources. The increase in savings suggests that beneficiaries are managing their finances more effectively, allowing them to accumulate funds for emergencies and future investments. Moreover, better access to financial resources implies that the loan schemes are successfully integrating beneficiaries into the formal financial system, enabling them to leverage credit for further economic growth and stability. A combined 77.4% of beneficiaries reported an increase in asset creation, with 42.8% noting a notable increase and 34.6% indicating a moderate increase. This suggests that a majority were able to invest in productive or durable

goods—such as livestock, equipment, land, or housing improvement. Average Income Enhancement per district beneficiary is Rs 8,308.5 and overall percentage increase in Monthly income is approximately 75 Percent .

4.6 Satisfaction Level of SCA

A majority (45.6%) of beneficiaries learned about the schemes through SCA officials, underlining the effectiveness of outreach initiatives. This highlights the crucial role of direct engagement and awareness campaigns in ensuring that potential beneficiaries are informed about available financial opportunities. The time taken to obtain loans was satisfactory for most, with 67.3% receiving funds within four months, ensuring efficient loan processing. However, delays for some applicants indicate the need for further streamlining of loan approval processes to enhance accessibility and reduce waiting times. The high satisfaction level suggests that beneficiaries perceive the loan schemes as reliable and beneficial, further encouraging participation and trust in financial assistance programs.

4.7 Loan Utilization

Loan utilization was largely successful, with 91% of beneficiaries confirming that they used the loan for its intended purpose. This suggests proper monitoring and awareness of loan guidelines, ensuring that funds are directed toward productive uses. The high rate of compliance reflects the effectiveness of financial literacy programs in guiding beneficiaries on appropriate loan usage. However, the 9% of beneficiaries who did not use the loan as intended highlight the need for stricter oversight and follow-up mechanisms to ensure optimal utilization of financial resources.

4.8 Satisfaction Through Loan Amount

Among the respondents, 71% expressed satisfaction with the loan amount, whereas 29% found it insufficient. This indicates that while the loan amount met the needs of most beneficiaries, there remains a demand for higher financial assistance to further enhance economic growth. The dissatisfaction among a minority suggests that the current loan amounts may not be adequate for larger business investments or scaling up existing enterprises, necessitating a review of loan limits to accommodate diverse financial needs.

4.9 Loan Recovery

Loan repayment trends show that 55% of beneficiaries are making regular repayments, 32.66% have irregular payments, and 12.33% have defaulted. While most beneficiaries comply with repayment schedules, financial hardships still challenge a segment of borrowers, emphasizing the need for flexible repayment structures. The presence of irregular repayments and defaults highlights areas where financial education and support mechanisms could be strengthened to improve repayment rates and ensure long-term sustainability of the loan programs.

4.10. Late Loan Repayment and Hurdles in Flourishing Business

The pandemic had a significant impact on loan repayment trends, with many beneficiaries facing financial setbacks due to lockdowns and economic slowdowns. Several

businesses operated by the beneficiaries suffered due to restricted movement, supply chain disruptions, and decreased consumer demand. This led to delays in generating expected revenues, thereby affecting timely loan repayments. Many beneficiaries who were making regular repayments before the pandemic struggled to meet their obligations, leading to an increase in irregular payments and defaults. Women entrepreneurs, in particular, encountered barriers due to increased household responsibilities and reduced access to financial and market resources. Some beneficiaries had to divert funds meant for business expansion to meet basic household expenses, further delaying economic progress. Recovery from these setbacks requires continued financial assistance, skill development programs, and policy interventions to help businesses regain stability and sustain long-term growth.

Loan repayment trends show that 55% of beneficiaries were making regular repayments, 32.66% have irregular payments, and 12.33% have defaulted. While most beneficiaries comply with repayment schedules, financial hardships still challenge a segment of borrowers, emphasizing the need for flexible repayment structures. The presence of irregular repayments and defaults highlights areas where financial education and support mechanisms could be strengthened to improve repayment rates and ensure long-term sustainability of the loan programs.

4.11 Loan Guarantee

The guarantee obtained from the beneficiaries by the SCA for providing a loan is based on the loan amount:

- If the loan amount is up to ₹3 lakh: A single guarantor is required.
- If the loan amount is above ₹3 lakh: A government employee guarantor is required.

The findings reveal that the loan schemes have significantly improved employment opportunities, family income, social status, and financial stability among beneficiaries. While overall satisfaction is high, challenges remain in ensuring sufficient loan amounts, timely repayments, and further economic upliftment. Continuous support, skill training, and increased financial literacy could further enhance the impact of these schemes, leading to greater economic self-sufficiency and long-term financial security for beneficiaries.

Chapter V: Recommendations / Suggestions

The study indicates that the NBCFDC schemes had a positive socio-economic impact on the Women's lives in Jammu and Kashmir . After receiving the loans, beneficiaries became gainfully employed, and their participation in social activities increased. The social status of most respondents improved, leading to greater social recognition and a sense of economic and social empowerment. The positive changes in their economic situation resulted in better access to financial resources, reduced family indebtedness, and enhanced lifestyles. However, It should be noted that study evaluated the loan beneficiary for NBCFDC schemes (TL/MFS/MSY) only. Therefore, it is important to reassess the scope and outreach of the NBCFDC schemes. The study offers suggestions to SCA and NBCFDC based on data analysis and feedback from beneficiaries.

5.1 Actionable Points at SCA/JKWDC Level

- The Study (Figure 3.8) suggests that while digital access is available, the majority of beneficiaries still rely on manual application processes, potentially due to limited access to technology or familiarity with online systems. The trend points to the need for continued support in facilitating online application processes to increase accessibility.
- Data suggests that (Figure 6.1) beneficiaries primarily seek larger loan amounts, better repayment terms, and more favourable interest rates. There is a relatively low demand for handholding support, indicating that many beneficiaries are likely more focused on the financial aspects of the loan than additional guidance.
- The dominance of SCA officials as the primary source suggests that their role is pivotal in promoting awareness about the schemes. However, the low percentage of beneficiaries using the website points to an opportunity to enhance digital communication efforts, especially for reaching tech-savvy audiences. Strengthening advertisement campaigns and leveraging social networks further could improve overall awareness and participation in these schemes.(Figure 3.23)
- Changes in decision-making of Women within families in Economical aspects were less pronounced, with 44.4% reporting no change. Only 19.6% experienced a notable increase, indicating this area may require additional focus (Figure 3.22)
- NBCFDC schemes could be more effectively utilized to establish ventures such as carpentry, art-making, boutiques, beauty parlours, tailoring shops, artisan work, and small daily need kirana shops, which have significant potential for growth and development in urban areas. However, the findings show that most beneficiaries come

from rural regions, except Srinagar and Jammu. Therefore, SCAs need to make concerted efforts to promote and expand these schemes in urban areas as well.

- Most of the respondents have a linkage of mobile and Aadhar number but SCAs must ensure complete adherence to the norms.
- JKWDC should conduct special advertisement campaigns to promote the schemes of NBCFDC as some respondents expressed dissatisfaction regarding the information furnished by SCA officials.
- JKWDC may consider an online portal for filing of loan forms and disbursement of loans to avoid cumbersome procedures. Further, a detailed mechanism should be devised by SCA to speed up the processing and disbursement of the loans by a specific time-line i.e., a period of a maximum of three months.
- The study found that many SHGs in the manufacturing sector, after availing of loans, disintegrated due to a lack of orders. SCAs should collaborate with industries, and educational institutes, and promote products in melas to ensure uninterrupted manufacturing.

5.2 Actionable Points at NBCFDC Level

- Assistance should be provided for forward linkages. For example, a person who avails a loan for carpentry should also receive training and financial support for packaging, branding, and selling the products at competitive market rates.
- During Study this was found that there is trust deficient among beneficiaries and were less expressive .to build trust among loan beneficiaries, NBCFDC can:

1 Ensure Transparency: Provide clear and consistent information about loan terms and repayment processes.

2. offer Personalized Support: Guide beneficiaries individually, assisting with business plans and financial advice.

3. Provide Training: Equip beneficiaries with skills in business management and financial literacy.

4. Simplify Procedures: Streamline application and repayment processes to reduce complexity.

5. Follow Up and Give Feedback: Regular check-ins and addressing concerns promptly help maintain trust.

6. Build a Community: Create platforms for beneficiaries to connect and share experiences.

- These strategies can shift beneficiaries' focus from fear to empowerment, fostering trust and better outcomes.

- Loan amount should be adjusted based on the project's budget or business plan, with increases linked to the market value of the immovable property documents submitted by beneficiaries.
- Beneficiaries suggest that the interest rate on the loan should be lowered to reduce the number of defaulters.
- The majority of loans were taken for the agriculture/allied sector, but limited employment has been generated through the scheme. Only few percentage of beneficiaries contributed to employment creation. NBCFDC should prioritize ventures that generate employment opportunities to boost the economy.
- NBCFDC should focus on promoting skill development training, especially for SHG members. Business failure is a key reason for loan repayment issues, so assistance should be provided for skill training, particularly for women-centric businesses.
- NBCFDC should increase awareness of schemes by placing large hoardings at SCA premises/ Newspaper Advertisement . Additionally, an advertising pamphlet should be provided to all beneficiaries at the time of loan sanctioning to familiarize them with other available schemes.
- NBCFDC should simplify procedures. Training should be provided to SCA staff to address practical challenges faced by clients.
- Beneficiaries feel that the loan sanctioning process is too time-consuming, with some reporting delays of 3-4 months. NBCFDC should ensure a standardized, expedited timeline, with loans sanctioned within two months of application and disbursed within one month of approval, allowing beneficiaries to begin their activities on time. The application process should also be simplified.
- Given the large number of beneficiaries from rural areas, it is recommended that the household income limit be revised to enable more people to access loans and promote self-employment.
- SCAs play a crucial role as intermediaries between NBCFDC and its beneficiaries. NBCFDC should facilitate regular interactions between beneficiaries and SCAs to strengthen their relationship, which is essential for the successful implementation of NBCFDC schemes.
- NBCFDC could introduce awards for the best-performing units across sectors based on specific criteria to further promote the outreach of its schemes.

Chapter VI: PERFORMANCE OF SCA

Table 6.1: Expectations from Loan

What were your expectations from loan?	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage (%)
Enhanced Loan Amt.	135	45
Reduced rate of interest.	78	26
Enhancement of loan repayment period	82	27.33333333
Any handholding support by the officials of SCAs	5	1.66666667
total	300	100

Figure 6.1 : Expectation from Loan



The analysis of beneficiaries' expectations from loans reveals that the majority, 45% (135 beneficiaries), hoped for an enhanced loan amount, indicating a strong demand for higher financial support. This suggests that the current loan amounts may not be sufficient to meet the financial needs of many borrowers. The second most common expectation was the enhancement of the loan repayment period, with 27.33% (82 beneficiaries) expressing the need for more flexible repayment terms. This reflects concerns about affordability and financial planning among borrowers.

A reduced rate of interest was also a significant expectation, cited by 26% (78 beneficiaries), highlighting the burden of high-interest rates and the desire for more affordable financing options. In contrast, only 1.67% (5 beneficiaries) expected handholding support from SCA officials, suggesting that most borrowers were more focused on financial aspects rather than additional guidance or assistance. Overall, the findings emphasize that beneficiaries primarily seek larger loan amounts, extended repayment periods, and lower interest rates, while non-financial

Figure 6.2 :Satisfaction Level of SCA's (In %)

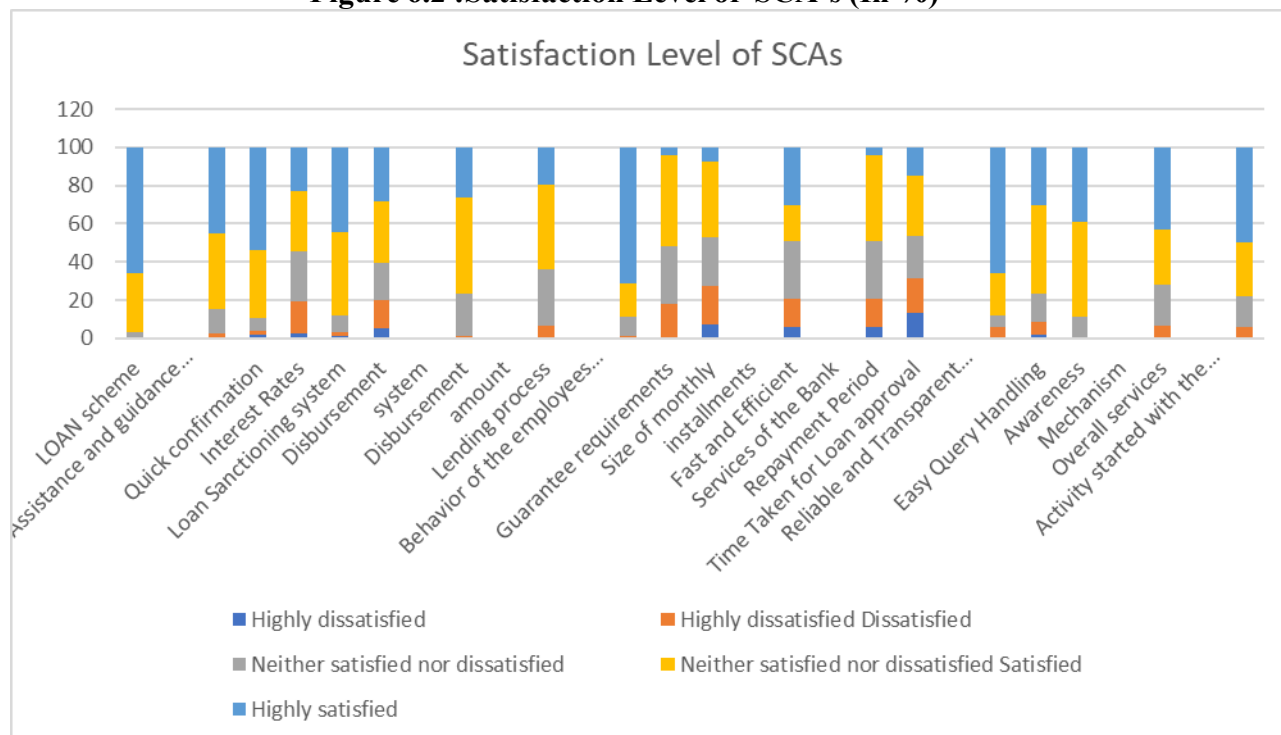


Table 6.2: Satisfaction Level of SCAs (In %)

Statement	Highly dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Satisfied	Highly satisfied.
LOAN scheme	0	0.4	2.8	30.8	66
Assistance and guidance provided by SCA	0.4	2	13.2	39.6	44.8
Quick confirmation	2	2	6.4	35.6	54
Interest Rates	2.8	16.4	26.4	31.6	22.8
Loan Sanctioning system	1.2	2	8.8	43.6	44.4
Disbursement system	5.6	14.4	19.2	32.8	28
Disbursement amount	0.4	0.8	22	50.8	26
Lending process	0.4	6	29.6	44.4	19.2
Behavior of the employees during the lending process	0.4	0.8	10	17.6	71.2
Guarantee requirements	0.4	17.6	30	48	4

Size of monthly installments	7.6	19.6	26	39.6	7.2
Fast and Efficient Services of the Bank	6	14.4	30.8	18.8	30
Repayment Period	6	14.4	30.8	44.8	4
Time Taken for Loan approval	13.2	18.4	22	31.6	14.8
Reliable and Transparent Services	0.8	5.2	6	22	66
Easy Query Handling	2	6.8	14.4	46.4	30.4
Awareness Mechanism	0	0	11.6	49.2	39.2
Overall services	0	6.4	21.6	29.2	42.8
Activity started with the help of loan assistance	0	6	16	28	50

Source: Researcher's collected data

- **Loan Scheme:** The majority of beneficiaries, 66%, were highly satisfied with the loan scheme, while 30.8% were satisfied. A very small portion, 2.8%, felt neutral, and only 0.4% were dissatisfied. This indicates overall high satisfaction with the loan scheme.
- **Assistance and Guidance Provided by SCA:** 44.8% of beneficiaries were highly satisfied with the assistance and guidance provided by SCA, and 39.6% were satisfied. However, 13.2% were neutral, and 2% were dissatisfied. This shows a positive response to the support received from SCA.
- **Quick Confirmation:** A large majority, 54%, were highly satisfied with the quick confirmation process, while 35.6% were satisfied. Only 6.4% remained neutral, and 2% were dissatisfied. The quick confirmation process appears to be highly appreciated.
- **Interest Rates:** While 31.6% were satisfied with the interest rates, 16.4% were dissatisfied, and 26.4% were neutral. The interest rates received a mixed response, with a higher percentage expressing dissatisfaction compared to other areas.
- **Loan Sanctioning System:** The loan sanctioning system received positive feedback, with 44.4% being highly satisfied and 43.6% being satisfied. Only 8.8% were neutral, and 2% were dissatisfied, indicating a largely favorable response.
- **Disbursement System:** 32.8% of beneficiaries were satisfied with the disbursement system, and 28% were highly satisfied. However, 19.2% were neutral, and 14.4% were dissatisfied. The system was generally seen as satisfactory, though there are some concerns.

- **Disbursement Amount:** The disbursement amount was satisfactory to many, with 50.8% of beneficiaries being satisfied and 26% being highly satisfied. 22% were neutral, indicating general contentment with the amount disbursed.
- **Lending Process:** The lending process was satisfactory for 44.4% and neutral for 29.6%. 19.2% were highly satisfied, and 6% were dissatisfied, showing a mostly positive response, though some room for improvement remains.
- **Behavior of Employees:** The behavior of employees during the lending process was overwhelmingly positive, with 71.2% of beneficiaries being highly satisfied, and 17.6% were satisfied. Only a small portion, 10%, felt neutral, showing excellent service from employees.
- **Guarantee Requirements:** 48% of beneficiaries were neutral about the guarantee requirements, while 17.6% were dissatisfied. A smaller percentage, 4%, were highly satisfied, suggesting that the guarantee requirements could be improved to reduce dissatisfaction.
- **Size of Monthly Installments:** The size of monthly installments had mixed feedback, with 39.6% being satisfied and 7.2% highly satisfied. A significant portion, 26%, felt neutral, and 19.6% were dissatisfied, indicating some concern over the installment sizes.
- **Fast and Efficient Services of the Bank:** 30% of beneficiaries were highly satisfied, and 18.8% were satisfied, while 30.8% were neutral. However, 14.4% were dissatisfied, showing some dissatisfaction with the speed and efficiency of services.
- **Repayment Period:** 44.8% were satisfied with the repayment period, while 31.6% were neutral and 14.4% were dissatisfied. Only 4% were highly satisfied, suggesting room for improvement in the repayment terms.

- **Time Taken for Loan Approval:** The time taken for loan approval received mixed feedback, with 31.6% being satisfied, 22% neutral, and 18.4% dissatisfied. A smaller percentage, 14.8%, were highly satisfied, indicating room for faster loan processing.
- **Reliable and Transparent Services:** The services were seen as reliable and transparent, with 66% of beneficiaries being highly satisfied and 22% satisfied. Only 6% were neutral and 5.2% were dissatisfied, showing strong approval of these aspects.
- **Easy Query Handling:** 46.4% of beneficiaries were satisfied with easy query handling, and 30.4% were highly satisfied. However, 14.4% were neutral, and 6.8% were dissatisfied, indicating good but not perfect service in addressing queries.
- **Awareness Mechanism:** The awareness mechanism received positive feedback, with 49.2% being satisfied and 39.2% being highly satisfied. However, 11.6% were neutral, indicating areas for improvement in increasing awareness.
- **Overall Services:** 42.8% were highly satisfied with overall services, and 29.2% were satisfied. 21.6% were neutral, showing strong approval but also some room for enhancing the service experience.
- **Activity Started with Loan Assistance:** 50% of beneficiaries were highly satisfied with the activities started with loan assistance, and 28% were satisfied. 16% were neutral, showing a positive impact of the loans on initiating new activities.

Chapter VII: SUCCESS STORIES

Rajni Devi

Rajni Devi, a resident of Railway Road, Vijaypur, Samba, runs a small business dealing in electronic items. With the loan sanctioned to her in 2019, Rajni was able to enhance her business infrastructure, buy new products, and expand her customer base. Her income has significantly increased, and she has become a successful entrepreneur in her area. Beyond her financial growth, Rajni's success is a powerful example of women's empowerment. Through this loan, she has gained the confidence and ability to make independent decisions, contributing to her family's well-being and providing an example for other women in her community to pursue entrepreneurship and break traditional constraints.



Asha Devi

The Jammu & Kashmir Women's Development Corporation Ltd, Jammu (UT of J&K), sanctioned a loan under the NBCFDC scheme to Smt. Asha Devi, Resident of Billawar, Kathua. The loan was provided for setting up a beauty parlour. The total cost of the project was ₹3.00 lakh, and she received a loan amount of ₹3.00 lakh. The loan was disbursed in 2022. Before availing of the loan, her income was nil. After establishing the beauty parlour, her income increased to ₹15,000 per month. She first learned



about the loan scheme by attending an awareness camp conducted by the JKWDC, which aimed to spread information about loan schemes designed for the upliftment of women. After attending the camp, she applied for a loan to set up a beauty parlour. She completed all requisite formalities and successfully secured a loan of ₹3.00 lakh from the J&K Women's Development Corporation under the NBCFDC scheme. Regarding repayment, she has been paying her installments regularly. She expressed her gratitude to the Jammu & Kashmir Women's Development Corporation for their timely assistance in making her self-reliant. Currently, her beauty parlour unit is running successfully, transforming her life and helping her break free from the cycle of poverty.

Pooja Devi

Smt. Pooja Devi, wife of Sh. Bodh Raj, is a beneficiary of the Jammu & Kashmir Women's Development Corporation Ltd, Jammu (UT of J&K), under the NBCFDC scheme. She resides in Dhani, Kathua, and received financial assistance for setting up a cosmetic unit. The total project cost was ₹3.00 lakh, and she was sanctioned a loan of ₹3.00 lakh. The loan was disbursed in 2020. Before availing of the loan, she had no source of income. After establishing her cosmetic unit, she now earns between ₹7,000 and ₹8,000 per month. She first became aware of the loan scheme after attending an awareness camp conducted by JKWDC. The camp aimed to educate



women about various loan schemes designed for their empowerment. Following the session, she applied for a loan to set up a cosmetic unit. She completed all necessary formalities and successfully secured a loan of ₹3.00 lakh from JKWDC under the NBCFDC scheme. Regarding repayment, she has been paying her installments regularly. At present, her cosmetic unit is running successfully, bringing a positive change in her life and helping her break free from the cycle of poverty.

Asiya Nazir

Asiya Nazir, daughter of Nazir Ahmad Hajam, is a beneficiary of the **Jammu & Kashmir Women's Development Corporation (JKWDC)** under the **NBCFDC** scheme. She resides in **Malik Pora, Pulwama**, and sought financial assistance to establish a **DTP (Desktop Publishing) unit**. One day, she came across a news update on her mobile about a **program organized by JKWDC** in connection with **International Women's Day**. Intrigued, she visited the **JKWDC**



district office in Pulwama, where she learned about the loan process and repayment details. Encouraged by the **supportive staff**, she applied for and successfully secured a **₹3.00 lakh loan** in **2022-23** to start her business. With the financial assistance, Asiya was able to set up her **DTP unit**, significantly improving her **income from ₹5,000 to ₹20,000 per month**. Her business has not only made her **self-reliant and financially empowered** but has also allowed her to **employ three more individuals**, contributing to the local economy. She expresses her gratitude to **JKWDC** for their support, which has helped her achieve **economic independence and business growth**.

Radhakarshan SHG

The **Radha Karshan Self-Help Group (SHG)** from Garnari, Kathua, became a beneficiary of the **Jammu & Kashmir Women's Development Corporation Ltd, Jammu (UT of J&K)**, under the **NBCFDC** scheme. They undertook a project in **Fashion Designing and Basohli Painting**, with a total project cost of **₹5.00 lakh**, and received a loan of the same amount, disbursed in **2022**. Initially, the beneficiaries received **three months**



of training under an **NBCFDC** program conducted by **JKWDC**, but they requested an

extension to **one year**. Despite JKWDC approaching the **Government of India** for approval, no response was received. Determined to continue, **five beneficiaries** formed a **Self-Help Group (SHG)** and applied for a **Micro-credit Loan**, which was sanctioned for ₹5.00 lakh to help them establish their venture. Since then, the SHG has been **regularly repaying the loan installments** and successfully running their business, earning **₹10,000 to ₹12,000 per month**. Additionally, they have been able to **support other women**, providing them with work opportunities. Over time, the beneficiaries have gained a better understanding of **business management, profit-making, and financial planning, enabling** them to **transform their lives and break free from the cycle of poverty**.

Mariya Nisar

Ms. Mariya Nisar, daughter of Sheikh Nisar Ahmed, is a beneficiary of the **Jammu & Kashmir Women's Development Corporation (JKWDC)** under the NBCFDC scheme. She resides in **Hawal Deviangan, Srinagar**, and availed a loan of **₹2,00,000** in the year **2020** to establish a **Sozni embroidery unit**. Coming from a poor



family background, with her father working as a daily wage laborer, she struggled to make ends meet. Determined to improve her situation, she attended an awareness camp organized by **JKWDC**, where various **women empowerment schemes** were introduced. During the camp, field staff distributed application forms and explained the required formalities. She successfully completed the process and received a **sanctioned loan of ₹2,00,000** for her embroidery unit. With this financial assistance, she was able to purchase the necessary **materials, equipment, and cover labor and logistical expenses**. Before taking the loan, she earned only **₹3,000 per month**, but now, through her embroidery unit, she makes a **monthly profit of ₹10,000**, achieving financial independence and improving her quality of life.

Insha Mohammad

Mrs. Insha Mohammad, wife of Gulam Mohammad Kumar, benefitted from the **Jammu & Kashmir Women's Development Corporation (JKWDC)** under the NBCFDC scheme. Residing in **H.M.T Abbanshah, Srinagar**, she secured a **₹3,00,000** loan in Year **2019** to establish a **cutting and tailoring unit**. Coming from a financially disadvantaged background with an annual income of merely **₹5,000**, she faced significant hardships in meeting daily



expenses. During an awareness camp conducted by **JKWDC** in her locality, she learned about various schemes aimed at providing financial support to women. Having always wanted to start her **own boutique**, she applied for assistance, as limited resources had previously been a barrier. Upon completing the necessary formalities, she received **₹3,00,000**, which she utilized to purchase **equipment, furniture, fixtures, and raw materials**, setting up her unit at home. Prior to receiving the loan, she earned only **₹3,000 per month**, but with her boutique now operational, her monthly income has increased to **₹8,000**. This financial upliftment has enabled her family to access **better education, healthcare, nutrition, and clothing**, significantly improving their quality of life.

Zareefa

Mrs. Zareefa, wife of Muzzaffar Ahmad Najar, is a beneficiary of the **Jammu & Kashmir Women's Development Corporation (JKWDC)** under the NBCFDC scheme. She resides in **Solina Bala, Srinagar**, and availed a loan of **₹3,00,000** in Year **2019** to establish a **Sozni embroidery unit**. Coming from a poor family background, she and her husband, who is a daily wage laborer, struggled to meet their



basic survival needs due to their limited income. She first learned about **JKWDC's financial assistance schemes** through a neighbor, who informed her about opportunities for women to

set up income-generating units. Seeking more information, she visited the **JKWDC office in Srinagar**, where employees guided her through the required formalities. After completing the process, she successfully secured a **loan of ₹3,00,000** to start her embroidery unit. With the support and guidance of **JKWDC officials**, she became aware of various business opportunities, which helped her make her unit **profitable**. The loan amount was utilized for purchasing **raw materials, equipment, hiring labor, and covering logistics expenses**, all of which were essential for setting up the embroidery unit. Before availing of the loan, she earned only **₹2,000 per month**, but after establishing her business, her monthly income increased to **₹8,000**. She expressed her gratitude to **JKWDC and NBCFDC** for providing the support that enabled her to become financially independent.

Sonia

Smt. Sonia, wife of Sh. Anil Kumar, is a beneficiary of the **Jammu & Kashmir Women's Development Corporation Ltd, Jammu (UT of J&K)** under the **NBCFDC** scheme. Residing in **Mahanpur, Kathua**, she availed a **loan of ₹3.00 lakh in 2023** to establish a **cosmetic unit**. Before receiving



financial assistance, she had **no stable income**. After completing the necessary formalities, she was sanctioned the loan amount and successfully set up her **Bartan Store unit** under **NBCFDC**. With her business now operational, she earns a monthly income of **₹15,000-₹17,000**. She has been **regularly repaying the loan installments** and expresses her gratitude to **JKWDC** for providing timely assistance, which has helped her become **financially self-reliant**. Her business continues to run successfully, bringing **economic stability and breaking the cycle of poverty** in her life.

Shagufta

Shagufta, wife of Shah Dib Khatana, is a recipient of financial assistance from the **Jammu & Kashmir Women's Development Corporation (JKWDC)** under the NBCFDC scheme. She resides in **Urpush, Ganderbal**, a rural and hilly area, where she sought an income-generating opportunity that she could manage within her locality. Upon learning about JKWDC's schemes designed to empower women, she explored her options, gained insights into various trades, and eventually applied for

a **₹2.00 lakh loan in 2020-21** to establish a **General Store**. After her application was reviewed and approved, she received the funds and successfully set up her business. With strong support from her family, her business gradually expanded, leading to a **significant increase in her income from ₹3,000 to ₹11,000 per month**. The establishment of the store proved to be a **valuable source of financial stability** for her family. She has been **diligently repaying the loan**.



Chapter VIII: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE OF AN EVALUATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE NBCFDC SCHEMES ON THE LIVES OF BENEFICIARIES

I - SOCIO – ECONOMIC INFORMATION

1. Name of the Beneficiary :
2. Age (in years) :
3. Gender : Male ☐ Female ☐ Transgender ☐
4. Block: :
5. Educational Status : Illiterate ☐ Ability to sign ☐ Primary ☐
Secondary ☐ Higher Secondary ☐ Diploma ☐
ITI ☐ Graduate ☐ Post Graduate ☐
Others ☐
6. Place of Residence : Rural ☐ Urban ☐
7. Type of Residence living : Own House ☐ Rental house ☐
8. Marital status : Married ☐ Unmarried ☐ Widow ☐
Divorced ☐ Separated ☐

No.	Particulars	Before Loan		After Loan		Variation	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(i)	Unemployed						
(ii)	Labourer/Maid						
(iii)	Assisting Family Family Business/Farm ng						
(iv)	Small Business (Self-employed)						
(v)	Agri or Allied Business (Self-employed)						

9. Occupation before and after Loan :

10. Nature of the family : Joint ☐ Nuclear ☐

11. Size of the family : Upto 3 members ☐ 4 – 5 members ☐
5-6 members ☐ above 6 members ☐

12. Family monthly Income (in Rs.):

Before Loan-Rs.	After Loan – Rs.
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

13. What was your overall annual average Family Income before loan? (in Rs)_____

14. What is your overall annual average Family Income after loan? (in Rs) -----

15. What is your Economic status before loan?

In between Rs.1.5 Lakh to less than 3 lakhs Per annum ☐

Upto Rs.1.5 lakhs per annum ☐

Above 3 lakhs per annum ☐

16. Nature of House Occupied:

Hut ☐ Concrete Roof ☐ Sheet Roof ☐ Tile Roof ☐

17. Do you have Aadhar Card? : Yes ☐ No ☐

16(a) If yes, kindly enter your Aadhar no.

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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18. Monthly Expenditure of your House hold:

Before Loan-Rs.	After Loan – Rs.
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

19. Size of the Household savings:

Before Loan-Rs.	After Loan – Rs.
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

20. Do you have house hold debt :

Before Loan-Rs.		After Loan – Rs.	
Yes	No	Yes	No

21. Size of the Household Debt

:

Before Loan-Rs.	After Loan – Rs.

22. **Type of Bank Account of Beneficiaries**

Jan DhanYojana ☐

Normal Savings Bank account ☐

1. Occupation:

At the Time of Applying for Loan and After Receiving Loan

No.	Particulars	Before Loan		After Loan		Variation	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(i)	Unemployed						
(ii)	Labourer/Maid						
(iii)	Assisting Family Family Business/Farming						
(iv)	Small Business (Self-employed)						
(v)	Agri or Allied Business (Self-employed)						

23. When did you purchased the below mentioned assets? (Give tick Mark in the appropriate Box)

S.No	Name of the Assets	Purchased before Loan	Purchased after loan
1.	T.V		
2.	Maxie		

3.	Grinder		
4.	Cell Phone/Smart Phone		
5.	Cycle		
6.	Scooter/Bike		
7.	Car		
8.	Computers		
9.	Telephone connection		
10.	Gas connection		
11.	Iron box		
12.	Fan		
13.	Sewing machine		
14.	Washing machine		
15.	Refrigerator		
16.	Video player		

24. How much is the value of your investment before and after loan in the below mentioned avenues ?(Please give in rupees value)

S.No	Name of the investment	Value of Investment your before Loan in Rs	Value of your Investment after loan in Rs
1.	Post –office		
2.	Bank		
3.	Chit funds		
4.	Silver		
5.	Gold		
6.	Others		

25. Does your Aadhaar number and mobile number is linked with your loan account :

Yes ☐

No ☐

26. What is your Average household expenditure before and after loan in the below mentioned categories?

S.No	Name of the item	Before Loan in Rs	After loan in Rs
1.	Food expenses		
2.	Clothing		
3.	Pure drinking water		
4.	Child education		
5.	Health treatment		
6.	Social expenses		

II. SCHEME RELATED INFORMATION

1. Name of the scheme in which assistance is availed.

a) General Term Loan (GTL)

(i) General Term Loan; and

(ii) New Swarnima Scheme for Women.

b) Micro Finance Scheme

(i) MahilaSamridhiYojana

2. Please specify the nature of activity for which assistance is availed

a) Agriculture & Allied Activities

b) Small business

c) Transport sector

d) Service sector

3. How the Loan Application has been submitted by the beneficiary:?

(i) Through online web portal of SCA or

(ii) By Hand

4. Do you faced any difficulties in getting Income / Caste Certificate from local authorities?

Yes to some No

Already Have _____.

5. How do you know about the NBCFDC current scheme?

Advertisement Family /Friends/Relatives From SCA officials

Website Beneficiary

Others (please Specify) _____

6. Are you aware of the other scheme of NBCFDC?

Yes No

7. Are you aware of unit cost and pattern of assistance under the NBCFDC scheme?

Yes No

8. If yes please tell about

NBCFDC Contribution

SCA's Contribution

Beneficiary contribution

%

%

%

9. Do you faced any difficulties in getting Loan: Yes

No

10. Please tell us about the particulars of Loan received

a) Date/Month in which application was made ____/____/____(DD/MM/YYYY)

b) Loan sanction date/Month ____/____/____(DD/MM/YYYY)

c) Loan disbursed date/Month ____/____/____(DD/MM/YYYY)

d) Loan Amount applied in Rs. _____

e) Loan Amount sanctioned in Rs. _____

f) Loan Amount disbursed in Rs. _____

g) At evaluator Part for Report : Give % of Average Loan Size Applied

- h) Average :Loan Applied by the beneficiaries
- i) Average Loan sanctioned by the concerned SCA
- j) Average Loan disbursed by the SCA
- k) Whether Loan amount was sufficient Yes or No
- l) No. of days taken by for disbursement of loan after sanction

Upto Months **4-6 Months Above** **6 months**

- a) Purpose of loan utilized (Please give tick mark)

b) Agriculture and allied

c) Small business

d) Transport sector

e) Service sector; or

- f) Name of Business doing:

- g) In case for Other purpose besides above, please specify the**

reasons: _____

- h) Have you utilized the loan for the intended purpose Yes ☐ No ☐

- i) If no, please tell the reason -----

- j) Is the loan amount is sufficient according to you needs/ capacity? Yes ☐ No ☐

- k) What is the rate of interest for your loan amount _____

- m) Status of loan repayment: Regular ☐ Irregular ☐ Defaulted ☐

If defaulted state the reasons, if any for irregular or defaulted in repayment

Please specify, if defaulted, due to losses in business, lack of skill or other reasons: -

- n) % of beneficiaries found during the inspection to have possessed the assets created out of the loan like business units or material purchased for business by the beneficiaries for

- o) Have you obtained any short time duration entrepreneurial training matching to your business before starting your business for smooth functioning of business and avoiding losses in business?
- p) Whether, you were aware about the loan, had been financed by the NBCFDC.?
- q) What were your expectations from loan, which could be the following: -?
- Enhanced Loan Amt.
 - Reduced rate of interest.
 - Enhancement of loan repayment period
 - Any handholding support by the officials of SCAs
 - Proper Guidance by SCA officials regarding your business
 - Entrepreneurship Training matching to your business before loan
 - In case of Other expectations, please specify _____

11. **What is the Surety given for getting loan? -----**

12. Have you generated any employment opportunity in your business unit with the help of loan amount?

Yes ----- No -----

- if yes please give the number of employees with the help of loan amount -----

13. In your opinion, what are the measures needed by NBCFDC for improving of the scheme:

III. SATISFCATION LEVEL OF SCAs & SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT

Listed here below are statements of various aspects regarding business of state channelizing agent of NBCFDC. Please indicate the extent to which you satisfy with each statement by ticking (√) a number that reflects your rating using a scale where 1= Highly dissatisfied 2 = Dissatisfied 3 = Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied 4 = Satisfied 5 = Highly satisfied.

Sl.No	Statement	5	4	3	2	1
1.	Loan scheme					
2.	Assistance and guidance provided by SCA					
3.	Quick confirmation					
4.	Interest Rates					
5.	Loan Sanctioning system					
6.	Disbursement system					
7.	Disbursement amount					
8.	Lending process					
10.	Behavior of the employees during the lending process					
11.	Guarantee requirements					
12.	Size of monthly installments					
13.	Fast and Efficient Services of the Bank					
14.	Repayment Period					
15.	Time Taken for Loan approval					
16.	Reliable and Transparent Services					
17.	Easy Query Handling					
18.	Awareness Mechanism					
19.	Overall services					
20.	Activity started with the help of loan assistance					

Listed here below are statements related to impact of NBCFDC schemes on the lives of beneficiaries. Please indicate your response by ticking (√) a number that reflects your rating using a scale where 5 = Notable Increase 4 = Moderate Increase 3 = Unchanged 2=Moderate Decrease 1= Notable Decrease

Sl.no	Social Impact	5	4	3	2	1
1.	Participation in social service activities					
2.	Better schooling of the children					
3.	Equally participated with husband in family decisions in the society					
4.	Respect of Socially recognition in the Society					
5.	Participation in organized Activities					
6.	Better access to the health faculties					
7.	Improvement in dealing with outsiders					
8.	Increased involvement with social events					
9.	Addition in personal assets after loan for example ornaments, home appliances etc.					
10.	Improvement in purchase of immovable assets after loan like property, land, buildings, shops, vehicles etc.					
Economic Impact						
11	Food consumption pattern improved					
12.	Improvement in clothing status					

13.	Better access of financial resources					
14.	Asset creation improved					
15.	Savings rate improved					
16.	Standard of living improved					
17.	Minimized family indebtedness					
18.	Decision making in the family					

The following questions assess level of women empowerment, Please indicate the extent to which you agree (or) disagree with the following statements by ticking the appropriate point, with 1 standing for “strongly disagree” and 5 standing for “strongly agree”.

5. SA – Strongly Agree
4. A – Agree
3. N – Neutral
2. DA – Disagree
1. SDA – Strongly Disagree

<i>Women Empowerment</i>	5	4	3	2	1
NBCFDC loan increases capacity to spend more					
NBCFDC loan increases the value of assets					
NBCFDC loan increases the income					
NBCFDC loan increases the savings					
NBCFDC loan increases confidence to face financial crisis					
NBCFDC loan provides employment opportunities					
NBCFDC loan increases power of decision-making in the family					
NBCFDC loan SHG creates better awareness about health					
NBCFDC loan induces social responsibility					
NBCFDC loan made me to buy clothes or other essentials for myself without permission of my family.					
NBCFDC loan creates confidence to face problems					
NBCFDC loan creates awareness about self-reliance					
NBCFDC loan gives social status					
NBCFDC loan made me involved in decision making related to improvement in the home.					
NBCFDC loan made me involved in decision making related to large purchases					
NBCFDC loan improves literacy and communication skill					
NBCFDC loan improves leadership skill					
NBCFDC loan improves voicing social concerns					
NBCFDC loan made me involved in decision regarding children's education/marriage/career					
NBCFDC loan improves Entrepreneurship ability					

IV - CONSTRAINTS AND BOTTLENECKS

1. In your opinion, do you feel any improvement needed in the delivery mechanism and

Hand holding of SCA

Yes ☐

No ☐

If yes please describe: _____

V –Feedback of beneficiaries

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

