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A Check List of theFlorain Madhav National Park Shivpuri M.P. India

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Abstract

The study is mainly based on secondary data collected from the website of State level bankers committee. The literature survey was carried out for better understanding of the topic. The Simple tables are used for analysis of the data. The state, also comprising two administrative divisions - Garhwal and the Kumaon, consists of 13 districts–Dehradun, Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Rudraprayag, Haridwar (in Garhwal Division), Almora, Pithoragarh, Nainital, Bageshwar, Champawat and Udham Singh Nagar (in Kumaon Division). For secular trend least square method has been used to Analyze the credit plan from 2009-10 to 2014-15. The total branches of banks as on 31/03/2015 in the state are Commercial banks 1395, Regional Rural banks 251 and Co-operative banks 305. It is concluded that there is a regional imbalance in bank credit expansion between Garhwal and Kumaon region and among their districts. The greater trend values of U.S. Nagar, Dehradun and Haridwar indicate that these districts have been significantly achiever in bank credit as compared to other districts in the state.

Keywords: Bank Credit Expansion, Credit Plan, Regional Imbalance, Secular Trend.

Introduction

About Uttrakhand State

The state of Uttarakhand, embodying the Kumaon and Garhwal Himalayas with a geographical area of about 53,485 sq. km, supports a human population of 84,79,562 (Census 2001) persons. The state, also comprising two administrative divisions -Garhwal and the Kumaon, consists of 13 districts–Dehradun, Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Dehradun, Pauti Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Rudraprayag, Haridwar (in Garhwal Division), Almora, Pithoragarh, Nainital, Bageshwar, Champawat and Udham Singh Nagar (in Kumaon Division). It is further divided into 46 tehsils, 73 towns, and 95 development blocks, 7541 Gram Sabhas, and 671 Nyay Panchayats and 16826 inhabited villages. The population constitutes 0.83% and 21.40% of the total population of Indian Republic and Indian Himalayan Region (IHR), respectively.

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The state comprises five lithotectonically and physiographically distinct subdivisions namely, the Outer Himalaya comprising the Tarai and Bhabhar, Sub-Himalayan belt of the Siwalik, the Lesser Himalaya, the Great Himalaya and the Trans-Himalaya or Tethys. Human habitation is found up to an altitude of 3500 m above msl; however, the zone between 1200 - 2000 m, largely falling in the Lesser Himalaya (1500 – 2500 m above msl), is densely populated. The decennial growth rate of the population of the state for the decade 1991-2001 was 19.20. In this region the human population is continually increasing and the region is experiencing major difficulties in sustaining its growing population on its squeezing environmental resources-land availability, forests and grasslands, water resource, etc. Much of the environmental resource degradation is governed by mountain specificities, viz., inaccessibility, fragility, marginality, diversity (heterogeneity), niche (natural suitability) and adaptability (human adaptation) apart from the growing population. They result in limited external linkages and replication of external experiences, slow pace of development, intraregional imbalances and underutilization of regional potential.

Literature Review

In our country various studies have proved that only 6% of the 600000 villages have a bank branch. Therefore banks will have to work hard for financial inclusion. The rural financial system should be strengthened to emerge as a "one-stop-shop" for various types of financial

products and services in the rural areas. The acceptance and lending of credit has to be an integral part of an over all economic growth aimed at improvement in productivity and income of rural poor and their households. New transaction, cost-reducing technology, legal push and changed attitude of bankers only can put banking within the reach of all. By and large it is suggested that "financial inclusion must not be a choice, but a challenge" to all credit delivery agencies and rural poor as well. (Poojary K. Achutha and Y. Muniraju November 2012).

The Regional Rural Banks are encouraging the process of capital formation by advancing loans for different activities and motivating a large number of persons to save a part of their income. These banks have also encouraged self employment and rehabilitated the rural artisans. Landless laborers have been given loans for different productive purpose to provide employment to them. (R. Muthulakshmi and Selvaraj V.M. November 2012).

The Finance is a prerequisite for producer and consumer. As per the concept of financial inclusion, lead bank scheme is successful in providing the financial services at low cost to the common man. The credit is required to purchase the inputs like fertilizer and irrigation which share together 40 percent in agriculture production. Lead bank scheme has been preparing the credit plan for farm and non farm sector. The sangli district has favorable impact on the agriculture and industrial sectors. Certain district are allotted to each bank, the bank has to play lead role. The commercial and cooperative banks have helped to meet the credit needs. Sangli district is one of the developed districts in the Maharashtra state.The Sangli district has excellent network of bank branches in rural area to cover the area. More than 95 percent of target was achived in the credit utilization plan. The sectorwise credit plan and its utiliazation have achived the remarkable progress registering the overall growth rate of 19.55 percent to 17.99 during the 2001 – 10. The area under crops, net irrigated area in hectors and live stock have registered the positive growth rate of 7.41 percent, 53.78 percent and 25.47 percent during 2001 – 02 to 2009 – 10. Simultaneously, investment in plant and machinery of SSI and employment has increased by 12.67 percent and 1.05 percent during 2002 to 2010. The credit plan calls for still higher allocation and utilization of finance on wider scale so as to increase the production and productivity both intensively and extensively. The cost of loan is to be further reduced and loan waving is to be prevented to regulate the financial sector.(Shejal S.S. September 2013)

The Agricultural credit has assumed a great significance in our national agriculture policy and programmes. The credit requirement of all the farmers in the country was stood at Rs. 387000 crores during 2009–10 and the target credit was Rs. 475000 crores for the year 2011–12. (T. Sankaraian and Kumar I. Narendra June 2012)

The Credit is an essential requirement for revitalizing agriculture and there have been some important positive development in this area. Banks are confident of meeting the increased target for lending to the agricultural sector. The extension of the interest rate subvention scheme for short term crop loans will boost the credit flow to this sector. (N. Radhakrishnan April 2012)

The real growth of Indian economy lies on the emancipation of rural masses from poverty, unemployment and other socio-economic backwardness. Keeping this in view, RRBs were established by the Government of India to develop the rural credits structure. The rural credit structure consists of priority sector. There has been tremendous achievement in disbursing loans to both the sectors. The priority sector loan constituted higher in percentage throughout the study. Banks need to encourage the priority sector loans by providing larger amount to term loans as compared to non-priority sector as it has visa versa effect i.e. one sector improvement leads to another sector enhancement. (Rajashekharappa and Basavaraj Kundan March 2012).

Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is to understand the regional imbalance in annual credit plan in Uttrakhand state. The distribution of bank credit is examined into region: - Garhwal and Kumaon and further among their districts.

Research Methodology

The study is mainly based on secondary data collected from the website of State level bankers committee. The literature survey was carried out for better understanding of the topic. The Simple tables are used for analyze to the data. The state, also comprising two administrative divisions - Garhwal and the Kumaon, consists of 13 districts–Dehradun, Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Rudraprayag, Haridwar (in Garhwal Division), Almora, Pithoragarh, Nainital, Bageshwar, Champawat and Udham Singh Nagar (in Kumaon Division). For secular trend least square method has been used to analysis the credit plan from 2009-10 to 2014-15. The total branches of banks as on 31/03/2015 in the state are Commercial banks 1395; Regional Rural banks 251 and Co-operative banks 305.

Discussion and Analysis of the data

Banking Network and Business

The banking network and business in the state as on 31st Dec. 2013 are as under:

Table: 01

(In Crores)

S. No.	Banks	Nos.	No.of Branches	Rural Area Branches	Deposits	Advances	C: D Ratio
1	Public Sector	24 (60.00)	1245 (65.98)	559 (58.97)	55781 (80.13)	33259 (74.05)	60
2	Pvt. Sector	13 (32.50)	145 (07.68)	37 (03.90)	5449 (07.83)	4751 (10.58)	87
3	RRBs	02 (05.00)	247 (13.09)	203 (21.41)	2435 (03.50)	1386 (03.09)	57

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4	Coop Banks	01 (02.50)	250 (13.25)	149 (15.72)	5944 (08.54)	2996 (06.67)	50
5	RIDF	0	0	0	0	2525 (05.61)	0
	Total	40	1887	948	69609	44917	

Percentage values are within bracket

Source: www.slbcuttarakhand.org.in

Banks have become the spine for the development of the economy on all parameters in any state. Like wise banks play a pivotal role in the development of the Uttarakhand economy. Banks are not only important for the industrial development but they are equally helpful in social development activities. There are 1887 branches of different categories of banks in Uttarakhand with 1245 branches of Public sector banks. Regional rural banks and cooperative banks have a very strong network to facilitate developmental activities of state. Regional rural banks and co-operative banks in Uttarakhand contribute 26% of the total number of branches Uttarakhand. It is clear from the table that public sector banks have biggest percentage of branches in rural areas and lowest percentage of private sector banks. The highest C: D ratio is of private sector banks and lowest ratio is cooperative banks.

District wise break up of ACP: 2014-15
Table: 2

Distt	Amount	ACP (in Percentage)
Dehradun	1900.80	15.20
Uttarkashi	175.00	1.40
Haridwar	1979.15	15.83
Tehri	302.50	2.42
Pauri	454.58	3.64
Chamoli	253.34	2.03
Rudrapryag	156.27	1.25
Garhwal Mandal	5221.64	41.75
Almora	337.05	2.70
Bageshwar	124.12	0.99
Pithoragarh	275.61	2.20
Champawat	119.45	0.96
Nainital	1353.29	10.82
U.S.Nagar	5074.10	40.58
Kumaon Mandal	7283.63	58.25
Total of Uttrakhand	12505.27	100.00

Source: www.slbcuttarakhand.org.in

From table-2 it is clear that the percentage of ACP during the year of 2014 – 15 in Garhwal mandal is 41.75 percent and 58.25 of Kumaon Mandal. The percentage of U.S Nagar district is 40.58 the highest percentages in Uttrakhand state. Very less percentage of Uttarkashi, Tehri, Pauri, Chamoli, Rudrapryag in Garhwal Mandal and Almora, Bageshwar, Pithoragarh, Champawat in Kumano Mandal in Uttrakhand State. In the district of Bageshwar and Champawat ACP Percentage is less than one percent.

Target achieved by banks under annual credit plans Table: 3

Year	Target	Achievment	Percentage
2008-09	442884	376228	85%
2009-10	604125	511408	85%
2010-11	591541	582682	99%
2011-12	678868	566179	83%
2012-13	824489	722658	88%
2013-14	1066599		

Source: www.slbcuttarakhand.org.in

The highest percentage of achievement is in the year 2010 – 11 as 99 percent. It is the lowest in the year 2011 – 12 as 83 percent.

A Case Study is that as the SSI sector is coming under primary sector.The Banks regularly provide loans to small scale industries. But the problems faced by the SSI sector are delay in sanctioning of bank loans in right time. The small industries also face the problem in giving collateral securities for obtaining loans. Most of the SSI units could not avail the Bank Loans because of insistence of collateral securities, which these SSI units could not provide. Hence the government should instruct the banks to sanction loans under credit guarantee scheme under which the Banks should not ask for securities. If the financial problem of SSI sector is not solved immediately, there will be higher incidence of sickness in SSI sector. (S. Krishnamurthy and P. Alagarsamy March 2011).

Sector wise annual credit plan for 2014 -15
Table: 4

District	Farm Sector	Non-Farm Sector	Ops	Total(In Lacs)
Dehradun	39178(20.61)	49467(26.02)	101434(53.37)	190080(100)
Uttarkashi	8400(48.00)	348(01.99)	8752(50.01)	17500(100)
Haridwar	100690(50.88)	36809(18.60)	60416(30.52)	197915(100)
Tehri	12134(40.11)	1244(04.11)	16872(55.78)	30250(100)
Pauri	10172(22.38)	5493(12.08)	29793(65.54)	45458(100)
Chamoli	7139(28.18)	1190(04.70)	17005(67.12)	25334(100)
Rudrapryag	4314(27.61)	518(03.31)	10795(69.08)	15627(100)
Almora	12484(37.04)	2262(06.71)	18960(56.25)	33705(100)
Bageshwar	4183(33.70)	2282(18.39)	5947(47.91)	12412(100)
Pithoragarh	11161(40.50)	1986(07.21)	14414(52.29)	27561(100)
Champawat	4365(36.54)	930(07.79)	6650(55.67)	11945(100)
Nainital	41389(30.59)	35076(25.92)	58864(43.49)	135329(100)
U.S.Nagar	335539(66.13)	107411(21.17)	64460(12.70)	507410(100)
Total	**591148**(47.27)	**245017**(19.59)	**414362**(33.14)	**1250527**(100)

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Percentage values are within bracket
Source: www.slbcuttarakhand.org.in

Table 4 presents that during the session of 2014–15 the percentage of total ACP in farm sector 47.27; non farm sector 19.59 and other priorities sector is 33.14 percent.

It is concluded that Andhra Pragathi Bank, Co-operative Bank and Andhra Bank played important role in financing the agriculture and allied activities. Out of total sample farmers 41.66% of the beneficiaries are from Andhra Pragathi Bank, 17 percent beneficiaries are from Co-operative banks, 16 percent beneficiaries are from Andhra Bank; Syndicate Bank(11 percent), State Bank (9.83%) and Canara bank(4.5%) availed loan facility. (T. Sankaraiah and Kumar I.Narendra 2012).

The analysis reveals that the Chitradurga district central cooperative bank has made good efforts to include the farming community consisting of almost all categories irrespective of their size of land holdings in growth process. Still the farmers area have misutilized significant amount of Funds for unproductive purposes. But the Chitradurga district central cooperative bank has been partially successful in bringing more farmers in inclusive growth process in more irrigational facilities area.(Boraiah G.B. and Dananjaya K.B. 2012).
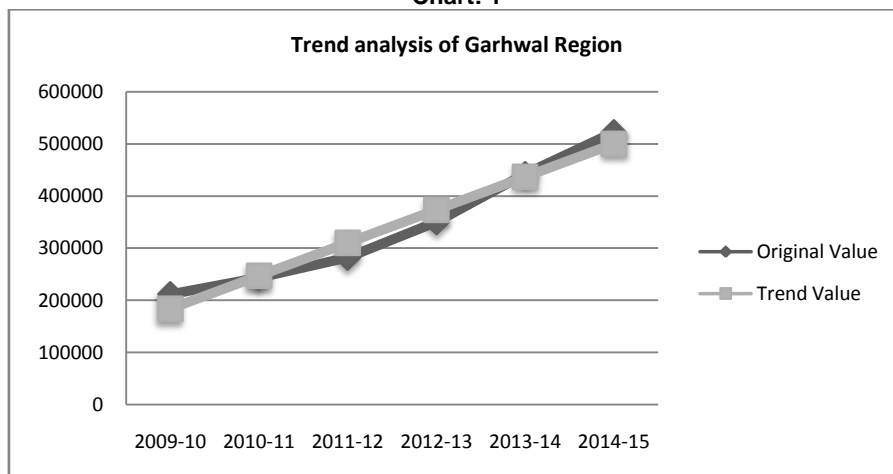
Year wise Districts Annual Credit Plan
Table: 5

District	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15
Dehradun	80204	87814	102173	126417	151368	190080
Uttarkashi	7138	8941	10551	12000	14500	17500
Haridwar	78772	92500	104994	124515	170674	197915
Tehri	12922	16583	19441	22406	27273	30250
Pauri	17356	20794	23911	39999	41531	45458
Chamoli	9500	11289	13058	15244	23024	25334
Rudrapryag	5828	6557	7857	9814	13822	15627
Almora	15070	16145	17808	28960	31861	33705
Bageshwar	6188	6543	7670	9411	11779	12412
Pithoragarh	15668	17310	19692	21970	25879	27561
Champawat	7838	8239	9059	9785	13773	11945
Nainital	58913	64226	72577	87435	116952	135329
U.S.Nagar	209351	234601	270077	316531	424163	507410
Total	**524748**	**591542**	**678868**	**824489**	**1066599**	**1250526**

Source: www.slbcuttarakhand.org.in

There is no significant difference between the original value and trend value in both regions in Uttrakhand State. The trend values of kumaon mandal are greater than the the trend values of garhwal mandal. The trend values of haridwar and dehradun district are greater than the other districts of garhwal mandal. The district of U.S. Nagar is of highest trend value of ACP as compared to other districts in kumaon mandal.
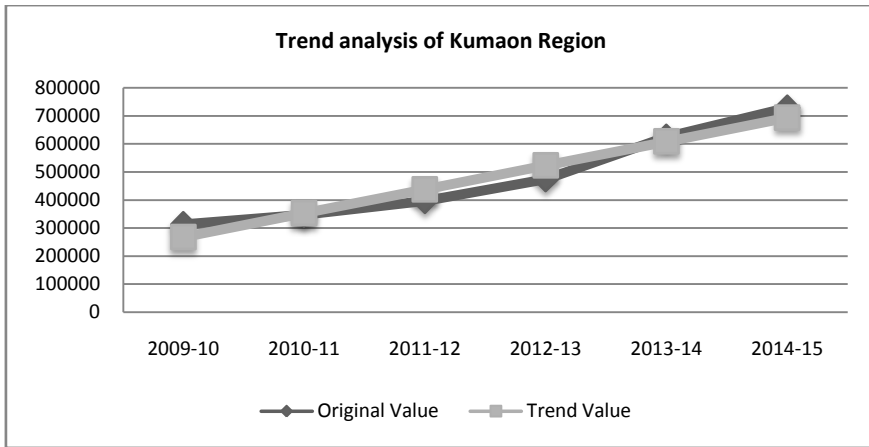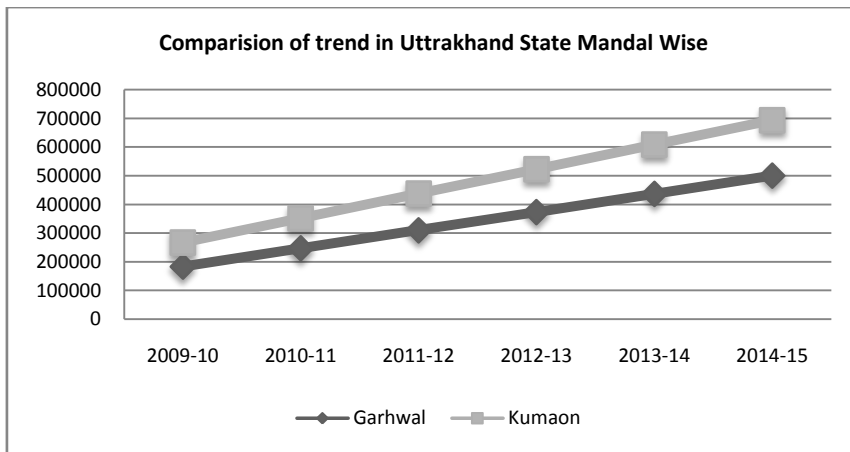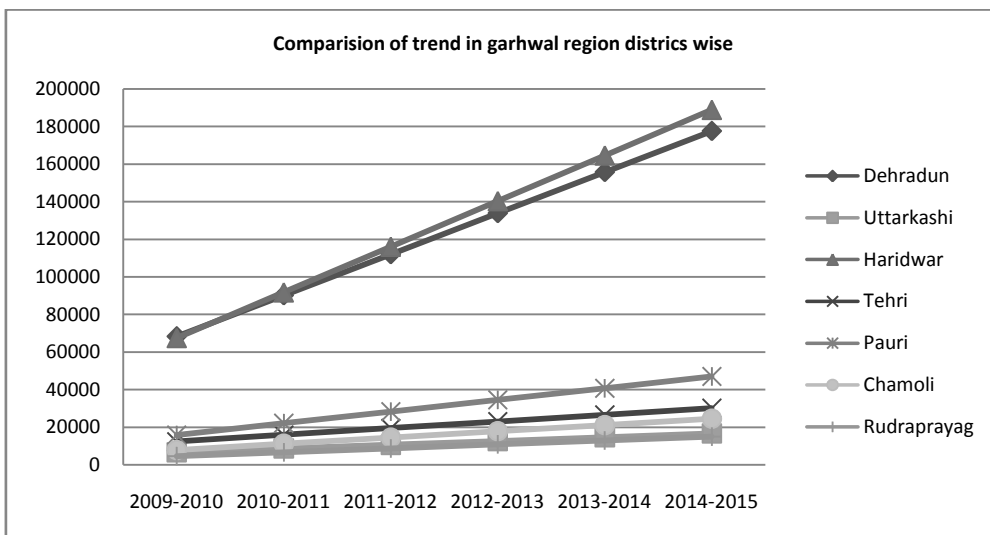
Chart: 1

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Chart: 2

Trend analysis of Kumaon Region

Chart: 3

Comparision of trend in Uttrakhand State Mandal Wise

Chart: 4

Comparision of trend in garhwal region districs wise

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Chart: 5

Comparision of Trend In Kumaon Region Districts Wise
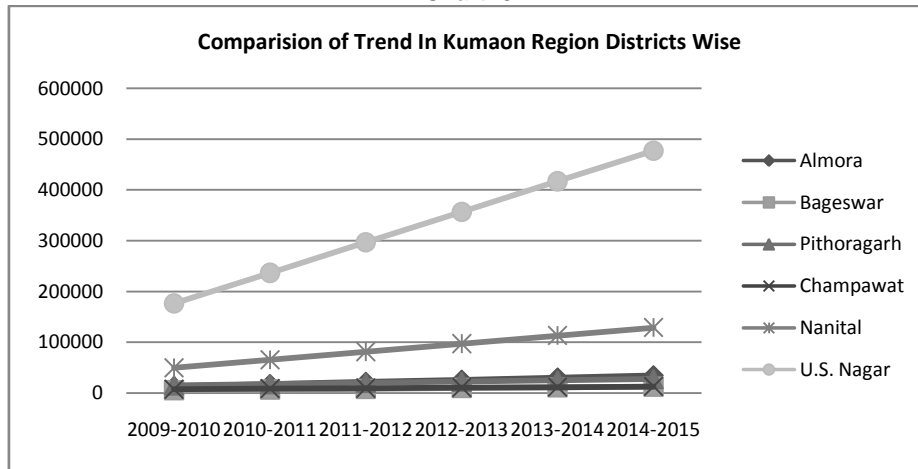
Findings

1. Regional rural banks and cooperative banks have very strong network to facilitate developmental activities of the state. Regional rural banks and co-operative banks in Uttarakhand contribute 26% of the total number of branches/ offices of banks in Uttarakhand.
2. The percentage of ACP is less than 2 percent in the district of Uttarkashi, Ruderaprayag and Champawat. The RBI Governor said to the bank, to increase the percentage of these districts.
3. The highest percentage of ACP is 40.58 at U.S. Nagar in Kumaon Mandal and 15.20 Percent at Dehradun district in Garhwal Mandal.
4. The credit to farm sector has been between 41 to 44 percent.
5. For the financial year 2010–11 banks achieved 99 percent target. It was the highest over the period. But in 2011–12 the achievement was 83 percent. it was the lowest over the observation period.
6. The share of Pvt. Banks in rural area branches of the state is nearly 3.9 percent. But their CD ratio is the highest as 89 percent. With lowest number of rural branches the private banks perform the best on the yardstick of CD ratio.

Conclusion

It is concluded that there is an imbalance in ACP of Uttrakhand State among its districts. Because the trend value of U.S. Nagar, Dehradun and Haridwar are much greater than the other districts in state. So the state bankers committee should try to revise the disparity in the state. Uttrakhand Gramin Bank and Cooperative Bank are the back bone of hill area. So both banks may remove district imbalance in Uttrakhand State. There are the many studies done for the role of bank for the development of rural areas. The conclusion from these studies that bank should provide the loan to Farm Sector, Non Farm Sector and Other Priority Sector. RRB and cooperative banks can play important role for the development of rural area. RRBs were established by the Government of India to develop the rural credit structure. The public sector banks are advised to improve their CD ratio in comparison to the private banks.

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Abbreviations

ACP	=	Annual Credit Plan
CD Ratio	=	Cash Deposit Ratio
OPS	=	Other Priority Sector
RIDF	=	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RRB	=	Regional Rural Bank