

An Analytical Study on Financial Assistance to Muslim Minorities by APSMFC in Guntur Dist, A.P.

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Abstract

This article covers An Analytical Study on Financial Assistance to Muslim Minorities by Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation in Guntur District. The fundamental objective of the present study is to provide the Financial Assistance as well as to uplift the weaker sections of Minorities as: Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains for their Socio-Economic development in collaboration with Banks and Corporation provides Subsidy and Interest Subsidy, and providing margin money loans & Direct Loans, with the assistance of Government of Andhra Pradesh and NMDFC (National Minorities Development Finance Corporation) for setting up of Business, Agricultural, Industrial, Service and other allied viable activities and Grant – in – Aid for welfare scheme. All the people falling under Minority communities in India get benefits in education and employment opportunities. Financial Assistance to Minorities plays a vital role because Minorities have been considered as the engine of social - Economic growth. It encourages the new entrepreneurs by providing them the loans and helping their dreams to be alive and come true. Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation has promoted many minority people and helped newly emerging entrepreneurs to develop their plan towards their objectives and implement it, which also helps in economic growth of the country and it also provides employment opportunities to many people.

Key Words: APSMFC, Minorities, Weaker Sections, Financial Assistance, Socio-Economical Development.

Introduction

The Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation Limited was established under the Companies Act, 1956 in the year 1985 to assist the weaker sections of Minorities for their Socio-Economic Development by providing Margin Money loans and other allied financial services to uplift them. The Minority population in AP is 43, 45,700 as per 2011 census. The source of funding for this corporation is from Government of Andhra Pradesh and NMDFC.

Definiton of minorities

Since minority is defined nowhere in the Constitution of India that guarantees minority rights it has become very important to decide as to who would constitute minority for research purpose. Article 30 safeguards rights of two kinds of minorities namely religious and linguistic. As for religious minorities, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, and Parsis referred to in the National Commission of Minority Act, 1992 in Section 2 (C) will be considered as minorities. Linguistic minority for the research will be according to the 38th report of National Commission of linguistic Minority, which states, "In each state there is a language which is spoken by the majority of the residents of that state. All others who do not speak that language belong to linguistic minority." 'Linguistic minority' for the purpose of Article 30(1) is one which must have separate spoken language and that language need not have a distinct script.

Statement of the Problem

Right from the independence, a large number of Scheme/Programmes have been implemented by the Government of India for the upliftment of the Minorities to ensure a better quality of life for them and also to protect them from exploitation. Thousand of millions of rupees have been spent for developing the Minorities in India. But the result shows that the quality and quantum of development achieved is far from being satisfactory. Minorities especially Muslim Minorities are still facing the problems of Education, poverty, poor literacy, and deprivation from other facilities with compare to other Communities. Though Government of India provides special attention for the development of Conditions of Minorities, yet the literacy level, income and socio-economic conditions are Muslim Minorities in comparison with other Communities are much discouraging. This may be due to many reasons. In order to get a clear view of these issues, the present study attempts to examine the Financial Assistance to Muslim Minorities by Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation in Guntur District.

Objectives

Keeping in view of above facts, the present study has been undertaken with the following objectives:

- i. To understand the concept of Minorities and financial requirements of Muslims Minorities.
- ii. To study scheme wise sanctions of A.P.S.M.F.C to Minorities.
- iii. To study the financial assistance provided by A.P.S.M.F.C to Muslim Minorities in study area of Guntur District.
- iv. To offer suggestions based on the findings of the study.

Research methodology

In this the researcher has to analyze the Socio-Economic & Educational Status of Muslim Minority Respondents for the adequacy of financial assistance from Andhra Pradesh State Minorities

Finance Corporation. The researcher has undertaken a past 10 years from 2006-2007 to 2015-2016 data of Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation.

Review of Literature

A few volume of literature available on the aspects of Minorities has been studied at length. A brief review of such important studies is made here.

IBRAHIM ALI KHAN (2016) explains that the continued backwardness of a portion of population as large as one-seventh is a constant drag on the entire nation's resources. It is neither good for the country's social stability nor does it make economic sense. Furthermore, it is also goes against the constitutional principles of social justice, equity and equal opportunities for development of all. Therefore it is important that upliftment of Muslims is taken up seriously by the India State.

Neshat Anjum & Mohd. Pervej (2016) analyzed that, though there is an increase in participation of Muslims in higher education but they still lag behind in comparison to other socio religious groups. Participation of Muslims is relatively low in the education but has improved in recent years. However, the situation is particularly poor in urban areas, especially for Muslim males. It is also observed that the participation of Muslims in higher education is particularly poor but once they cross the threshold of school education and once other factors that affect participation in higher education, the deficits for Muslims decline significantly. India as a whole can't be developed if all its socio religious groups are not taken. Empowering backward communities, especially Muslims isn't merely a question of charity, but a dire necessity.

Md Mainuddin (2011) To conclude, it may once again be emphasized that socio-economic backwardness and political alienation have given rise to some important questions as far as minority community is concerned. After six decades of independence, Muslims in West Bengal are lagging behind other community in terms of socio-economic condition and politically representation. Though they constitute 25 per cent population in the state and hence they are the second largest religious group in this Indian state.

In some districts Muslim constitute more than half of the district population. But the major concern is that they do not constitute the urban bulk of the population as 2001 census data shows that only 16 per cent Muslims live in urban area. Hence, we can say that Muslims of West Bengal are a rural community. Being a rural community in the context of WB, they are bound to be socio-economically poor. The study also reflects that educational attainment of this minority community is much less as compare to the state average.

Umbreen Javaid & Malik Nisar Ahmed (2012) Muslim community in India constitutes the biggest religious minority group. According to census figure (2001) Muslims were 13.4% of the Indian population. According to Indian constitution, India is a secular democratic state. Fundamental human rights have been enshrined for everyone in Indian constitution irrespective of color, race, faith and place of birth. The basic human rights, however, have never been violated in the history of human being as has been abused in so called secular and democratic India.

The lives of the Indian minorities particularly the Muslims have been made a hell by the Hindu extremists. Their honour, business, houses and properties are destroyed by the members of majority community. They are intentionally kept backward economically and educationally by successive Indian governments. Politically they have been marginalized keeping them under representative as the facts and figures have been mentioned earlier (Secular Report 2004). No doubt the Indian Muslims are the most backward class of the Indian society. However, such a state of affairs could not

be last long. Therefore, certain affirmative steps and appropriate measures should be taken in order to improve the Muslims' lot.

Tasneem Shazli & Sana Asma (2015) Taking into several considerations on educational vision of Muslims, it can be concluded that Muslims are far behind than the other communities. Their vision towards education is still traditional. They don't want to accept modern education due to which they are suffering socially, economically and politically. They don't want to give higher education to their daughters due to many reasons, at present somehow they are now coming up for education and improving day by day for the last two decades and are learning to stand on their own feet, but this effort is just a drop in the ocean. Muslims have lower share in Professional education especially in management sector.

Biswal, K (2010) aims to provide an overview of secondary education in India with focus on the development trajectory currently pursued in the sub-sector. The paper reviews current status, development policies, approaches and reform programmes. While discussing the tremendous progress made in enhancing secondary schooling opportunities in India during the past six decades, the paper highlights the increasing regional, gender and social disparities in secondary education. It is argued that there is a large deficit in policy planning for secondary education development which not only goes against the principle of inclusive development and the service-led growth strategy but also affects India's capacity to connect effectively to globalisation. The broad development approach pursued by the country needs a clearer framework for change, with more focus on decentralisation and governance issues and quality improvement.

Mushirul Hasan (2003) said that educational backwardness among the Muslims is the product of poverty and neglect by the state. Due to structural location in the economy and the perception of discrimination, few Muslims can afford or aspire for the higher education. He stresses the need for affirmative action.

Scope of Study and Data Collection

The present study is confined to A.P.S.M.F.C and the data will be analyzed based on the information obtained from A.P.S.M.F.C. And data will be collected for the period of ten years financial assistance provided by APSMFC to Minorities, especially for Muslims for their Upgradation. Data has been collected from APSMFC annual reports, Research Journals and other documents etc.

Data Analysis

Table: 1.1 Gross sanctions by APSMFC with number of beneficiaries from 2006-07 to 2015-2016

Years	No.of Beneficiaries	Amount of Sanctioned
2006-2007	3420	250.34
2007-2008	1034	89.69
2008-2009	501	85.08
2009-2010	38	6.25
2010-2011	102	18.43
2011-2012	501	90.00
2012-2013	591	147.75
2013-2014	677	262.00
2014-2015	320	223.09
2015-2016	1800	701.92

Source: Annual Reports of A.P.S.M.F.C.

Interpretation: The above table indicates that the gross sanctions were Rs 250.34 crores to promote 3,420 minority beneficiaries during 2006-07, Rs 89.69 crores to promote 1,034 beneficiaries in the year 2007-08. Rs.85.08 crores to 501 beneficiaries in the year 2008-09 & it decreased to Rs.6.25 crores to 38 beneficiaries in 2009-10, it increased to Rs. 18.43 crores to 102 beneficiaries in 2010-11, and again increased in 2011- 12 it increased to Rs. 90.00 crores to 501 beneficiaries, and it increased to Rs. 147.75 crores to 591 beneficiaries in 2012-13, and again increased in 2013-14 it increased to 262.00 crores to 677 beneficiaries, it decreased in the year 2014-15 to Rs. 223.09 crores to 320 beneficiaries, and if we look at 2015-2016 gross sanction is 701.92 Crores to promote 1,800 minority beneficiaries.

Graph 1.1: Gross Sanctions of APSMFC (2006-2007 to 2015-2016)

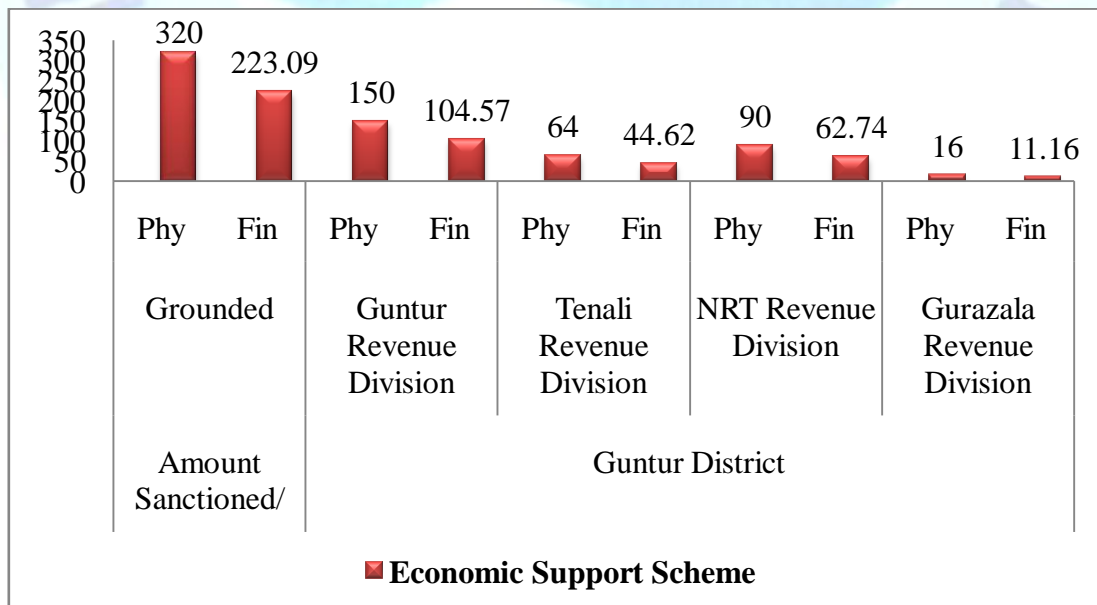


Schemes	Amount Sanctioned/ Grounded		Guntur District							
			Guntur Revenue Division		Tenali Revenue Division		NRT Revenue Division		Gurazala Revenue Division	
	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
Economic Support Scheme	320	223.09	150	104.57	64	44.62	90	62.74	16	11.16
TOTAL	320	223.09	150	104.57	64	44.62	90	62.74	16	11.16

Table: 1.2 Financial Assistance to Muslim Minorities by A.P.S.M.F.C with Economic Support Scheme for the year 2014-2015

Source: Annual Reports of A.P.S.M.F.C.

Interpretation: From the above table 1.2 indicates that the, for 2014-2015 financial year, A.P.S.M.F.C has targeted grant of Rs. 223.09 crores for 320 Muslim Minority Beneficiaries. From Guntur Revenue Division 150 beneficiaries, 64 beneficiaries from Tenali revenue division, 90 beneficiaries from Narasaraopet revenue division, and from Gurazala revenue division 16 beneficiaries benefitted through the Economic Support scheme of A.P.S.M.F.C for the year of 2014-2015.



Graph 1.2: Financial assistance to Muslim Minorities by Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation for the year 2014-2015 through Economic Support Scheme.

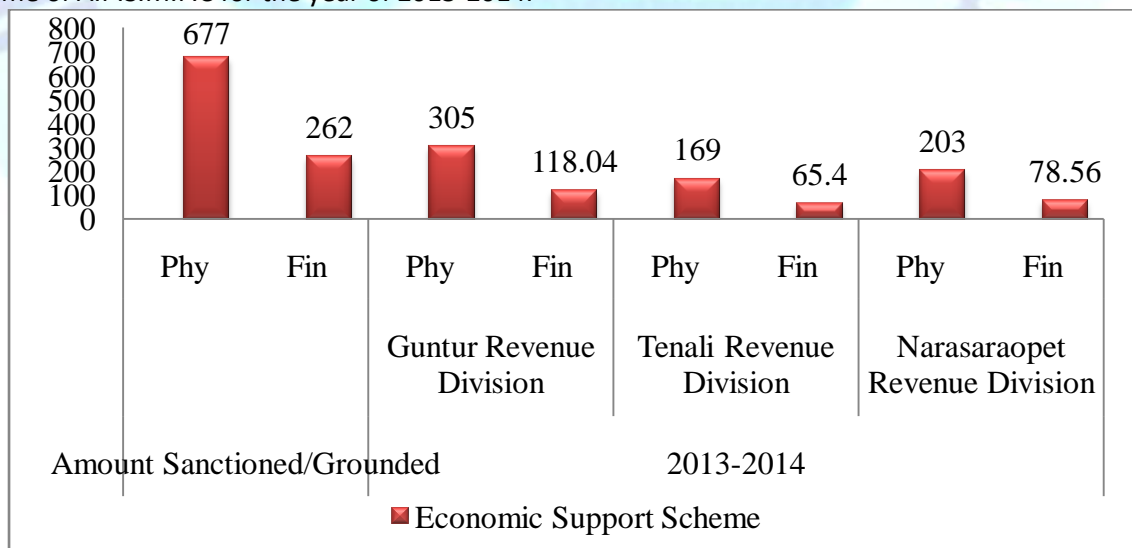
Table: 1.3 Financial Assistance to Muslim Minorities by A.P.S.M.F.C with number of Schemes for the year 2013-2014

(Rs.In Crores)

Schemes	Amount Sanctioned/ Grounded		Guntur District					
			Guntur Revenue Division		Tenali Revenue Division		Narasaraopet Revenue Division	
	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
Economic Support Scheme	677	262.00	305	118.04	169	65.40	203	78.56
TOTAL	677	262.00	305	1180.4	169	65.40	203	78.56

Source: Annual Reports of A.P.S.M.F.C.

Interpretation: From the above table 4.3 indicates that the, for 2013-2014 financial year, A.P.S.M.F.C has targeted grant of Rs. 262.00 crores for 677 Muslim Minority Beneficiaries. From Guntur Revenue Division 305 beneficiaries, 169 beneficiaries from Tenali revenue division and from Narasaraopet revenue division 203 beneficiaries benefitted through the Economic Support scheme of A.P.S.M.F.C for the year of 2013-2014.



Graph 1.3: Financial assistance to Muslim Minorities by Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation for the year 2013-2014 through Economic Support Scheme.

Table: 1.4. Table Showing Scheme Wise Sanctions by A.P.S.M.F.C. from 2008-2009 to 2015-2016.

Rs. In Crores

Source: Survey data

Scheme Name	2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016	
	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
Economic Assistance	314	53.23	38	6.25	102	18.43	501	90.00	591	147.75	677	262.00	320	223.09	1800	701.92
Tatkal	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Loan	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Micro-Credit	22	15.35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOMWUA	165	16.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	501	85.08	38	6.25	102	18.43	501	90.00	591	147.75	677	262.00	320	223.09	1800	701.92

Interpretation: The above table depicts the total amount of sanctioned and number of minority applicants financial assisted by APSMFC from 2008-2009 to 2015-2016 in scheme wise. For 2008-2009 financial years, A.P.S.M.F.C has targeted grant of Rs. 85.08 crores for 501 Minority Beneficiaries. Likewise APSMFC has sanctioned huge amount to help and uplift the minorities from their backwardness.

Conclusion

Financial Assistance to Minorities plays a vital role because Minorities have been considered as the engine of social - Economic growth. It encourages the new entrepreneurs by providing them the loans and helping their dreams to be alive and come true. Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation has promoted many minority people and helped newly emerging entrepreneurs to develop their plan towards their objectives and implement it, which also helps in economic growth of the country and it also provides employment opportunities to many people.

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