



Impact of Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank on beneficiaries in Paderu block of Vishakhapatnam district (A.P.)

Lonja Bhavigna¹, Syed H Mazhar², Jahanara³

¹Student, Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh

²Associate Professor, Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh

³Head of the Department, Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh

ABSTRACT

The present investigation was undertaken on Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank (APGVB) in Paderu block of Vishakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh State. A total of 120 members were selected as respondents out of which 60 respondents were beneficiaries and 60 respondents were non-beneficiaries. The primary data was collected from respondents through pre-tested interview schedule. It was found that most (41.66%) of the beneficiaries are having a medium level of socio-economic status while most (40.00%) of the non-beneficiaries are having low levels of socio-economic status. The bank helps in the improvement of the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries.

Keywords— Beneficiaries, Non-beneficiaries, Socio-economic status, Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank (APGVB)

1. INTRODUCTION

Improvement in agricultural productivity in India is of paramount importance today, not merely because it provides food and wage goods to the rising population, but also because it ensures a strong base for future development of the industrial sector. Indian agriculture, as is well known has been starved of capital investment, firstly because of poverty or low levels of income of the majority of the farming community. And secondly, because Indian agriculture has traditionally been considered “a way of life” and not “a business proposition”. The main reason for the backwardness of Indian agriculture may be attributed to the neglect of credit provision to the agricultural sector of the economy. Providing appropriate finance to the agricultural sector is like oiling agriculture to make its wheels move swiftly and smoothly. More so in the context of India, which is jam-packed with small farmers, who have almost no resources and are in dire need of resources. The problem is big and long-standing and unless solved on a sound basis the defective system will continue to obstruct the expansion and modernization of agriculture. Making available credit and ensuring its productive use should, therefore, form basic planks of any credit policy to foster progressive rural economy. Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank is a regional rural bank in India. It was established in 2006 as a Regional Rural Bank as per Regional Rural Banks Act of 1976. By amalgamation, on 31 March 2006, of the 5 banks sponsored by SBI, to participate more energetically, with synergy, in the uplift and development of Rural Farm Sector and Rural Non-Farm Sector, with emphasis on the deprived, the Rural Poor, Rural ISB and Rural Crafts. Extension activities conducted by the branches not only help in creating awareness among the farming community about the technological developments in the agricultural sector but also act as a forum to project the bank’s various loan/deposit schemes. Thus, the bank firmly believed that the progress of the client is linked to the Bank’s progress. To improve the quality of advances and to create an environment for proper end-use of the loans is the cutting edge of extension activities. Therefore, during the year under report, various extension programmes were conducted not only by the bank but also in association with NABARD, Agriculture, and Rural Development Foundation, Syndicate Institute of Rural Development and other Institutions. (www.apgvbank.in).

2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the data collected and results obtained it is observed that among beneficiaries 41.66 percent respondents come under the medium category, while 26.79 percent respondents come under low category and 31.55 percent respondents come under the high category. Similarly among non-beneficiaries 40.00 percent respondents come under low category while 36.66 percent respondents come under medium category and 23.33 percent respondents come under the high-level category.

3. CONCLUSION

From the data collected and analyzed, it can be concluded that the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries is more than the non-beneficiaries, this indicates that bank shows a positive and significant impact and helps to improve the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries.

4. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to express my special thanks and gratitude to my advisor Dr. Syed H Mazhar and Head of the Department Ms. Jahanara who have guided me through the research.

5. REFERENCES

- [1] www.apgvbbank.com
- [2] www.itdapaderu.com
- [3] Blaji Lova (2016) EPRA Int. J. of Economic and Business Review 4(11), 47-71.
- [4] Dhanaraj N. (2016) Anveshana Int. J. Research in Regional Studies, Law, Social Sciences, Journalism and Management, 1(4), 55-02.
- [5] Jagadeep Kumari (2017) Imperial Journal of Interdisciplinary Research 3(1), 54-62.