Chapter VII
Findings, Conclusions and Suggestions

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7.1 Introduction
In this chapter we have discussed about the findings which are drawn from the data analysis which we have discussed earlier in the data analysis. The conclusions are drawn according to the research questions. The present chapter presents suggestions and recommendations based on major findings of this study. This will be useful for bank, policy makers, service designers and people.

7.2 Findings

The major findings of the study are summarized below.

1. In the year 2000-2001 to 2010-2011, in Kolhapur district the contributing of the income sharing for agriculture sector was lowest as 17.84 percent and for industrial sector it was 26.63 percent. The highest sharing was of service sector it was 55.53 percent partially. (T. 3.5)

2. In the year 2000-2001, the per capita income of Kolhapur district was Rs. 23793. In the year 2010-2011, it increased upto 84055. (T. 3.6)

3. In Kolhapur district, the maximum numbers of bank branches are in Karveer taluka. The total number of such branches in 158. Gaganbavada taluka there are minimum bank branches it was 9 branches. (T. 3.10)

4. In Kolhapur district there are many bank branches of KDCC bank compare to other banks. The number of branches of RRB is lowest. Only five branches of RRB are there in Kolhapur district. (T. 3.10)

5. In nationalized bank group there are many branches of Bank of India and Bank of Maharashtra in Kolhapur district. (T. 3.12)

6. State bank group, there are many branches of SBI, in Kolhapur district. (T. 3.13)

7. In the group of private sector bank the number of ICICI and Ratnakar bank is highest bank branches in Kolhapur district. (T. 3.14)

8. In Kolhapur district, the branches of various banks are increasing in rural area, day by day. Out of total branches, 58.15 percent branches are working in rural area and remaining 26.72 percent branches are working in urban area. (T. 3.11)
9. In 12 taluka places of Kolhapur district, there are 1216 villages and 23 cities. Out of these 23 cities, maximum cities are situated in Karveer taluka. Out of total taluka places chandgad taluka is rich by villages, and the minimum villages are in Gaganbada taluka. (T. 3.1)

10. In India, SBI is working as a lead bank in many district places. SBI has acquired first rank as lead bank in India. And Bank of India has acquired third rank as lead bank. (T. 4.3)

11. In the year 1991 to 2012, the share of OPS in sanctioned loan is 42.11 percent and the share of agriculture sector is 36.38 percent in India. The lowest share is 21.51 percent of SSI sector. (T. 4.4)

12. In the year 1970, there were 335 active lead banks and in the year 2009, 630 lead banks were working actively. In the present day lead banks are working for service in all districts of India. (T. 4.1)

13. In India, nationalized banks are working as lead banks in 409 districts. State Bank group is working as lead bank in 210 districts and private sector banks in only 11 districts of India. (T. 4.2)

14. In the year 1970, in Maharashtra the lead bank was active in 25 districts. Since the year 2009, the lead banks working in all 35 districts are Maharashtra state. (T. 4.5)

15. Bank of India has the responsibility as a lead bank of 12 districts of Maharashtra state. This is the highest number of lead banks. (T. 4.7)

16. In Annual credit plan of Maharashtra state, the share of achievement of agriculture sector is 56.81 percent and the share of achievement of OPS is 29.88 percent. The share of achievement of SSI is lowest as 13.31 percent. The highest loan has been sanctioned for agriculture sector in Maharashtra state. (T. 4.8)

17. In Kolhapur district under SGSY programme, out of the rest of applications for loan, maximum number of applications for beneficiaries has been sanctioned. (T. 5.1)

18. In Kolhapur district under PMRY programme, some applications are pending. Out of total produced applications for loan. The ratio of rejected application is highest, so the sanctioned ratio of applications is lowest. Use of wrong method of proceeding of application as a proposal and lack of proper documents are the main reasons behind the rejection of application. (T. 5.2)
19. In Kolhapur district under SJSRY programme, some applications are pending out of total formed applications for loan. The ratio of rejected application is highest, so the sanctioned ratio of applications is lowest. Use of wrong method of proceeding of application as a proposal and lack of proper documents are the main reasons behind the rejection of application. (T. 5.3)

20. In Kolhapur district the distribution of KCC has been increasing year by year. Commercial bank and Co-operative bank are working effectively for KCC programme in Kolhapur district. The credit amount under KCC has been increasing year by year. (T. 5.4)

21. The ratio of bank linkage is taking growth Joint Liability Group in Kolhapur district. The loan amount is also increasing which has been given to the joint liability group. (T. 5.5)

22. The maximum self help groups are linking to the banks. The ratio of sanctioned loan amount for SHG has been increasing. Due to this, the self help groups are becoming strong and as a result the opportunity employability is increasing in Kolhapur district. (T. 5.6)

23. The loan target of KDCC and ICICI bank under MAVIM is highest. the ratio of formation of SHG under MAVIM is also taking high position. (T. 5.7)

24. In Kolhapur district out of total villages, there is no any bank branch in 741 villages. In the villages of Chandgad taluka and Shahuwadi taluka are such villages where there are few bank branches. Shirol taluka is leading taluka where there are many bank branches. (T. 5.8)

25. In Kolhapur district, where there is no any bank branch, the bank is service provided under the BC model to the particular villages. In this particular process bank of India and bank of Maharashtra are playing a leading role to provide better banking facility. (T. 5.9)

26. In Kolhapur district under Vasantrao Naik Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes Development Corporation Ltd programme, various applications are pending out of total produced applications for loan. The ratio of rejected application is highest, so the sanctioned ratio of applications is lowest. Use of wrong method of proceeding of application as a proposal and lack of proper documents are the main reasons behind the rejection of application. (T. 5.10)

27. In Kolhapur district under Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd programme, several applications are pending out of total
produced applications for loan. The ratio of rejected application is highest, so the sanctioned ratio of applications is lowest. Use of wrong method of proceeding of application as a proposal and lack of proper documents are the main reasons behind the rejection of application. (T. 5.11)

28. In Kolhapur district under Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Programme, a number of applications are pending out of total produced applications for loan. The ratio of rejected application is highest, so the sanctioned ratio of applications is lowest. Use of wrong method of proceeding of application as a proposal and lack of proper documents are the main reasons behind the rejection of application. (T. 5.12)

29. In Kolhapur district under the annual credit plan in the year 2002-03, due to the less demand for loan, achievement became lower and lower. In the year 2011-12, the ratio of target was high so again achievement became lower and lower. The average percentage of the achievement under annual credit plan is 88.36. In the year 1993-94 and 2001-02, the achievement was higher than the target. Because in the present years the demand for loan was high to some extent. (T. 6.1)

30. Under the annual credit plan in Kolhapur district, Out of total target, an average target of agriculture sector was 68.11 percent. Out of total achievement, an average achievement of agriculture sector was 70.01 percent. The average percentage of the achievement of the agriculture sector under annual credit plan is 90.85. In the years 2004-05, 2010-11, 2011-12 the achievement of agriculture sector was lowest because the ratio of target was high. Under the annual credit plan, the maximum loan is sanctioned for the agriculture sector than the other sector. (T. 6.2)

31. In Kolhapur district under the annual credit plan, Out of total target, an average target of SSI sector was 13.76 percent. Out of total achievement, an average achievement of SSI sector was 13.46 percent. The average percentage of the achievement of the SSI sector under annual credit plan is 89.39. In the year 1993-94, 2005-06, 2006-07 the target was lowest and achievement was highest. In the year 2008-09 SSI achievement was lowest because SSI target was highest. Under the annual credit plan the share of the target of SSI is lowest. (T. 6.3)
32. Under the annual credit plan in Kolhapur district, Out of total target, an average target of OPS was 18.13 percent. Out of total achievement, an average achievement of OPS was 16.53 percent. The average percentage of the achievement of the OPS under annual credit plan is 83.15. Due to the OPS and downs of the demand for loan variations are forming in the achievement. (T. 6.4)

33. In Kolhapur district under the annual credit plan, Out of total target, an average target of nationalized bank was 24.89 percent. Out of total achievement, an average achievement of nationalized bank was 16.53 percent. The average percentage of the achievement of the nationalized bank under annual credit plan is 96.02. In the year 1991-92 to 2011-12, average percentage of achievement was 96.02. In the year 2010-11 and 2011-12, achievement amount was increased. (T. 6.5)

34. Under the annual credit plan in Kolhapur district, the total target of nationalized bank the average share of agriculture sector was 47.52 percent. The total achievement of nationalized bank the average share of agriculture sector was 54.96 percent. The percentage of achievement of nationalized bank is highest it is 112.39 percent to some extent. In the years 1997-98 to 2009-10, the nationalized bank has reached upto the high achievement than the targeted achievement. (T. 6.6)

35. In Kolhapur district, under the annual credit plan the total target of nationalized bank the average share of SSI sector was 22.44 percent. The total achievement of nationalized bank the average share of SSI sector was 18.87 percent. The percentage of achievement of nationalized bank is highest it is 86.46 percent. In the years 1998-99, the achievement was lowest because the target was increased by its two and half of rest. The maximum loan is credited to SSI sector by nationalized bank. (T. 6.7)

36. Under the annual credit plan in Kolhapur district, the total target of nationalized bank the average share of OPS was 30.08 percent. The total achievement of nationalized bank the average share of OPS was 26.17 percent. The percentage of achievement of nationalized bank is highest it is 86.08 percent. In the years 1998-99, 2006-07, 2008-09, and 2011-12, the nationalized bank has low achievement than the targeted achievement.
Because demand was lowest of OPS. Highest share of OPS is by nationalized bank. (T. 6.8)

37. The average achievement of state bank group achievement under annual credit plan is 7.26 percent to some extent. And 113.07 percent average is of achievement of total priority sector for state bank group. With this numerical information it is visible that the state bank group distributes the loan than that of the decided target. (T. 6.9)

38. In Kolhapur district, under the annual credit plan the total target of state bank group the average share of agriculture sector was 33.68 percent. In the total achievement of state bank group an average achievement of agriculture is 31.15 percent at its stake. Out of the average achievement of an agriculture sector, the achievement of agriculture of state bank group is 2.91 percent. In the state bank group, the average achievement of an agriculture sector is 105.68 percent. The loan which is credited to agriculture sector by state bank group is much lower, as compare to the total distribution of the loan for an agriculture sector. (T. 6.10)

39. Under the annual credit plan in Kolhapur district, the total target of state bank group the average share of SSI was 40.35 percent. The total achievement of state bank group the average share of SSI was 36.78 percent. Out of the average achievement of an SSI sector, the achievement of SSI of state bank group is 20.53 percent. In the state bank group, the average achievement of an SSI sector is 113.77 percent. The result is shown that state bank group distributes loan is high range to SSI. (T. 6.11)

40. In Kolhapur district, under the annual credit plan the total target of state bank group the average share of OPS was 25.97 percent. The total achievement of state bank group the average share of OPS was 32.06 percent. In the state bank group, the average achievement of an OPS sector is 132.62 percent. The result is shown that the state bank group credits the loan to other priority sector in high amount. (T. 6.12)

41. In Kolhapur district under the annual credit plan, Out of total target, an average target of private sector bank was 11.25 percent. Out of total achievement, an average achievement of private sector bank was 12.63 percent. In the private sector bank, the average achievement of a total priority
sector is 96.71 percent. The picture is clear and visible that private sector bank reaches towards its achievement to some extent in given target. (T. 6.13)

42. Under the annual credit plan in Kolhapur district, the total target of private sector bank the average share of agriculture sector was 46.75 percent. The total achievement of private sector bank the average share of agriculture sector was 47.61 percent. In the private sector bank, the average achievement of an agriculture sector is 98.28 percent. Private sector bank passes loan to agriculture sector in high amount. (T. 6.14)

43. In Kolhapur district, under the annual credit plan the total target of private sector bank the average share of SSI was 23.13 percent. The total achievement of private sector bank the average share of SSI was 27.22 percent. In the private sector bank, the average achievement of SSI sector is 115.69 percent. The achievement was higher than the target of SSI sector. (T. 6.15)

44. Under the annual credit plan in Kolhapur district, the total target of private sector bank the average share of OPS was 30.12 percent. The total achievement of private sector bank the average share of OPS was 25.17 percent. In the private sector bank, the average achievement of OPS is 84.35 percent. Whatever the loan is distributed by the private sector bank to all the sectors, out of which the private sector bank credits the low amount of loan to OPS. (T. 6.16)

45. In Kolhapur district under the annual credit plan, Out of total target, an average target of co-operative bank was 57.68 percent. Out of total achievement, an average achievement of co-operative bank was 53.33 percent. In the co-operative bank, the average achievement of a total priority sector is 80.67 percent. With this numerical information it is visible that the share of Co-operative bank in annual credit plan is high at its rest. (T. 6.17)

46. Under the annual credit plan in Kolhapur district, the total target of co-operative bank the average share of agriculture sector was 86.81 percent. The total achievement of co-operative bank the average share of agriculture sector was 90.49 percent. In the co-operative bank, the average achievement of an agriculture sector is 83.82 percent. The result is so as the annual credit plan, the amount of credited loan is high for agriculture sector by co-operative bank. (T. 6.18)
47. In Kolhapur district, under the annual credit plan the total target of co-operative bank the average share of SSI was 4.97 percent. The total achievement of co-operative bank the average share of SSI was 3.92 percent. In the co-operative bank, the average achievement of SSI sector is 71.56 percent. The amount of loan credited by co-operative for SSI sector is lowest than the other sector. (T. 6.19)

48. Under the annual credit plan in Kolhapur district, the total target of co-operative bank the average share of OPS was 8.22 percent. The total achievement of co-operative bank the average share of OPS was 5.59 percent. In the co-operative bank, the average achievement of OPS is 74.48 percent. Co-operative bank achieve the meager target under of other priority sector. (T. 6.20)

49. In the annual credit plan, average of percentage of recovery of total priority sector is 70.61 percent. The result is so as the demand of an amount the collection is too less than demand. The recovery rate of bank has been lowest else the debtors do not refund the loan installment in the given time. (T. 6.21)

50. The average percentage of recovery for agriculture is 75.16 percent, in the annual credit plan. The rate of recovery is higher than the recovery rate of others sectors. The collection of an amount as recovery is lowest than the demand of the bank, because there are always ups and downs in the agricultural product. Hence it becomes barrier for farmers to refund an installment of the loan in the given time. (T. 6.22)

51. In the annual credit plan, average of percentage of recovery of SSI sector is 55.75 percent. It is clear that the recovery rate of small scale industries sector is too much lowest. SSI does not refund an installment of the loan given by bank in time so the recovery rate of SSI is lowest. (T. 6.23)

52. In the annual credit plan, average of percentage of recovery of OPS is 63.71 percent. The recovery rate of other priority sector is lower than that of agriculture sector and higher than that SSI sector. In the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 the recovery rate of other priority sector is lower than 50 percent of the rest of rate. (T. 6.24)

53. The average rate of percentage of recovery under the total priority sector of nationalized bank is 65.55 percent. The collection of nationalized bank is too much lowest than the targeted recovery. (T. 6.25)
54. The average rate of percentage of recovery under the agriculture sector of nationalized bank is 71.76 percent at its rest, in the nationalized bank. The percentage of recovery rate of agriculture is always on the top point as compare to other sectors under nationalized bank. (T. 6.26)

55. The average rate of percentage of recovery under the SSI sector of nationalized bank is 54.43 percent. In the nationalized bank the percentage of recovery rate of SSI is very low as compare to other sectors under nationalized bank. (T. 6.27)

56. The average rate of percentage of recovery under the OPS of nationalized bank is 65.64 percent. In the years 2001-02 and 2008-09 the recovery rate of other OPS is lower than 50 percent of the rest of rate. The percentage of recovery rate of other priority sector under the nationalized bank is lower than the agriculture sector and higher than SSI. (T. 6.28)

57. In the annual credit plan, the average rate of percentage of recovery under the total priority sector of state bank group is 78.38 percent. State bank group is always on the top for its recovery rate as it’s always higher than the other bank groups. (T. 6.29)

58. In the annual credit plan, the average rate of percentage of recovery under the agriculture sector of state bank group is 81.49 percent. It can be assumed that, the recovery rate of an agriculture sector is always satisfactory under state bank group. Other sectors of state bank group remained poor in the recovery rate to some extent compare to agriculture sector. Agriculture sector gained its rank in recovery, because the loan refunded by the debtors is satisfactory. (T. 6.30)

59. In the annual credit plan, the average rate of percentage of recovery under the SSI sector of state bank group is 75.13 percent. The recovery rate of SSI is higher than the recovery rate of OPS. The recovery rate of refunded loan of SSI, by state bank group is quite satisfactory. (T. 6.31)

60. In the annual credit plan, the average rate of percentage of recovery under the OPS of state bank group is 74.38 percent. As compare to other bank group the recovery rate state bank group is fine at it rest. The recovery of OPS is lowest as compare to the other sector of state bank group. (T. 6.32)

61. The average rate of percentage of recovery under the total priority sector of private sector bank is 61.14 percent. Private sector bank is always lacking
behind in his recovery rate as other bank group are always ahead a step. In the year 2006-07, 2007-08 the recovery rate of private sector bank was below 40 percent. Private sector bank is not becoming able to recover the target to refund the distributed loan by the debtors. (T. 6.33)

62. The average rate of percentage of recovery under the agriculture sector of private sector bank is 65.32 percent. The recovery rate of an agriculture sector is fine than the other sectors of private sector bank. If we look at the ratio of recovery rate of agriculture sector under private sector bank is always remained below as compare to agriculture sector of other bank groups. (T. 6.34)

63. The average rate of percentage of recovery under the SSI sector of private sector bank is 51.46 percent. The SSI remained too much behind in its recovery rate, as other sector of private sector bank are maintain their top position in recovery rate. It is clear that public sector bank remained weak in the recovery procedure of the loan taken by the debtors. (T. 6.35)

64. The average rate of percentage of recovery under the OPS of private sector bank is 60.09 percent. The recovery rate of OPS of private sector bank is lowest. The recovery rate of OPS as compare to SSI is satisfactory. (T. 6.36)

65. In the annual credit plan, the average rate of percentage of recovery under the total priority sector of co-operative bank is 75.32 percent. Co-operative bank has achieved a strong position in recovery rate, as if we look at the position on nationalized bank and private sector bank is not as strong as co-operative bank. (T. 6.37)

66. In the annual credit plan, the average rate of percentage of recovery under the agriculture sector of co-operative bank is 77.81 percent. The recovery rate of agriculture sector under co-operative bank is highest compare to other sectors of co-operative bank. The co-operative bank provides loan to agriculture sector in high amount and its recovery is also very good. (T. 6.38)

67. In the annual credit plan, the average rate of percentage of recovery under the SSI sector of co-operative bank is 48.11 percent. The recovery rate of SSI is very much lowest as compare to the other sectors of co-operative bank. The demand and collection of SSI was nil in the year 2000-01. (T. 6.39)

68. In the annual credit plan, the average rate of percentage of recovery under the OPS of co-operative bank is 60.59 percent. The OPS could not refund the
installments of loan expected by co-operative bank. The quantity of installments is lowest as expected by the co-operative bank. (T. 6.40)

69. The average of percentage of recovery of produced loan to SGSY, is 53.97, it is very much lowest. The applications for loan demand by customers were lowest in quantity, in the year 2009-10, so as it affected the demand and collection. (T. 6.41)

70. The average of percentage of recovery of loan given by the nationalized bank to SGSY is 49.44. The above said recovery rate is too much down than the expected one. The applications for loan demand by customers were lowest in quantity, in the year 2009-10, so as it affected the demand and collection. (T. 6.42)

71. The average of percentage of recovery of loan given by the state bank group to SGSY is 46.69. In the years 2006-2007 to 2008-09 the percentage of recovery rate under state bank group was below to 3 percent at its rest. (T. 6.43)

72. The average of percentage of recovery of loan given by the private sector bank to SGSY is 43.81. If we look at the ratio of recovery rate of SGSY under private sector bank is lower than the other bank groups. (T. 6.44)

73. The average of percentage of recovery of loan given by the co-operative bank to SGSY is 81.49. The SGSY of co-operative is far ahead in its recovery rate position on other bank groups are remained quite behind. The recovery rate was reached upto 100 percent in the year 2007-08. Co-operative bank plays an active role in the recovery procedure for the loan stationed to the SGSY. (T. 6.45)

74. The average of percentage of recovery of produced loan to PMRY/PMEGP, is 42.37, it is very much lowest. The result of above said information is the percentage of recovery rate of PMRY/PMEGP is lower to the SGSY. Under PMRY/PMEGP the installments of sanctioned loan are not refunded by the debtors. So the huge gap of recovery occurs in the development process. (T. 6.46)

75. The average of percentage of recovery of loan given by the nationalized bank to PMRY/PMEGP is 43.28. The percentage of recovery rate is highest as compare to other bank group, within the loan provided by nationalized bank to PMRY. (T. 6.47)
76. The average of percentage of recovery of loan given by the state bank group to PMRY/PMEGP is 28.38. State bank group has not maintained that much good position in the bank of recovery of sanctioned loan to the debtors as other bank groups have been maintained the proper scale of recovery, so the percent of recovery rate of other bank groups is satisfactory, not the state bank group. (T. 6.48)

77. The average of percentage of recovery of loan given by the private sector bank to PMRY/PMEGP is 39.13. Private sector bank has given the loan to PMRY and its percentage of recovery rate is in the minus state as compare to nationalized bank group and co-operative bank in the plus state as compare to state bank group. (T. 6.49)

78. In the year 2006-07 to 2009-10 PMRY has been given loan by the co-operative bank. And its percentage of rate was 96 percent, within these above mentioned four years. The recovery rate of loan, given by the co-operative bank to PMRY is at good position. (T. 6.50)

79. In Kolhapur district, under all governments scheme, 12177.7 average applications were produced in the 9 years’ period. 95.34 crore average loan was distributed to the eligible applications by the bank. Per head Rs. 78290.65 of an average loan was distributed as a result. (T. 6.51)

80. NABARD develops PLP and with the help of the particular plan, lead bank decided the district credit plan target. Even lead bank decided the DCP on the basis of PLP of NABARD, though the lead bank keeps a step ahead in DCP, than the regulated by NABARD plan, especially in Kolhapur district. (T. 6.52)

81. Service area credit plan is basically developed for rural area. In Kolhapur district, the average percentage of an amount for service area credit plan is 59.86 percent. The average percentage of amount resulted through the semi urban and urban area credit plan is 40.14 percent. With these digits of result in percentage, it is said that the more weightage has been given to the rural area than that of the weightage given to the urban area. (T. 6.53)

82. The target of the new account opening under service area credit plan is 95677.54 in average. The target of the new account opening under semi urban and urban area credit plan is 44191 in average. This information displays the number of new account holders is increasing day by day. Under Pradhan
Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana the number of new account opening the concern banks is increasing simultaneously. (T. 6.54)

83. In Kolhapur district, under bank business, in the total amount of priority sector the share of agriculture is 52.03 percent, SSI is on 22.11 percent, and OPS is with 25.86 percent, with the help of above said ratio it can be visualized that agriculture sector has given maximum loan by bank where as SSI has given a minimum loan by bank. Under the total bank business, 62.38 percent of loan is given to the priority sector by bank, and 37.62 percent of loan is given to non priority sector by bank. It is clear that priority sector is ahead in loan sanctioning that than the non priority sector. (T. 6.55)

84. In the period of 12 years, 48.40 percent of loan was distributed by nationalized bank to the agriculture sector. 20.78 percent of loan was given to the SSI where as 30.82 percent of loan was given to the OPS. The percentage mentioned above indicates that the nationalized bank sanctioned maximum loan for agriculture sector and minimum for SSI sector in Kolhapur district. (T. 6.56)

85. In the period of 12 years, 19.59 percent of loan was distributed by state bank group to the agriculture sector. 32.36 percent of loan was given to the SSI where as 48.05 percent of loan was given to the OPS. The percentage mentioned above indicates that the state bank group sanctioned maximum loan for OPS and minimum for agriculture sector in Kolhapur district. (T. 6.57)

86. In the period of 12 years, 44.09 percent of loan was distributed by private sector bank to the agriculture sector. 25.05 percent of loan was given to the SSI where as 30.88 percent of loan was given to the OPS. The percentage mentioned above indicates that the private sector bank sanctioned maximum loan for agriculture sector and minimum for SSI sector. (T. 6.58)

87. In the period of 12 years, 74.80 percent of loan was distributed by co-operative bank to the agriculture sector. 18.34 percent of loan was given to the SSI where as 6.86 percent of loan was given to the OPS. The percentage mentioned above indicates that the co-operative bank sanctioned maximum loan for agriculture sector and minimum for SSI sector. (T. 6.59)

88. According to the block-wise credit plan. The higher credit plan is introduced for the Karveer taluka, it is near about 34.05 percent. The lower credit plan is of Gaganbavada taluka and that is 1.37 percent. Shahuwadi, Chandgad, Ajara,
and Bhudargad talukas are below to 5 percent in their credit plan. The block-wise credit plan is possessing growth year by year. (T. 6.60)

89. Under the annual credit plan in Kolhapur district, the average of percentage of achievement is 111.53 percent of bank of India. With the help of this resulted percentage it can be assumed that the bank of India distributes the loan in high amount than that of decided target of the digit. (T. 6.61)

90. In Kolhapur district, the average percentage of achievement of loan sanctioned for agriculture sector by bank of India is 122.69. Bank of India sanctioned heavy loan to agriculture sector than that of decided target than other sectors. (T. 6.62)

91. In Kolhapur district, the average percentage of achievement of loan sanctioned for SSI sector by bank of India is 97.42. Bank of India offered little amount of loan to SSI. (T. 6.63)

92. In Kolhapur district, the average percentage of achievement of loan sanctioned for OPS by bank of India is 105.01. Bank of India has given the smart loan to OPS, beyond the decided target. (T. 6.64)

7.3 Testing of Hypotheses

The first hypothesis of the present research study was “Lead Bank Scheme has accelerated the Growth of priority sector in Kolhapur District.” The present study has not tested its hypothesis by adopting statistical methods, but it has been analysed with the help of data interpretation, with regard to the hypothesis in thesis. It is observed that lead bank scheme in Kolhapur district succeed in increased loan of priority sector. It has been indicated with the help of table no. 6.55 that loan distributed to priority sector is 62.38 percent and non priority sector is 37.62 percent.

The second hypothesis of the present research study was “The Lead Bank Scheme has achieved 100% Loan target in Kolhapur District.” The present study has not tested its hypothesis by adopting statistical methods, but it has been analysed with the help of data interpretation, with regard to the hypothesis in thesis. It is observed that lead bank scheme in Kolhapur district didn’t succeed in 100% achievement of loan target in Kolhapur district. It has been indicated with the help of table no. 6.1 that in the respective years 1993-94 and 2001-02 the achievement was ahead to 100 percent. The average percentage of achievement was 88.36 percent in the span of 21 years.
7.4 Suggestions

The Lead Bank Scheme had been developing progressively for the last several years. Several measures have been taken and are proposed to be taken for solving many of the technical, managerial, organizational, and addition problems. Following are a few suggestions for improvement of working of the Lead Bank Scheme and there by the development of Kolhapur District.

1. The amount sanctioned for SGSY under annual credit plan should be increased so that employment opportunities would be increased.
2. To see loan given under annual credit plan is properly utilized or not.
3. Lead bank should conduct awareness programme in Gram Panchayat for villages regarding loans.
4. The criteria should be minuses for small scale industries.
5. In lead bank scheme, co-operative banks and patsanstha should be included.
6. The pre and post guidance sessions should be arranged for industries from lead bank.
7. The ratio of rejection of application under PMRY/PMEGP is more. To stop rejection as the application the training for making proposal should be given.
8. The ratio of rejection of application under SGSY is more. To stop rejection as the application the training for making proposal should be given.
9. There are no bank branches in many villages in Kolhapur district. So people are not able to utilize the bank facility. Therefore the bank branches should be increased especially in rural area.
10. The loan given for SSI under annual credit plan is very low. So it should be increased. It will result in development of SSI and there would be increase employment opportunities.
11. The less amount of loan for SSI is given by nationalized bank. So it should be increased.
12. In this, home loan, education loan, business loans should be increased.
13. The recovery rate of loan given under annual credit plan is very low. To increase the recovery rate new plans should be implemented.
14. The recovery rate of SSI is very low. So it should be increased.
15. In Kolhapur district, there is a lack of sufficient staff members, so it is necessary for government to look for sufficient staff members for better work of lead bank scheme.

16. The recovery rate of loan given by nationalized bank is very low. So it should be increased.

17. The recovery rate of private sector bank is very low compared to other bank group. Therefore special attempts should be made to increase the recovery rate.

7.5 Conclusion

In Kolhapur district since 1991 the target amount under annual credit plan is being increased. There is increase in loan given to agriculture, small scale industries and other priority sector under annual credit plan. As there is increase in loan given to priority sector it provides boost to the development of Kolhapur district. The need of agriculture loan is provide under annual credit plan. There is gradual increase in loan given to SSI in Kolhapur district, due to that there is increase in SSI. It seems that, loan given to SHG has been increased. State bank group is working actively under the annual credit plan. Co-operative bank offers a smart loan to agriculture sector. The recovery rate of loan, given under SGSY and PMRY/PMEGP is very much down in digit. Most of the beneficiaries have been distributed loan by different development corporation. Lead bank organizes financial literacy programme. The role of bank of India as a lead bank in Kolhapur district is presidingly. The lead bank scheme plays vital role in the development of Kolhapur district.