

Planning commission & working of rural loan plans by national bank

Dr. Pradeep jangde

Asst. Professor, Govt. College Bhakhara Dist. Dhamtari, Chhattisgarh, India

Abstract

The growth of huge population of India will lead the country to another height. In peculiarity, the research seeks the enhancement of the welfare plans intact by government for the rural population. In this verge of the paper performs an evaluation of the planning of loan scheme for rural people in nationalized banking system and the plans of government for rural growth. This research specifically carried out for the Raipur Division in context with district Durg. The paper suggest the development of rural area with those loan schemes and in all the aspects of the government and society to reach a command conclusion.

Keywords: rural loan plan, economic, nationalizes banking system

Introduction

The main goal behind any research work is to enhance the knowledge or to find an unknown aspect. The paper here deal with the working and evaluation of rural loan plans by national banking systems. The study carried in Raipur Division specifically in context with the Durg district. The key goals of research are as follows:

- To study the contribution of nationalized banking system for various rural loan plans implemented in district.
- To study the nature of loan earning and there role in promotion of loans provided by nationalized banking system.
- To find the role of nationalized banking system in national, economic, and social growth in the intended district.
- To find the contribution of nationalized banking system in uplift of land less, farming labor and underprivileged in society.

Preprocessing

The research methodology sources is classified in two category:

- 1) Based on nature
- 2) Based on rationality

1. Based on nature

Again classified in two category:

- **Quantitative data:** In which facts organized as numerical values involving several calculative aspects.
- **Qualitative data:** facts are deducted from analysis based on the characteristics of the data.

2. Based on rationality

Classified in two category:

- **Primary sources:** The researcher himself goes to the site and intact interaction with the resource, and acquires the raw facts. For any kind of research the raw facts is the root source.
- **Secondary sources:** The facts acquired from already published or not published sources, viz. journals, reports, statistical manuscripts, etc.

Rural loans provided by banks

The rural people need finances from cutting crop to taking them to market and gaining profit from it. Thus the banking systems had been developed to fulfill theses need of farmers. Which provides the loan not only for production but also for basic requirements of cultivation and other:

- 1) **Agriculture loan:** loan related to the farming work is an agriculture loan. It is classified in two categories:
 - Loan for production:
 - For cultivating crops in the land
 - For purchasing farming tools
 - For enhancing irrigation
 - For enhancing farming infrastructure
 - For storage
 - For production and processing of the seeds
 - For gardening, dairy, fisheries farms, piggery farm, poultry farms.
 - For distribution of compost, herbicides, pesticides etc.
 - Loan for unproductive:
 - For utensils and clothing.
 - For medicines, education and other household expenses.
 - For lodging.
 - For buying and constructing home.
 - For mrityubhoj, marriage, celebration of new born.
 - For tax paying when crop sink.
 - For buying jewelry.
 - For paying previous loans and for litigations.
- 2) **Non agriculture loan:** Loans other than agriculture for rural people:
 - *Retail business:* various consumer requirement, for social events.
 - *Small business:* that business whose equipment's expanse is not more than 10 lacs. Viz. house boot, tourisms, acquisition construction and renovation etc.
 - *Small industry:* those entities, which are reconstructing and experimenting the resources. The basic expanse of such industry 1 crore rupees viz. laundry, photocopy, storing and repairing of consumer goods.

- **Educational loan:** Different educational courses chosen by people the bank provides loan accordingly. For courses in India upto 7.50 lacs and for overseas courses upto 15 lacs amount loan is provided by the bank.
- **Home loan**
 - ✓ Direct finance: Upto 5 lacs rupees loan for building house and 1 lacs rupees for renovation of old house.
 - ✓ Indirect loan: upto 3 lacs rupees loan are provided to the government agencies for constructing new houses or resettling slums.

- **Seventh Plan:** increase in food products, employment and quality of production.
- **Eighth Plan:** improving economy as well as fiscal economy.
- **Ninth Plan:** Agriculture and rural growth.
- **Tenth Plan:** ‘Monitor able targets’ for few key indicators of development.
- **Eleventh Plan:** “Towards Faster & More Inclusive Growth.
- **Twelfth Plan:** Faster, Sustainable, and More Inclusive Growth.

Case Study- Economical planning five year plans in INDIA

Goals achieved in different five year plan:

- **First plan:** raising India economic by resettling refugees and providing food to them, eliminating inflation and total growth of the country.
- **Second plan:** Industrial development, and basic industrialization.
- **Third plan:** agricultural Development and basic industrialization.
- **Fourth Plan:** National income is elevated up to 5.5 % average, growth of underprivileged and elimination of poverty.
- **Fifth plan:** elimination of poverty, and achievement of higher development rates.
- **Sixth plan:** Agricultural development and development of small industries for employment opportunities.

Table 1: Plannin Outlay (in Crore)

Plan	Outlay – Total	Expenditure - Total
First Plan*	2069	1960
Second Plan	4800	4673
Third Plan	7500	8577
Fourth Plan	15901	15779
Fifth Plan	38853	39426
Sixth Plan	97500	109292
Seventh Plan	180000	218730
Eight Plan	434100	527012
Ninth Plan	859200	705818
Tenth Plan	1525639	1249322
Eleventh Plan	3644719	2862029
Twelfth Plan	80,50,124	NA

Source: national survey sample

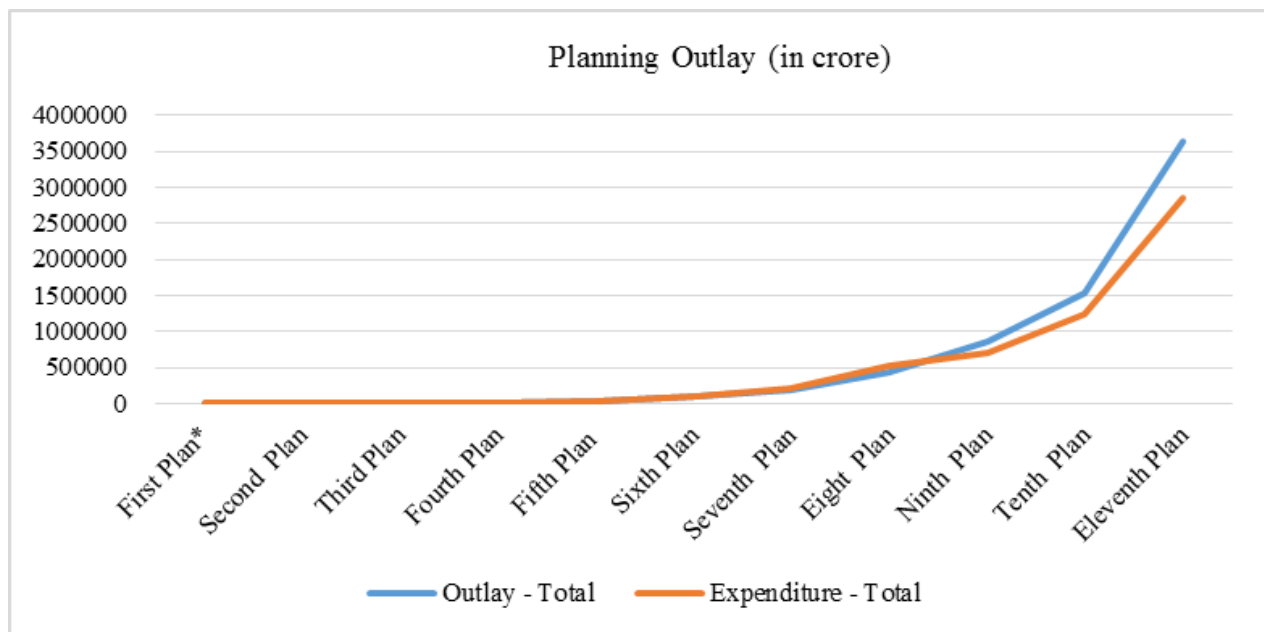


Fig 1

Conclusion

The analysis here shows the line char of outlay and expenditure of the five years plan. We can observe the elevation form 1st plan to 12th plan from 2069 crore of outlay to 80,50,124 crore. There is a respective elevation in the expenditure from 1st plan to the 12th plan. Most importantly in context with the paper in each five years plan, the planning commission have demarcated the development of the rural growth as very important aspect. Thus, there are always a revised agenda in every plan in the field of agriculture as well as economic development.

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