

Agenda 1: Adoption of Minutes

The minutes of the 21st SLBC meeting held on 29th November, 2018 as furnished in **Annexure A** was circulated to the members of SLBC including RBI, NABARD, LDMs and Government Departments concerned.

These minutes may be taken as confirmed by the house as no requests for amendments / changes were received.

Agenda 2: Action Points of 21st SLBC Meeting – Action Taken Report

| No. | Action Point | Action by | Action initiated / status |
|-----|--|--|--|
| 1 | In 19 identified unbanked villages with population above 5000, Banks to open “ Banking Outlets ” as per the Financial Inclusion Plan, latest by 31st December 2018. | Allahabad Bank, Andhra Bank, Axis Bank, Bank of Baroda, Bank of India, Bank of Maharashtra, HDFC Bank, IDBI Bank, Indian Bank, Karur Vysya Bank, Punjab National Bank, SBI, Telangana Grameena Bank, UCO Bank, Vijaya Bank | Banks have so far covered another 6 villages with Banking Outlets during the quarter leaving 13 more to be covered. This has been taken up in the Sub Committee on FI and Banks have assured that all 13 villages will be covered by 31 st March 2019. |
| 2 | In the 5 identified uncovered villages of LWE affected district of Bhadradi Kothagudem, Banks to open Brick and Mortar branches in their allocated villages latest by 31st December 2018. | SBI and APGVB | This is being reviewed by DFS, Ministry of Finance. State Bank of India and APGVB have advised DFS that they will cover the villages with branches by 15.03.2019 and 25.03.2019 respectively. |
| 3 | All the inactive BCs to be activated/ or replaced with new BCs, wherever required immediately. | SBI,APGVB,TGB, Andhra Bank, Syndicate Bank, Central Bank of India, Union Bank of India, Kotak Mahindra Bank, BOI, Bank of Maharashtra | As of now 77 out of 4183 BCs are inactive. This was taken up in the Sub Committee on FI. Banks have advised that inactive status is of temporary nature. However, Banks were advised to indicate the names of BCs wherever inactive status is for more than 60 days. |
| 4 | The requests of Banks seeking permission of District Magistrates for recovery of NPAs under Sec 14 of SARFAESI Act / to register properties sold under SARFAESI are to be cleared on Top Priority. | Institutional Finance Department, GOT | Response awaited from Govt. of Telangana |
| 5 | Banks to achieve targets under Stand-Up India Scheme on priority. | All Banks | Banks have so far sanctioned 4317 number of applications. It is being monitored in the Sub Committee on MSME. |
| 6 | DCC/DLRC meetings to be held quarterly as per RBI guidelines | LDMs | During the last quarter, LDMs could not conduct DCC/DLRC in 10 Districts on account of the code of conduct for the elections. |

Agenda 3: Review of Financial Inclusion Initiatives:

A meeting of the Sub-Committee of SLBC on Financial Inclusion was held on February 25, 2019 to review the progress in financial inclusion initiatives. Highlights of the position reviewed by the Sub-Committee are furnished in the following paragraphs.

a. Status of Opening CBS enabled Banking Outlets at the Unbanked Rural Centres:**i) Banking Network in Telangana State**

The number of bank branches functioning in the State increased from 5,464 as on September 30, 2018 to 5,569 as on December 31, 2018. Of these, 5,569 bank branches 1,777 are in rural centres; 1,230 in semi-urban centres; 702 in urban centres and 1,860 in metro centres. The population group-wise and sector-wise distribution of bank branches is furnished in **Annexure-1**. During the current financial year, banks have opened 69 branches in Telangana.

ii) Roadmap for opening Brick and Mortar branches in villages with population more than 5000:

In terms of RBI circular FIDD.CO.LBS.BC.No.82/02.01.001/2015-16 dated December 31, 2015 to cover the villages with population above 5000 with a bank branch of a scheduled commercial bank, 255 centres were identified and allocated to banks for opening of brick and mortar branches. Reserve Bank of India vide circular DBR. No. BAPD. BC. 69/22.01.001/2016-17 dated May 18, 2017 and FIDD.CO.LBS.BC.No 31/02.01.001/2016-17 dated June 8, 2017 issued guidelines on "Rationalisation of Branch Authorisation Policy" as per which a Business Outlet (BO) is defined and banks were permitted to cover the Unbanked Rural Centres (URCs) with Banking Outlets. As at the end of Dec'18, 242 centres (Bank-wise & District Wise is enclosed as **Annexure-B**) were covered with Banking Outlets by banks leaving 13 centres to be covered, as under:

| No. | Bank | Village | Mandal | District |
|-----|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Allahabad Bank | Kesaram | Suryapet | Suryapet |
| 2 | Andhra Bank | Thattepally | Peddemul | Vikarabad |
| 3 | Andhra Bank | Wardhamanu Kota | Jaji Reddi Gudem | Suryapet |
| 4 | Bank of India | Chinriyala | Mellachervu | Suryapet |
| 5 | Bank of Maharashtra | Yepalasingaram | Huzurnagar | Suryapet |
| 6 | HDFC Bank | Chala Kurthy | Peddavura | Nalgonda |
| 7 | IDBI Bank | Thungapahad | Miryalaguda | Nalgonda |
| 8 | Indian Bank | Sirikonda | Mothey | Suryapet |
| 9 | Karur Vysya Bank | Dilawarpur | Dameracherla | Nalgonda |
| 10 | Punjab National Bank | Dardapalli | Palakurthi | Jangaon |
| 11 | State Bank of India | Polepalle | Bijinapalle | Nagarkurnool |
| 12 | State Bank of India | Thirthala | Khammam Rural | Khammam |
| 13 | UCO Bank | Chimiryala | Kodad | Suryapet |

iii) Status of opening of bank branches in the unbanked identified centres in LWE Districts:

Dept. of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, Government of India during a Video Conference held on 4th August, 2018 advised that in respect of LWE districts, any uncovered villages/centres allocated to the banks are to be covered with Brick and Mortar Branches only.

In Telangana, Bhadradi Kothagudem is identified as LWE District and banks have a target of 16 villages to cover with brick and mortar branches. So far, 11 villages have been covered by Banks with Brick and Mortar branches. Progress shown hereunder:

| No. | Name of the Bank | No. of centres allocated | Remarks |
|-----|------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 | Andhra Bank | 6 | All centres covered with Brick & Mortar branches |
| 2 | AP Grameena Vikas Bank | 5 | APGVV has opened a branch at Gollapalli, Nagineniprolu and Papakollu. Opening of brick & mortar branches is under progress at remaining 2 centres. |
| 3 | State Bank of India | 4 | SBI has opened a branch at Pusugudem on 27.01.2019. The village Mandalapalli was already covered by other Bank(s). Opening of brick & mortar branches at Singabupalem and Rompaid are under progress. |
| 4 | Indian Overseas Bank | 1 | Branch opened on 14.09.2018 |

To hasten the pace of expansion of banking activities in LWE affected districts, DFS advised SLBC Convenor Banks to remain in constant touch with the State Administration regarding opening of branch/installation of ATMs, particularly at campuses of Central Paramilitary Forces stationed at such LWE affected districts.

As on 30.09.18, there are 146 branches, 141 ATMs & 255 BCs functioning in Bhadradi district.

b. Review of operations of Business Correspondents

All Banks having Business Correspondents (BCs) have to ensure that they work from a fixed point location with online interoperable devices so that the benefits of PMJDY can reach the beneficiaries.

Inactive Business Correspondents – hurdles/issues involved.

Status of BCs in Telangana

| S.No. | Bank | No. of BCs | No of Active BCs | No. of Inactive BCs |
|-------|----------------------------|------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | State Bank of India (RRBs) | 1467 | 1456 | 11 |
| 2 | State Bank of India | 1212 | 1211 | 1 |
| 3 | Andhra Bank | 691 | 663 | 28 |
| 4 | Syndicate Bank | 160 | 159 | 1 |
| 5 | Union Bank of India | 110 | 105 | 5 |
| 6 | Central Bank of India | 104 | 99 | 5 |
| 7 | Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd | 75 | 53 | 22 |
| 8 | Indian Bank | 74 | 74 | 0 |
| 9 | Indian Overseas Bank | 74 | 74 | 0 |
| 10 | Canara Bank | 62 | 59 | 3 |
| 11 | Punjab National Bank | 27 | 27 | 0 |
| 12 | UCO Bank | 25 | 25 | 0 |
| 13 | Vijaya Bank | 23 | 23 | 0 |

| S.No. | Bank | No. of BCs | No of Active BCs | No. of Inactive BCs |
|-------|---------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 14 | Corporation Bank | 20 | 20 | 0 |
| 15 | Bank of India | 18 | 18 | 0 |
| 16 | Bank of Baroda | 14 | 14 | 0 |
| 17 | Bank of Maharashtra | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| 18 | Dena Bank | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| 19 | Allahabad Bank | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| 20 | Karur Vysya Bank | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 21 | HDFC Bank Ltd | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | Grand Total | 4183 | 4106 | 77 |

Banks to activate all inactive BCs to ensure that at least one BC is functioning at all identified unbanked areas. There are 4,183 BCs of various banks in the State. As per the latest data available 77 BCs are in active. Banks were advised to initiate immediate steps for activation or replacement of inactive BCs, wherever required.

Connectivity Issues: Connectivity issues were discussed in the 'Sub Committee meeting on FI' held on 25th February 2019.

Few Banks have expressed that they have connectivity issues in Bhadradi Kothagudem district and Nalgonda Districts. Term Cell, Ministry of Telecom, Govt of India have advised that Police Department and Telecom Department are working together to address the connectivity issues and these issues are expected to be fully addressed in 2-3 months time.

c. Progress in increasing digital modes of payment / ATMs & PoS, etc

As at the end of December, 2018, there are 8,739 ATMs functioning in the State of Telangana 1,33,067 POS machines are installed, by various banks at merchant points across the State.

d. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) / Aadhaar Seeding and Authentication

Banks in the State have opened 94,04,381 PMJDY accounts so far. Out of these accounts, 80,51,839 accounts (85.61%) were Aadhaar Seeded and Rupay Cards were issued to 74,31,412 accounts (79.02%). Bank-wise / district-wise data is enclosed as **Annexure C & D**.

Aadhaar Seeding/authentication is discussed in Sub Committee meeting on FI. Banks together have 397.01 lakh operative Savings Bank accounts in the State and 78.98% of the accounts are seeded with Aadhaar whereas 89.31% of the accounts are seeded with mobile numbers.

Banks felt that in view of the recent Supreme Court Ruling, Aadhaar seeding cannot be insisted by banks and seeding is done wherever customers have voluntary requested.

e. Social Security / Insurance Schemes launched by Govt. Of India

- i. Pradhan Manthri Surkasha Bima Yojana an accident insurance scheme.
- ii. Pradhana Manthri Jeevan Jyothi Bima Yojana, a life insurance scheme.
- iii. Atal Pension Yojana - pension scheme.

Bank-wise Enrolment of Social Security Schemes is enclosed as **Annexure E**

The progress made by banks (sector-wise) in the State as on 31.01.2019 is furnished hereunder:

| Bank Type | PMSBY | PMJJBY | APY | Total |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Public Sector | 4025852 | 1083590 | 368698 | 5478140 |
| Private Sector | 621314 | 150154 | 34993 | 810461 |
| RRB | 1265193 | 675121 | 134152 | 2074466 |
| Coop. | 165307 | 76907 | 0 | 242214 |
| Grand Total | 6081666 | 1985772 | 537843 | 8605281 |

f. Financial Literacy Initiatives

Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) – Position as on 31.12.18

| Particulars | No. of FLCs |
|--|-------------|
| No. of FLCCs operating in the District Head Quarters | 33 |
| No. of FLCCs operating in Divisional Head Quarters | 25 |
| No. of FLCCs operating in Rural Areas | 20 |
| Total FLCCs functioning in the State of Telangana | 78 |
| Banks | No. of FLCs |
| Telangana Grameena Bank | 4 |
| AP Grameena Vikas Bank | 5 |
| Andhra Bank | 1 |
| AVA (Promoted by SBI; TGB & APGVB) | 11 |
| Dist Co-op Banks | 57 |
| Total | 78 |

No new FLC opened during the quarter under review.

Availability of Standardized Financial Literacy Material of RBI at FLCs

As advised by Reserve Bank of India, Standardised literacy material was made available to all the FLC counsellors. The material is also made available in SLBC website, www.telanganaslbc.com. Controlling offices of banks are requested to advise the counsellors to make use of the standardized financial literacy material.

The brief performance of the FLCs during the quarter under review is:

- 78 FLCCs are functioning in the state.
- 233 special camps and 409 specific camps were conducted by FLC / FLCCs during the quarter and 481 camps during the financial year.
- 1777 Rural branches in the State have conducted 3,204 camps during the quarter and 8,512 camps during the financial year.

Details of camps conducted is enclosed as **Annexure F**

At Rural Self Employment Training Institutes in the State, financial literacy material is made available and literacy sessions are made part of sessions in the training schedule.

Agenda 4: Review of Credit Disbursement by Banks:

The meeting of the Sub-Committee on Agriculture was held on 26.02.2019 and the Sub-Committee on MSMEs was held on 05th March 2019 to review the credit flow to Agriculture, MSMEs and other priority sectors. Highlights of the position reviewed by the Sub-Committee are furnished in the following paragraphs.

Banking at a Glance / Priority Sector lending as on 31.12.2018

(Rs. In cr)

| No. | Particulars | O/s as on | O/s as on | RBI Norm | Compliance |
|------|---|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| | | 30.09.18 | 31.12.18 | | |
| 1 | Total Deposits | 431367.51 | 433036.37 | | |
| 2 | Total Advances | 508987.74 | 515537.84 | | |
| 3 | Credit Deposits Ratio (%) (RBI Norm 60%) | 117.99% | 119.05 | | |
| 4 | Total Priority Sector Advances | 158493.81 | 162187.49 | 40.00% | 33.75% |
| | Of which | | | | |
| A | Agriculture advances | 65985.99 | 67951.80 | 18.00% | 14.14% |
| i. | Of which: small & marginal farmers | 27796.98 | 28180.57 | 8.00% | 5.86% |
| B | Non-farm Sector / MSMEs | 58421.11 | 59162.13 | | |
| i. | Of which: Micro enterprises | 21881.74 | 22050.92 | 7.50% | 4.59% |
| ii. | Small Enterprises | 22516.00 | 24459.14 | | |
| iii. | Medium Enterprises | 14023.37 | 12652.07 | | |
| C | Export Credit | 137.29 | 149.20 | | |
| D | Others' under Priority Sector Advances | 33949.42 | 34924.35 | | |
| | Of which | | | | |
| i. | Educational Loans | 3165.16 | 3060.87 | | |
| ii. | Housing Loans | 26029.75 | 27081.57 | | |
| iii. | Social Infrastructure | 38.96 | 42.53 | | |
| iv. | Renewable Energy | 126.63 | 119.23 | | |
| v. | Others | 4588.92 | 4152.87 | | |
| 5 | Out of Priority Sector Advances - Finance to: | | | | |
| i. | Advances Weaker Sections | 41513.29 | 44315.20 | 10.00% | 9.22% |
| ii. | Advances to Women | 28321.82 | 30697.08 | 5.00% | 6.39% |
| iii. | Advances to SC/ST | 12606.39 | 13253.18 | | |
| iv. | Advances to Minorities | 11214.78 | 11432.47 | | |
| v. | SHGs | 10605.60 | 12486.73 | | |

- ✦ As at the end of December, 2018, total deposits of the Banks in the State are at Rs. 4,33,036.37 cr and advances are at Rs. 5,15,537.84 cr.
- ✦ Deposits have registered a growth of Rs.1,668.86 cr and advances a growth of Rs. 6,550.10 cr during the quarter under review. (Oct-Dec 2018).
- ✦ During the Current FY 2018-19, Banks together have registered a growth of Rs. 20,090.93 cr in deposits and Rs. 35,005.02 cr in Advances. (Apr.18-Dec 2018).
- ✦ Banks in the State have registered a CD Ratio of 119.05%

Achievement of Annual Credit Plan 2018-19: Position as on 31.12.18**(Rs. In cr)**

| S.No | Particulars | Achievement during | | Target 2018-19 | Achievement during | | | |
|------|---|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| | | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | | 01.07.18 to 30.09.18 | 01.10.18 to 31.12.18 | 01.04.18 to 31.12.18 | % |
| 1 | Short Term Production Loans | | | | | | | |
| a | Kharif | 15205.40 | 21025.90 | 25496.53 | 12820.81 | -- | 19671.76 | 77.15 |
| b | Rabi | 13456.07 | 10384.67 | 16997.93 | 0.00 | 5226.75 | 5226.75 | 30.74 |
| | Total | 28661.47 | 31410.57 | 42494.26 | 12820.81 | 5226.75 | 24898.51 | 58.59 |
| 2 | Agriculture Term Loans | 6143.27 | 7320.07 | 11421.85 | 4823.83 | 1387.17 | 9648.90 | 84.48 |
| 3 | Agriculture Infrastructure | 234.39 | 391.02 | 2102.70 | 133.40 | 113.08 | 411.15 | 19.55 |
| 4 | Agr. Ancillary activities | 2374.03 | 3261.07 | 2044.55 | 662.38 | 1024.92 | 3407.32 | 166.65 |
| 5 | Total Agriculture | 37413.16 | 42382.73 | 58063.36 | 18440.42 | 7751.92 | 38365.88 | 66.07 |
| 6 | Micro &small, Medium Enterprises | 20221.46 | 26542.24 | 21381.22 | 4891.67 | 8973.19 | 28717.02 | 134.31 |
| 7 | Others' under priority Sector Advances | 4734.82 | 5786.83 | 13303.07 | 1513.23 | 2157.44 | 5867.27 | 44.10 |
| | Of which | | | | 0.00 | | | |
| a | Education Loans | 525.34 | 401.02 | 1798.33 | 189.55 | 81.74 | 385.04 | 21.41 |
| b | Housing Loans | 2795.94 | 4000.88 | 6011.23 | 1221.74 | 1273.14 | 4222.79 | 70.25 |
| c | Others | 1413.54 | 1384.93 | 5493.51 | 101.94 | 493.21 | 950.09 | 17.29 |
| 7 | Export Credit | 62.72 | 46.16 | 0.00 | 6.98 | 10.98 | 40.40 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Total Priority Sector Advances | 62432.16 | 74757.96 | 75749.92 | 24852.30 | 18893.53 | 72990.57 | 96.36 |
| 9 | Non-Priority Sector Advances | 78957.84 | 125959.66 | 43985.65 | 32952.63 | 29370.37 | 95671.29 | 217.50 |
| 10 | Total Credit Plan | 141390.00 | 200717.62 | 136733.30 | 57804.93 | 48263.90 | 168661.86 | 123.35 |

- ✦ Banks together disbursed Priority Sector loans of Rs.72,990.57 cr. and achieved 96.36% of annual targets.
- ✦ Under Short Term Production loans, Rs. 24,898.51 cr. was disbursed achieving 58.59% of annual targets.
- ✦ Term loans to agriculture including allied activities; Infrastructure and Ancillary activities were disbursed to the extent of Rs. 13467.37 cr achieving 86.50% of targets.
- ✦ Amount disbursed by Banks to Agriculture sector was at Rs. 38,365.38 cr achieving 66.07% of annual targets.
- ✦ MSME loans totalling to Rs. 28717.02 cr were disbursed by banks achieving 134.31% of annual targets.
- ✦ Amount disbursed to 'Other priority sector advances' was at Rs.5867.27 cr and banks achieved 44.10% of annual targets.
- ✦ Education loans amounting to Rs. 385.04 cr were disbursed by banks achieving 21.41% of annual targets.
- ✦ Housing loans amounting to Rs. 4222.79 cr were disbursed by banks achieving 70.25% of targets.
- ✦ Banks together disbursed Priority Sector advances of Rs.72990.57 crores achieving 96.36% of Annual Targets.

- ★ Banks together have disbursed Priority & Non Priority Sector Advances totalling to Rs.168661.86 crores achieving 123.35% of annual targets.

* RBI Norm for computation of priority sector targets/sub-targets achievement is based on the ANBC or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures, whichever is higher, as on the corresponding date of the preceding year. However, in the absence of availability of ANBC, it is calculated on the total advances outstanding as on 31.03.2018.

Credit flow to Agriculture

Total Agriculture: Sector-wise / Category-wise as on 31.12.2018

(Rs. In cr)

| Sector | Targets | Achievement | Category | Targets | Achievement | % Achievement |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Public Sector Banks | 34966.59 | 20109.12 | Crop Loans | 42494.26 | 24898.51 | 58.59 |
| Private Sector Banks | 4466.97 | 8588.80 | Term Loans | 11421.85 | 9648.90 | 84.48 |
| Regional Rural Banks | 11945.56 | 6443.62 | Infrastructure | 2102.70 | 411.14 | 19.55 |
| Cooperative Banks | 6684.24 | 3224.34 | Agr. Ancillary | 2044.55 | 3407.33 | 166.65 |
| Total | 58063.36 | 38365.88 | Total | 58063.36 | 38365.88 | 66.08 |

- ★ Under Short Term Production loans, Rs. 24,898.51 cr. was disbursed achieving 58.59% of targets.
- ★ Term loans to agriculture including allied, Infrastructure and ancillary activities amounting to Rs.13467.36 cr. disbursed achieving 86.50% of targets. The growth in disbursals was at 23.43% when compared to Rs.10910.23 cr. achieved as on 31st December 2017.
- ★ Amount disbursed to Agriculture sector was at Rs. 38365.88 cr and banks achieved 66.08% of annual targets. Total disbursals also are higher when compared to a level of Rs.35956.59 cr.

Short Term Crop Production Loans

(Rs. In cr)

| Category | Kharif Season | | | Rabi Season | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Target | Achievement | % | Target | Achievement | % |
| Public Sector Banks | 15128.26 | 11766.98 | 77.78 | 10085.53 | 3277.57 | 32.50% |
| Private Sector Banks | 1697.13 | 1239.28 | 73.02 | 1131.42 | 708.28 | 62.60% |
| Regional Rural Banks | 5423.88 | 3918.15 | 72.24 | 3615.93 | 1098.93 | 30.39% |
| Cooperative Banks | 3247.26 | 2747.34 | 84.60 | 2164.85 | 141.98 | 6.56% |
| Total | 25496.53 | 19671.75 | 77.15 | 16997.73 | 5226.76 | 30.75% |

Under Short Term Crop loans:

Rabi 2018-19

- ★ Public sector banks have disbursed Rs. 3,277.57 cr and achieved 32.50% of Rabi Targets.
- ★ Private sector banks have disbursed Rs. 708.28 cr and achieved 62.60% of Rabi Targets.
- ★ RRBs have disbursed Rs. 1,098.93 cr and achieved 30.39% of Rabi Targets.
- ★ Co-operative Banks have disbursed Rs. 141.98 cr and achieved 6.56 % of Rabi Targets

Agri. Term Loans including Allied, Infrastructure & Ancillary Activities as on 31.12.18 (Rs. In cr)

| Sector | Target | Achievement | % |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Public Sector Banks | 9752.80 | 5064.57 | 51.93 |
| Private Sector Banks | 1638.42 | 6641.23 | 405.34 |
| Regional Rural Banks | 2905.75 | 1426.55 | 49.09 |
| Cooperative Banks | 1272.13 | 335.00 | 26.33 |
| Total | 15569.10 | 13467.36 | 86.50 |

Under Total Term Loans (Term Loans including allied; Infrastructure & Ancillary activities)

- ★ Public sector banks have disbursed Rs.5,064.57 cr and achieved 51.93% of Annual Targets.
- ★ Private sector banks have disbursed Rs. 6,641.23 cr and achieved 405.34% of Annual Targets.
- ★ RRBs have disbursed Rs. 1,426.55 cr and achieved 49.09% of Annual Targets.
- ★ Co-operative Banks have disbursed Rs. 335.00 cr and achieved 26.33% of Annual Targets.

Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) as on 31.12.2018

Outstanding loans to 23,444 borrowers under DEDS scheme were at Rs.246.40 cr. During the quarter banks disbursed an amount of Rs.15.70 cr to 1197 beneficiaries.

Pledge Finance against Warehouse Receipts

So far, Banks in the state extended credit to 542 beneficiaries to the tune of Rs.71.26 cr under Finance against Warehouse Receipts. During the quarter, an amount of Rs. 24.27 cr were disbursed to 110 units.

Joint Liability Groups (Bhoomi Heen-Kisan)

Banks so far, financed 17,720 Joint Liability Groups with an outlay of Rs.1,333.94 cr. During year, banks in the state disbursed an amount of Rs.9.52 cr to 831 JLGs.

Scale of Finance:

DLTCs in the erstwhile 9 districts of Telangana were held and TSCAB convened SLTC on 31st January 2019. The Scales of finance fixed by the DLTCs for the districts were deliberated and approved by SLTC. LDMs were advised to communicate Scales of finance for 2019-20 to the Controllers of Banks for implementation. The scales of finance of the reorganised district will be the scales of finance fixed for the pre-reorganised district.

Outstanding, Overdues & NPAs under Agriculture sector as on 31.12.18 (Rs. In cr)

| Category | Outstandings | | Overdues | | | Non-Performing Assets | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | No. of a/cs. | Amount | No. of a/cs. | O/s in Overdue Accounts | % | No. of a/cs. | Amount | % |
| Short Term Crop Production Loans | 5147697 | 45689.05 | 1291435 | 10649.09 | 23.31 | 284315 | 1739.79 | 3.81 |
| Agri. Term Loans | 722354 | 15867.13 | 115548 | 2902.23 | 18.29 | 108621 | 1763.25 | 11.11 |
| Agri. Infrastructure | 6807 | 1181.57 | 1207 | 271.94 | 23.02 | 595 | 58.59 | 4.96 |
| Ancillary activities | 5504 | 5214.05 | 859 | 381.97 | 7.33 | 1107 | 397.19 | 7.62 |
| Total Agriculture | 5882362 | 67951.80 | 1409049 | 14205.23 | 20.90 | 394638 | 3958.83 | 5.83 |

Overdues in Agriculture segment

- 23.31% of Short Term Crop Loan outstandings are overdues in the books of the banks.
- 15.97% of Agriculture Term Loan incl. Allied activities; Agri. Infrastructure; Agri. Ancillary Activities outstandings are overdues .
- Overdues in total agriculture advances constitute 20.90% of outstandings.

NPAs in Agriculture segment

- 3.81% of short term crop loan outstandings are NPAs in the books of the banks.
- 9.97% of Agriculture Term Loan incl. Allied activities; Agri. Infrastructure; Agri. Ancillary Activities outstandings are NPAs.
- NPAs in total agriculture advances are at 5.83%.

a. Lending towards Government sponsored schemes:**Credit Flow under DAY-NRLM Scheme:****(Rs. In cr)**

| Outstanding 31.12.18 | | Disbursements 01.10.18 to 31.12.18 | | Disbursements 01.04.18 to 31.12.18 | | Overdues | | | NPAs | | |
|-------------------------|---------|--|--------|--|---------|----------------|---------|-------|----------------|--------|------|
| No. of A/cs | Amount | No. of A/cs | Amount | No. of A/cs | Amount | No. of A/cs | Amount | % | No. of A/cs | Amount | % |
| 381914 | 8147.83 | 28826 | 420.62 | 123604 | 3183.28 | 37080 | 1226.39 | 15.05 | 26758 | 422.34 | 5.18 |

- ❖ As at the end of December, 2018, loan outstandings of banks to 3,81,914 groups are at Rs.8,147.83 cr
- ❖ Banks disbursed Rs. 420.62 cr to 28,826 groups during the quarter and Rs.3,183.28 cr. to 1,23,604 groups upto the quarter. Disbursals upto the quarter are higher by 84% when compared to December, 2017. (Rs.1,725.85 crs)
- ❖ Overdues at Rs.1,226.39 cr constitute 15.05% of outstandings.
- ❖ NPAs at Rs. 422.34 cr constitute 5.18% of outstandings.
- ❖ Bank-wise details are enclosed as **Annexure 22**.

Credit Flow under DAY-NULM Scheme up to 31.12.2018:**(Rs. In cr)**

| Outstanding | | Disbursements 01.10.18 to 31.12.18 | | Disbursements 01.04.18 to 31.12.18 | | Overdues | | | NPAs | | |
|----------------|---------|--|--------|--|--------|----------------|--------|------|----------------|--------|------|
| No. of A/cs | Amount | No. of A/cs | Amount | No. of A/cs | Amount | No. of A/cs | Amount | % | No. of A/cs | Amount | % |
| 134462 | 2107.98 | 10319 | 321.50 | 38867 | 957.97 | 14671 | 206.08 | 9.77 | 8424 | 135.97 | 6.45 |

- ❖ As at the end of December, 2018, outstanding loans by banks to 1,34,462 groups are at Rs.2,107.98 cr.
- ❖ During the quarter under review, Banks disbursed Rs.321.50 cr to 10,319 groups whereas during the current financial year Rs.957.97 crores was disbursed to 38,867 groups.
- ❖ Overdues at Rs.206.08 cr constitute 9.77% of outstandings.
- ❖ NPAs at Rs. 135.97 cr constitute 6.45% of outstandings.
- ❖ Bank-wise details are enclosed as **Annexure 23**.

Credit Flow under MUDRA Scheme: (As on 15.02.2019)**(Rs. In cr)**

| Particulars | Shishu | | Kishore | | Tarun | | Total | | Target | Achievement |
|------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|--------|---------|---------|-------------|
| | A/cs | Amt. | A/cs | Amt. | A/cs | Amt. | A/cs | Amt. | Amt. | % |
| All Banks | 761014 | 2183.37 | 125864 | 2057.92 | 18686 | 1423.64 | 905564 | 5665.43 | 6242.59 | 90.75% |

- ❖ As at the end of December, 2018, banks sanctioned loans to 9,05,564 beneficiaries with an outlay of Rs.5,665.43 cr, achieving 90.75% of annual targets.
- ❖ Banks so far have sanctioned an amount of Rs.1,711.94 cr to 4,31,834 women beneficiaries.
- ❖ Rs.2,617.13 cr sanctioned to 4,64,507 New Enterprises
- ❖ Rs.259.29 cr sanctioned to Minority community enterprises.
- ❖ Bank-wise / district-wise details are enclosed an **Annexure G**

Credit Flow under PM-STAND UP INDIA Scheme as on 17.02.2019:**(Rs. in crore)**

| No. of Sanctions | Women | SC | ST | Amount sanctioned |
|------------------|-------|-----|-----|-------------------|
| 4317 | 2964 | 909 | 444 | 985.21 |

- ❖ As on 17.02.2019, banks sanctioned loans to 4,317 borrowers with an outlay of Rs.985.21 cr. Under Stand-Up India scheme, banks have sanctioned loans to:
- ❖ 2,964 women beneficiaries.
- ❖ 909 SC beneficiaries.
- ❖ 444 ST beneficiaries.
- ❖ Details are enclosed an Annexure 'H'

Credit Flow under DRI Scheme:

- ❖ As at the end of December 2018, outstanding credit to 15,380 beneficiaries is at Rs.27.28 cr.
- ❖ Overdues at Rs. 4.09 cr constitute 14.99% of outstandings.
- ❖ NPAs with an amount of Rs. 5.12 cr constitute 18.76% of outstanding.

PMEGP : CREDIT FLOW

The performance of banks under PMEGP as on 28.02.19:

(Rs. In cr)

| Agency | Target 2018-19 | | | Achievement up to 28.02.19 | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | No. of Projects | Margin Money | Emp. (Nos) | No. of Projects | Margin Money | Empl. (Nos) |
| KVIC | 783 | 19.58 | 6265 | 256 | 10.09 | 2048 |
| KVIB | 1305 | 32.63 | 10441 | 548 | 21.35 | 4384 |
| DIC | 812 | 20.30 | 6497 | 673 | 19.64 | 5384 |
| TOTAL | 2900 | 72.51 | 23203 | 1477 | 51.08 | 11816 |

During the year 2018-19, achievement in no. of projects is 1477 (51%) with Margin Money achievement of Rs.51.08 cr (70%) against a target of 2,900 projects and Margin Money outlay of Rs.72.51 cr.

Exemption of EDP training till 31.03.2019

The Directorate of PMEGP, KVIC vide Circular dated 17.01.2019 conveyed the decision of the Ministry of MSME, GOI for exemption of EDP training prior to disbursement of Loan till 31.03.2019. The said exemption will facilitate the financial bank to disburse the first installment of loan and claim/upload

Margin Money subsidy on the PMEGP online portal without waiting for completion of EDP training. However, Banks are advised to focus on all the pending EDP trainings pertaining to cases sanctioned upto 31st March 2019 to ensure completion during the first quarter of next Financial Year 2019-20. The exemption is already communicated by SLBC to all Banks, LDMs for necessary action and discussed in Sub-Committee Meeting of MSME held on 05th March 2019.

Review of Performance of Banks under Tribal Welfare Dept. - TRICOR Economic Support Schemes 2017- 18

TRICOR reported that as part of ESS Action Plan 2017-18, a total amount of Rs.176.71 crores has been released and credited into non-operative accounts of (15818) ST beneficiaries, of which (4322) units have been grounded with an outlay of Rs.47.29 crores and remaining (11496) units are pending for grounding. Bank wise details have been sent to the respective Controllers to expedite the process.

b. Flow of Credit to MSMEs

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) (Priority) as on 31.12.2018 (Rs. In cr)

| Particulars | Target | Achievement | % |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Micro Enterprises | 5836.90 | 10135.51 | 173.65 |
| Small Enterprises | 6598.33 | 12924.85 | 195.88 |
| Total SME | 12435.22 | 23060.36 | 185.44 |
| Medium Enterprises (ME) | 8945.99 | 5656.66 | 63.23 |
| Total MSME advances | 21381.22 | 28717.02 | 134.31 |

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME): Priority Sector

(Rs. In cr)

| Particulars | Outstanding as on 31.03.2017 | | Outstanding as on 31.03.2018 | | Outstanding as on 31.12.2018 | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | A/c. | Amt. | A/c. | Amt. | A/c. | Amt. |
| Micro Enterprises | 615980 | 19982.77 | 775916 | 22701.27 | 847769 | 22050.92 |
| Small Enterprises | 103045 | 18644.08 | 233219 | 22490.37 | 312858 | 24459.14 |
| Total SME | 719484 | 38626.85 | 1009135 | 45191.64 | 1160627 | 46510.06 |
| % of Micro Enterprises to total MSE | 85.61% | 51.73% | 76.89% | 50.23% | 73.04% | 47.41% |
| % of Small enterprises to total MSE | 14.39% | 48.27% | 23.11% | 49.77% | 26.96% | 52.59% |
| Medium Enterprises (ME) | 95431 | 7488.43 | 132524 | 11040.09 | 205810 | 12652.06 |
| % of ME to total MSME advances | 11.71% | 16.24% | 11.61% | 19.63% | 15.06% | 21.39% |
| Total MSME advances | 814915 | 46115.28 | 1141659 | 56231.73 | 1366437 | 59162.12 |

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME): Non-priority Sector**(Rs. In cr)**

| Particulars | Outstanding as on 31.03.2017 | | Outstanding as on 31.03.2018 | | Outstanding as on 31.12.2018 | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| | A/c. | Amt. | A/c. | Amt. | A/c. | Amt. |
| Micro Enterprises | 281612 | 11668.58 | 293092 | 4837.85 | 389902 | 5250.77 |
| Small Enterprises | 459720 | 19461.05 | 525426 | 6251.67 | 620566 | 5801.37 |
| Total SME | 741332 | 31129.63 | 818518 | 11089.52 | 1010468 | 11052.14 |
| % of Micro Enterprises to total MSE | 37.99% | 37.48% | 35.81% | 43.63% | 38.59% | 47.51% |
| % of Small enterprises to total MSE | 62.01% | 62.52% | 64.19% | 56.37% | 61.41% | 52.49% |
| Medium Enterprises (ME) | 6820 | 7753.81 | 14413 | 15479.27 | 12839 | 18068.65 |
| % of ME to total MSME advances | 0.91% | 19.94% | 1.73% | 58.26% | 1.25% | 62.05% |
| Total MSME advances | 748152 | 38883.44 | 832931 | 26568.79 | 1023307 | 29120.79 |

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME): Priority & Non-priority Sector (Rs. In cr)

| Particulars | Outstanding as on 31.03.2017 | | Outstanding as on 31.03.2018 | | Outstanding as on 31.12.2018 | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| | A/c. | Amt. | A/c. | Amt. | A/c. | Amt. |
| Micro Enterprises | 897592 | 31651.35 | 1069009 | 27539.12 | 1237671 | 27301.69 |
| Small Enterprises | 563224 | 38105.13 | 758645 | 28742.04 | 933424 | 30260.51 |
| Total SME | 1460816 | 69756.48 | 1827654 | 56281.16 | 2171095 | 57562.20 |
| % of Micro Enterprises to total MSE | 61.44% | 45.37% | 58.49% | 48.93% | 57.01% | 47.43% |
| % of Small enterprises to total MSE | 38.56% | 54.63% | 41.51% | 51.07% | 42.99% | 52.57% |
| Medium Enterprises (ME) | 102251 | 15242.24 | 146937 | 26519.36 | 218649 | 30720.71 |
| % of ME to total MSME advances | 6.54% | 17.93% | 7.44% | 32.03% | 9.15% | 34.80% |
| Total MSME advances | 1563067 | 84998.72 | 1974591 | 82800.52 | 2389744 | 88282.91 |

During the Quarter under review:

- SME advances grew by Rs.286.47 cr (0.50%) and stood at Rs.57,562.20 cr. (No. of accounts grew by 15,397)
- Advances to Medium Enterprises declined by Rs. 2,850.24 cr (-8.49%) and stood at Rs. 30,720.71 cr.
- MSME segment declined by Rs. 2,563.77 cr (-2.82%) and stood at Rs. 88282.91 cr

PM Task Force Recommendations:

| Compliance to PM Task Force Recommendations | Norm % | Actual % |
|---|--------|----------|
| Banks are advised to achieve a 20 percent year-on-year growth in credit to micro & small enterprises (Dec'17 – Dec' 18) | 20 | -22.55% |
| 10 percent annual growth in the number of micro enterprise accounts | 10 | 16.93% |
| 60 percent of MSE advances should go to the micro enterprises. Allocation of 60% of the MSE advances to the micro enterprises is to be achieved in stages | 60 | 47.43% |

Overdues in MSMEs as on 31.12.2018**(Rs. In cr)**

| S. No. | Particulars | Overdues-Priority | | | Overdues-Non-Priority | | | Overdues-Priority & Non-Priority | | |
|--------|-------------|-------------------|----------|------------------|-----------------------|--------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------|------------------|
| | | A/c. | Amt | % to Outstanding | A/c. | Amt | % to Outstanding | A/c. | Amt | % to Outstanding |
| 1 | Micro | 142423 | 3195.47 | 14.49% | 7693 | 165.61 | 3.15% | 150116 | 3361.08 | 12.31% |
| 2 | Small | 14562 | 6028.06 | 24.65% | 184 | 36.12 | 0.62% | 14746 | 6064.18 | 20.04% |
| 3 | Total MSE | 156985 | 9223.52 | 19.83% | 7877 | 201.73 | 1.83% | 164862 | 9425.26 | 16.37% |
| 4 | Medium | 2630 | 1997.65 | 15.79% | 13504 | 387.07 | 2.14% | 16134 | 2384.71 | 7.76% |
| 5 | Total MSME | 159615 | 11221.17 | 18.97% | 21381 | 588.80 | 2.02% | 180996 | 11809.97 | 13.38% |

Priority Sector:

- Overdues under total MSE segment advances constitute 19.83% of its outstandings.
- Overdues under Medium enterprises constitute 15.79% of its outstandings.
- Overdues under total MSME segment constitute 18.97% of its outstandings.

Priority & Non-Priority

- Overdues under total MSE segment advances constitute 16.37% of its outstandings.
- Overdues under Medium enterprises constitute 7.76% of its outstandings.
- Overdues under total MSME segment constitute 13.38% of its outstandings.

NPAs in MSME segment**(Rs. In cr)**

| S. No. | Particulars | NPAs-Priority | | | NPAs-Non-Priority | | | NPAs-Priority & Non-Priority | | |
|--------|-------------|---------------|---------|------------------|-------------------|--------|------------------|------------------------------|---------|------------------|
| | | A/c. | Amt | % to Outstanding | A/c. | Amt | % to Outstanding | A/c. | Amt | % to Outstanding |
| 1 | Micro | 97410 | 2471.26 | 11.21% | 18839 | 143.24 | 2.73% | 116249 | 2614.50 | 9.58% |
| 2 | Small | 15676 | 4494.00 | 18.37% | 78 | 10.53 | 0.18% | 15754 | 4504.53 | 14.89% |
| 3 | Total MSE | 113086 | 6965.26 | 14.98% | 18917 | 153.78 | 1.39% | 132003 | 7119.03 | 12.37% |
| 4 | Medium | 2783 | 1924.95 | 15.21% | 409 | 486.09 | 2.69% | 3192 | 2411.04 | 7.85% |
| 5 | Total MSME | 115869 | 8890.21 | 15.03% | 19326 | 639.87 | 2.20% | 135195 | 9530.08 | 10.79% |

Priority

- NPAs under total MSE segment advances constitute 14.98% of its outstandings.
- NPAs under Medium enterprises constitute 15.21% of its outstandings.
- NPAs of total MSME segment constitute 15.03% of its outstandings

Priority & Non-Priority

- NPAs under total MSE segment advances constitute 12.37% of its outstandings.
- NPAs under Medium enterprises constitute 7.85% of its outstandings.
- NPAs of total MSME segment constitute 10.79% of its outstandings

Housing for All (Urban) under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY): Housing for All:

- ❖ In order to expand institutional credit flow to the housing needs of urban poor, PMAY (Urban) credit linked subsidy component as a demand side intervention. Interest subsidy will be credited upfront

to the loan account of beneficiaries through Primary Lending Institutions resulting in reduced effective housing loan and Equated Monthly Installment (EMI). The Net Present Value (NPV) of the interest subsidy will be calculated at a discount rate of 9 %.

i) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme for EWS/LIG

- ❖ Beneficiaries of Economically Weaker section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) seeking housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and other such institutions would be eligible for an interest subsidy at the rate of 6.5% for a tenure of 20* years or during tenure of loan whichever is lower.
- ❖ The credit linked subsidy will be available only for loan amounts up to Rs 6 lakhs and additional loans beyond Rs. 6 lakhs, if any, will be at nonsubsidized rate. Credit linked subsidy would be available for housing loans availed for new construction and addition of rooms, kitchen, toilet etc. to existing dwellings as incremental housing. The carpet area of houses being constructed under this component of the mission should be up to 30 square meters and 60 square meters for EWS and LIG, respectively in order to avail of this credit linked subsidy. The beneficiary, at his/her discretion, can build a house of larger area but interest subvention would be limited to first Rs. 6 lakh only.

ii) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme for MIG

- ❖ The CLSS for MIG covers two income segments in the MIG viz. Rs.6,00,001 to Rs.12,00,000 (MIG-I) and Rs.12,00,001 to Rs.18,00,000 (MIG-II) per annum. In the MIG-I, an interest subsidy of 4% has been provided for loan amounts up to Rs.9 lakh while in MIG-II, an interest subsidy of 3% has been provided for loan amount of Rs.12 lakh. The interest subsidy will be calculated at 9% NPV over maximum loan tenure of 20 years or the actual tenure, whichever is lesser. Housing loans above Rs. 9 lakh and Rs. 12 lakh will be at non-subsidized rates.
- ❖ CLSS for MIG will support acquisition/ construction of house (including re-purchase) of 90 square meters and 110 square meters carpet area as per income eligibility. Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and National Housing Bank (NHB) have been identified as Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) to channelize this subsidy to the lending institutions and for monitoring the progress of this component. Under the Mission, beneficiaries can take advantage under one component only.

c. Crop Insurance under PMFBY

The issues concerning implementation of PMFBY were discussed in the Sub Committee on Agriculture. Govt. of India portal for uploading of data for Kharif 2018 and Rabi 2017-18, is closed and wherever insurance premium is remitted by Banks and farmers data is not uploaded in the GoI portal, premium received by the insurance companies is likely to be refunded to the Banks. It is resolved in the Sub Committee that Banks which have pendency in uploading will request Govt. of India through Agriculture Department, Govt. of Telangana, latest by 15th March 2019 to permit offline uploading of farmers data. Details enclosed as **Annexure – “L”**

d. Grant of Education Loans:**Credit Flow to Education Loans:****(Rs. In cr)**

| Category | Outstanding | | Disbursements 01.10.18 to 31.12.18 | | Disbursements 01.04.18 to 31.12.18 | | Overdues | | | NPAs | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| | No. of a/c. | Amount | No. of a/c. | Amount | No. of A/cs | Amount | No. of a/c. | Amount | % | No. of a/c. | Amount | % |
| Priority | 62262 | 3060.87 | 1964 | 81.74 | 10347 | 385.04 | 12409 | 484.96 | 15.84 | 6487 | 159.13 | 5.20 |
| Non- priority | 14665 | 1427.63 | 382 | 62.58 | 1623 | 147.65 | 658 | 95.06 | 6.66 | 189 | 18.86 | 1.32 |
| Total | 76927 | 4488.50 | 2346 | 144.32 | 11970 | 532.69 | 13067 | 580.02 | 12.92 | 6676 | 177.99 | 3.97 |

- ❖ As at the end of December, 2018, banks have extended credit to 76,927 beneficiaries with an outlay of Rs. 4,488.50 cr.
- ❖ During the quarter under review, banks have disbursed an amount of Rs. 144.32 cr to 2,346 beneficiaries
- ❖ Overdues at Rs.580.02 cr constitute 12.92% of outstandings.
- ❖ NPAs at a level of Rs.177.99 cr constitute 3.97% of outstandings.

Credit Flow to Housing Sector (General):**(Rs. In cr)**

| Category | Outstanding | | Disbursements 01.10.18 to 31.12.18 | | Disbursements 01.04.18 to 31.12.18 | | Overdues | | | NPAs | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|----------------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| | No. of A/cs | Amount | No. of A/cs | Amount | No. of A/cs | Amount | No. of A/cs | Amount | % | No. of A/cs | Amount | % |
| Priority | 312678 | 27081.57 | 16388 | 1273.14 | 46900 | 4222.79 | 60355 | 3028.54 | 11.18 | 42515 | 648.62 | 2.40 |
| Non- priority | 468613 | 30684.01 | 3561 | 1258.36 | 13704 | 5689.57 | 12761 | 1709.47 | 5.57 | 1348 | 357.83 | 1.17 |
| Total | 781291 | 57765.58 | 19949 | 2531.50 | 60604 | 9912.35 | 73116 | 4738.02 | 8.20 | 43863 | 1006.46 | 1.74 |

- ❖ As at the end of December, 2018, banks extended credit to 7,81,291 beneficiaries with an outlay of Rs. 57,765.58 cr.
- ❖ During the quarter under review, banks have disbursed an amount of Rs. 2,531.48 cr to 19,949 beneficiaries
- ❖ Overdues at Rs. 4,738.02 cr constitute 8.20% of outstandings.
- ❖ NPAs with an amount of Rs. 1,006.46 cr constitute 1.74% of the Housing Loans outstandings.

Credit flow to others:**Credit Flow to Weaker Sections:****(Rs. In cr)**

| Outstanding | | Disbursements 01.10.18 to 31.12.18 | | Disbursements 01.04.18 to 31.12.18 | | Overdues | | | NPAs | | |
|----------------|----------|--|---------|--|----------|----------------|---------|-------|----------------|---------|------|
| No. of A/cs | Amount | No. of A/cs | Amount | No. of A/cs | Amount | No. of A/cs | Amount | % | No. of A/cs | Amount | % |
| 4205765 | 44315.20 | 291042 | 3234.35 | 1246835 | 11878.07 | 929100 | 8146.69 | 18.38 | 261109 | 1737.94 | 3.92 |

- ❖ As at the end of December, 2018, outstanding credit to 42,05,765, weaker section borrowers is at Rs.44,315.20 cr.

- ❖ During the quarter under review, banks have disbursed an amount of Rs. 3,234.35 cr to 2,91,042 borrowers
- ❖ Overdues at Rs. 8,146.69 cr constitute 18.38% of outstandings.
- ❖ NPAs at a level of Rs. 1,737.94 cr constitute 3.92% of outstandings.

Credit Flow to Women:**(Rs. In cr)**

| Outstanding | | Disbursements 01.10.18 to 31.12.18 | | Disbursements 01.04.18 to 31.12.18 | | Overdues | | | NPAs | | |
|----------------|----------|--|---------|--|---------|----------------|---------|-------|----------------|---------|------|
| No. of A/cs | Amount | No. of A/cs | Amount | No. of A/cs | Amount | No. of A/cs | Amount | % | No. of A/cs | Amount | % |
| 2402416 | 30697.08 | 172262 | 2816.04 | 712979 | 9363.25 | 520250 | 5407.56 | 17.62 | 155555 | 1029.32 | 3.35 |

- ❖ As at the end of December, 2018, outstanding credit to 24,02,416 women beneficiaries is at Rs.30,697.08 cr.
- ❖ During the quarter under review, banks have disbursed an amount of Rs. 2,816.04 cr to 1,72,262 beneficiaries. Rs.9,363.25 was disbursed to 172979 women beneficiaries during the current Financial Year.
- ❖ Overdues at Rs. 5,407.56 cr constitute 17.62% of outstandings.
- ❖ NPAs at a level of Rs. 1,029.32 cr constitute 3.35% of outstandings.

Agenda 5: CD Ratio - Review of District with CD Ratio below 40% and working of Special Sub-committees of the DCC (SCC)

No District is having CD Ratio below 40%. Hence no special Sub-committee(s) was formed at district level.

Agenda 6: Position of NPAs in respect of Schematic lendings

Recovery of NPAs: as at the end of December 2018

(Rs. In cr)

| Scheme | Outstandings | | Overdues | | | NPAs | | |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|---------|-------------|----------------|---------|-------------|
| | No. of a/cs | Amt | No. of a/cs | Amt | % to O/s | No. of a/cs | Amt | % to O/s |
| Central Government Sponsored Schemes (Total) | 245486 | 5252.39 | 37167 | 802.32 | 15.28% | 30041 | 345.57 | 6.58% |
| State Govt. Sponsored Schemes (Total) | 1279874 | 16130.94 | 188985 | 2648.55 | 16.42% | 228041 | 1963.52 | 12.17% |

The scheme wise performance, Overdues and level of NPAs under Government sponsored schemes was discussed in the Sub Committee meeting on MSME held on 05th March 2019 and the concerned departments of the Govt of Telangana were requested to extend assistance in recovery of NPAs.

Scheme-wise details are enclosed as **Annexure I**

Agenda 7: Review of Restructuring of loans in Natural Calamity affected districts, if any

Reserve Bank of India vide their letter No FIDD(H)/LBS.NO. 305/02.03.020/2018-19 dated 28.02.2019 advised banks to upload district wise data on relief measures extended by banks on account of Natural Calamities in **Natural Calamity Portal of RBI (<https://dbie.rbi.org.in/DCP/>) every quarter** (by 10th of the following month after the end of the quarter).

Govt. of Telangana has not declared natural calamity IN any of the Mandals / Districts in the State during the quarter under review. Hence accounts restructured due to Natural Calamity in the State during the last quarter is – NIL

Agenda 8: Discussion on Policy Initiatives of the Central / State Governments / RBI:

Reserve Bank of India vide Cir. No. RBI/2018-19/129 DNBR (PD) CC.No.096/03.10.001/2018-19 dt. February 22, 2019 advised a new scheme “Interest Subvention Scheme for Incremental credit to MSMEs 2018”, introducing 2% interest subvention for all GST registered MSMEs, on fresh or incremental loans.

The Scheme aims at encouraging both manufacturing and service enterprises to increase productivity and provides incentives to MSMEs for on boarding on GST platform which helps in formalization of economy, while reducing the cost of credit. The Scheme will be in operation for a period of two financial years FY 2019 and FY 2020.

Eligibility for Coverage:

- (i) All MSMEs who meet the following criteria shall be eligible as beneficiaries under the Scheme:
Valid Udyog Aadhar Number [UAN] b. Valid GSTN Number
- (ii) Incremental term loan or fresh term loan or incremental or fresh working capital extended during the current FY viz. from 2nd November 2018 and next FY would be eligible for coverage.
- (iii) The term loan or working capital should have been extended by RBI registered systemically important Non-banking financial companies.
- (iv) In order to ensure maximum coverage and outreach, all working capital or term loan would be eligible for coverage to the extent of ₹100 lakh only during the period of the Scheme.
- (v) Wherever both the facilities working capital and term loan are extended to a MSME by an eligible institution, interest subvention would be made available for a maximum financial assistance of ₹100 lakh.
- (vi) MSME exporters availing interest subvention for pre-shipment or post-shipment credit under Department of Commerce will not be eligible for assistance under Interest Subvention Scheme for Incremental credit to MSMEs 2018.
- (vii) MSMEs already availing interest subvention under any of the Schemes of the State / Central Govt. will not be eligible under the proposed Scheme.

Agenda 9: MSME Support and Outreach Campaign

Government of India launched a support and outreach programme for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector on 2nd November, 2018. As part of this programme, the Prime Minister unveiled 12 key initiatives addressing five key aspects for facilitating the sector. These include access to credit, access to market, technology upgradation, ease of doing business, and a sense of security for employees. MSME Support & Outreach programme is aimed at synergising the Government's efforts by bringing together various Central Ministries, State Governments, Lenders and Private Sector to provide implementable multi-dimensional solutions for MSMEs. MSME Support & Outreach portal intensively

monitors the status of implementation of the programme across 3 districts of Telangana State. Campaign was extended upto 28.02.2019.

Performance under the following Schemes during the campaign period is regularly reviewed by DFS.

- a) 59 Minute Loans
- b) Loans under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojna (PMMY)
- c) Loans under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE)
- d) Social Security Schemes
- e) Loans under PMEGP
- f) Restructured Loans

| 59 MINUTE LOANS- Banks Performance during the Campaign (Amount in Lacs) | | | | | |
|---|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| S.No | District | No. of loans in Principle Approval | Amount Sanctioned | Number of Loans | Amount Disbursed |
| 1 | Hyderabad | 1035 | 15457.26 | 476 | 2275.92 |
| 2 | Karimnagar | 39 | 1481.61 | 32 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Ranga Reddy | 158 | 2634.53 | 75 | 371.19 |
| | Total | 1232 | 19573.40 | 583 | 2647.11 |

| PMMY- Performance of Banks during the campaign (Amount in Lacs) | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| S.No | District | Number of Loans | Amount of Loans |
| 1 | Hyderabad | 527836 | 201919.00 |
| 2 | Karimnagar | 4195 | 7994.00 |
| 3 | Ranga Reddy | 8677 | 26548.00 |
| | Total | 540708 | 236461.00 |

| CGTMSE- Banks performance during the Campaign (Amount in Lacs) | | | |
|--|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| S.No | District | Number of Loans to CGTMSE | Amount of Loans to CGTMSE |
| 1 | Hyderabad | 472 | 10131.92 |
| 2 | Karimnagar | 34 | 297.28 |
| 3 | Ranga Reddy | 217 | 2529.09 |
| | Total | 723 | 12958.29 |

- ❖ Jan Dhan Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna (PMJJBY)
- ❖ Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)

| SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------|--------|-------|
| S.No | District | PMSBY | PMJJBY | PMJDY |
| 1 | Hyderabad | 2177 | 1257 | 4426 |
| 2 | Karimnagar | 584 | 340 | 1620 |
| 3 | Ranga Reddy | 12917 | 6864 | 13209 |
| | Total | 15678 | 8461 | 19255 |

| PMEGP- Performance of Banks during the campaign (Amount in Lacs) | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| S.No | District | Number of Loans | Amount of Loans |
| 1 | Hyderabad | 7 | 54.32 |
| 2 | Karimnagar | 37 | 497.14 |
| 3 | Ranga Reddy | 12 | 103.39 |
| | Total | 56 | 654.85 |

| RESTRUCTURED – Banks performance during the Campaign (Amount in Lacs) | | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| S.No | District | Number of Loans | Amount of Loans |
| 1 | Hyderabad | 190 | 511.08 |
| 2 | Karimnagar | 2 | 1.50 |
| 3 | Ranga Reddy | 48 | 299.92 |
| | Total | 240 | 812.50 |

CGTMSE Scheme- Modifications:

Ministry of MSME, Government of India advised banks to focus on the revamped CGTMSE scheme for enhancing credit flow to MSEs and the same was discussed in the SLBC Sub Committee on MSME.

A work shop on CGTMSE for the benefit of banks has been organized by SLBC at State Bank Institute of Learning and Development in association with CGTMSE, Mumbai and SIDBI on 14.02.2019 in which major banks have participated. Guidelines of Scheme and Process for lodgment of claims etc. were explained in detail to the bank officials.

The revised CGTMSE guidelines are furnished in “Annexure- M “

Agenda 10: Improving Rural Infrastructure / Credit absorption capacity:

a. Any large project conceived by the State Government to help improve CD Ratio:

As on 31.12.2018, the CD ratio is 119.05% as against the 60% advocated by RBI. Thus the ratio is well above the desired level. New major irrigation projects of the State Government will improve further the CD ratio.

b. Explore the scope of state specific potential growth areas and the way forward – choosing partner banks.

NABARD had prepared Area Development Schemes (ADS) for activities having potential for bank financing. A total of 60 ADS (two per district) have been prepared involving bank loan of Rs.5639.49 crore for the five years (2018-19 to 2022-23). The activity-wise physical units and bank loan is indicated below:

(₹ Lakh)

| Sr. No. | Activity | Physical Units | TFO | Bank Loan |
|---------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Dairy Development | 296613 | 426751.52 | 344234.35 |
| 2 | Vegetable Cultivation | 76779 | 197381.30 | 157907.54 |
| 3 | Sheep Rearing | 23240 | 42118.30 | 35072.96 |
| 4 | Farm Mechanisation | 3654 | 24066.39 | 19346.95 |
| 5 | Integrated Farming System | 1925 | 8084.83 | 7387.50 |
| | Total | 402211 | 698402.34 | 563949.30 |

c. Identification of gaps in rural and agriculture infrastructure which need financing (rural godowns, solar power, agro processing, horticulture, allied activities, agri- marketing etc,

The sector/sub-sector-wise infrastructure gaps have been covered in detail in the State Focus Paper prepared by NABARD for the year 2019-20.

Agenda 11: Efforts towards Skill Development

RSETIs: SBI is running 9 and Andhra Bank is running one RSETI in the State. Details of Rural Self Employment Training Institutes and performance of RSETIs during the quarter enclosed as **Annexure J** During the financial year upto December, 2018, RSETI performance is as under:

- Against a target of 244 programmes, 175 programmes were conducted.
- Training provided to 4,840 candidates against a target of 6,400 consisting of 2,622 male candidates and 2,218 female candidates.
- Out of 4,840 candidates, 4,543 candidates belongs to Below Poverty Line.
- Out of 4,840 candidates, 1,700 candidates belong to SC category; 531 - ST category; 2,114 - OBC category; and 231 -Minority Category.

Pending reimbursement of Claims:

10 RSETIs together have to receive pending dues to the tune of Rs. 800.18 lac (SBI Rs. 731.41 lac & Andhra Bank Rs.68.77 lac) from Government of India. It is informed that Govt. of India released the claim amount to SERP. We request the SERP to release the dues to Banks.

Agenda 12: Steps taken for improving land record, progress in digitalization of land records and seamless loan disbursement

Hitherto, Govt. Of Telangana provided Loan Charge Creation Module of NIC to the Banks for creation / satisfaction of agriculture loan charges / details. Though there were connectivity issues on and off, the banks started using the portal. In the meantime, the Revenue department of Telangana state took an initiative to design, develop & maintain a Web based application called "Dharani" to establish and manage a new Integrated Land Records Management System(ILRMS) that integrate both Land Administration and Registration services.

It is said that the system should perform as a single source of truth for all land parcels and discharge all and related functions in an integrated, efficient and effective manner based on work flow approach through system without any manual records with all actions on a near real time basis.

In the Sub Committee on Agriculture earlier, Bankers expressed that the Biometric based authentication be replaced with OTP based authentication system, to enable Banks complete the creation of user credentials and start using the Dharani module.

Officials from the O/o CCLA and IL&FS assured that the matter will be taken up with the appropriate authorities in CCLA/Revenue Department, for approval.

However at present neither loan charge creation module of NIC is accessible nor dharani portal is ready for banks.

Agenda 13: Issues remaining unresolved at DCC/DLRC meetings: NIL

The details of DCC / DLRC meetings held in various districts are given in **Annexure K**

The DLRC meetings for the quarter ended December, 2018 could not be conducted in Bhadradi Kothagudem, Mahaboobnagar, Mancherial, Medchal, Nagarkurnool, Nizamabad, Rajanna Siricilla, Siddipet, Suryapet and Vikarabad districts due to existence of Election code of Conduct. The matter has been taken up with the LDMs concerned.

Agenda 14: Timely submission of data by Bank, adhering the schedule of SLBC meetings

SLBC has advised all the banks to submit the data sought for compilation various returns within the timelines.

Agenda 15: Doubling of Farmers' Income

The objective of doubling farmers' income requires a multi-dimensional approach in order to tackle various aspects relating to growth of farmers' income. To achieve this ambitious objective, as suggested by Hon'ble Prime Minister, the emphasis is on adopting a multi-dimensional seven-point' strategy, which includes:

1. Focus on irrigation with per drop more crop
 2. Quality Seed and Soil health
 3. Investments in Warehousing & cold chains
 4. Value addition through Food processing
 5. Creation of a National farm Market
 6. New revolutionary crop insurance scheme to mitigate risks at affordable cost
 7. Promotion of ancillary activities like poultry, beekeeping & fishery
- I. Emphasis on irrigation along with end to end solution on creation of resources for 'More crop per drop':
- a. Telananga State Government is providing 100% subsidy to SCs /STs, 90% subsidy to small and marginal farmers BC, and 80% subsidy to others for purchase of micro irrigation equipment. At present the State Government is giving subsidy for a maximum of 12 1/2

acres up to ₹6.25 lakhs. A sum of ₹127 crore is proposed in the 2018-19 budget for promoting micro irrigation. Awareness may be created among the eligible farmers about the scheme. (Action: Agriculture Dept., State Govt. / GOI/Banks)

- b. NABARD intervention: NABARD has identified Minor Irrigation as a thrust area for development of Agriculture. Micro-Irrigation ensures increased water use efficiency and profits to the farmer. Cultivation of horticultural crops of high yielding varieties, coupled with micro irrigation, mulching and post –harvest practices have excellent potential to enhance farmers’ income and can act as one of the means of doubling of farmers’ income. Banks may utilize NABARD refinance facility adequately to finance such investments. NABARDs support in terms of Micro-irrigation projects are given below

| Sr No | Sector | No. of projects | Total Financial Outlay | RIDF loan Sanctioned | RIDF Loan disbursed |
|-------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Drip & micro irrigation | 72 | 1725.847 | 730.0499 | 701.608 |

Convergence with State Government on Micro-Irrigation - Micro irrigation has been at the centre of various programmes of the state and NABARD is providing a helping hand to the government for the same. Efficient implementation of Mission Kakatiya and farm ponds/ rainwater harvesting structures helps in water conservation which is critical for irrigation. Telangana State Horticulture Development Corporation Ltd. (TSHDCL) has taken up the task of implementing the Micro Irrigation Programme, a part of which is being funded by NABARD.

- II. Provision of quality seeds and nutrients according to the soil quality of each farm:
- a. PJTSAU is developing good quality seed which will enhance the productivity, pests’ resistance and will be using less water. The research has should be brought from lab to land. (Action: Govt. in collaboration with Agricultural University).
- III. Large investments in warehouses and cold chains to prevent Post-harvest losses:
- a. Storage and marketing has emerged as a vital marketing intermediary function to the overall food security policy of the Government. Potential exists not only for grain warehouses but also for cold storage, milk chilling plants and food processing infrastructure.
- b. NABARD intervention: On the guidelines of GOI and RBI, NABARD has created a Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF) for providing loans to meet the requirements for scientific warehousing infrastructure for agriculture commodities. The eligible institutions are : State Governments, State / Central Government Owned / assisted entities, Cooperative, Federations of Cooperatives, Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs), Federations of Farmers’ Collectives, SPVs set up under PPP mode, etc., Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) / Cooperative Marketing Societies (CMS) or similar institutions, Corporates / Companies, Individual Entrepreneurs etc.
- c. To augment the availability of storage infrastructure in the state, NABARD granted a loan a loan of `972.79 crore under Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF) to Telangana State Government for constructing 364 warehouses with approximate 18.3 lakh MT of dry storage capacity.
- IV. Promotion of value addition through food processing:

- a. NABARD intervention: Government of India (GoI) has accorded top priority for the development of the food processing industry in the country and announced setting up of a Special Fund of Rs. 2000 crore in NABARD to make available affordable credit to agro-processing units being designated as Food Parks. The Fund, designated as Food Processing Fund 2014-15, has been established in NABARD by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Financial assistance from this Fund will be provided by NABARD either directly or through consortium arrangements with other financing agencies. State Governments, entities promoted by State / Central Governments, Joint Ventures, Cooperatives, Federation of Cooperatives, SPVs, Farmer Producer Organisations, Corporates, Companies, Entrepreneurs, etc., may avail loans from this Fund for establishing the designated Food Parks and also for setting up of individual food/agro processing units in the designated Food Parks. (Action: State Govt. / GOI/Banks)
- V. Implementation of National Agricultural Markets and e-platforms (e-NAM) to eliminate shortcomings of all the 585 centers:
- a. Out of the 180 APMC, 47 are already come under e-NAM platform. The department may take necessary steps for bringing the rest of APMC under e-NAM (Action: Agriculture Dept., State Govt.).
- VI. To mitigate the risk, introduction of crop insurance scheme at a lower cost (Action : Agriculture Dept., State Govt. / GOI).
- a. In the State of Telangana, the following crop insurance schemes are being implemented during 2018-19.
- i. **Prime Minister Fasal Bima Yojana:**
- The scheme is being implemented in the state during 2018-19. The scheme is being implemented as Village as insurance unit for one major crop of the district and other crops are covered under Mandal as insurance unit. The state has been divided into six clusters based on Risk profile as under PMFBY and each cluster is allotted empanelled in General Insurance Companies.
- Kharif 2018:** The crops covered under Village as insurance unit are Soyabean, Rice and Maize. The crops covered under Mandal as insurance unit are Jowar, Redgram, Greengram, Blackgram, Groundnut, Turmeric, Maize, Soyabean.
- Rabi 2018-19:** The crops covered under Village as insurance unit are Rice, Jowar, Maize, Greengram, Bengalgram, Sesamum, Onion, Redchillies, Sunflower and Groundnut.
- ii. **Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS):**
- Under this, weather parameters such as deficit, Excessive rainfall, humidity are used as proxy parameters to assess the yield losses.

Kharif

RWBCIS crops are notified in the following districts in the state during Kharif 2018:

| | |
|---|---|
| Details of Crops and the districts under WBCIS Cotton | All Districts (except Medchel) |
| Red Chilly | Khammam, Bhadradi, Warangal (R) & (U), Mahabubabad, Jayshanker, Suryapet, Jogulamba, Jagitryal, Nirmal, Mancherial, Jangaon, Wananparthy, Nagarkurnool, Nalgonda. |
| Oil Palm | Khammam and Bhadradi |
| Sweet Lime | Nalgonda, Suryapet, Yadadri, JogulambaGadwal and Mahabubnagar |

Rabi: Mango in all Districts in the State

iii. **Unified Package Insurance Scheme (UPIS):**

Under this, in addition to crop insurance, farmers are covered for Personal accident insurance, Life insurance, Buildings and Contents Insurance (Fire and allied perils), Agriculture pump set insurance, student safety insurance and agriculture tractor insurance. Out of the above six, the farmer has to select at least two sections. The scheme is mandatory for farmers enrolled under PMFBY and WBCIS. The scheme is being implemented in 8 districts

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Cluster – I | Adilabad, Siddipet, JayashankerBhupalpally |
| Cluster-II | Kamareddy, Yadadri |
| Cluster-III | Jangaon |
| Cluster-IV | Suryapet |
| Cluster-VI | Mahabubnagar |

VII. Promotion of allied activities such as Dairy-Animal Husbandry, Poultry, Bee-keeping, Horticulture, and Fisheries:

- a. NABARD intervention: NABARD Policies on Development & Financing of Beekeeping and Bamboo value chain

NABARD formulated two policies, one each on development and financing of Beekeeping and Bamboo value chain. Action points of the strategy meetings with stake holders held on 29 & 30 January 2019 have already been forwarded to all public sector banks/private sector banks and RRBs. A copy had also been forwarded to SLBC for inclusion in the agenda for the forthcoming meeting.

- b. Kisan Credit Card Scheme – Working Capital for Animal Husbandry and Fisheries: KCC facility is now being extended to Animal Husbandry farmers and Fisheries for their working capital requirements. The instructions were already circulated to all the banks.

NABARD identified a few such factors that, if harnessed properly, can achieve the above objective.

Promoting Integrated farming systems with bank credit, creating adequate agri-marketing infrastructure, building capacities of farmers' collectives (FPOs) to play a pivotal role in the value chain,

promotion of Micro-Irrigation etc are some of the critical approaches that could facilitate in achieving the mission of Doubling of Farmer's Income.

(i) Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs)

Challenges and Expectation of FPOs

1) Many of the FPOs are facing challenges in securing necessary licenses. For many of the FPOs promoted/registered before 2016, postal address got changed due to district reorganization. In many cases, the applications for licenses are still pending with districts administration. Hence the FPOs are yet to start with the business activity.

Also, as the FPOs can't bring collateral security, many of banks are rejecting the loan application of FPOs. Thus, a single window system for securing the required licenses and easy credit availability are the major expectation of the FPOs.

2) Securing remunerative prices for the produce collected from the members is also a major challenge being faced by FPOs.

3) The state government is running many farmers centric schemes like farm mechanisation, drip irrigation. Procurement operations in food grains, etc. The FPOs may be identified as an eligible entity for participating in such schemes.

Convergence with State Government Department

Under PRODUCE Fund, Telangana RO has promoted 75 FPOs. Along with this, NABARD, Telangana, through its own Farm Sector Promotion Fund (FSPF), Sustainable Development Plan Fund(SDP) and Tribal Development Fund has also promoted 295 FPOs. Overall 304 FPOs out of 370 FPOs are registered as of now.

Major Highlights are,

- 2 FPOs with Membership of 1000 and Share Equity of Rs. 10 Lakh
- 15 FPOs with Membership 500 to 1000 and Share Equity more than Rs. 5 Lakh
- 13 FPOs with Membership of 300 to 500 and Share Equity of Rs. 3 Lakh to Rs. 5 Lakh
- 6 FPOs have been successfully Credit Linked with formal banking channel
- Zaheerabad Farmer Producer Company nurtured by NABARD, Telangana RO awarded as one of the best FPO at all India level by NABARD
- Convergence effort for the grant support for infrastructure development form Tribal Welfare Department is under process

Recently NABARD, TSRO has submitted 45 proposals to Tribal Welfare Department for grant support to infrastructure related needs of Tribal FPOs. 32 proposals got shortlisted in preliminary scrutiny and are under process.

Way Forward

1) The issue of provision of licensing has to be taken up by the Horticulture/Agricultural department on a priority basis and easy availability of credit must be facilitated by adequate bank financing of the FPOs.

2)FPOs can be made the channel of implementation for various farmer centric schemes taken up by the State Government, so that more farmers will be able to take advantage of them and FPO as a model will attain sustainability in their operations.

(ii) **Farm Mechanization** - Farm mechanization helps in reducing cost of cultivation and improves farm productivity, and thus facilitate in realizing the goal of doubling of farmer income by 2022.

Road map for farm mechanization for Doubling of Farmers Income

The goal under Farm mechanization is doubling of availability of farm power to reach the desired level of 4 kw/ha from the current level of 2 kw/ha during the period 2017-22 with a view to mechanize farm operations starting from land preparation to threshing and post-harvest handling of produce.

To achieve this objective, mechanization of farm operations in a big way is required. The implementable road map for the coming years under Farm Mechanization includes:

Action for Government Departments

1. As majority of farmers are small and marginal, formation and financing of farmers groups Joint Liability/Self Help/Rhytu Mitra Group as well as individual famers with subsidy provision.
2. Promotion of custom hiring centres is required to cater to the needs of small and marginal farmers. PACS and FPOs would be encouraged to have at least one CHC for serving the its members. Tractors should be made available on Ola/Uber models.
3. Training of rural youth in operation, repair and maintenance of farm machinery and equipment.
4. Sensitization of farmers through field demonstrations of farm machinery and exposure visits

Action for Banks

- 1 Financing of small/mini tractors for the benefit of small farmers growing Paddy, vegetables and fruit crops by launching area based schemes to avoid usage of high hp tractors and resultant high cost of operation.
- 2 Encouraging young agriculture/agriculture engineering graduates to establish Agri. Clinic and Agri. Business Centres (with a package of equipment) to serve the farmers taking advantage of availability of capital subsidy under ACABC scheme
- 3 Organizing Industry-banker-farmer meets with the support of Agriculture department and Agro Industries Corporation.
- 4 Effective use of agriculture waste/crop residue as fodder (example use of Tractor drawn straw baler) and compost/green manure (example use of tractor drawn Cotton mobile shredder)
- 5 Inclusion of new and efficient equipment:
 - Paddy being the major crop, use of drum seeder, Paddy transplanters, Paddy straw baler
 - Orchards – Small orchard tractor
 - Cotton- Pneumatic Cotton Picker and Cotton Mobile Shredder -Maize- Dehusker, Thresher and Combine harvester for Maize -Vegetables – Tractor with high ground clearance

- Tractor with boom sprayers
- Seed and fertilizer drills (Animal drawn and tractor drawn) -Laser guided land leveler
- Tractor drawn post hole digger

As capital is required for bringing new sources of farm power and attached equipment, credit plays an important role for farm mechanization. Banks are requested to grant credit under Farm Mechanization.

The total credit potential assessed for the year 2019-20 for Telangana state under the Farm Mechanization is estimated to be 2833.47 crores. The individual activity wise credit potential for farm mechanization activities is given in the State Focus Paper 2019-20.

(iii) Integrated Farming - Encouraging Integrated Farming Systems with inter cropping, bund plantation, fodder cultivation and rearing of milch animals, Sheep/goat rearing and backyard poultry have been identified as the thrust areas for doubling of farmers' income. For doubling income of farmers, the activities viz. promotion of mini dairy of 5 to 10 animal units of CB cows/ GMB, encouraging dairy with calf rearing, integrated approach by linking animal units with value addition like milk product manufacturing, mixed farming, with inclusion of dairy to cultivation of various crops, etc., need to be encouraged. NABARD has prepared and guided banks to extend Agriculture Term Loans for potential activities which will facilitate asset creations and augmenting farmers' income. Unit Cost for Integrated Farming Systems(1 ha model with one goat unit; one dairy unit) – Rs. 402200/-

PJTSAU has developed an 'Integrated farming model' which will have definitive impact on farmers' income. The same may be replicated (Action: State Government Departments)

(iv) Area Development Schemes - NABARD has prepared 60 Area Development Schemes (2 per district) on five major activities. The scheme, phased over a period of five years (2018-19 to 2022-23) is a step towards increasing investment credit portfolio of banks and achieving the goal of doubling of farmers' income by 2022-23, by helping direct bank credit for asset based agricultural financing. Bankers may ensure that they support the scheme by providing adequate financing. Due care must also be taken to ensure the timely release of seed subsidies and other government subsidies to facilitate the success of the scheme.

The details of Physical and Financial programme under Area Development Scheme for 2018-19 and 2019-20 are as under:

| Physical and Financial Programme | Dairy Development | Pandal Based Vegetable Cultivation | Sheep Rearing Units | Farm Mechanization | Integrated Farming System |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 2018-19 | | | | | |
| Physical Units | 43885 | 11800 | 3350 | 594 | 250 |
| Bank Loan (Rs. In lakhs) | 47653.80 | 23600.00 | 3788.46 | 2533.68 | 900.00 |
| 2019-20 | | | | | |
| Physical Units | 51227 | 13190 | 3870 | 675 | 300 |
| Bank Loan (Rs. In lakhs) | 57277.63 | 26630.00 | 4682.36 | 3167.10 | 1110.00 |

The mission of Doubling of Farmers' Income is synthesized in the projections of State Focus Paper. In addition to the above mentioned approaches, the State Government may also explore the possibility of conducting a study for analyzing the increase in farmers' income. The efforts made by the Bankers, State Government department in this direction may also be documented.

(B) List of third parties (eg. Jewellers) giving false certificate

All the banks are requested to maintain a list of third parties (eg. Jewellers) giving false certificates and thus facilitate perpetration of frauds in RCBs/RRBs at district level. Banks may maintain such list and update the same regularly. Such list may be put up by all the banks in DCC/DLRC meetings for the information all other bankers.

(C) Critical Infrastructure

NABARD identified Critical Infrastructure in all the districts of the state, which can create a definitive impact in agriculture and rural development. This exercise has been assiduously carried out, based on the potential identified in the district and mapping the infrastructure required to fulfil that potential. In addition to Critical Infrastructure, NABARD identified the district-wise Critical Interventions needed, in various sectors such as Irrigation, Farm mechanization, Marketing, Agriculture, Water Resources etc. based on the specific requirement of the district. It is expected that once the potential is fulfilled through focused policy interventions, it would lead to increased credit absorption capacity and strengthening of the value chain of Agri. /Agri.-based products would ultimately lead to sustained increase of farmers' income. Hence, the exercises will prove to be vital, in the vision of Doubling Farmers Income by 2022.

A detailed list of Critical Interventions required and Critical Infrastructure (along with the number of such projects required and total financial outlay expected, for each district) are listed our State Focus Paper 2019-20. The same is enclosed for ready reference.

Critical Infrastructure that can create definite impact on Agriculture and Rural Development

(Amount in ₹Crore)

| Sr. No. | Name of the district | Components | Number of Projects | Total Financial Outlay |
|---------|-------------------------|--|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Adilabad | Roads / Bridges | 7 | 126.00 |
| | | Custom Hiring Centre for Paddy and Cotton | 9 | 2.80 |
| | | Paddy Seed Processing units | 1 | 0.40 |
| | | Packhouse/Ripening chambers | 2 | 0.48 |
| 2 | Nirmal | Cold Storage | 1 | 2.50 |
| | | Custom Hiring Centre for Paddy and Cotton | 5 | 1.40 |
| | | Paddy Seed Processing units | 1 | 0.40 |
| | | Roads & Bridges | 3 | 10.00 |
| 3 | K.B. Asifabad | Custom Hiring Centre for Paddy | 2 | 1.00 |
| | | Paddy seed Processing unit | 1 | 0.40 |
| | | Modern Farmers vegetable Market | 1 | 0.40 |
| 4 | Mancherial | Paddy Seed Processing units | 2 | 0.80 |
| | | Custom Hiring Centre | 2 | 1.00 |
| | | Pack House & Ripening Chambers | 2 | 0.48 |
| | | Bridges | 8 | 25.00 |
| | | Roads | 3 (30 Kms) | 45.00 |
| 5 | Peddapalli & Karimnagar | Cold storage for vegetables | 1 | 1.00 |
| 6 | Jagitial | Cold Storage at Jagitial for potato and ginger | 1 | 1.20 |
| 7 | Sircilla | Ginning Mill near Sircilla | 1 | 1.25 |
| 8 | Khammam | Cold Storage | 7 | 22.31 |
| | | Fisheries Infrastructure | 4 | 8.00 |
| | | Custom Hiring Centres | 21 | 2.24 |
| | | Soil Testing Laboratories | 3 | 0.90 |
| 9 | Bhadradri Kothagudem | Cold Storage | 3 | 9.56 |
| | | Fisheries Infrastructure | 2 | 4.00 |
| | | Custom Hiring Centres | 23 | 2.45 |
| | | Soil Testing Laboratories | 3 | 0.90 |
| 10 | Mahbubnagar | Drip and Sprinkler irrigation | 6920 | 40.58 |
| | | Large Agro processing units | 2 | 3.68 |
| 11 | Nagarkurnool | Drip and Sprinkler irrigation | 7700 | 4.62 |
| | | Large Agro processing units | 2 | 3.68 |
| 12 | Wanaparthy | Drip and Sprinkler irrigation | 1800 | 10.71 |
| | | Agro processing units | 6 | 3.52 |
| 13 | Jogulamba Gadwal | Drip and Sprinkler irrigation | 3970 | 21.02 |
| | | Agro processing units | 3 | 1.01 |

| Sr. No. | Name of the district | Components | Number of Projects | Total Financial Outlay |
|---------|----------------------|--|--------------------|------------------------|
| 14 | Sangareddy | Cold Storage at Zaheerabad for potato and ginger | 1 | 1.20 |
| | | Ginning Mill near Sangareddy | 1 | 1.25 |
| 15 | Siddipet | Cold storage for vegetables | 1 | 1.00 |
| 16 | Nalgonda | Cold Storage | 1 | 2.50 |
| | | Custom Hiring Centre for Paddy and Cotton | 9 | 2.80 |
| | | Paddy Seed Processing units | 1 | 0.40 |
| | | Packhouse/Ripening chambers | 2 | 0.48 |
| 17 | Suryapet | Cold Storage | 1 | 2.50 |
| | | Custom Hiring Centre for Paddy and Cotton | 10 | 2.80 |
| | | Paddy Seed Processing units | 1 | 0.40 |
| 18 | Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | Custom Hiring Centre for Paddy | 4 | 1.92 |
| | | Paddy seed Processing unit | 1 | 0.40 |
| | | Modern Farmers vegetable Market | 1 | 0.40 |
| 19 | Nizamabad | Agriculture Godowns(1000MT) | 27 | 12.15 |
| | | Soil Testing Laboratory | 6 | 3.30 |
| | | Pesticide Testing Laboratory (Rs 100 lakhs) | 1 | 1.00 |
| 20 | Kamareddy | Soil testing labs | 100 | 5.00 |
| | | Threshing cum Drying Yards in PACS | 69 | 3.40 |
| | | Godowns at District level | 1 | 0.50 |
| 21 | Jangaon | Roads and Bridges | 1 | 4.75 |
| 22 | JS Bhupalapally | Repaka L.I. scheme on Right Bank of Sali Vagu | 1 | 5.86 |
| 23 | Mahabubabad | Desilting of tanks under Mission Kakatiya | 1 | 13.75 |
| 24 | Warangal Rural | Desilting of tanks under Mission Kakatiya | 1 | 3.36 |
| 25 | Warangal Urban | Desilting of Oora Cheruvu under Mission Kakatiya | 1 | 2.27 |

Critical interventions required in various Sectors/Sub Sectors

| Name of the district | Name of the Sector | Critical interventions identified |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Adilabad | Farm Mechanisation (CHCs for Maize & Cotton and other various products under FM) | As majority of farmers are not aware of the availability and usage of machinery, they may be educated through field demonstrations. |
| | | To popularise the benefits of farm Mechanisation agri. Dept. may arrange for Demonstrations / exposure visits etc. for farmers. |
| | | Repairing services, spare parts, etc. Are not available at Mandal HQ. Agri. Department can take lead in increasing these facilities by involving rural youth to set up units. |
| | Crop Production, Maintenance & Marketing | Indiscriminate use of fertilizers and pesticides are to be reduced. |
| | | Aggressive measures to check the supply of spurious seeds need to be taken. |
| | Crop diversification, Agri Productivity and Value Addition | To meet the demand for vegetable in the nearby markets and cities, thrust to be given for vegetable cultivation particularly pandal based vegetables and poly house cum shed cultivation. |
| | | Thrust to be given for production of pulses and Mini dal mills (Multi grain) for processing for better prize realization. |
| | | Availability of quality seed is an important impediment or promotion of pulses area in the district. |
| | | Encourage farmers for cultivation of Millets as people will prefer to go for millets as main food source in coming years. |
| | | Formation of FPOs for better price realization. |
| Nirmal | Farm Mechanization (CHCs for Maize & Cotton and other various products under FM) | As majority of farmers are not aware of the availability and usage of machinery, they may be educated through field demonstrations. |
| | | To popularise the benefits of farm Mechanization agri. Dept. may arrange for demonstrations/ exposure visits etc. for farmers. |
| | | Repairing services, spare parts, etc. are not available at Mandal HQ. Agri. Department can take lead in increasing these facilities by involving rural youth to set up units. |
| | Animal Husbandry | More veterinary institutions and AI centres needed in the district to fill the gap, particularly in view of large scale induction of milch animals. |
| | | Identification of more number of candidates for training as lack of fodder on commercial basis and less voluntary veterinary workers. |

| Name of the district | Name of the Sector | Critical interventions identified | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | | Marketing tie up needs to be ensured for regular and remunerative price for the milk. AH buildings for extension education, Disease labs etc. | |
| | Fisheries | Rearing Pond, Hatchery for seed, net repairs and Service stations | |
| | | Farmers training Centre and Infra for landing, | |
| | | Net repairs and Service stations | |
| | Crop diversification, Agri. Productivity and Value addition | To meet the demand for vegetable in the nearby markets and cities, thrust to be given for vegetable cultivation particularly pandal based Vegetables and poly house cum shed cultivation. | |
| | | Thrust to be given for production of millets and encourage farmers for cultivation of Millets as people will prefer to go for millets as main food source in coming years. | |
| | | Formation of FPOs for better price realization. | |
| | Minor Irrigation | As per Ground water department classification, 02 mandals of Nirmal district are declared as overexploited. Rapid depletion of ground water observed during last few years due to poor Rainfall. | |
| | Kumram Bheem Asifabad | Horticulture / MIP | Irrigation facilities through sprinklers/ drip irrigation |
| | | | Farmers are using Bamboos for climbers type of vegetables and they can be replaced with permanent pandals. Marketing facilities not available. |
| Farm Mechanisation (CHCs for Maize & Cotton and other various products under FM) | | As majority of farmers are not aware of the availability and usage of machinery, they may be educated through field demonstrations. | |
| | | To popularise the benefits of farm Mechanisation agri. Dept. may arrange for demonstrations/ exposure visits etc. for farmers. | |
| | | Repairing services, spare parts, etc. Are not available at Mandal HQ. Agri. Department can take lead in increasing these facilities by involving rural youth to set up units. | |
| Crop Production, Maintenance & marketing, | | Indiscriminate use of fertilizers and pesticides are to be reduced. | |
| Crop diversification, Agri. Productivity and Value addition | | Aggressive measures to check the supply of spurious seeds need to be taken. | |
| | | To meet the demand for vegetable in the nearby markets and cities, thrust to be given for vegetable cultivation particularly pandal based Vegetables and poly house cum shed cultivation. | |
| | | Thrust to be given for production of pulses and Mini dal mills (Multigrain) for processing for better prize realization. | |

| Name of the district | Name of the Sector | Critical interventions identified |
|---|---|---|
| | | Availability of quality seed is an important impediment or promotion of pulses area in the district. |
| Mancherial | Farm Mechanisation (CHCs for Maize & Cotton and other various products under FM) | As majority of farmers are not aware of the availability and usage of machinery, they may be educated through field demonstrations. |
| | | To popularise the benefits of farm Mechanisation agri. Dept. may arrange for demonstrations/exposure visits etc. for farmers. |
| | | Repairing services, spare parts, etc. Are not available at Mandal HQ. Agri. Department can take lead in increasing these facilities by involving rural youth to set up units. |
| | Animal Husbandry | More veterinary institutions and AI centres needed in the district to fill the gap, particularly in view of large scale induction of milch animals. |
| | | Identification of more number of candidates for training as lack of fodder on commercial basis and less voluntary veterinary workers. |
| | | Marketing tie up needs to be ensured for regular and remunerative price for the milk. AH buildings for extension education, Disease labs etc. |
| | Crop diversification, Agri. Productivity and Value addition | Thrust to be given for production of pulses and Mini dal mills (Multigrain) for processing for better prize realization. |
| | | Millets may be encouraged as it will be source of main food in future. |
| | Storage & marketing Infrastructure and Accreditation of Godowns and NWR financing | Construction of drying yards and open sheds |
| | | Construction of godowns at PACs for the benefit of farmers enrolled with PAC s as members. |
| Need for primary processing centres to facilitate grading and quality improvement | | |
| Karimnagar | FPO | Procurement permission under Food grains & License for inputs |
| Jagtial | | Shops/marketing outlets for FPOs |
| Rajanna Sircilla | | Awareness/Training w.r.t FPO |
| Peddapalli | | Linkage with Market (Direct Producer to Consumer) |
| Karimnagar | Agriculture | Awareness w.r.t Crop rotation, Organic Farming, Integrated Nutrient Management, Integrated Pest management, Utilisation of Resources available |
| Jagtial | | Need of certification of Organic Produce |
| Rajanna Sircilla | | Encouragement/ Awareness on NWR |

| Name of the district | Name of the Sector | Critical interventions identified |
|---|--|--|
| Peddapalli | | A robust mechanism to educate the farmer on MSP and also arrangements to procure the produce on timely basis so that the farmer does not pre-sell his produce or sell it in distress. A program similar to Rythu Bandhu may be taken up for implementing MSP and for purchase of farmers produce |
| Khammam and Bhadradi Kothagudem | Agriculture | Renovation of AEC. |
| | | Single Window Village Knowledge Centre with computerised network - One in each block. |
| | | Soil testing labs to be strengthened with latest equipments. |
| | | Seed Processing Units. |
| | | Promotion of Farm Machinery Hiring Centres on Cluster basis |
| | Plantation & Horticulture | Establishment of State Horticulture farm for supply of saplings, seeds, etc. on a large scale. |
| | | Establishment of linkages like cold storage, common service centres, auction platforms, etc. for fruits and vegetables marketing. |
| | Animal Husbandry | Establishment of Bulk Milk Cooling units. |
| | | Establishment of Cattle Feed mixing units. |
| | | Establishment of Fodder Bank. |
| | Storage Godown & Market Yards | Construction of drying yards. |
| | | Need for construction of godowns. |
| | | Construction of Open sheds. |
| | | Construction of godowns at Panchayat level for maintenance by PACS for the benefit of farmers enrolled with PACS as members. |
| | Agro & Food Processing | Need for primary processing centre to facilitate grading and quality improvement. |
| | Social Infrastructure | Combined Drinking water system for identified Panchayats if any |
| | Health care & rural sanitation | Construction of Primary Health centers, sub centers in remote rural areas if any. |
| | | Infrastructure facilities in primary, secondary and higher secondary schools in rural areas. |
| | Water Resources | Energisation of pumpsets. |
| | | Construction of Check dam |
| Construction of Open wells with rainwater harvesting pits if any. | | |
| Land Development | Promoting Farm ponds to enable increased recharge of ground water. | |
| Irrigation | Strengthening of bunds, repair/replacement of sluices etc. | |
| Roads & Connectivity | Many of the Other District Roads and Panchayat roads are in need of improvements, widening and strengthening. There is a need for handing over of panchayat roads to R&B for further development and increasing connectivity to the Rural Areas. | |

| Name of the district | Name of the Sector | Critical interventions identified |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Mahabubnagar | Water resources | Drip irrigation and farm ponds |
| | Farm mechanisation | Tractors |
| | land development | Tank silt application |
| | Food and agro processing | small and large Food and Agro processing units |
| Nagarkurnool | Water Resources | Drip and Sprinkler |
| | Agri marketing dept | Construction of Cold storage |
| Wanparthy | Water Resources | Drip irrigation and Farm Ponds |
| | Farm Mechanisation | Tractors |
| | Land Development, Soil Conservation, watershed development | Tank Silt application |
| | Food and Agro processing | Small and large Food and Agro processing units |
| Jogulamba Gadwal | Water Resources | Drip irrigation and Farm Ponds |
| | Farm Mechanisation | Tractors |
| | Land Development, Soil Conservation, watershed development | Tank Silt application |
| | Food and Agro processing | Small and large Food and Agro processing units |
| Sangareddy, Medak and Siddipet | FPOs | Procurement permission under food grains to FPOs |
| | | Shops /marketing outlets for FPOs in Market yards |
| | | Issues faced by farmers - |
| | | Farmer is unaware of the procurement |
| | | Time period for procurement is very less |
| | | MSP is not paid immediately, except for paddy |
| | | A robust mechanism to educate the farmer on MSP and also arrangements to procure the produce on timely basis so that the farmer does not pre-sell his produce or sell it in distress. A program similar to Rythu Bandhu may be taken up for implementing MSP and for purchase of farmers produce |
| Nalgonda | Irrigation | Increase coverage of area under micro Irrigation-Drip/sprinkler/rain gun |
| | Farm Mechanisation | Financing FPOs/Farmers Groups for Custom Hiring Centres |
| | Marketing | Modernisation of Agricultural Markets for e- trading and capacity building of farmers |
| | Agriculture | Financing of tenant farmers/oral lessees in JLG mode |
| | Water Conservation | Enhanced allocation for soil and moisture conservation components like mulching and farm ponds to farmers |
| | Extension | Establishment of Village knowledge centres for farmers with weather/crop/market advisory |

| Name of the district | Name of the Sector | Critical interventions identified |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Suryapet | Irrigation | Increase coverage of area under micro Irrigation-Drip/sprinkler/rain gun |
| | Farm Mechanisation | Financing FPOs/Farmers Groups for Custom Hiring Centres |
| | Marketing | Modernisation of Agricultural Markets for e- trading and capacity building of farmers |
| | Agriculture | Financing of tenant farmers/oral lessees in JLG mode |
| | Water Conservation | Enhanced allocation for soil and moisture conservation components like mulching and farm ponds to farmers |
| | Extension | Establishment of Village knowledge centres for farmers with weather/crop/market advisory |
| Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | Irrigation | Increase coverage of area under micro Irrigation-Drip/sprinkler/rain gun |
| | Farm Mechanisation | Financing FPOs/Farmers Groups for Custom Hiring Centres |
| | Marketing | Modernisation of Agricultural Markets for e- trading and capacity building of farmers |
| | Agriculture | Financing of tenant farmers/oral lessees in JLG mode |
| | Water Conservation | Enhanced allocation for soil and moisture conservation components like mulching and farm ponds to farmers |
| | Extension | Establishment of Village knowledge centres for farmers with weather/crop/market advisory |
| Nizamabad | Department of Agriculture | Requirement of godown for keeping the inputs like Seed, Fertilizer |
| | | Division level Soil Testing Laboratory along with buildings |
| | | District level Pesticide Testing Lab |
| Kamareddy | Agriculture | Soil Testing labs at Cluster level |
| | | Threshing cum Drying Yards |
| | | Godown for Storage at District level |
| Jangaon | Farm Mechanisation | Power tillers are better suited for medium and small holdings in which paddy cultivation is taken up. Farmers need to be made aware of this, so that they do not unnecessarily invest more in buying tractors for their requirement. |
| | | Issue of non-availability of spares/ servicing/ repair facilities in most of the mandal head quarters need to be addressed. |
| | | Lack of technical know-how among farmers about the usage of farm machinery and implements limiting the scope of their wide use is another major drawback. |
| | | Modern agricultural tools and implements like, paddy transplanters, zero till seed drill, graders, cleaners, threshers etc. are not being financed by banks which are a matter of concern. |

| Name of the district | Name of the Sector | Critical interventions identified |
|----------------------|---|--|
| | Water Resources | Reliable electric power supply (duration and quality of power) need to be ensured. |
| | | Availability of Energy efficient pump sets needs to be ensured. |
| | | In view of depletion of groundwater, there is an imminent need to recharge the ground water and usage of water saving devices. |
| | | There is a need to test and certify the quality of ground water. |
| JS Bhupalapally | Crop Loan | Quality seeds appropriate to different agro climatic conditions and sufficient quantity at affordable prices are required to raise the productivity |
| | | Enhancement of seed replacement rate of various crops. |
| | | Extension services are not reaching many farmers due to dual role (Enforcement & extension) played by Extension Officers. |
| | | Reduction of indiscriminate use of fertilisers and pesticides needed. |
| | Water Resources | Farm labour has become not only scarce but also uneconomical input; hence farm mechanisation has to be geared up. |
| | | Reliable electric power supply (duration and quality of power) need to be ensured. |
| | | Availability of Energy efficient pump sets needs to be ensured. |
| | | In view of depletion of groundwater, there is an imminent need to recharge the ground water and usage of water saving devices. |
| Mahabubabad | Farm Mechanisation | There is a need to test and certify the quality of ground water. |
| | | Power tillers are better suited for medium and small holdings in which paddy cultivation is taken up. Farmers need to be made aware of this, so that they do not unnecessarily invest more in buying tractors for their requirement. |
| | | Issue of non-availability of spares/ servicing/ repair facilities in most of the mandal head quarters need to be addressed. |
| | | Lack of technical know-how among farmers about the usage of farm machinery and implements limiting the scope of their wide use is another major drawback. |
| | Modern agricultural tools and implements like, paddy translators, zero till seed drill, graders, cleaners, threshers etc. are not being financed by Banks which is a matter of concern. | |
| Crop Loans | Quality seeds appropriate to different agro climatic conditions and sufficient quantity at affordable prices are required to raise the productivity | |

| Name of the district | Name of the Sector | Critical interventions identified |
|----------------------|--------------------|--|
| | | Enhancement of seed replacement rate of various crops. |
| | | Extension services are not reaching many farmers due to dual role (Enforcement & extension) played by Extension Officers. |
| | | Reduction of indiscriminate use of fertilisers and pesticides needed. |
| | | Farm labour has become not only scarce but also uneconomical input hence farm mechanisation has to be geared up. |
| Warangal Rural | Farm Mechanisation | Power tillers are better suited for medium and small holdings in which paddy cultivation is taken up. Farmers need to be made aware of this, so that they do not unnecessarily invest more in buying tractors for their requirement. |
| | | Issue of non-availability of spares/ servicing/ repair facilities in most of the mandal head quarters need to be addressed. |
| | | Lack of technical know-how among farmers about the usage of farm machinery and implements limiting the scope of their wide use is another major drawback. |
| | | Modern agricultural tools and implements like, paddy translators, zero till seed drill, graders, cleaners, threshers etc. are not being financed by banks which is a matter of concern. |
| | Crop Loans | Quality seeds appropriate to different agro climatic conditions and sufficient quantity at affordable prices are required to raise the productivity |
| | | Enhancement of seed replacement rate of various crops. |
| | | Extension services are not reaching many farmers due to dual role (Enforcement & extension) played by Extension Officers. |
| | | Reduction of indiscriminate use of fertilisers and pesticides needed. |
| | | Farm labour has become not only scarce but also uneconomical input hence farm mechanisation has to be geared up. |
| | Warangal Urban | |
| Farm Mechanisation | | Issue of non-availability of spares/ servicing/ repair facilities in most of the mandal head quarters need to be addressed. |
| | | Lack of technical know-how among farmers about the usage of farm machinery and implements limiting the scope of their wide use is another major drawback. |

| Name of the district | Name of the Sector | Critical interventions identified |
|----------------------|--------------------|---|
| Warangal Urban | | Modern agricultural tools and implements like, paddy translators, zero till seed drill, graders, cleaners, threshers etc. are not being financed by banks which is a matter of concern. |
| | Crop Loans | Quality seeds appropriate to different agro climatic conditions and sufficient quantity at affordable prices are required to raise the productivity |
| | | Enhancement of seed replacement rate of various crops. |
| | | Extension services are not reaching many farmers due to dual role (Enforcement & extension) played by Extension Officers. |
| | | Reduction of indiscriminate use of fertilisers and pesticides needed. |
| | | Farm labour has become not only scarce but also uneconomical input hence farm mechanisation has to be geared up. |
| | Water Resources | Reliable electric power supply (duration and quality of power) need to be ensured. |
| | | Availability of Energy efficient pump sets needs to be ensured. |
| | | In view of depletion of groundwater, there is an Imminent need to recharge the ground water and usage of water saving devices. |
| | | There is a need to test and certify the quality of ground water. |

Agenda 16: Success Stories

**Sri Basamgari Sateesh Kumar R/o Nasarpura (Village), Siddipet District:
Activity : Basic Photography and Videography**

Sri Basamgari Sateesh Kumar studied up to 10th class. He is interested to learn Basic Photography and Videography to support his family. Hence, he had joined the training programme at **SBIRSETI, Siddipet** in basic training in Video and Photography course and completed successfully the course in 21 days. After completion of the training, he established his own studio and started earning Rs.23000/- pm



**Smt.Bhukya Komati R/o Arekoduthanda(Village), Khammam Dist.,
Activity: Dairy&Vermi Compost Making Program**

Smt Bhukya Komati w/o Sri Lalu, studied up to 2nd class. She intends to undertake dairy activity to support her family. She joined the 10 days training programme at **SBIRSETI, Khammam** related to the activity. After successful completion of the programme, she started a Dairy & Vermi Compost unit at **Arekodu** (Village), Khammam (Rural&Disrict). She expressed gratitude to the institute and at present she is earning Rs12,000/- per month.



**Smt.M Navaneetha R/o Sayanaguda (Village),Nawabpet (M) Vikarabad District:
Activity : Tailoring and Beauty parlour unit**

Smt M Navaneetha completed her graduation and interested in the activity of tailoring. She underwent necessary training in Tailoring at RSETI, Chilkur. In addition to Tailoring activity, she started Beauty parlour services also with her own funds of Rs.75,000/- for running both the activities. With the training at RSETI she gained confidence, communication skills & marketing techniques and able to successfully run the activities. Now she is earning Rs15,000/- per month.



Sri Mulpur Samuel R/o Saleemnagar, Malakpet, Hyderabad: Activity : General EDP

Sri Mulpur Samuel R/o Malakpet, completed Diploma in Architect. He underwent EDP at RESETI, Chilukur to acquire necessary skills in the activity of Architecture Planning and Surveying. After successful completion of the training, he established an office at Saleemnagar Colony, Malakpet Hyderabad to provide architectural and surveying services. Andhra Bank Musarambagh branch sanctioned a loan of 9.50 lacs for Development of his office at Malakpet. He said that training at RSETI helped him in improving communication skills & marketing techniques. Apart from providing employment to 4 unemployed youth, now he is able to earn a net monthly income of Rs.35, 000/-

**Sri.Marasakatla Sanjeeva Rao R/o Chinnabeeravalli (v) Khammam District : Activity : Xerox Shop**

Mr Marasakatla Sanjeeva Rao S/o Mokshanandam has studied up to 10th. He was very much interested in Internet and Xerox centre. He underwent necessary training in the activity at RESETI Khammam for 10 days. He got a loan under PMEGP Scheme and established the Xerox and internet centre. He is able to run the unit successfully with the inputs given by the RSETI and earn monthly income of Rs15,000/-

**Smt.S Swapna ,Thirmanpally (Village), Dichpally (M), Nizamabad District: Activity : Tailoring**

Smt. S Swapna W/o Naresh Goud completed 7th standard. Her husband is a Businessman. She wants to undertake Tailoring activity to supplement the income of her spouse. She came to know about SBI RSETI, Dichpally and undergone training in Tailoring for 30 days. On completion of training she has established a Tailoring unit especially for ladies with her own funds and now she is able to earn Rs.12000/- pm



Agenda 17: Important Circulars issued by RBI

| RBI Circulars | | | |
|---|---------------|--|--|
| Circular Number | Date Of Issue | Department | Subject |
| RBI/2018-2019/133 DCM (PIg.) No.2128/10.25.007/2018-19 | 28.2.2019 | Department of Currency Management | Storage of Notes and Coins |
| RBI/2018-2019/130 DNBR (PD) CC.No.097/03.10.001/2018-19 | 22.2.2019 | Department of Non Banking Regulation | Harmonisation of different categories of NBFCs |
| RBI/2018-2019/129 DNBR (PD) CC.No.096/03.10.001/2018-19 | 22.2.2019 | Department of Non Banking Regulation | Interest Subvention Scheme for MSMEs |
| RBI/2018-2019/128 DBR.DIR.BC.No.27/13.03.00/2018-19 | 22.2.2019 | Department of Banking Regulation | Review of Instructions on Bulk Deposit |
| RBI/2018-2019/127 DBR.No.BP.BC.26/21.04.048/2018-19 | 22.2.2019 | Department of Banking Regulation | Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector- Restructuring of Advances |
| RBI/2018-2019/126 DBR.BP.BC.No.25/21.06.001/2018-19 | 22.2.2019 | Department of Banking Regulation | Risk Weights for exposures to NBFCs |
| RBI/2018-2019/125 FIDD.CO.MSME.BC.No.14/06.02.031/2018-19 | 21.2.2019 | Financial Inclusion and Development Department | Interest Subvention Scheme for MSMEs |
| RBI/2018-2019/121 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 18 | 07.2.2019 | Foreign Exchange Department | External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) Policy – ECB facility for Resolution Applicants under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process |
| RBI/2018-2019/120 DBR.CID.BC.24/20.16.042/2018-19 | 07.2.2019 | Department of Banking Regulation | Grant of 'Certificate of Registration' – For carrying on the business of credit information – CRIF High Mark Credit Information Services Private Limited |
| RBI/2018-2019/118 FIDD.CO.FSD.BC.No.13/05.05.010/2018-19 | 07.2.2019 | Financial Inclusion and Development Department | Credit Flow to Agriculture- Collateral free agricultural loans |
| RBI/2018-2019/117 DBR.No.Ret.BC.23/12.01.001/2018-19 | 07.2.2019 | Department of Banking Regulation | Change in Bank Rate |
| RBI/2018-2019/114 FMOD.MAOG.No.128/01.01.001/2018-19 | 07.2.2019 | Financial Markets Operation Department | Liquidity Adjustment Facility – Repo and Reverse Repo Rates |
| RBI/2018-2019/112 FIDD.CO.FSD.BC.12/05.05.010/2018-19 | 04.2.2019 | Financial Inclusion and Development Department | Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme: Working Capital for Animal Husbandry and Fisheries |

| | | | |
|--|------------|--|--|
| RBI/2018-2019/109 | | | External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) Policy – New ECB Framework |
| A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 17 | 16.1.2019 | Foreign Exchange Department | |
| RBI/2018-2019/107 | | | Interest Equalisation Scheme on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit |
| DBR.Dir.BC.No.22/04.02.001/2018-19 | 11.1.2019 | Department of Banking Regulation | |
| RBI/2018-2019/106 | | | Basel III Capital Regulations- Review of transitional arrangements |
| DBR.BP.BC.No.20/21.06.201/2018-19 | 10.1.2019 | Department of Banking Regulation | |
| RBI/2018-2019/104 | | | Gold Monetization Scheme, 2015 |
| DBR.IBD.BC.19/23.67.001/2018-19 | 09.1.2019 | Department of Banking Regulation | |
| RBI/2018-2019/103 | | | Tokenisation – Card transactions |
| DPSS.CO.PD No.1463/02.14.003/2018-19 | 08.1.2019 | Department of Payment and Settlement Systems | |
| RBI/2018-2019/101 | | | Customer Protection – Limiting Liability of Customers in Unauthorised Electronic Payment Transactions in Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs) issued by Authorised Non-banks |
| DPSS.CO.PD.No.1417/02.14.006/2018-19 | 04.1.2019 | Department of Payment and Settlement Systems | |
| RBI/2018-2019/100 | | | Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector – Restructuring of Advances |
| DBR.No.BP.BC.18/21.04.048/2018-19 | 01.1.2019 | Department of Banking Regulation | |
| RBI/2018-2019/98 | | | Basel III Framework on Liquidity Standards - Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), FALLCR against credit disbursed to NBFCs and HFCs |
| DBR.BP.BC.No.17/21.04.098/2018-19 | 28.12.2018 | Department of Banking Regulation | |
| RBI/2018-2019/97 | | | Inclusion of “ESAF Small Finance Bank Limited” in the Second Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 |
| DBR.No.Ret.BC.16/12.06.152/2018-19 | 27.12.2018 | Department of Banking Regulation | |
| RBI/2018-2019/96 | | | Filing of Security Interest relating to Immovable (other than equitable mortgage), Movable and Intangible Assets in CERSAI |
| DBR.Leg.No.BC.15/09.08.020/2018-19 | 27.12.2018 | Department of Banking Regulation | |
| RBI/2018-2019/95 | | | 7.75% Savings (Taxable) Bonds, 2018 - Operational Guidelines |
| IDMD.CDD.No.1637/13.01.299/2018-19 | 27.12.2018 | Internal Debt Management Department | |
| RBI/2018-2019/91 | | | Inclusion of “SBM Bank (India) Limited” in the Second Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 |
| DBR.No.Ret.BC.14/12.16.006/2018-19 | 06.12.2018 | Department of Banking Regulation | |
| RBI/2018-2019/89 | | | Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) |
| FIDD.GSSD.CO.BC.No.11/09.16.03/2018-19 | 06.12.2018 | Financial Inclusion and Development Department | |

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|------------------------------------|------------|--|--|
| RBI/2018-2019/88 | 06.12.2018 | Department of Government and Bank Accounts | Special Deposit Scheme (SDS)-1975 Payment of interest for calendar year 2018 |
| DGBA.GBD.No.1397/15.01.001/2018-19 | | | |
| RBI/2018-2019/87 | 05.12.2018 | Department of Banking Regulation | Guidelines on Loan System for Delivery of Bank Credit |
| DBR.BP.BC.No.12/21.04.048/2018-19 | | | |
| RBI/2018-2019/86 | 05.12.2018 | Department of Banking Regulation | Section 24 and Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 - Maintenance of Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) |
| DBR.No.Ret.BC.10/12.02.001/2018-19 | | | |

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