

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Bidar district is located on the Deccan plateau in the north-east corner of the State of Karnataka which shares its border with Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh and covers an expanse of 5448 sq.kms of land. It was very backward in the fields of Banking, trade and commerce till the year 1977 without witnessing any massive developments.

Farmers used to borrow money from money-lenders to fulfill their domestic and social commitments. Only mutual trust and confidence served as security in such circumstances. Though some Co-Operative institutions were there, they could not function properly due to lack of proper management. The Government of the erstwhile Nizam's State used to advance small sums for agricultural operations. In the year 1938, Debt conciliation Act was introduced to relieve cultivators from the burden of old debts. In the same year money-lenders Act was passed to check malpractices which met with little success in dealing with this indebtedness.

The first branch of State Bank of Hyderabad was opened in Bidar town during March 1946. Syndicate Bank entered the district in the year 1964. Nationalization of major commercial banks in 1969 opened the gate for the functioning of number of bank branches in the district. As at the end

of the year 1976, the district was having 23 bank branches which include 6 rural branches. The banks started to play important role to uplift the weaker section of the society through priority sector schemes. An exclusive agricultural development branch of State Bank of Hyderabad was opened at Bidar in December 1971.

In addition to the above Banks, Land Development Bank, Milk producer's Co-Operative society, Co-Operative sugar factory, District Industrial Co-Operative Bank started operations in the district. As at the end of 1976, as many as 26 types of Co-Operative organizations were functioning in the district. Added to this, five regulated markets and five agricultural produce Co-Operative marketing societies were functioning one in each taluk.

To inculcate the habit of savings among the people, Life Insurance Corporation of India, National Savings scheme and savings bank accounts through post offices were introduced which became popular.

Population according to 2011 census was 17 lakh out of which 13 lakh lived in rural areas.

Manjra is the major river flowing in the state which is tributary to Godavari and its basin extends upto 1989 sq.kms. The other important river is Karanja which is a tributary to Manjra. Much water has flown in both these rivers since 1977 till date and the district has witnessed sea change in all spheres and particularly in the field of Banking.

In 1977, the district had only 11 bank branches, 2 in Basavakalyan, 4 in Bidar and 5 in other centers. Bidar district consists of five taluks viz., Bidar, Bhalki, Humnabad, Aurad and Basavakalyan. The total deposits of these banks were Rs. 128 lakh and total advances were Rs. 59 lakh.

After the Nationalization of major banks in two phases, the district witnessed sea change in the banking scenario. The following are the number of bank branches in the district as on June 2012.

SI No.	Name of the Bank	No. of Branches
1	State Bank of India	15
2	State Bank of Hyderabad	20
3	State Bank of Mysore	02
4	Canara Bank	10
5	Syndicate Bank	06

6	Corporation Bank	03
7	Punjab National Bank	02
8	Vijaya Bank	01
9	Punjab and Sind Bank	01
10	Central Bank of India	01
11	Union Bank of India	01
12	Bank of India	01
13	Karnataka Bank	04
14	ING Vysya Bank	04
15	Axis Bank	02
16	ICICI Bank	01
17	OBC	01
18	HDFC Bank	04
19	Indian Bank	01
20	Bank of Maharashtra	01
21	Bank of Baroda	01
22	IDBI Bank	01
23	Krishna G Bank	44
24	BDCC Bank	44
25	PACARD Bank	05
26	KIC Bank	01
27	KSFC	03
28	Andra Bank	01

In all, 28 financial institutions with 183 branches are operating in Bidar district which throws light on the massive development activities undertaken in the entire district. The total deposits mobilized by the above financial institutions as on March 2012 was 2,57,750 lakh and the total financial assistance provided for the entire Bidar district was Rs. 2,40,682 lakh. The CD ratio works out to 93%. Out of the total finance, the share of priority sector advances was to the tune of Rs. 1,83,213 lakh accounting for 72.32% of the advances. Along with the nationalization of Banks came the socio economic reforms in the entire country for which Bidar district was no exception.

Both the Central and State Governments implemented various programmes and schemes throughout the country with the sole intention of uplifting the poor and down trodden in the rural areas. The main thrust was towards agriculture, industries, rural employment, education etc to name a few.

Before going into the details of the achievements and progress in Bidar district in which commercial banks played major role, it will be useful to know some of the key development programmes that were initiated in the country as a whole which played an important role in the development of Bidar district. The following are some of the major schemes that were introduced for the benefit of the people of the country through banks.

Lead Bank Scheme

In accordance with the socio-economic policies of the nation, major commercial banks were nationalized in 1969. The concept of social banking, introduced along with the nationalization of banks brought about increased lending to hitherto neglected sectors like agriculture, small-scale industries and services, with special emphasis on borrowers of small means.

These borrowers had traditionally not been assisted through institutional credit and in order to achieve the objective of nationalization, these vulnerable groups were classified as priority sector.

Consequent upon the recommendation of both, the Gadgil Study Group and the Bankers Committee (Nariman Committee), Reserve Bank of India introduced 'Lead Bank Scheme' towards the end of 1969.

The Study Group observed that commercial banks had no adequate presence in rural areas and also lacked the requisite rural orientation.

As a result, banking needs of the rural areas in general and the backward regions in particular could not be adequately taken care of by commercial banks and the credit needs of the rural segment of the economy, such as agriculture, small-scale industries and services, remained virtually neglected.

The Lead Bank Scheme was therefore evolved as an important organizational framework to fulfill the primary objective of enhancing financial assistance to priority sectors.

The Scheme

To enable banks to play their lead role in an effective and systemic manner, all districts in the country, except the metropolitan cities, were allotted among public sector banks and one private sector bank. Such a bank in a district is known as the Lead Bank for that district.

The Lead Bank is required to act as a consortium leader for coordinating the efforts of all credit institutions in the allotted district, in the context of expansion of branch network, banking facilities and for meeting the needs of the district. As on 31st March 2002, a total of 580 districts all over India have been covered under the Lead Bank Scheme.

IRDP

The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is a rural development programme of the Government of India launched in Financial Year 1978 and extended throughout India by 1980. It is a self-employment programme intended to raise the income-generation capacity of target groups among the poor. The target group consists largely of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourer's and rural artisans living below the poverty line. The pattern of subsidy is 25 per cent for small farmers, 33-1/3 per cent for marginal farmers, agricultural labourer's and rural artisans and 50 per cent for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes families and physically handicapped persons. The ceiling for subsidy is Rs.6,000/- for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes families and the physically handicapped; for others, it is Rs.4,000/- in non-DPAP/non-DDP areas and Rs.5,000/- in DPAP and DDP areas. Within the target group, there is an assured coverage of 50 per cent for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, 40 per cent for women and 3 per cent for the physically handicapped. Priority in assistance is also given to the families belonging to the assignees of ceiling surplus land. Green Card Holders covered under the Family Welfare Programme and freed bonded labourers.

IRDP is a major self-employment programme for Poverty Alleviation. The objective of IRDP is to provide suitable income generating assets through a mix of subsidy and credit to below poverty line families with a view to bring them above the Poverty Line. A family with an annual income of Rs. 20,000/- and below per annum is considered to be below the poverty line based on the 1998 below Poverty Line Census. The aim is to raise recipients above the poverty line by providing substantial opportunities for self-employment. During the 7th five year plan, the total expenditure under the programme was Rs.33.2 million, and Rs.53.7 million of term credit was mobilized. Some 13 million new families participated, bringing total coverage under the programme to more than 18 million families.

These development programmes have played an important role in increased agricultural production by educating farmers and providing them with financial and other inputs to increase yields.

The objective of IRDP is to enable identified rural poor families to cross the poverty line by providing productive assets and inputs to the target groups. The assets which could be in primary, secondary or tertiary sector are provided through financial assistance in the form of subsidy by the government and term credit advanced by financial institutions. The programme is implemented in all the blocks in the country as a centrally sponsored scheme funded on 50:50 basis by the Central and State. The Scheme is merged with another Scheme named Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) since 01.04.1999.

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is an initiative launched by the Govt. of India to provide sustainable income to poor people living in rural areas of the country. The scheme was launched on April 1, 1999.

The SGSY aims at providing self-employment to villagers through the establishment of self-help groups. Activity clusters are established based on the aptitude and skill of the people which are nurtured to their maximum potential. Funds are provided by NGOs, Banks and financial institutions.

Since its inception, over 2.25 million Self-help groups have been established with an investment of Rs. 14,403 crore, profiting over 6.697 million people throughout the country.

A life of dignity is the right of every citizen. Poverty is an obstruction to a dignified life. Self-employment is a significant step to have sustained incomes and remove the shackles of poverty. Earlier programme like IRDP were good but were not adequate to meet all the requirements. Under the SGSY, assistance is given to the poor families living below the poverty line in rural areas for taking up Self-Employment. The persons taking up Self-Employment are called Swarozgaris. They may take up the activity either individually or in Groups, called the Self-Help Groups. For successful Self-Employment, it is necessary to take up the right activity. For this purpose, 4 to 5 activities are selected in each Block with the help of officials, non-officials and the Bankers. These are called 'Key Activities', and should be such that they give the Swarozgaris an income of Rs.2000 per month, net of Bank loan repayment.

Quite often, in villages, people have skills. If any BPL (Below poverty line) person feel that he/she can gainfully take up any activity he/she should immediately approach the Sarpanch or the BDO or the Branch Manager of the nearest Bank. Effective Self-Employment not only means choosing the Right activity but also carrying out the activity in the Right manner.

Self-Help Group (SHG) is a village-based financial intermediary usually composed of 10–20 local women. Most Self-Help Groups are located in India, though SHGs can also be found in other countries, especially in South Asia and Southeast Asia.

Self-help groups are started by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that generally have broad anti-poverty agendas. Self-help groups are seen as instruments for a variety of goals including empowering women, developing leadership abilities among poor people, increasing school enrollments, and improving nutrition and the use of birth control. Financial intermediation is generally seen more as an entry point to these other goals, rather than as a primary objective. This can hinder their development as sources of village capital, as well as their efforts to aggregate locally controlled pools of capital through federation, as was historically accomplished by credit unions.

Structure

A Self- Help Group (SHG) may generally consist of 10-20 persons. However, in difficult areas like deserts, hills and areas with scattered and sparse population and in case of minor irrigation and disabled persons, this number may be from 5 to 20. The difficult areas have to be identified by the state level SGSY Committee.

Generally all members of the Group should belong to families below the poverty. However, if necessary, a maximum of 20%, and in exceptional cases, where essentially required, upto a maximum of 30% of the members in a Group may be from families marginally above the poverty line, living continuously with BPL families and if they are acceptable to BPL members of the Group. The APL (Above poverty line) members of Group will not be eligible for subsidy under the scheme and shall not become office bearers (Group leader, assistant group leader or treasurer) of the group. The BPL

families must actively participate in the management and decision making which should not be entirely in the hands of APL families.

In case of disabled persons a group may comprise of persons with diverse disabilities or group may comprise of both disabled and non-disabled persons below the poverty line.

Members make small regular savings contributions over a few months until there is enough capital in the group to begin lending. Funds may then be lent back to the members or to others in the village for any purpose. In India, many SHGs are 'linked' to banks for the delivery of micro credit.

Self-Help Group may be registered or unregistered. It typically comprises a group of micro entrepreneurs having homogenous social and economic background; all voluntarily coming together to save regular small sums of money, mutually agreeing to contribute to a common fund and to meet their emergency needs on the basis of mutual help. They pool their resources to become financially stable, taking loans from the money collected by that group and by making everybody in that group self-employed.

The group members use collective wisdom and peer pressure to ensure proper end-use of credit and timely repayment. This system eliminates the need for collateral and is closely related to that of solidarity lending, widely used by micro finance institutions. To make the book-keeping simple enough to be handled by the members, flat interest rates are used for most loan calculations.

Subsidy Norms for SHGs and Disabled persons

Subsidy under the SGSY will be uniform at 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500/-. In respect of SC/ST and disabled persons however, these will be 50% and Rs. 10,000/- respectively. For group of Swarozgaris (SHGs), the subsidy would be 50% of the project cost subject to per capital subsidy of Rs. 10,000/- or monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects.

NABARD's 'SHG Bank Linkage' programme

Many Self-Help Group, especially in India, under NABARD's SHG-bank-linkage programme, borrow from banks once they have accumulated a base of their own capital and have established a track record of regular repayments.

This model has attracted attention as a possible way of delivering micro finance services to poor populations that have been difficult to reach directly through banks or other institutions. By aggregating their individual savings into a single deposit, self-help groups minimize the bank's transaction costs and generate an attractive volume of deposits. Through self-help groups the bank can serve small rural depositors while paying them a market rate of interest.

NABARD estimates that there are 2.2 million SHGs in India, representing 33 million members that have taken loans from banks under its linkage programme to date. This does not include SHGs that have not borrowed. "The SHG Banking Linkage Programme since its beginning has been predominant in certain states, showing spatial preferences especially for the southern region – Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. These states accounted for 57% of the SHG credits linked during the financial year 2005-2006."

Advantages of financing through SHGs

An economically poor individual gains strength as part of a group. Besides, financing through SHGs reduces transaction costs for both lenders and borrowers. While lenders have to handle only a single SHG account instead of a large number of small-sized individual accounts, borrowers as part of an SHG cut down expenses on travel (to & from the branch and other places) for completing paper work and on the loss of workdays in canvassing for loans.

PMRY Scheme

Unemployment is considered as a bane of India's development particularly the educated unemployed youth who become unproductive and frustrated are to be paid special attention. The small scale sector includes village and cottage sectors are found to be the best means to solve the growing unemployment problem. Self-employment is the only solution to the un-employment. Policy makers and economists studied and drew conclusion that setting up a small scale unit with a moderate investment has got the potential to provide employment to about 4 to 5 people directly and indirectly. The satisfaction of self-employment and the contentment of contributing to the national income and providing livelihood to few unemployed can have positive multiplier effect.

Adding it to the SSI sector has got the inherent advantage of utilizing the local resources, technologies for productive purposes and at the same time could satisfy the needs of the local people and exploit the local market at micro level.

Taking all these into consideration, the central Govt. initially launched self-employment scheme for educated unemployed youth, popularly known as Gramodaya scheme in the year 1985. The financial assistance of not more than Rs. 35,000/- was provided for industries, Rs. 25,000/- for service units and Rs.15,000/- for business ventures by way of composite loans to eligible educated unemployed youth to start their small enterprises.

District Industries center (DICs) operated this central scheme at the district level where 25% of the sanctioned loan amount was granted as subsidy by Central Government to be kept in fixed deposits in the name of the borrower. This scheme could not be continued successfully. It was estimated that more than 70% of the units became sick and subsequently closed down.

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India announced a new scheme "Prime Ministers Rozgar Yojna" (PMRY) on 15th August 1993.

The scheme was launched on the auspicious day of 2nd October 1993, the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. The main objective of the PMRY scheme was to provide easy subsidized financial assistance to educated unemployed youth for starting their own enterprises in manufacturing, business and service and trade sector.

Initially, the scheme was aimed at providing self-employment to one million educated unemployed youth in the country by setting up 7 lakh micro enterprises through inducting service and business ventures over a period of two and a half years. The scheme was stupendous success and caught the imagination of the youth. Overwhelmed with the response and ever increasing need, the Government has decided to make it a permanent scheme and framed modalities and guidelines for its successful implementation and fulfill the purpose for which it is designed.

Differential Rate Of Interest Scheme

The scheme was introduced in 1972 and is being implemented by all-Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks.

1. Objective: To provide bank finance at a concessional rate of interest of 4 per cent p.a. to the weaker sections of the community for engaging in productive and gainful activities so that they could improve their economic conditions.

2. Area of Operations: The scheme is being implemented throughout the country.

3. Target Group/Eligibility Criteria: The income ceiling for eligibility is annual income of Rs.7,200 per family in urban or semi-urban areas and Rs.6,400 per family in rural areas. Size of landholding must not exceed one acre of irrigated land and 2.5 acres of un-irrigated land. The landholding criteria are not applicable to SCs/STs.

The important categories of borrowers under the scheme are SCs/STs and others engaged on a very modest scale, in agriculture and/or allied agricultural activities, people who themselves collect or do elementary processing of forest products, people physically engaged on modest scale in the fields of cottage and rural industries and vocation, indigent students of merit, etc.,

The banks are required to lend under the Scheme, at least one per cent of their aggregate advances as at the end of the previous year. 2/3rd of the total DRI advances must be routed through the banks rural and semi-urban branches.

4. Loan Amount: The maximum assistance per beneficiary has been fixed at Rs.6,500 for productive purposes. In addition to this, physically handicapped persons can avail of assistance to the extent of Rs. 5000 (maximum) per beneficiary for acquiring aids, appliances, equipment, provided they are eligible for assistance under the scheme.

Similarly, members of SCs/STs satisfying the income criteria of the scheme can also avail of housing loan upto Rs.5,000 per beneficiary over and above the loan of Rs.6,500 available under the scheme. The loan component is constantly revised periodically depending upon the market conditions.

5. Margin Money: No margin money has been prescribed under the scheme.

6. Capital Subsidy/Interest: No capital subsidy is available. Rate of interest to be charged on loans is 4 per cent p.a.

7. Security: No collateral security/third party guarantee is required. Assets created out of the loan amount would only be hypothecated to the banks.

8. Repayment: Not exceeding five years including grace period of two years.

9. Reservation/Preference: The banks are required to ensure that at least 40 per cent of their DRI advances flow to SCs/STs.

KISAN CREDIT CARD SCHEME

The Kisan Credit Card is a credit card to provide affordable credit for farmers in India. It was started by the Govt. of India, Reserve Bank and NABARD in 1998-99 to help farmer's access timely and adequate credit.

The Kisan Credit Card allows farmers to have cash credit facilities without going through time-consuming bank credit screening processes repeatedly. Repayment can be rescheduled if there is a bad crop season, and extensions are offered for upto four years. The card is valid for three years and subject to annual renewals. Withdrawals are made using slips, cards, and a passbook.

The Kisan Credit Card is a pioneering credit delivery innovation for providing adequate and timely credit to farmers under single window, with flexible and simplified procedure, adopting whole farm approach, including the short-term credit, medium term and long term credit needs of the borrowers for agriculture and allied activities and a reasonable component for the consumption needs.

Contents of the credit card; Beneficiaries covered under the Scheme are issued with a credit card and a pass book or a credit card cum pass book incorporating the name, address, particulars of land holding, borrowing limit, validity period, a passport size photograph of holder etc., which may serve both as an identity card and facilitate recording of transactions ongoing basis. Borrower is required to produce the card cum pass book whenever he/she is required to operate the account.

Salient features of the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme

- Eligible farmers to be provided with a Kisan Credit Card and a pass book or card-cum-pass book.

- Revolving cash credit facility involving any number of drawals and repayments within the limit.
- Limit to be fixed on the basis of operational land holding, cropping pattern and scale of finance.
- Entire production credit needs for full year plus ancillary activities related to crop production to be considered while fixing limit.
- Sub-limits to cover short term, medium term as well as term credit are fixed at the discretion of banks.
- Card valid for 3 to 5 years subject to annual review. As incentive for good performance, credit limits could be enhanced to take care of increase in costs, change in cropping pattern, etc.,
- Each drawals to be repaid within a maximum period of 12 months.
- Conversion/reschedulement of loans also permissible in case of damage to crops due to natural calamities.
- Security, margin, rate of interest, etc., as per RBI norms.
- Operations may be through issuing branch (and also PACS in the case of Cooperative Banks) through other designated branches at the discretion of bank.
- Withdrawals through slips/cheques accompanied by card and passbook.
- Crop loans disbursed under KCC Scheme for notified crops are covered under Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana (National Crop Insurance Scheme), a crop insurance scheme introduced at the behest of Government of India to protect the interest of the farmer against loss of crop yield caused by natural calamities, pest attacks etc.,

Advantages of the Kisan Credit Card Scheme to the farmers

- Access to adequate and timely credit to farmers.
- Full year's credit requirement of the borrower taken care of.
- Minimum paper work and simplification of documentation for drawals of funds from the bank.
- Flexibility to drawals cash at any time and buy inputs as per the need of the farmer and also to repay as and when surplus fund is available.
- Assured availability of credit at any time enabling reduced interest burden for the farmer.

- Sanction of the facility for 3 years subject to annual review and satisfactory operations and provision for enhancement.
- Flexibility of drawals from a branch other than the issuing branch at the discretion of the bank.

Benefits of the Scheme to the Banks

- Reduction in work load for branch staff by avoidance of repeat appraisal and processing of loan papers under Kisan Credit Card Scheme.
- Minimum paper work and simplification of documentation for drawals of funds from the bank.
- Improvement in recycling of funds and better recovery of loans.
- Reduction in transaction cost to the banks.
- Better Banker - Client relationships.

Coverage of Crop Loans disbursed under KCC under the Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana (RKBY)

GIC has agreed that the crop loans disbursed for eligible crops under the Crop Insurance Scheme will be covered under the CCIS, now under Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana. However, the banks are expected to maintain all back up records relating to compliance with "RKBY" and its seasonality discipline, cut-off date for submitting declarations and end use, etc., as in the case of normal crop loans.

Objectives of the Scheme:

- To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of crops as a result of natural calamities, pests and diseases.
- To encourage farmers to adopt progressive farming practices, high value inputs and higher technology in agriculture.
- To help stabilize farm incomes, particularly in disaster years.
- To support and stimulate primarily production of food crops and oil seeds.
- Farmers to be covered: All farmers (both loanee and non-loanee irrespective of their size of holdings) including sharecroppers, tenant farmers growing insurable crops covered.
- Sum insured: The sum insured extends upto the value of threshold

yield of the crop, with an option to cover upto 150% of average yield of the crop on payment of extra premium.

- Premium subsidy: 50% subsidy in premium allowed to Small and Marginal Farmers, to be shared equally by the Government of India and State Government/Union Territory. Premium subsidy to be phased out over a period of 5 years.

Personal Accident Insurance Scheme -Salient features:

- Scheme covers risk of KCC holders against death or permanent disability resulting from accidents caused by external, violent and visible means, as under:
 - Death due to accident (within 12 months of the accident) caused by outward, violent and visible means - Rs.50, 000/-
 - Permanent total disability - Rs.50, 000/-
 - Loss of two limbs or two eyes or one limb and one eye - Rs.50, 000/-
 - Loss of one limb or one eye - Rs.25, 000/-
- Nominated office of insurance company to issue a Master Insurance Policy to each DCCB/RRB covering all its KCC holders.
- Premium payable Rs.15/- for one year policy while Rs.45/- for a 3-year policy.
- Designated insurance company will nominate one office at district level to function as nodal office for coordinating implementation of personal accident insurance scheme for KCC holders in the district.
- Insurance coverage available under Policy only from date of receipt of premium at insurance company
- Banks to ensure to incorporate name of Nominee in Kisan Credit Card-cum-Pass Book.
- Simplified claim settlement procedure evolved under Scheme whereby an Enquiry-cum-Verification Committee comprising Branch Manager of implementing bank, Lead Bank Officer and representative of insurance company to certify nature of accident causing disability/death and recommend settlement of insurance claims.

Govt. of India initiatives

- KCC holders have been covered under Personal Accident Insurance Scheme against accidental death or permanent disability, upto maximum

amount of Rs. 50,000/- and Rs. 25,000/- respectively. The premium burden will be shared by the card issuing institutions and the borrower in the ratio of 2:1.

- Bankers were also advised to issue KCC to tenant farmers/ share croppers/oral lessee/Joint liability groups.
- Banks were advised to cover all eligible farmers under KCC scheme.
- With a view to make the scheme more effective at ground level and serve the farmers in the way in which it was expected to do, GOI had constituted a High Level Task Force which shall internally examine and suggest measures for improving efficiency of KCC scheme. The report from task force has been submitted to GOI on 30 June 2010.
- As desired by Hon'ble Finance Minister, bankers were advised to increase KCC coverage by 20% in number and also in amount during the financial year 2010-11 over the year 2009-10. Similar increased coverage is expected during 2011-12.

FINANCIAL INCLUSION SCHEME

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) set up the Khan Commission in 2004 to look into financial inclusion and the recommendations of the commission were incorporated into the mid-term review of the policy (2005-06). In the report RBI exhorted the banks with a view to achieving greater financial inclusion to make available a basic "no-frills" banking account.

Financial inclusion first featured in 2005, when it was introduced by K.C. Chakrabarty, the chairman of Indian Bank. Norms were relaxed for people intending to open accounts with annual deposits of less than Rs. 50,000. General credit cards (GCCs) were issued to the poor and the disadvantaged with a view to help them access easy credit.

In January 2006, the Reserve Bank permitted commercial banks to make use of the services of non-governmental organizations (NGOs/SHGs), micro-finance institutions, and other civil society organizations as intermediaries for providing financial and banking services. These intermediaries could be used as business facilitators or business correspondents by commercial banks. The bank asked the commercial banks in different regions to start a 100% financial inclusion campaign on a pilot basis.

As a result of the campaign, states or union territories like, Puducherry, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala announced 100% financial inclusion in all their districts. Reserve Bank of India's vision for 2020 is to open nearly 600 million new customer's accounts and service them through a variety of channels by leveraging on IT (information technology). However, illiteracy and the low income savings and lack of bank branches in rural areas continue to be a roadblock to financial inclusion in many states and there is inadequate legal and financial structure.

RBI has initiated several measures to achieve greater financial inclusion, such as facilitating no-frills accounts and GCCs for small deposits and credit. Some of these steps are:

Opening of no-frills accounts: Basic banking no-frills account is with nil or very low minimum balance as well as charges that make such accounts accessible to vast sections of the population. Banks have been advised to provide small overdrafts in such accounts.

Relaxation on know-your-customer (KYC) norms: KYC requirements for opening bank accounts were relaxed for small accounts in August 2005, thereby simplifying procedures by stipulating that introduction by an account holder who has been subjected to the full KYC drill would suffice for opening such accounts. The banks were also permitted to take any evidence as to the identity and address of the customer to their satisfaction. It has now been further relaxed to include the letters issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India containing details of name, address and Aadhaar number.

Engaging business correspondents (BCs): In January 2006, RBI permitted banks to engage business facilitators (BFs) and BCs as intermediaries for providing financial and banking services. The BC model allows banks to provide doorstep delivery of services, especially cash in-cash out transactions, thus addressing the last-mile problem. The list of eligible individuals and entities that can be engaged as BCs is being widened from time to time. With effect from September 2010, profit companies have also been allowed to be engaged as BCs.

Use of technology: Recognizing that technology has the potential to address the issues of outreach and credit delivery in rural and remote areas in a viable manner, banks have been advised to make effective use of information and communications technology (ICT), to provide doorstep banking services through the BC model where the accounts can be operated by even illiterate customers by using biometrics, thus ensuring the security of transactions and enhancing confidence in the banking system.

Adoption of EBT: Banks have been advised to implement EBT by leveraging ICT-based banking through BCs to transfer social benefits electronically to the bank account of the beneficiary and deliver government benefits to the doorstep of the beneficiary, thus reducing dependence on cash and lowering transaction costs.

GCC: With a view to helping the poor and the disadvantaged with access to easy credit, banks have been asked to consider introduction of a general purpose credit card facility upto Rs.25,000 at their rural and semi-urban branches. The objective of the scheme is to provide hassle-free credit to banks customers based on the assessment of cash flow without insistence on security, purpose or end use of the credit. This is in the nature of revolving credit entitling the holder to withdraw up to the limit sanctioned.

Simplified branch authorization: To address the issue of uneven spread of bank branches, in December 2009, domestic scheduled commercial banks were permitted to freely open branches in tier III to tier VI centers with a population of less than 50,000 under general permission, subject to reporting.

Opening of branches in unbanked rural centers: To further step up the opening of branches in rural areas so as to improve banking penetration and financial inclusion rapidly, the need for the opening of more bricks and mortar branches, besides the use of BCs, was felt. Accordingly, banks have been mandated in the monetary policy statement to allocate at least 25% of the total number of branches to be opened during a year to unbanked rural centers.

SCHEMES PROMULGATED BY STATE GOVERNMENT

In addition to the above important schemes, the Karnataka State Govt. also sponsored several schemes for the benefit of the people. They are Schemes of SC/ST development corporation, Swavalambana and Chaitanya schemes of Karnataka backward classes and minority development corporation, Schemes of women development corporation, Khadi and Village Industries margin money scheme, Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana, Personal accident insurance for Kisan credit, Under the special central Government relief to SC/ST physically handicapped persons, the District social welfare department came out with several schemes, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar development Corporation also announced welfare schemes, D.Devaraj Urs backward classed development corporation Ltd provided subsidies under several of its schemes under Chaitanya.

The ministry of housing and urban poverty alleviation of Government of India designed an interest subsidy scheme as an instrument of addressing the housing needs of the economically weaker section and low income group through Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Mission (JNURM).

During the year 2010, Karnataka Co-operative Poultry Federation (KCPF) implemented a scheme for establishing broiler units of 500 birds each under contract farming model in Bidar district. 25% of the unit cost amounting to Rs 17,500/- was provided under the scheme. The federation also provided marketing support to ensure sale of birds.

Department of financial services, Ministry of finance, Govt. of India directed that, all grants/subsidies of different schemes are to be credited directly to the account of beneficiaries electronically. This would avoid the delay in release of the subsidy component, but, also ensure there was no mis-utilisation of funds.

The total number of unbanked villages in Bidar district as on 2012 with population between 1000-2000 aggregated to 221 and 144 villages with population of over 2000. These villages were allotted among all banks for providing banking facilities. Government of India directed that service area approach was revisited and redefined as "Gram Panchayat" as a unit for financial inclusion. Accordingly, mapping exercise of all the villages in to various Gram Panchayat was conducted and the villages were accordingly

reallocated among the banks. The following was the picture of villages and the number of bank branches operating in the said areas.

SI No	Block	No.of Gps	No.of Villages	No.of Bank Branches
1	Aurad	38	154	38
2	Basavakalyan	36	108	36
3	Bhalki	35	136	35
4	Bidar	33	118	33
5	Humnabad	33	93	33
Total		175	609	175

All the bank branches operating in the district actively participated in implementing the above schemes.

Technology has made rapid strides in all spheres of the country and the banking field has made full capital out of it. As of now, almost all the bank branches including Co-Operative banks have been totally computerized. All branches of individual banks are interconnected by computerized network. A customer can transact in his account at a place far away from his home town. This system is called AAA banking (Anywhere, any time and any time banking).

This massive change has moved the banks from manual banking to computerized environment. Lot of time is saved in the day to day transactions and the needs of the customers are attended to in quick time. This has also resulted in the reduction of manpower at branches drastically. The surplus staff is redeployed in needy places when new branches are opened in un-banked areas.

Introduction of ATM (Automated teller machines) has made the life easier for both the banks and customers in terms of cash transactions. The ATMs have penetrated even to small towns which have helped the customers to withdraw money from their accounts even during night times. Many other banking transactions can be carried out at the ATM itself without visiting the bank personally.

Banks have introduced Net-Banking. A customer sitting from the comfort of his house can operate his account with his bank through internet. The debit cards can be swiped in any merchant establishment for purchases. This will reduce the risk of carrying cash for such purposes. On

the other hand, the credit cards issued can be used for withdrawing cash in emergencies and also for purchase of consumer durables etc., on credit basis. This facility will reduce the hardship and time consuming process of filling up of various forms in banks and waiting for several days for getting sanction for required loan amount.

ECS (Electronic clearing service) and bill payment facilities offered by the banks has made the life easier for common man who otherwise has to stand in long queue for making payment of utility bills regularly. A standing instruction given to the bank will take care of such periodical payments provided sufficient funds are kept in the personal account of the customer.

In this era of rapid trading in shares of companies, demat facilities offered by banks have helped such transactions faster and easier. A customer can purchase/sell his securities through this account via internet sitting in his home.

In the days gone by, people used to purchase demand drafts on other towns and cities for making payments. The introduction of NEFT (National Electronic Funds Transfer) and RTGS (Real time gross settlement) have totally wiped out the demand draft system from banks. A customer of one bank can transfer funds from his bank account to the account of his relative/business partner/friend maintained with other bank in any part of the country through these facilities. The funds will be transferred from one account to other within a few seconds. This facility has helped the business community in large measure for safer and faster settlement of transactions which in turn has helped the country to achieve a faster growth in trade and commerce fields.

Banks have gone a step forward in servicing their customers by offering door step banking. A customer need not carry heavy cash for remitting the same to his account. Just a phone call to his banker will bring the staff of the concerned bank to his door step for collecting the amount for depositing in the customer's account. A receipt is issued instantly for the cash received.

Though the issue of pass books system is still in vogue, the statement of accounts can be received through e-mails once a mandate is given to the bank for receiving such services.

In the area of offering credit facilities also, gone are the days when the customer has to fulfill many formalities and forms for availing loans from banks. Now, the relationship manager of banks will be waiting for a phone call from a prospective customer who is in need of financial assistance. Once the eligibility criteria is fulfilled, the required loans in the form of personal loans, vehicle loans and housing loans are sanctioned in a day or two.

Banks which were operating in Bidar district during the year 1970 and which have entered the district subsequently till recently including Nationalized Banks and new generation banks have provided all the above mentioned facilities to the population of Bidar district which has achieved several mile stones in all spheres.

In the above back drop, we can study the developments achieved in Bidar district over the past one decade. For more details see Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Growth of bank branches and deposits for the past one decade

(Amount in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the Bank	No. of Branches	Deposits 31-3-2003	No. of Branches	Deposits as on 31-3-2012
1	State Bank of India	12	7,201	15	33,076
2	State Bank of Hyderabad	17	15,922	20	48,209
3	State Bank of Mysore	02	1,158	02	8,227
4	Canara Bank	07	5,491	10	26,819
5	Syndicate Bank	03	3,113	06	10,860
6	Corporation Bank	02	1,096	03	4,562
7	Punjab National Bank	02	191	03	2,924
8	Vijaya Bank	01	543	02	2,949
9	Punjab and Sind Bank	01	538	01	1,257
10	Central Bank of India	-	-	01	337
11	Union Bank of India	-	-	01	633
12	Bank of India	-	-	01	1,528
13	Karnataka Bank	04	3,535	04	9,256
14	ING Vysya Bank	04	2,974	04	2,932
15	Axis Bank	-	-	02	4,591
16	ICICI Bank	-	-	01	798
17	Oriental Bank of Commerce	-	-	01	342
18	HDFC Bank	-	-	04	4,031

19	Indian Bank	-	-	01	300
20	Bank of Maharashtra	-	-	01	423
21	Bank of Baroda	-	-	01	236
22	IDBI Bank	-	-	01	540
23	Pragati Krishna Grameena Bank	32	6,604	44	31,979
24	BDCC Bank	43	26,746	44	60,037
25	PACARD Bank	05	38	05	19
26	KIC Bank	01	413	01	885
27	KSFC	01	05	03	01
Grand Total		137	75,568	182	2,57,751

Though the number of bank branches marginally increased by 45 branches from 137 in 2003 to 182 in 2012, the resources they have mobilized in this decade was Rs.18,282 lakhs which works out to 24.19% Among the Nationalized Banks, SBI, SBH, Canara, Syndicate, Corporation, PNB, and Vijaya Bank have increase their bank network while, State Bank of Mysore and Punjab & Sind Bank have not added new branches in the district.

In addition to the above Nationalized Banks, Central Bank of India, Union Bank of India, Bank of India, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Indian Bank, Bank of Maharashtra, Bank of Baroda and IDBI banks have entered the district with one branch each in the past ten years.

New generation banks such as ICICI Bank, HDFC bank and Axis Bank have also opened their branches.

Pragati Krishna Grameena Bank increase its presence in the district from 32 to 44 branches while, Bidar District Central Co-operative Bank (BDCC) opened one more branch to take its tally to 44. For more details see Table 6.2 and 6.3.

Table 6.2 Increase in credit off take in Bidar district between 2003 and 2012

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the Bank	Advances 31-3-2003	Advances 31-3-2012	Growth	CD Ratio as on 31-3-2012
1	State Bank of India	5,285	38,509	33,224	116
2	StateBankof Hyderabad	7,731	40,436	32,705	84
3	State Bank of Mysore	1,096	4,436	3,340	54
4	Canara Bank	3,764	18,433	14,669	69

5	Syndicate Bank	1,487	9,684	8,197	89
6	Corporation Bank	516	1,251	735	27
7	PunjabNational Bank	273	2,553	2,280	87
8	Vijaya Bank	304	1,918	1,614	65
9	Punjab and Sind Bank	253	586	333	47
10	Central Bank of India	-	247	247	73
11	Union Bank of India	-	350	350	55
12	Bank of India	-	809	809	53
13	Karnataka Bank	667	3,926	3,259	42
14	ING Vysya Bank	1,157	1,196	39	41
15	Axis Bank	-	364	364	8
16	ICICI Bank	-	3,310	3,310	415
17	Oriental Bank of Commerce	-	810	801	234
18	HDFC Bank	-	2,438	2,438	60
19	Indian Bank	-	368	368	123
20	Bank of Maharashtra	-	203	203	48
21	Bank of Baroda	-	808	808	342
22	IDBI Bank	-	26	26	5
23	Pragati Krishna Grameena Bank	4,728	21,857	17,129	68
24	BDCC Bank	43,000	81,034	38,034	135
25	PACARD Bank	2,211	1,904	-	10,039
26	KIC Bank	153	223	70	25
27	KSFC	6,920	3,011	-	3,16,947

Table 6.3 Bank Details as on 31.12.2016.

(In Crore)

Sl. No.	Bank	No of Branches	Deposits	Advances	CD Ratio
1	Allahabad Bank	1	3.88	1.21	31
2	Andhra Bank	1	7.89	26.62	337
3	Axis Bank	2	62.97	16.07	26
4	Bank of Baroda	1	10.85	19.10	176
5	Bank of India	1	30.25	56.32	186
6	Bank of Maharashtra	1	14.58	18.90	130
7	Canara Bank	13	494.40	450.05	91
8	Central Bank of India	1	10.85	6.49	60
9	Corporation Bank	4	82.52	61.15	74
10	DCC Bank	45	1171.80	1840.48	157
11	Dena Bank	1	1.88	1.41	75
12	HDFC Bank	4	134.85	139.92	103

13	ICIC Bank	1	18.01	12.01	66
14	IDBI Bank	1	35.32	14.61	41
15	Indian Bank	1	17.00	14.01	82
16	Indian Overseas Bank	2	10.09	11.01	30
17	Karnataka Bank	5	163.95	93.26	57
18	Kotak Mahindra Bank	4	37.26	19.25	191
19	KRKVS Bank	1	0	0	0
20	KSCARD Bank	5	0	0	0
21	KSFC Bank	1	0	50.00	5000
22	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1	16.85	13.07	78
23	Pragati Krishna Gr Bk	54	602.45	403.64	66
24	Punjab & Sind Bank	1	13.21	9.99	76
25	Punjab National Bank	3	64.16	69.19	107
26	State Bank of Hyderabad	26	957.72	681.38	71
27	State Bank of India	16	630.56	449.92	71
28	State Bank of Mysore	6	182.72	94.66	52
29	Syndicate Bank	6	200.86	212.05	105
30	Union Bank of India	1	18.98	19.35	101
31	United Bank of India	1	2.12	0.56	26
32	Vijaya Bank	2	70.59	15.23	21
TOTAL		213	5068.57	4820.91	94

Note: The merger of State Bank of India's five (State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Travancore, State Bank of Patiala and State Bank of Hyderabad) associate banks with effect from 1st April 2017.

Barring a few banks, the rest of them have not only excelled in achieving positive growth in the advances, but the overall credit deposit ratio of Bidar district was 93% as at the end of 31-3-2012. This also shows that, all the commercial banks have wholeheartedly involved themselves in the development of the Bidar district in all the Govt. Sponsored schemes mentioned above. The following table indicates the performance of these banks under Priority sector lending in Bidar district which has largely and directly contributed for the upliftment of the poor and down trodden populace. For more details see Table 6.4.

Table 6.4 Different Banks in Bidar District

Sl. No	Name of the Bank	PSA 31-3-2003		PSA 31-3-2012		Kisan Credit Cards
		A/C's	Amount	A/C's	Amount	
1	State Bank of India	11,299	5,097	29,605	33,497	22,087
2	State Bank of Hyderabad	11,227	5,495	32,695	39,529	10,802
3	State Bank of Mysore	896	448	-	-	-
4	Canara Bank	7,959	3,332	9,020	16,417	3,734
5	Syndicate Bank	2,356	1,012	5,670	8,065	2,298
6	Corporation Bank	860	507	1,001	964	212
7	Punjab National Bank	822	217	2,757	2,404	-
8	Vijaya Bank	310	223	1,626	1,462	525
9	Punjab and Sind Bank	390	151	217	462	11
10	Central Bank of India	-	-	118	206	-
11	Union Bank of India	-	-	-	-	-
12	Bank of India	-	-	-	-	-
13	Karnataka Bank	534	272	1,892	3,001	1416
14	ING Vysya Bank	2,007	817	1,901	929	-
15	Axis Bank	-	-	-	-	-
16	ICICI Bank	-	-	1,382	2,749	-
17	Oriental Bank of Commerce	-	-	-	-	229
18	HDFC Bank	-	-	312	1,749	-
19	Indian Bank	-	-	182	380	-
20	Bank of Maharashtra	-	-	51	299	-
21	Bank of Baroda	-	-	16	23	-
22	IDBI Bank	-	-	-	-	-
23	Pragati Krishna Grameena Bank	2,66,331	4,991	78,045	21,108	53,509
24	BDCC Bank	1,27,897	35,512	1,91,205	44,906	1,78,536
25	PACARD Bank	10,958	2,398	5,218	1,722	-
26	KIC Bank	251	93	-	-	-
27	KSFC	1,215	7,030	246	3,341	-
Grand Total		4,45,312	67,595	3,63,159	1,83,213	2,73,359

Co-operative Central Bank

The District Co-operative Central Bank is a premier banking organization of the district, established at Bidar in 1922. The objectives of this bank are to raise funds through deposit mobilization for financing co-operative societies in the district, to develop, assist and co-ordinate the work of affiliated organizations and assume the responsibility for making

available agricultural credit in the district. It acts as a balancing center for surplus funds of the societies. The bank is an intermediary financing agency between the primary societies and the Co-operative Apex Bank functioning at the State-level.

The authorized share capital of the bank was Rs. 2 lakhs at the time of registration and there was a paid-up share capital of Rs.69,000 and membership of 154. As a result of reorganization of States in 1956, the assets and liabilities of the bank were trifurcated. At the end of June 1975, the authorized share capital of the bank was raised to Rs.5 lakhs, paid up share capital to Rs.1.38 lakhs and its membership strength was 231, consisting of 204 societies, 26 individuals and Government. As on 30th June 1957, the paid-up share capital of the bank was Rs. 74.15 lakhs and it had 410 members. At present (1976), the State Government holds paid-up shares worth Rs. 65.14 lakhs in this bank. The bank opened six branch offices and 15 pay offices spread all over the district. A crop loan system of lending was adopted by the bank in 1967-68. Medium-term loans and marketing finance are also extended by the bank. To accelerate the growth of deposits, the bank has introduced certain novel deposit schemes called Cash Certificates, Social Security Deposits, Retirement Security Certificates, Welfare Security Certificates and Giant Cash Certificates.

Advances to small farmers

Establishment of a Small Farmers Development Agency in the district, in 1970 has been of much help to this bank. There different types of finances are included under this scheme. The bank identified 35,373 small farmers and about 2,920 marginal farmers. The nature and extent of finance made available to farmers by the bank under the Small farmers Development Agency Scheme for some recent years from 1970-71 to 1974-75 are shown below:

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	1970-71		1972-73		1974-75	
		No. of members	Amount	No. of members	Amount	No. of Members	Amount
1	Crop loans to small farmers	8,247	28,08,229	13,879	38,15,000	17,189	38,30,000
2	Crop loans to marginal farmers	-	-	1,780	4,18,000	407	5,12,000
3	Tractor ploughing	217	5,400	-	-	-	-
4	I.P.sets	154	3,93,000	118	3,14,000	194	1,22,000
5	Agricultural implements	259	37,616	-	-	16	3,000
6	Milk cattle	102	1,18,803	-	-	137	2,25,000
7	Poultry-farming	48	1,44,234	-	-	-	-
8	Sheep rearing	17	29,700	-	-	-	-
9	Infra-structure (Chilling plant)	1	91,119	-	-	-	-
10	Conversion of short term loans into medium-term	-	-	-	-	6,285	29,17,000

The bank has about 117 employees. It is managed by a board of 15 members elected from different constituencies of co-operative organizations including two nominees of the State Government. The sub-joined statement show the periodical progress of the bank for the years 1960-61, 1970-71 and 1974-75:

(Rs.in Lakh)

Sl No	Particulars	1960-61	1970-71	1974-75
1	Number of Members	368	414	410
2	Share Capital	11.29	61.03	139.29
3	Reserve fund	0.42	5.14	9.20
4	Other funds	0.64	7.06	22.89
5	Deposits	18.01	93.92	158.17
6	Loans from Apex Bank	88.13	292.19	464.18
7	Working Capital	120.35	461.80	824.60
8	Loans Outstanding	92.38	403.08	745.87
9	Over dues	4.56	67.73	178.05
10	Net Profit	0.76	1.23	8.94

Industrial Co-Operative Bank (Presently this bank has been closed)

For catering to the financial needs of agro-based and processing industries, especially small-scale rural and cottage industries a District Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., was established at Bidar in July 1964. The bank extends financial assistance to individuals and affiliated co-operatives. The total membership of this bank in 1964-65 was 358 with a paid-up share capital of Rs.50,030. By 1970-71, the membership had increased to 565 comprising 505 nominal members, 13 societies, 46 individuals and a Government share with a paid-up share capital of Rs.3,80,934. By the end of 1975, there were 843 members and the share capital amounted to Rs. 4,87,430. The deposits collected and advances made by the bank in 1964-65 were Rs.77,544 and Rs.1,94,088 respectively, whereas in 1970-71, the corresponding figures were Rs. 5,83,169 and Rs.13,69,847 respectively.

As at the end of 1975, the deposits mobilized by this bank amounted to Rs.7,48,633, and loans advanced to Rs. 1,52,750 for medium-scale industries and Rs.23,69,113, Rs. 2,14,732 being for small-scale industries, Rs.13,99,042 for rural industries; the advances made for rural artisans and other types of advances were Rs.17,000 and Rs.5,85,588 respectively. The total share capital held by the Government in this bank was Rs.2 lakhs by the end of 1975. In October 1973, this bank was made a part of the Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bengaluru, and it is now functioning as a branch of the latter which is the Apex institution. The following table indicates the position of this bank as in 1964-65, 1970-71 and as at the end of December 1975.

Agricultural Service and Development Society

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No	Particulars	1964-65	1970-71	1975 (31-12-75)
1	Share capital	50,030	3,80,934	4,87,430
2	Reserve and other funds	-	45,400	-
3	Borrowings (by bank)	1,26,177	8,23,244	14,24,666
4	Deposits	77,544	5,83,169	7,48,633
5	Advances	1,94,088	13,69,847	23,69,113

With the main objectives of rendering service with tractors, etc., on hire basis for the development of lands, undertaking soil-testing for the benefit of agriculturists, rendering technical assistance, etc., an Agricultural Service

and Development Society Ltd., was organized at Bidar in December 1969 with jurisdiction over the entire district. The Society has three categories of membership, namely, 'A' class (Government), 'B' class (agricultural credit and non-credit societies) and 'C' class (agriculturists). During the year 1969-70, the institution had a membership of 100, with a paid-up share capital of Rs.1,31,300 of which the share of the Government was Rs. 72,000 and the rest constituted the share of member societies and individual agriculturists. The membership-strength of the organization had increased to 225 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,20,200 in 1972-73, and to 231 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,20,900 in 1974-75. The total share capital amount contributed by the Government was Rs. 1,44,000. Since inception up to the end of March 1975, the society executed various types of work such as ploughing, blasting, levelling for which it received Rs.3,48,331 from the farmers as charges. It owns 16 tractors, two oil engines, a deep-bore machine a blasting machine, four tractor trailers and a godown.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

The agricultural credit societies are considered the most important base for the development of the Co-operative movement in the rural areas. By the end of June 1975, there were 294 such societies with a total membership of 65,000. They included both large-sized and small-sized societies and service Co-operatives. The largest numbers of such societies, i.e., 72, were located in Aurad taluk followed by Bidar taluk which has 61 of these institutions. The Basavakalyan, Bhalki and Humnabad taluks had 56.55 and 50 of such Co-operatives respectively. These Co-operatives extend short and medium-term credit facilities and supply agricultural implements, pesticides, improved seeds, manures and consumer goods. By the end of June 1974, the total paid-up share capital of all these societies was Rs.73.64 lakhs of which the Government contribution was Rs.18.07 lakhs. While the short-term loans extended by these organisations amounted to Rs. 271.42 lakhs and medium-term loans to Rs. 12.74 lakhs, and marketing and produce finance advanced was Rs. 129.93 lakhs. By the same date, these organisations had recovered Rs. 148.37 Lakhs in the form of short-term loans, Rs. 65.21 lakhs as medium-term loans and Rs.129.13 lakhs as marketing and produce finance from the members. It is reported that the performance of these organisations in respect of deposit mobilization is

poor and that during 1975-76, 12 of these institutions remained defunct and 25 were under liquidation.

Consumer Co-Operatives

As mentioned earlier, the consumer movement in the district made its beginning in 1959 when the Bidar Primary Consumer Co-operative Stores Ltd., was formed at Bidar. Later on, many such societies were registered in the day-to-day requirements of the members at reasonable prices. These institutions also render assistance in equitable distribution of controlled and non-controlled commodities. This helps to prevent profiteering by private merchants to some extent. By the end of June 1974, there were 12 consumer Co-operatives in the district with a membership of 4,789 as against 4,092 members in 1970 for equal (12) number of institutions. In 1974, these Co-operatives together had a share capital of Rs.1.13 lakhs including the shares held by the Government, and the total purchases and sales effected by these societies were Rs. 17.62 lakhs including the shares held by the Government, and the total purchases and sales effected by these societies were Rs.17.62 lakhs and Rs.18.91 lakhs respectively.

Wholesale stores

A District Co-operative Wholesale Stores Ltd., was established at Bidar in June 1966 and it opened a Janata Bazaar in 1970. In 1966-67, this Wholesale stores had 18 members including the Government with a total share capital of Rs. 1,50,500 of which the share contributed by the Government was Rs. 1 lakh, and in 1969-70, it had 23 members and a share capital of Rs. 2,70,000. After five years, i.e., in 1974-75, the membership-strength was 26 and it had a share capital of Rs. 3,95,300 of which Rs. 3,35,000 was the Government share. The total purchase made and sales effected by the stores stood at Rs. 12,85,707 and Rs. 13,88,563 in 1974-75 as against Rs. 18,09,179 and Rs.18,15,529 in 1969-70 and Rs. 8,71,955 and Rs. 7,01,908 in 1966-67. In 1972-73, the stores had purchased controlled goods worth Rs. 98,963 and non-controlled goods worth Rs. 3,21,016, the sales of controlled and non-controlled goods were Rs. 86,178 and Rs. 4,75,443 respectively. During that year, the stores incurred a loss of Rs. 67,495 as against a loss of Rs. 1,30,096 and Rs. 3,694 in 1969-70 and in 1966-67 respectively. However it earned a profit of Rs. 24,600 during the year 1974-75.

It is reported that during 1975, three consumer Co-operatives had become defunct. The table given below indicates the collective position of these societies for the years 1965-66, 1969-70 and in 1973-74:

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Year		
		1965-66	1969-70	1973-74
1	Number of consumer Co-Operatives	11	12	12
2	Number of members	1,523	4,092	4,789
3	Share capital	54,753	55,000	1,13,000
4	Reserve and other funds	22,990	2,87,284	1,90,656
5	Working capital	2,26,123	4,21,655	3,30,484
6	Purchases	37,35,000	15,60,000	18,40,183
7	Sales	37,58,000	16,90,000	18,91,000
8	Government assistance	46,615	13,713	47,000

Marketing societies

Besides five regulated markets, there are five Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies Ltd., functioning in the district, one in each taluk. These had a total membership of 2,130 as in June 1974, with a paid-up share capital of Rs.12.16 lakhs of which the share of the Government was Rs. 11.05 lakhs. The first society of this kind in the district was established at Bhalki in 1954. The main functions of these societies are to supply fertilizers, seeds, agricultural implements and chemicals for plant protection, besides linking credit with marketing. These societies also have taken up procurement of food grains under the Government levy scheme. The Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation, Bengaluru, is acting as the procurement agent for the district, while the taluk agricultural Co-Operative marketing societies are working as sub-agents. At present (1976), there are 31 purchase centers in the district. The target of procurement fixed for the district for 1975-76 was 19,555 quintals of jowar and 3,816 quintals of paddy and the achievement was 2,012 and 1,100 quintals respectively. The notified purchase rate both for jowar and coarse paddy was Rs.74 per quintal during the year 1975-76.

Of these five societies, those working at Bhalki and Aurad have an oil mill each, and the one at Bidar runs a fertilizer-mixing plant on a small scale. The total purchases and sales by these societies were to the extent of Rs.59.08 lakhs and Rs.13.93 lakhs respectively during 1968-69. They handled agricultural produce worth Rs.2.26 lakhs, agricultural requisites

worth Rs.37.51 lakhs and consumer goods of Rs.91.41 lakhs in the year 1971-72. The total purchases made by these societies on behalf of the Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation were to the extent of Rs. 2,22,005 during the year 1973-74. The following figures indicate the position of these societies as in 1967, 1972 and 1975:

SI No	Particulars	Year		
		1967	1972	1975
1	Number of Societies	5	5	5
2	Membership	1,849	1,801	2,152
3	Share Capital(Rs.)	11,70,634	11,82,000	12,30,555
4	Reserve and other funds (Rs.)	95,011	76,000	76,000
5	Working Capital (Rs.)	29,53,961	22,16,000	21,58,424
6	Total Purchases (Rs.)	90,76,000	1,32,53,000	11,22,596
7	Total Sales (Rs.)	80,18,210	1,50,18,000	9,85,911

Milk Supply Co-operatives

The first milk supply Co-operative society in the district was started at Bidar in 1964. Later on, more such societies were formed in the district. By the end of June 1974, there were seven such societies registered in the district with a total membership of 752. It is reported that out of the seven societies, only two are at present economically viable and the rest are practically defunct. Efforts are being made to revitalize the defunct societies. The societies working at Hudgi and Basavakalyan are supplying their excess milk to the Government Dairy at Kalaburagi. The statement given below shows the position of the seven milk supply Co-operatives from the year 1971-72 to 1973-74:

SI No	Particulars	Year		
		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	Number of Societies	7	7	7
2	Membership	840	753	752
3	Share Capital(Rs.)	27,103	27,000	27,000
4	Reserve and other funds (Rs.)	3,789	4,000	4,375
5	Working Capital (Rs.)	2,90,552	2,47,000	2,24,512
6	Quantity of Milk Purchased (in ltrs.)	4,59,390	8,54,000	7,14,000
7	Sales Proceeds (Rs.)	4,83,275	9,70,000	8,00,198
8	Profits (Rs.)	10,727	80,000	61,299
9	Losses (Rs.)	7,958	52,112	52,112

Note: As on 31.03.2017 there are 385 Milk supply Co-operative societies. Out of them 307 societies are functioning.

Primary Land Development Banks

There are five Primary Co-Operative Land Development Banks functioning in the districts, one in each Taluk. The First bank of this kind was registered at Aurad in 1958 followed by the second bank at Bhalki in 1959. The last to be organized was that of Basavakalyan in 1966. These banks are affiliated to the Karnataka State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Bengaluru, which is the apex financing agency for extending long and medium-term credit for various purposes of agricultural development, improvement of lands, discharge of earlier mortgage debts, sinking of irrigation wells, purchase of pump sets, tractors, power tillers, etc. Loans are also being sanctioned for development of vineyards under the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Scheme through these banks. In 1964-65, these development banks together had a total membership-strength of 2,651 with a share capital of Rs.71,000 and had issued loans to the extent of Rs.1.95 lakhs for various purposes of agricultural development. By 1968-69 the membership of these organizations was increased to 6,659 and share capital to Rs.5.29 lakhs and they had advanced loans to the extent of Rs.19.99 lakhs. The following figures indicate the collective position of these banks for some years form 1970-71 to 1974-75. For more details see following tables.

Flow of Bank Credit to Agriculture and Allied Sector from RRB as on 31.3.2016

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Regional Rural Banks				
		No. of Branches	Agriculture Loan	Other Loan	Total Loan	Deposits
1	Aurad	10	4832.29	1394.59	6226.88	5536.85
2	Basavakalyan	12	7544.11	2231.08	9775.19	10410.92
3	Bhalki	10	5887.92	1689.71	7577.63	8680.22
4	Bidar	12	2798.79	4138.63	6937.43	18265.06
5	Humnabad	10	5013.59	3090.78	8104.37	9648.95
Total		54	26076.70	12544.79	38621.50	52542.00

Source: District at a glance, Bidar 2015-16.

KSCARD/PLD Banks as on 31.3.2016 (Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Taluk	KSCARD/PLD Banks					
		No. of P.L.D. Banks	No. of members Loan taken	Agriculture Loan	Other Loan	Total Loan	Deposits
1	Aurad	1	155	259.92	0	259.92	-
2	B, Kalyan	1	63	186.76	0	186.76	-
3	Bhalki	1	87	161.77	0	161.77	46.17
4	Bidar	1	123	173.29	0	173.29	1.04
5	Humnabad	1	61	135.25	0	135.25	4.23
Total		5	489	916.99	0	916.99	51.44

Source: District at a glance, Bidar 2015-16.

Credit Co-operative Societies as On 31.3.2016

Sl. No.	Taluk	Credit Co-Operative Societies (Nos)					
		Agricultural		Non-Agricultural		Total	
		No.	Members No.	No.	Members No.	No.	Member No.
1	Aurad	36	36545	11	2650	47	39195
2	Basavakalyan	32	31345	16	8760	48	40105
3	Bhalki	37	32699	17	2922	54	35621
4	Bidar	39	49465	55	8890	94	58355
5	Humnabad	28	44063	21	8120	49	52183
Total		172	194117	120	31342	292	225459

Source: District at a glance, Bidar 2015-16.

Non Credit Co-operative Societies as On 31.3.2016

Sl. No.	Taluk	Non Credit Co-Operative Societies (Nos)									
		Marketing		Housing		Others		Milk		Total	
		Society	Members	Society	Members	Society	Members	Society	Members	Society	Members
1	Aurad	1	144	3	312	50	4402	42	1450	96	6308
2	Basavakalyan	1	678	6	2026	69	8415	53	1360	129	12479
3	Bhalki	1	500	2	929	45	9368	65	1260	113	12057
4	Bidar	1	1232	26	11942	62	11826	101	1365	190	26365
5	Humnabad	1	955	6	758	72	9315	98	1415	177	12443
Total		5	3509	43	15967	298	43326	359	6850	705	69652

Source: District at a glance, Bidar 2015-16.

District and Bank Group-Wise distribution of number of reporting offices, Aggregate deposits and gross bank credit of all scheduled commercial banks as on 31.03.2015

Sl. No.	Taluk	Public Sector banks			Foreign Banks			Regional Rural Banks			Private Sector Banks		
		Offices	Deposits	Credits	Offices	Deposits	Credits	Offices	Deposits	Credits	Offices	Deposits	Credits
1	Aurad	10	33,100	24,500	0	0	0	8	5,800	4,200	1	1,200	900
2	Basavakalyan	14	34,300	19,600	0	0	0	11	6,500	4,900	2	2,700	1,900
3	Bhalki	13	37,800	31,500	0	0	0	10	7,200	4,800	2	2,100	1,000
4	Bidar	37	99,600	90,200	0	0	0	14	17,600	11,200	6	10,900	5,800
5	Humnabad	13	31,300	34,300	0	0	0	11	7,500	6,700	1	2,900	2,100
	Total	87	2,36,100	2,00,100	0	0	0	54	44,600	31,800	12	19,800	11,700

Source: Manager, Lead Bank, Bidar. As per KAG 2014-15

Co-operation and Agricultural Marketing D.C.C. Banks as on 31.3.2016.

Sl. No.	Taluk	DCC Banks				Total Loan	Deposits
		No. of DCC Banks	No. of members Loan taken	Agriculture Loan	Other Loan		
1	Aurad	6	47828	17559.71	3734.43	21294.14	12012.77
2	Basavakalyan	7	42563	14797.77	4577.72	19375.49	15780.40
3	Bhalki	9	49109	23610.97	19866.30	43477.27	17469.64
4	Bidar	13	39881	16656.03	48903.07	65559.10	47469.23
5	Humnabad	10	49355	18745.39	14664.21	33409.60	26735.27
	Total	45	228736	91369.87	91745.73	183115.60	119467.31

Source: District at a glance, Bidar 2015-16.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Before the year 1980, the district was facing inadequate communication and transport facilities. During the implementation of five year plans, the district saw some improvement in the infrastructure facilities with few major roads. National highway which connects Hyderabad with Pune passes through the district. Till the year 1976, the important exports of the district were groundnut, pulses and sugar and imports consisted of textiles, wheat, stationery, engineering and electrical goods etc., Regulated markets were established at Bhalki, Humnabad, Basavakalyan and Aurad. Warehouses were opened at Bidar, Basavakalyan and Bhalki supported by Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-Operative Marketing societies and large number of fair price shops.

In addition, Sandhis or weekly markets are operating in almost all large Hobli headquarters. These markets help the agriculturists and other small producers to find a ready market for their produce and also to get their requirements locally instead of visiting taluk or district headquarter regularly.

There are more than 80 fairs conducted annually in all the taluk of the district where articles other than agricultural produce like Bidriware, handicraft items etc., are kept for sale. Taluk Agricultural produce Co-operative marketing societies functioning in the five taluks with their branches in large hobli headquarters also help the farmers to market their produce on a regular basis.

COINAGE AND CURRENCY

Through the centuries many changes in coinage have taken place with the rise and fall of the ruling dynasties. The Chalukyas of Kalyana, an important dynasty, who had their capital in this district and exercised sovereignty over a wide area for more than two hundred years from 973 A.D. had a developed system of coinage. Their inscriptions mention coins like drama, gadyana, pana, honnu, haga, kayini, visa, gulike and bele. Generally, the metals used for minting were gold, silver and copper. References are also found about some merchants' guilds which were permitted to issue coins. The coins of the Chalukyas of Kalyana were to issue coins. The coins of the Chalukyas of Kalyana were generally round

and punched with various symbols on one side including Varaha (boar). They contained not the names of particular rulers, but a hereditary title (Jagadekamalla) of the rulers. The Bahamanis and then the Barid shahis, who ruled the region for more than two hundred years during the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, generally followed the pattern of coinage of the Delhi Sultans. In form, script, legend and weight, most of the Bahamani coins resembled the Delhi Sultanate coins of the Khiljis and the Tughluq. The Bahamanis issued their coins in gold, silver and copper. During their rule Muhammadabad Bidar had a mint.

Prior to the currency reforms initiated in 1856 A.D. by Sir Salarjung I, the Prime Minister of the Nizam, the coinage system in the erstwhile Hyderabad State was not properly organized. Several private mints were also in existence which created debasement, multiplicity of denominations and confusion for trade and commerce. The old method of minting of coins continued even up to 1893 A.D. and there were as many as 24 varieties of rupees in circulation in the Nizam's dominion. With the introduction of Charminar coins in 1904, the Hyderabad coinage was, for the first time, placed on a sound footing. This coin had depiction of the historic Charminar building on one side and the other sides had and were called Hali Sicca (current coins). Later they were known as Mahboobia Sicca and finally as Osmania Sicca. Minting of Mahboobia Sicca rupees regulated the system and prevented wide fluctuations in its exchange value with the British Government rupees. The Mahboobia coins made of copper and bronze were of three denominations of one, two and three pies, whereas the Osmania coins, made of the same metals were of only two denominations, namely, two and six pies. The nickel one anna coin introduced in 1919 continued in circulation till 1956.

The rate of exchange for accounts purpose was that one hundred British Government rupees were equal to one hundred and sixteen rupees, ten annas and eight pies of Osmania Sicca. Later on, the Hyderabad Currency Act III of 1912, however, provided for the fixing of maximum and minimum rates of exchange at which O.S. rupees could be exchanged with the British Government rupees. Exchange was regulated by the Government through the branches (within the State) of the then Imperial Bank of India and the Central Bank of India Ltd. Which purchased and

sold British Government rupee drafts as per the exchange ratio fixed from time to time. The Agricultural Market Act, which was passed in 1930, made it compulsory that all transactions in markets of the Hyderabad State should be made in Osmania Sicca.

Under the Hyderabad Paper Currency Act No. II of 1917, which provided for the issue and regulation of the paper currency, a paper currency Department was set up in 1918. The first paper Currency issued for circulation was of two denominations, namely, hundred and ten rupees notes followed by five and one rupees notes in 1919. Even after the accession of the State to the Indian Union in 1948, the Hyderabad currency along with the Indian Currency was in circulation till December 1956 when the former currency was finally withdrawn and circulation of only the Indian currency and coins was permitted. An amendment to the Indian coinage Act, 1906, was passed by the Parliament in August 1955 for bringing into force the decimal coinage system which was introduced with effect from 1st April 1957 throughout India and thus the district as other parts has had the beneficial impact of this change.

REGULATED MARKETS

The need for the establishment of regulated markets was keenly felt because of the hardships experienced by the cultivators in obtaining fair prices for their produce. There used to be malpractices like variations in weighing and measuring, irregular market charges, unauthorized deductions, mamools and mutties, secret dealings, etc., There was no agency to settle disputes between the buyers and the sellers. The Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in 1928 drew the attention of the Government to the need for organized markets for the welfare of the agriculturists. As a result of this, the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act was passed in 1930. A separate marketing department was formed and passed in 1930. A separate marketing department was formed in 1935. The Act regularized the business of adatyas and other market functionaries. Under this Act, licensing was made compulsory and the rates of commission and maximum deductions permissible were fixed. A regulated market was established at Bidar in 1940. After nine years, Bhalki got a regulated market. During 1951, such markets were started at Humnabad and Basavakalyan also. In 1971, a regulated market was brought into being at Aurad.

The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966, was brought into force in the district with effect from May 1968. Under the provisions of this Act, functionaries of the Markets are required to obtain licenses. The District Marketing officer appointed under the Act supervises the work of these markets, grading units and also the livestock markets there are five regulated markets in the district, one for each taluk. The Humnabad Regulated Market has two sub-Markets, one at Chitguppa established in 1951 and the other at Dubulgundi started in 1974. The Aurad Regulated Market has also two sub-markets, one at Jambgi and the other at Kamalnagar established in 1974 and in 1975 respectively. The following table indicates the total arrivals of commodities (market-wise) and their sale- value for the year 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1975-76.

(Amount in Rs)

Sl. No.	Name of Market	1972-73		1974-75		1975-76	
		Arrivals in quintals	Sale Value	Arrivals in quintals	Sale Value	Arrivals in quintals	Sale Value
1	Bidar	1,78,900	2,40,78,525	2,75,365	3,91,76,301	3,50,000	5,03,40,000
2	Bhalki	33,144	55,80,619	1,06,719	3,98,77,592	1,13,000	2,01,94,000
3	Basavakalyan	25,979	28,77,388	37,200	53,42,574	28,000	41,42,000
4	Humnabad	5,679	9,86,272	6,067	9,06,769	14,000	19,43,000
5	Aurad	35,565	47,42,980	28,569	66,63,133	38,000	81,35,000

The table given below shows the number of different market functionaries in the different regulated markets of the district during the year 1975-76:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Bidar	Bhalki	Basavakalyan	Humnabad	Aurad
1	Traders	298	75	148	120	72
2	Commission agents	95	61	21	12	27
3	Exporters	16	-	1	16	24
4	Importers	9	-	-	3	21
5	Crushers	11	-	-	1	-
6	Processors	3	-	2	-	3
7	Warehousemen	1	1	1	-	-
8	Weighmen	46	8	3	4	4

9	Temporary licence holders	1	6	-	-	-
10	Hamals	50	81	27	-	63
11	Brokers	-	-	21	23	-
12	Stockists	3	-	-	-	30
13	Ginners	-	1	-	-	3
14	Cartmen	17	-	2	-	-

REGULATED MARKET, BIDAR

By way of illustration, the Bidar Regulated Market Committee was formed at Bidar in 1940 under the provisions of the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act of 1930, with a limited area of operation. Now the functioning of this market is governed by the provisions of the Karnataka Agricultural produce Marketing (Regulations) Act of 1966, which came into force in the district in May 1968. The area of operation of the market is confined to the revenue taluk of Bidar. For this market, 55 commodities have been notified, chief among them being cotton, lint, wheat, jowar, paddy, rice, jaggery, ghee, udid, sugarcane, including cattle, etc. The main imports of this market are jowar and wheat, while coriander, gur, blackgram, and rice are exported from this market to Mysore, Bengaluru, etc., White jowar is being imported from Kalaburagi and Bijapur districts and masoor from Madhya Pradesh. The ghee, is being graded under 'Agmark' by the Government Ghee Grading Laboratory, Bidar. The usual method of sales prevailing in the market is by open auction except for groundnut and for coriander, for which the tender system is in vogue. Grading of agricultural produce is in force at the Bidar market. Important commodities that are graded are jaggery, groundnut and coriander. The Department of Marketing has established a ghee-grading laboratory at Bidar. There are two ghee-packers and four oil-packers authorized by the Agricultural Marketing Advisor, Government of India, Nagpur. This market is provided with warehousing facilities also. An amount of Rs.12.73 lakhs has been sanctioned (1st phase) to this market to take up development works under a World Bank Scheme, which includes the construction of administrative office building, sanitary blocks, internal roads, rest house and sundry shops, etc.,

During 1975-76, this market had 21 'A' class, 115 'B' class and 125 'D' class traders. There were also 95 commission agents, 16 exporters, 9 importers, 12 crushers. During the year 1940 when this regulated Market

was formed, the value of total arrivals of agricultural produce was Rs.25 lakhs. In 1974-75, the total arrivals and their sale-value were 2,63,477 quintals and Rs.4,98,92,682 respectively. The earlier corresponding figures for 1972-73 and for 1971-72 were 1,78,900 quintals and Rs. 2,40,78,525 and 5,07,999 quintals and of Rs.5,30,53,797 respectively. The income and expenditure of this Market Committee for the year 1975-76 were Rs.8,16,084 and Rs.5,24,418 respectively as against Rs.1,46,228 and Rs.1,92,509 for the year 1972-73.

The Market Committee consists of 15 members including seven members representing agricultural constituency, two from traders, one each from commission agents, producers societies, taluk development board, municipality, etc., including a Government nominee. The District Marketing officer is also an ex-officio member of the Committee.

SANDHIS

Sandhis (weekly bazaars) facilitated the barter trade in olden days. They continue to be held at many places in the district and serve useful purposes in the modern days also. Small dealers as well as producers put up their goods for sale in these sandhis and consumers and middlemen make their purchases in small quantities or in bulk according to their requirements. These sandhis are of ready market for their produce and also to get their requirements locally. The total number of sandhis being held in the district is about 30. The following table gives particulars of some important sandhis in the district:

Sl. No.	Place	Taluk	Day of Sandhi	Approximate no. of people attending
1	Humnabad	Humnabad	Wednesday	10,000
2	Dubulgundi	do	Tuesday	10,000
3	Chitguppa	do	Monday	15,000
4	Hallikhed (B)	do	Tuesday	8,000
5	Mannaekhalli	do	Friday	5,000
6	Talwadgi	do	Sunday	2,000
7	Nirna	do	Saturday	1,000
8	Bemalkhedha	do	Thursday	1,000

9	Basavakalyan	Basavakalyan	Saturday	5,000
10	Basavakalyan	do	Wednesday	5,000
11	Rajeshwar	do	Friday	1,000
12	Hulsoor	do	Monday	1,000
13	Matala	do	Tuesday	1,000
14	Mudbi	do	Monday	1,000
15	Aurad	Aurad	Monday	5,000
16	Santhpur	do	Sunday	2,000
17	Jambgi	do	Thursday	2,000
18	Kushnoor	do	Saturday	2,000
19	Sundhal	do	Tuesday	1,000
20	Kamalnagar	do	Sunday	3,000
21	Bhalki	Bhalki	Saturday	4,000
22	Bhatambra	do	Sunday	1,500
23	Khanapur	do	Sunday	1,500
24	Khatak Chincholli	do	Monday	1,000
25	Bidar	Bidar	Wednesday	2,000
26	Bagdal	do	Saturday	2,000
27	Kamthana	do	Tuesday	1,200

FAIRS

A jatra or urus is a periodical festival and on its occasion generally a fair is held, when there are also socio-cultural activities and varied types of entertainment. There are many temples and tombs of holy men scattered all over the district which attract a large number of pilgrims from within and outside the district on the occasion of their festivals. The fairs associated with them facilitate trade transactions to a considerable extent and serve as good centres for marketing of commodities and sometimes cattle also. Many of the fairs are held after the harvest season is over. More than about 75 fairs are held in the district. Brisk sales of various types of goods and articles including cutlery, crockery, Utensils, sweetmeats, toys, etc., are done at these fairs. A few particulars of some important fairs of the district are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of place	About the month of	Deity or saint in whose honor fair is held	Duration (No. of days)	Approximate attendance of people
Basavakalyan taluk					
1	Basavakalyan	April/May	Basaveshvara	3	20,000
2	Kohinoor	July Shawwal	Sadanandaswami Hazarath Syed Tajuddin Bagaswar (urus)	1	5,000
3	Hulsoor	Jamad-ul-Awwal	Hazarath Zinda shah	5	25,000
4	Harkood	January	Madar (urus)	4	10,000
5	Chandakapur	January	Veerabhadreshvara	2	5,000
6	Kalkhora	January	Channabasaveshvara	3	10,000
7	Ujjam	March	Ramalingeshvara	2	5,000
8	Chitakote	January (once in 3 Yrs)	Mahakali	3	10,000
9		May	Khandoba	3	10,000
10		March	Veerabhadreshvara	3	4,000
Bhalki taluk					
1	Khanapur	Dec-Jan	Mailara Lingesvara (Khandoba)	-	20,000
2	Mehkar	February	Ramalingeshvara	2	2,500
3	Shivani	Muharram	Hussaini pasha Alam (urus)	2	3,000
4	Siddeshwar	Chaitra	Siddeshwara	-	-
5	Nawadgi	December	Revappayya	3	20,000
6	Chalkapur	April	Hanuman	2	5,000
7	Bhalki	April April (chaitra) Bhadrapadachaitra	Bhalkeshwara Kumbeshwara Hanuman	8 - -	10,000 10,000 10,000

Humnabad taluk					
1	Humnabad	January	Veerabhadreshvar	7	30,000
2	Manik Nagar	December	Manik Prabhu	4	20,000
3	Chitguppa	August	Baloba Majaraj	5	5,000
4	Changler	November	Veerabhadreshvara	5	6,000
5	Meenkhere	Oct-Nov	Do	2	2,000
6	Udbal	March	Yellamma	3	15,000
7	Kathalli	December	Maramma	2	3,000
8	Hathalikhed (B)	October	Naganatha	3	6,000
9	Karaknalli	March	Bakka Prabhu	5	15,000
10	Bemalkheda	February-March	Veerabhadreshwara	-	1,000
Aurad taluk					
1	Aurad	Feb.March	Amareshwara	7	8,000
2	Wadgaon	March-April	Veerabhadreshvar	1	10,000
3	Chawar Dabka	January	Bhavani	1	10,000
Bidar taluk					
1	Ashtoor	Rabil- awwal	Ahmad Shah Wali Bahamani (urus)	3	5,000
2	Bidar	November	Bhavani	3	1,000
		April	Ramadevaru	1	2,000
		December	Narasimha	2	4,000
		Shabaan	Multhani Pasha (urus)	3	3,000
		Muharram	Jamale Bahar	2	4,000
3	Chintalagera	January	Venkateshwara	2	1,000
4	Agrahara	February	Anantashayana	1	2,000

WAREHOUSES

After the enactment of the Central law called the Agricultural Produce (Development of Warehouses) Corporation Act, 1956 (Act XXVIII), Warehousing Corporation were established in each State. The Karnataka Warehouse Corporations opened its warehouse (branch) at Bidar in 1959. The Capacity of this warehouse at present (1975), is 2,429 tonnes. Under its extension programme, in order to cater to the growing needs of the users, two sub-warehouses were opened, one at Basavakalyan and another at Bhalki in 1972 and 1973 respectively. The capacity of these warehouses in 1974-75 was 180 and 200 tonnes respectively. However, these two warehouses were closed in 1975.

A new scheme called "Comprehensive Disinfestation Service" is being implemented in the district by going to the doorsteps of the farmer, traders and other depositors for preserving their stocks and for preventing wastage due to insects and rodents. Facilities are being extended for preserving food grains on scientific lines with the help of technically trained personnel of the Corporation. The depositors are being supplied with information regarding the prevailing market rates to enable them to secure good prices. Commercial banks are extending advance facilities against the warehouse receipts.

Under a massive programme for extending godown facilities in the rural areas, which is being implemented under the plan programme under the supervision of the Co-operative Department, godowns of different sizes have been constructed by the Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies and also by other Societies. At the end of March 1973, there were seven medium-sized godowns with a total storage capacity of 1,600 tonnes, of which two each were in Bidar and Bhalki taluks, and one each in Humnabad, Aurad and Basavakalyan taluks under the Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-Operative Marketing Societies, besides 41 rural godowns. The total storage capacity of all these godowns was 5,500 metric tonnes.

FAIR-PRICE SHOPS

The informal rationing system has not been introduced at Bidar or any other towns of the district since their populations are less than one

lakh. By the end of 1974, there were 785 fair-price shops functioning in the district, of which 508 were with private agencies and the rest (277) were managed by Co-operative organizations. The largest numbers of fair-Price shops (170) were located in Basavakalyan taluk followed by Humnabad and Aurad taluks with 166 and 163 shops respectively. The Bhalki taluk had 151 such shops, while the Bidar taluk had 135 fair price shops.

ಸಹಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿ ಮಾರಾಟ / Co-Operation and Agricultural Marketing ಡಿ.ಸಿ.ಸಿ. ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು / D.C.C. Banks As on 31-03-2016 (Rs in Lakhs)									
ಡಿ.ಸಿ.ಸಿ. ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು / D.C.C. Banks									
ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ. Sl.No.	ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು Talek	ಡಿ.ಸಿ.ಸಿ. ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ No. of DCC Banks	ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆದವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ No. of members loan taken	ಕೃಷಿ ಸಾಲ Agri-Culture Loan	ಇತರೆ ಸಾಲ Other Loan	ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಾಲ Total Loan	ಡೀಪೋಸಿಟ್ Deposits		
1	2	462	463	464	465	466	467		
1.	ಜೋಡ್ Aurad	6	47828	17559.71	3734.43	21294.14	12012.77		
2.	ಬಿ.ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ B'Kalyan	7	42563	14797.77	4577.72	19375.49	15780.40		
3.	ಬಾಳ Bhalki	9	49109	23610.97	19866.30	43477.27	17469.64		
4.	ಜೇಡರ್ Bidar	13	39881	16656.03	48903.07	65559.10	47469.23		
5.	ಹುಮನಾಬಾದ್ Humnabad	10	49355	18745.39	14664.21	33409.60	26735.27		
ಒಟ್ಟು TOTAL		45	228736	91369.87	91745.73	183115.60	119467.31		

Source: D.C.C.Bank Bidar

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ಮೂಲ: ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರ ಡಿ.ಸಿ.ಸಿ. ಬ್ಯಾಂಕು, ಜೇಡರ್