

APPENDIX 'II'

Name of the Branch	Village adopted to branches
1. Karajgi Akkalkot - 11	Karajgi, Andewadi (Bk) Andewadi (Kh), Kalhiparge, Shigval, Hilli, Shungaregaon, Kudual, Devikawatha, Mangruai, Shirwal (South Solapur)
2. Lamooti- Mohol - 9	Lamooti, Chincnoli, Kati, Savaleswar, Arjunsod, Shirapur (Sr) Bhambewadi, Pophali, Morvancni, Shirwade (Kh)
3. Javalgaon - 9	Javalgaon, (Ambadachniwadi) Ambegaon, Bhandegaon, Hathij, Malegaon, Kuli, Minjani (K), Chinchkhapan, Jyotibachiwadi.
4. Gadvale - 6	Gadvale (M), Yawali, Dhorale, Dahitane, Mingarul, Manjoli
5. Ule - 9	Ule, Kasegaon, Gungewadi, Ulewadi, Hansal, Kalesos, Ekruke, Tartgaon, Halgur
6. Aurad - 12	Aurad, Sanjawadi, Bolkavatha, Bondalgi, Honmurgi, Birnal, Barur Kudal, Hattarsang, Rajur, Kumthe, Korsegaon.
7. Kumbhari - 5	Kumbhari Katnal, Kardehalli, Teyraltii, Gurdenalli.
8. Dhotri - 6	Dhotri, Shirpanalli, Vadgaon, Rampur, Borgaon, Dombarjavalge.
9. Solapur	Dongaon, Kavathe, Patha i, Danitane, Kegaon, Kundi, Snelgi, Telgaon
10. Kasegaon - 4	Kasegaon, Anawali, Ekhaspur, Tanali.

Name of the Branch	Villages adopted to branch
11. Gadegaon - 3	Gadegaon, Upasi, Palasni.
12. Bhose - 9	Bhose, Khedbnose, Jevade, Pat-kuroli, Shevate, Ahe, Nandore, Tartgaon (Bhose), Pandharewadi.
13. Kopale - 4	Kopale, Mendhapur, Babnurgaon, Kharatwadi.
14. Bhandisegaon	Bhandisegaon, Dhondewadi, Shelve, Knedbhalwani, Pirachi Kuroli, Vadi Kuroli.
15. Gursale - 3	Gursale, Chincholibhose, Hole.
16. Bembale - 1	Bembale, Mithkalwani, Jnoti, Akole (BK).
17. Nevare - 4	Nevare, Mire, Umare-valapur, Jambud.
18. Sangam - 4	Sangam, Babhulgaon, Wafegaon, Nagholi.
19. Nimgaon - 4	Nimgaon, Khudus, Tarangfal, Dombalwadi (K)
20. Tondle Bondle -5	Tondle, Bondle, Khalave, Vitthalwadi, Dasur.
21. Giravi - 5	Giravi, Lonand, Mandave, Bhamb, Londhemohitewadi.
22. Maloli - 5	Maloli, Jhanore, Shendechinch, Falwani, Kalmwadi, Salmukhwadi.
23. Islampur - 6	Islampur, Mandaki, Hede, Kanher, Jalbhavi, Goradwadi.

Name of the Branch	Village adopted to Branches
24. Danigaon - 8	Danigaon, Pirale, Banjarde, Kumhari, Eksniv, Jumoalwadi, Kalamooli, Tamowadi.
25. Zare - 4	Zare, Pophalaj, Sogaon (East) Kamonej.
26. Maogaon - 6	Maogaon, Punwar, Bhose, Pimpalwadi, Limowadi, Vanjarewadi.
27. Salgar (Bk) - 8	Salgar (Bk) Salgar (Kh), Lavangi, Jungali, Ashewali, Seddi, Kelgi, Shivangi.
28. Nimboni - 8	Nimboni, Chikalgi, Savachi, Pout, Bnalvani, Jitti, Kadde, Jailihal.
29. Manjari	Manjari, Banani, Save, Devale, Metnavade, Sangewadi, Shirbhavi, Deokatewadi.
30. Upalai (Bk) - 5	Upalai (Bk) Gorewadi. Madachiwadi (U) Upalai (Kh) Kopale (Kh) Vitthalwadi.

- 1 -

LIST OF BRANCHES

APPENDIX 'I'

<u>Block</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Branches</u>
Malshiras	8	Malshiras, Nimogaon, Islampur, Janigaon, Tondle-Bondle, Girvi, Nevare, Sangam.
Pandharpur	6	Ropale, Bnadisnegaon, Gadegaon, Gursale, Kasegaon, Bnose (Karkamb)
South Solapur	4	Aurad, Ule, Kumhari, Dhotri
Karmala	2	Zare, Raogaon
Mangalwedha	2	Nimooni, Salgar (Bk)
Madha	2	Uplai (BK) Bemble
Barshi	2	Javalgaon, Tadvale (Mouje)
Akkalkot	1	Karanjgi
Mohol	1	Lamboti
Sangola	1	Manjari
North Solapur	1	Solapur.

Section 'III'

Gramin Bank regarding IRDP Scheme

For the sake of analysis, all the purposes of IRDP loan have been classified in to two group of Agricultural loan and Non-agricultural loan with the following details.

Classification of I.R.D.P. Loans

I) Agricultural Loan:

1. Well
2. Pumpset & Pipeline
3. Composite Loan
4. Milch Animal
5. Goat and Sheeps
6. Bullock Cart/Parts
7. Others (Sugar Cane, Horticultural, Fishers, Poultry, Piggery/Donkies, Gobar Gas etc).

Total Agricultural Loan.

II) Non-Agricultural loans:

- 8) Retail Trade
- 9) Prof.Self Employment
- 10) Busi Enterprise
- 11) S.S.I.
- 12) Others (Loan against T.D.)

Total Non-Agricultural Loan.

Total Loan : I + II =

The performance of I.R.D.P. loan given by Solapur Gramin Bank at the end of June 1988 is presented the following table No.5.2

It is clear from this table that only 3371 BPL households (Beneficiaries) have received the total IRDP Credit of Rs. 88,89,150 which comes to Rs. 2637 per household out of total amount of Rs. 88,89,150. The share of agricultural loan was Rs. 66,44,390 (74.75%) and the share of non-agricultural loan was Rs. 22,44,760 (25.25%). It implies that the non-agricultural loan which include retail trade, business enterprises, small scale industries and activities of self employment persons is given equal importance in the financing policy of IRDP.

While considering untangaole and non-security base of character of non-agricultural credit supply of I.R.D.P. of Solapur Gramin Bank, it can be said that the bank have expected the risk and uncertainty in this respect. It is also observed the majority of the agricultural loan were given for the development of dairy business, through financing for Milch animals, goats and sheeps. It is also observed the major non-agricultural loan were given to retail traders.

Branchwise Performances of IRDP Loans

From following observation could be made from the Table 5.3 regarding the branchwise performance of IRDP loans.

- 1) Out of 30 branches of Solapur Gramin Bank 3 branches that is Karajgi, Tadvale and Bhandishegaon have recorded the highest performance in respect of number of beneficiaries.

2. The 3 branches i.e. Karajgi, Dhotri and Salgar have recorded the highest performance of 141, 82 and 82 number of beneficiaries in respect of non-agricultural loan.
3. In agricultural loans the 3 branches of Manajri, Bhandishegaon and Jahgaon have given maximum loan for the purpose of pumpset and pipeline.
4. The 3 branches i.e. Bhandishegaon, Tadvale and Rople have recorded the highest performance of 164, 144 and 126 number of beneficiaries in respect of Agricultural loan.
5. The three branches of Karajgi, Dhotri and Salgar had given non-agricultural loans to the maximum numbers of beneficiaries i.e. 141, 82 and 82 respectively.

To conclude it can be said that although the coverage of I.R.D.P. loan by Solapur Gramin Bank is at Low level; the bank accepted risk and uncertainty and bank is going ahead successfully to remove the poverty of below poverty line BPL households in Solapur District.

Purposewise Credit supply by S.G.B.

(Rs. in '000)

Purposes	Beneficiaries	Amount
I) <u>Agricultural Loan</u>		
1) Well	16	48.05
2) Pumpset & pipeline	57	140.10
3) Composite Loan	152	531.20
4) Milch Animal	1191	2971.00
5) Goats & Sheeps	0638	2390.00
6) Bullock Cart/Parts	0142	407.00
7) Others	0047	0157.04
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL LOAN:	2243	6644.39
II) <u>Non-Agricultural Loan</u>		
9) Retail Trade	436	905.00
10) Prof Self Employed	372	639.75
11) Busi Enterprise	259	551.00
12) S.S.I.	54	151.00
12) Others (Loan against	7	8.01
TOTAL NON:AGRICULTURAL LOAN:	1128	2244.76
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL & NON AGRICULTURAL LOAN	3371 (100.00)	8889.15 (100.00)

	Mangari		Solapur.	
	A/c	Amount	A/c	Amount
<u>AGRICULTURAL:</u>				
1. Well			4	9
2. Pumpset/pipe line	11	27	2	8
3. Composite Loan	23	49	4	32
4. milch Animal	70	197	14	27
5. Goat & Sheeps	9	30	36	59
6. bullock Cart/part	2	5	21	77
7. Others	2	4	6	39
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL	107	312	89	251
<u>TOTAL NON AGRICULTURAL:</u>				
8. Retail Trade	8	7	45	140
9. Self Employed	5	7	25	102
10. Business Enterprises	4	11		
11. S.S.I.				
12. Others	2	2		
TOTAL NON:AGRICULTURAL:	15	27	70	242
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES UNDER IRDP	122	339	159	293



CHAPTER 'VI'

Impact of I.R.D.P.- A Case study of Solapur

Gramin Bank

Solapur Gramin Bank is a regional rural bank sponsored by Bank of India which is one of the biggest nationalised Commercial Bank. This is one of the major innovations in field of institutional development of rural credit. The Gramin Bank (RRB's) is called as a small bank's man. It is the out come of the recommendations of working group rural bank appointed by the union finance minister (1975) under the Chairmanship of M. Narasimham.

The Narasimham Working Group, in its report submitted on 30th July, 1975, observed that :

The main disabilities in the co-operative in purveying the needed quantum of credit arise from their inability to mobilize adequate deposit resources; their managerial weakness and the character of their functioning marked by dominance of the vested interests which have come in the way of their efficient functioning, specially effective supervision of credit and the inadequate coverage of the small and marginal farmer. Yet another weakness has been limited absorptive capacity of refinance from the higher tiers of the co-operative structure because of the inadequate non over due cover... efforts at rehabilitation of the co-operative credit structure urged repeatedly and attempted over the last two decades do not appear to have yielded any appreciable results and there was probably an urgent need

to try out new experiments, specially in credit started areas of the country. The commercial banks suffered from two basic weaknesses in the dispensation of rural credit i.e.

- i) their high cost structure and
- ii) their attitudinal character, which

is basically urban oriented. In a country of the size and regional diversity as India, no single pattern of either commercial banking or co-operative credit can be expected to meet all the emerging requirements in all areas. A degree of adaptation and improvisation is called for and the range of the working group, therefore, come to the conclusion that "what is needed is an institution which combines the local feel and familiarity with rural problems which the co-operatives possess and the degree of business organisation, ability to mobilize deposits, access to the central money markets and modernized outlook which the commercial banks have".

We have undertaken a case study of Solapur Gramin Bank with a view to analysing its role as an institutional credit to the BPL households through Integrated rural development programme. Our main focus is to study the impact of IRDP on economic conditions of BPL households to the help of credit supply given by Solapur Gramin Bank. The Karajgi branch of Solapur Gramin Bank in Akkalkot Taluka was selected and a sample of 100 beneficiaries have been randomly selected from the list of total number of 1411 beneficiaries since the establishment of the branch.

Karajgi is village in Akkalkot taluka. It is situated on Southern side 19 Km away from Jeur station of Solapur. The operational area of Solapur Gramin Bank includes 11 villages.

These villages are, Karajgi, Andnewadi (Bk), Andnewadi (Kh), Kalhiparge, Sheval, Hill, Ghungaregaon, Kudal, Devikawatha, Mangrual, Shirwal (South Solapur).

The selected 100 beneficiaries were the identified BPL households according to the definition given by the Govt. The villagewise break-up of 100 selected beneficiaries is as follows:- (Table No. 6.1)

It is observed that the economic conditions of the identified BPL households is so worst that it was needed to have further classification of the BPL families according to the average income group as given in table No.6.2

It is observed from the above table that the average income per family household of the total sample was Rs.2209.86 while accepting the BPL (below poverty line) definition at the level of Rs. 3500 at the price level of 1980-81; It is observed that the poverty of selected households is very deep. Out of 100 only 16 family households were having at the marginal level of BPL income of Rs. 3500.

First 9, second 10, households were so poor that the average income of each family was less than Rs.1342. Thus this gives the intensity of poverty of the rural masses in Akkalkot taluka of Solapur District.

We have studied the social status of the total sample households in respect of their castes, education and occupation etc. (Table 6.3).

Castewise classification of the sample households:

It needs to be made clear, here that we have made a special classification of 23 beneficiaries as petty traders belong to a class petty traders and daluwalars. This includes barbers, vegetable merchants, kirana shops, carpenters, cobblers, fisher etc. We observed that the high caste BPL families such as Maratha and Lingayat have comparatively higher average family income than that of schedule castes and muslim community.

IRDP Financing:

The selected 100 sample households have taken IRDP loans during the three years of 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87. (Table 6.4) Loan requirement and amount received.

As it is clear from table 6.4 each family household under study received the average amount of Rs. 4197 for all the purposes. The average amount of loan given for agriculture and agro-based purposes was Rs. 1713 per family households and Rs. 2484 for non agriculture purposes such as petty traders. Thus our main finding is that the IRDP finance are given at greater extent informal and assetless vulnerable section of the society on the basis of the need rather than security.

The purposewise IRDP finance detail is given in the following Table 6.5.

Utilisation of Loan:

The reference period of the present study is three years 1985-1986-1987. It was found that out of 100 sample households 32 households have taken IRDP loans for three times during the period of three years and moreover 62 households have taken loans once with regular repayment. Surprisingly 6 households were found defaulters with the overdues of amount of Rs.

(Table 6.6)

The personal interviews were held with the authorities of the Karajgi branch of Solapur Gramin Bank and defaulters themselves.

It revealed as follows:-

- 1) Regarding the defaulters for agricultural loans repayment was not possible due to non-availability of well water and thus there was risk and uncertainty in agricultural loans.
- 2) Two members were willful defaulters and they have not used loans due to their bad habit of drinking wine.
- 3) Two defaulters who had taken loan for cycle mart have started that the original capital was inadequate and they have made the business on credit. This has created lot of difficulty in running their business.

Crossing the below poverty line

As a result of IRDP loans we found substantial change in the average income of the sample households. Who have already

seen that before the implementations of IRDP scheme. The 100 sample households were having the average per family income of Rs. 2209.86 at the price level of 1981. Here we have assumed the poverty line definition of Rs. 3500. It is the latest year of 1987 which gives us the authentic definition of BPL population at Rs. 6400 in view of inflationary rate. Assuming this is clearly stated in table 6.7

Changes in the income of the sample households after IRDP Loans:

That the total income of one hundred sample household had increased from 220986 (6.2) to 553800. After IRDP loan at the end of the year 1987. In other words the average per family income of one hundred sample households increased from Rs. 2209.86 (Table 6.2) to Rs. 5538 at the end of 1987. While accepting the definition of BPL households at Rs. 6400 it is evidently clear that not all 100-family households have crossed the BPL line. But the breakup of income of the family households indicates that 10 families in the pre IRDP income group of 1001 to 1500 had crossed the BPL as the average income of each family in this group is more than 6400 (i.e. 6600). Moreover it is very remarkable and interesting to note to observed that all 20 sample households in the pre IRDP income group of 2001 to 2500 had crossed the BPL as the average income of each family in this group is more than 6400 (i.e. 6910). Thus 30 families have crossed the BPL households in this stage of the analysis. If we look at the change in the income of the household in the pre IRDP group of 1500 to 2000 it is quite possible that some families in this income group might have crossed the BPL income of Rs. 6400.

Following the list of the total number of 33 sample household who have crossed the BPL income limit of Rs. 6400.

Table 6.8

It is very clear that only except 25 nousehold who had ta taken loan for agricultural purpose of pipeline; 28 nouseholds have taken loans for petty traders and other non-agricultural purposes.

Further an effort is made in table number 6.9 to study the castewise breakup of 33 beneficiaries 13 beneficiaries belong to linjayat community, 9 belong to muslim community and 9 belong to petty traders of B.C. society of the weaker section. Thus our finding is that the 33% of the BPL household were raised above BPL income of Rs. 6400 at the end of 1987.

TABLE NO. 6.1

The villagewise breakup of 100 selected beneficiaries in

Karajgi Branch of SGB

S.No.	Name of Villages in operation of SGB	No. of beneficiaries selected
1.	Karajgi	63
2.	Mangrul	13
3.	Hilli	11
4.	Kudal	06
5.	Shaval	02
6.	Devikawatha	01
7.	Ghungaregaon	01
8.	Andewadi (Bk)	01
9.	Kalhiparge	01
10.	Andewadi (Kh)	-
11.	Shirwal (South Solapur	01
Total :		100

TABLE 6.2

The classification of the BPL households according to the

Income group (1981)

Income Groups	No. of Families	Total Income (Rs.)	Average Income (Rs)
Below to 1000	09	7099	788.77
1001 to 1500	10	13420	1342.00
1501 to 2000	27	49083	1817.00
2001 to 2500	20	44800	2240.00
2501 to 3000	18	51859	288.00
3001 to 3500	16	54725	3420.00
Total Samples	100	220986	2209.86



Table No.6.3

Castewise classification of the Sample households

Caste	NO.	Educational Status			Average size of family	Average income per family Rs.
		II	P.M.	H.S.		
Maratha	04	2	2	-	3.5	2550
Lingayat	33	19	10	4	6	2447
Musalman	22	15	6	1	5	2045
Schedule Caste	16	13	4	1	5	1666
Petty Traders in B.C.Soci.	23	16	4	1	5.5	2442
Total Samples	100	67	26	7	5.5	2209.86

Table No. 6.4

Loan Requirement & Amount Disbursed

Purposes	Total Loan requirements Rs.	Amount sanctioned disbursed Rs	Credit Gap
Agriculture and Agro-based Activities	2,17,125	1,71,300 (1713)	45825
Non-Agricultural activities	3,77,050	2,48,400 (2484)	128650
Total Agriculture and non- agriculture	5,94,175	4,19,700 (4197)	174475

Figures in brackets indicate the loan amount per

Sample household.

Table No.6.5

Purposewise Loans

S.No.	Occupational beneficiaries	NO. of beneficiaries	Disbursement of loan Rs.
1.	Agriculture and agro based activities	19	1,71,300
2.	Sneeps and goats	06	12,000
3.	Stationery	05	13,600
4.	Handmade Snops	07	17,000
5.	Sweet meet mart	03	4,600
6.	Pan patti shops	03	7,100
7.	Betelvine	02	3,000
8.	Kirana Shops	15	67,000
9.	Vegitable and Vendor	06	10,000
10.	Cloth shops	03	14,000
11.	Cycle Shops	06	29,000
12.	Hotel	05	16,000
13.	Cobbler	05	11,000
14.	Loud speaker	01	6,000
15.	Shivan Machine	03	5,000
16.	Utencil snops	02	6,000
17.	Mandap	01	2,500
18.	Tailor	02	3,600
19.	Boom making	03	3,000
20.	Handloom	02	16,000
21.	Tobacco Business	01	2,000

Table No.6.6

Defaulters of IADP Loan

S.No.	Name of the Defaulters	Amount of loan	Purpose	Reasons of the defaulters
1.	Awatade Shivaji Jyotiba	5000	Cycle Shops	Bad habit of drinking wine
2.	Aland Ladlesahab Mahmedsahab	1000	Sweet meet mart.	Irregularity
3.	Aursang Hanamant Yallappa	4000	Hotel	No recovery of credit given to cash
4.	Antad Sankar Andappa	3000	Kirana & Bhusar Snop	Left Village
5.	Antad Sankar Anandappa	5000	Kirana & Bhusar Snops.	Left Village
6.	Makandar Mulash Gulash	1000	Vegetables (Fruit	Absounding

Table No.6.7

Changes in the income of the sample households after

IRDP Loans

Income	No. of beneficiaries	Total family income Rs.	Average per family income Rs.
Below to 1000	09	4100	455.55
1001 to 1500	10	66000	6600.00
1501 to 2000	27	167900	6218.52
2001 to 2500	20	138200	6910.00
2501 to 3000	18	84800	4711.00
3001 to 3500	16	92800	5800.00
TOTAL:	100	553800	5538.00

Table No.6.8

Information about the beneficiaries who have been raised
above poverty line due to IRDP Loans

S.No.	Name	Purpose of loan	Family income	
			Before IRDP	After IRDP
1.	Shri Jamadar Laxman Shivappa	Sheeps & Goats	600	7000
2.	Snri.Zunja Bhimashankar Shivappa	Handloom	1500	10000
3.	Shri Yadwad Shishil Jhanappa	Pipeline & Motor	1200	24000
4.	Shri Ambalgi Mallappa Shiramappa	Ready made Garments	2000	7000
5.	Snri Puljenti Kanteappa Pirappa	Cloth Shops	1000	11000
6.	Shri Arba Babulala Mahamud	Kirana Shops	1800	14600
7.	Shri.Bansode Yeshwant Kallappa	Panpatti Shop	2000	8400
8.	Shri.Shetgar Sharnappa Malappa.	Shaving Machine	1800	8500
9.	Shri Arba Babulala Mahamud	Kirana Shops	1800	14600
10.	Sbu.Vankore Sonabai	Cobbler	1800	10800
11.	Sache Abdul Sharif	Shavan Machine	2100	11200
12.	Sache Bandeali Akbar	Pan Shop	2100	9000
13.	Yelmeli Arvind Nagappa	Mandap	2100	7000

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
14.	Godikot Abdul Karum Husen	Tailoring	2100	6800
15.	Malsangi Maulali Mlanioakh	Handloom	2100	7000
16.	Korvi Anaji Shivappa	Kirana Snops	2100	7000
17.	Naikode Somanna Parsappa	Jullock Cart/ Part	2100	6600
18.	Jamadar Tippanna Shivappa	Pipe Line	2400	20000
19.	Sache Bandeali Akbar	Pan Shop	2100	9000
20.	Mujawar Sovilani Snahaouddin	Cycle Shop	3000	7000
21.	Munoli Iranna Sangappa	Kirana & Bhusar Shop	3000	8000
22.	Shinde Devindra Pandurang	Utencial Shops	2549	192000
23.	Yathal Sayyad Ladleso	Well & Motor	3000	7000
24.	Munoli Iranna Sangappa	Kirana & Bhusar shop	3000	8000
25.	Parit Santamappa Dharamanna	Cycle Shops		9000
26.	Math Basayya Shivayya	Sweet Meet Mart	3500	7000
27.	Nibal Chandrashekhar Gurusomanna	Stationery	3500	8000
28.	Hiremath Gurubasa- yya Appayya	Cycle Shops	3100	7000

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
29.	Gaja Bhimashankar Mallappa	Well renue Motor	3400	10000
30.	Unavan Jallinder Malhari	Stationery Shop	3400	9000
31.	Nibal Chandras- ekhar	Stationery Shops	3500	8000
32.	Shashapure Shantappa	Well & Motor	31500	15000
33.	Karimunji Gurusnantappa Sidramappa	Well & Motor	3000	6600

Table No.6.9

Castewise breakup of InDP beneficiaries

Caste	Below No. of BPL beneficiaries	Above BPL numbers	Total
maratna	04	-	04
Lingayat	20	13	33
Muslim	13	09	22
Schedule Caste	16	02	18
Petty Traders in B.C.Society	14	09	23
TOTAL:	67	33	100

CHAPTER 'VII'

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The present research work tries to study the impact of IRDP programme on the economic conditions of BPL households in Akkalkot taluka of Solapur district. Credit is an important basic input for achieving the main objective of IRDP i.e. raising the income generating capacity and employment opportunity for rural poor. Among the multi-agencies of financial institutions such as co-operative banks, nationalised commercial banks, regional rural bank, which is also called as Gramin Bank is the latest financial institution which is directly provided credit at the door step of the poor people. So the name of Gramin Bank is called poor man's bank.

We have undertaken the said study with particular reference to the functioning of Solapur Gramin Bank.

The specific objectives are as follows:-

1. To study the working and overall performance of IRDP in Solapur district.
2. To study the working and performance of Regional Rural Bank in Solapur district sponsored by Bank of India. It is called as Solapur Gramin Bank.
3. To analysis the impact of IRDP on economic conditions of identified BPL households in Solapur district.
4. To suggest some remedies for more efficient working of the gram in bank for helping the poor.

METHODOLOGY

The Akkalkot taluka was is our study area we have selected the Karajgi branch of Solapur Gramin Bank was taken as a case study for analysing the impact of IWP.

A sample of one hundred beneficiaries of Karajgi branch was randomly selected with forms 10% of the total beneficiaries. The period of study was three years 1985 to 1987.

In order to analysis the impact of IWP loan we have made a comparison between the economic condition of 100 BPL households before IWP Finance period and after IWP loans.

The Second Chapter is related to the rationalise of IWP in India. The achievements of IWP during the sixth five year plan have been review in this chapter which can be summerised in the following table Number VII.1 (7.1).

Table 7.1 The Achievement of the IWP during the sixth plan.

Item	Sixth Plan 1980 - 85	
	Target	Achievement
1. Plan Allocation	1500.00	1661.17
i) Central Allocation	750.00	788.89
ii) State & UTS contribution	750.00	872.78
2. Credit mobilisation	3000.00	3101.61
3. Total investment 1:2	4500.00	4762.78
4. No. of families covered	150.00	165.62

Item	Sixth Plan 1980 - 85	
	Target	Achievement
5. No. of SC/ST families covered	50.00	64.63
6. Per Capital subsidy	1000.00	1003.00
7. Per Capita Credit	2000.00	1873.00
8. Per Capital Investments	3000.00	2676.00
9. Subsidy Credit Ratio	-	1:1:87
10. Sectorwise coverage		
1) Primary	-	71.7
2) Secondary Sector		10.4
3) Tertiary Sector		17.9

The salient features of the Solapur district in general and Akkalkot taluka in particular were given in Chapter-3. There are 134640 BPL households in Solapur district, and Akkalkot Taluka is having 157600 BPL households which are eligible for getting IRDP loans.

In Table No.4.1 the financial structure is given. Moreover the performance of IRDP is study in the later part of this chapter. It is remarkable and palusable to note the achievement of IRDP were exceeded the target more than per cent-percent continuously every year from 1983-84 to 1987-88. This is given in following Table VII 7.2 (Page No 102)

In Chapter-V organisational structure and functioning of Solapur Gramin Bank is prescribed in Section I..

Section II deals with the performance of Gramin Banks regarding IRDP scheme. The Solapur Gramin Bank is having

30 branches in the district with maximum number of 6 branches and 6 branches in Maisurias and Pandharpur talukas respectively.

The performance of Solapur Gramin Bank in respect of IRDP can be summarised briefly as follows:-

1. Only 3371 BPL households (beneficiaries) have received the total IRDP credit of Rs. 68,89,1150 which comes to Rs. 2637 per household out of total amount of Rs. 86,89,150. The share of agricultural loan was Rs. 66,44,390 (74.75%) and the share of non-agricultural loan was Rs. 22,44,760 (25.25%). It implies that the non-agricultural loan which include retail trade, business enterprises, small scale industries and activities of self-employment persons is given equal importance in the financing policy of IRDP.
2. Out of 30 branches of Solapur Gramin Bank 3 branches that is Karajgi, Gadvale and Bhandishegaon have recorded the highest performance in respect of number of beneficiaries.
3. The 3 branches i.e. Karajgi, Dhotri and Salgar have recorded the highest performance of 141,82 and 82 number of beneficiaries in respect of non-agricultural loan.
4. In agricultural loans the 3 branches of Manjari, Bhandishegaon and Jahigaon have given maximum loan for the purpose of pumpset and pipeline.
5. The 3 branches i.e. Bhandishegaon, Gadvale and Kopale have recorded the highest performance of 164,144 and 126 number of beneficiaries in respect of Agricultural loan.

6. The three branches of Karajgi, Dhotri and Salgar and given non-agricultural loans to the maximum numbers of beneficiaries i.e. 141,02 and 02 respectively.

To conclude it can be said that although the coverage of IRDP loan by the Solapur Gramin Bank is at low level; the bank accepted risk and uncertainty and bank is going ahead successfully to remove the poverty & of below poverty line households in Solapur district.

The impact of IRDP in 11 villages of Akkalkot taluka is study with particular references to Karajgi branch of Solapur Gramin Bank. The economic condition of the selected 100 BPL households is study before and after IRDP period.

The selected 100 sample households have taken IRDP loans during the three years of 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87. (Table 6.4) loan requirement and amount received.

As it is clear from Table. 6.4. each family household under study received the average amount of Rs.4197 for all the purposes. The average amount of loan given for agriculture and agro-based purposes was Rs.1713 per family household and Rs. 2484 for non-agriculture purposes such as petty traders. Thus our main finding is that the IRDP finance are given at greater extent informal and less vulnerable section of the society on the basis of need rather than security.

The purposewise IRDP finance detail is given in the table 6.5.

Crossing the below poverty line

As a result of IRDP loans we found substantial change in the average income of the sample households. We have already seen that before the implementations of IRDP Scheme. The 100 sample households were having the average per family income of Rs. 2209.86 at the price level of 1981. Here we have assumed the poverty line definition of Rs. 5000. It is the latest year of 1987 which gives us the authentic definition of BPL population at Rs. 6400 in view of inflationary rate. Assuming this it is clearly stated in table 6.7

Change in the income of the sample households after IRDP loans. That the total income of one hundred sample household had increased from 220986 (6.2) to 553800 after IRDP loan at the end of the year 1987. In other words. The average per family income of one hundred sample households increased from 2209.86 (table 6.2) to Rs. 5538 at the end of 1987. While accepting the definition of BPL households at Rs. 6400 it is evidently clear that not all 100 family households have crossed the BPL line. But the break up of income of the family households indicates that 10 families in the pre-IRDP income group of 1001 to 1500 had crossed the BPL and the average income of each family in this group is more than 6400 (i.e. 6600) moreover it is very remarkable and interesting to note to observed that all 20 samples households in the pre-IRDP income group of 2001 to 2500 had crossed the BPL as the average income of the each family in this group is more than 6400 (i.e. 6910). Thus 33 families have crossed the BPL households in this stage of the analysis. If we look at the change in the income of the household in the pre-IRDP

group of 1501 to 2000 it is quite possible that some families in this income group might have crossed the BPL income of Rs. 6400.

Following the list of the total number of 33 sample households who have crossed the BPL income limit of Rs. 6400 (Table 6.8).

It is very clear that only, except 5 households who had taken loan for agriculture purpose of pipe line; 28 households have taken loans for petty traders and other non-agricultural purposes.

Further an effort is made in table number 6.9 to study the caste-wise breakup of 33 beneficiaries 13 beneficiaries belong to Lingayat community, 9 belong to Muslim community and 9 belong to petty traders of S.S. Society of the weaver section. Thus our finding is that the 33% of the BPL households were raised above BPL income of Rs. 6400 at the end of 1987.

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TABLE NO. 7.2

Year	Sanction Amount (Rs. in Lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)	percentage	Target of beneficiaries Population	Population of Actual bene- ficiaries.	percentage
1983-84	90.15	96.38	106%	7500	9014	120.18
1984-85	98.18	103.57	105%	7500	7665	102.20
1985-86	89.18	91.47	102%	4665	5335	114.36
1986-87	129.34	145.09	112%	8191	8204	100%
1987-88	142.00	142.00	100%	1160	12193	1061.12