

Role of Regional Rural Banks in credit supply in rural areas of Rajasthan

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A - LOAN ADVANCES :

(1) NUMBER OF FAMILIES FINANCED BY SOCIAL GROUP - :

Table - 1 shows that the bank under study has financed 633 families by the end of

1985, of which 349 or about 55 percent were scheduled caste families and 284 or about 45 per cent non-scheduled caste families.

TABLE 1-Distribution of families financed by the bank and the amount of loan advanced during four year period from 1982 to 1985:

Category	NO. of families financed	Percentage	Amount of loan advance(Rs.)	Percentage	Amount of loan per family (Rs.)
Scheduled caste	349	55.13	699280	49.53	2003
Non - Scheduled caste	284	44.87	712457	50.47	2508
Total	633	100	1411737	100	4511

(2) AMOUNT OF LOAN ADVANCES :

It is further observed that the bank has advanced a total of about Rs. 14.11 lakh during four year period (1982- 1985) of which about 6.99 lakhs has gone to scheduled caste families and about Rs. 7.12 lakh to non-scheduled caste families. Thus, the bank advances made available to the scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste families are almost equal.

landless labourers, marginal and small farmers. of the total loan advanced (Rs. 14.11 lack) by the end of 1985 about 36 per cent has been advanced for land less labourers and about 64 per cent to marginal and small farmers. Almost similar trend is observed in different years.Thus the bank branch achievement in covering the weaker sections in the area of its operation is quite impressive.

B. LOAN ADVANCES BY ECONOMIC CATEGORIES

Year-wise loan advances to land less labourers, small and marginal farmers are given in Table 2. This table shows that entire loan advanced by the bank branch under study has gone to weaker sections i.e.

YEAR-WISE BANK-FINANCE :

Gives the year wise number of family financed and amount of loan advanced. This table shows that the No. of family financed by the bank branch under study came to 87,259, 220 and 67 during 1982,83,84 and 85 respectively which respectively

constituted 13.74, 40.91, 34.75 and 10.59 of the total No. 633 of the families financed by the end of 1985. Total No. 633 of the families financed by the end of 1905.

The same table further reveals that the amount of loan advanced by the bank during 1982, 83, 84 and 05 came to about Re. 1,03,902, Rs. 683100, Rs. 440302 and Re. 104425 respectively. of the total loan advance (Rs. 14.11 lack) by the end of 1905, about 7.36, 40.39, 31.19 and 13.06 varies advanced respectively during 1982, 83, 84 and 85.

The overall loan advances per family works out to about Rs. 2230. The yearwise loan advances per family works out about Rs. 1194, Rs. 2637, Rs. 2001 and Rs. 2753 during 1902. 83, 84 and 85 respectively.

VILLAGE WISE BANK LOAN ADVANCES:

Village wise No. of family financed and amount of loan advances in during different years is given in table No.4. This table shows that the bank under study has financed 13 Villages in all by the end of 1985 out of 150 villages in the Panchayat SemitiVeir which is about 8 per cent of the total villages. It is interesting to note that of the total families (633) financed by the end of 1905 about 76 per cent have been financed only in two villages Vis. salemipurkalan and Moinapura alone. 0: the total bank loan advances of Rs. 14.11 lack by the end of 198 about 80 per cent have gone to these villages. This the bank finance has concentrated only in two village. This is because the branch is located in Salempur Kalan and the other village Mainapura is very near to this branch.

No inferences can be drawn from the year wise number of family financed and amount of loan advanced.From the above it is clear

that the bank finance is mainly confined to the nearby the villages therefore it is necessary to make efforts in advancing loans in the interior village.

PURPOSS WISE LOAN ADVANCES:

The purpose wise loan advanced by the bank to schedule caste and Non-Schedule caste families is given in table below.This table shows that of 633 families financed by the bank 338 families (about 53 per cent) were provided loans for agriculture and allied purposes and 295 (about 47 per cent) for non-agriculture purposes. of the total loan advances made by the bank during the four year period about 53 per cent were for agriculture and allied purposes, and about 47 per cent for non- agricultural purposes, the proportion in case of schedule caste families being about 67 and 37 per cent and in case of non- schedule caste families being 39 and 61 percent respectively. of the total loan advanced by the bank, about 14 per cent as crop loan, about 13 per cent was for small scale and rural cottage industries, about 15 per cent for draft animals (Camel & bullocks) and about 9 per cent for shop, about 6 per cent for buffalow, about 2 per cent for goat and sheep, about 3 percent. For retail trade and about 22 per cent for other purposes; the respective percentages for schedule caste families being about 17, 24, 22, 7, 6, 1, 1 and 0.23 and that of non-schedule caste families being about 10, 2, 7, 11, 3, 4 and 43 as crop loan small and cottage industries, draft animals, shops buffalows, goat and sheep, retail trade and other purposes. It is thus clear that small and rural cottage industries, crop loan, draft animals, shop are the major activities financed by the bank both in case of schedule and non-schedule caste families.

TABLE 2 – Bank loan Advances according to economic categories

CATEGORY OF LOANCEES	YEAR				
	1982 (Rs.)	1983(Rs.)	1984(Rs.)	1985(Rs.)	TOTAL(Rs.)
Land Less Labourer	25000 (27.78)	9400 (27.89)	217000 (44.74)	177000 (35.42)	513000 (36.30)
Marginal and small	65000 (72.22)	243000 (72.17)	268000 (55.26)	322737 (64.58)	898737 (63.66)
Total	9000 (100)	337000 (100)	485000 (100)	499737 (100)	1411737 (100)

CONCLUSION:

Regional Rural Banks were established to uplift the priority sector and for modernization of agriculture and rural Industries. The banks were instructed to give emphasis on disbursement of subsidised credit to agriculture, rural & cottage industries and village artisans. Thus the RRRs play an important role in strengthening the rural economy. The bank under study also prove this fact by increasing employment & income of rural people though loaning.

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