

Performance Review of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)

Why in News?

Recently, the **Union Minister for Finance and Corporate Affairs** chaired a meeting to review performance of nine <u>Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)</u> in Udaipur.

Key Points

- RRBs of the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan were reviewed.
- The meeting focused on business performance, digital technology upgrades, <u>MSME (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises)</u> cluster growth, and rural financial inclusion.
- The Union Minister directed:
 - the <u>State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC)</u> to hold meetings with <u>State Government</u>,
 Sponsor Banks and RRBs to <u>improve performance</u> of <u>MUDRA scheme</u> and other financial inclusion schemes in Bundelkhand and aspirational districts.
 - RRBs to generate awareness and provide credit under the PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana scheme in Gujarat and Rajasthan.
 - RRBs to identify potential trades under <u>PM Vishwakarma scheme</u> and increase their share in ground level agriculture credit disbursement to achieve the stated objectives of <u>Priority Sector Lending</u>.

Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)

- RRBs were established in 1975 under the provisions of the Ordinance promulgated on 26th September 1975 and Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976.
- These are financial institutions which ensure adequate credit for agriculture and other rural sectors.
- They combine the characteristics of a cooperative in terms of the familiarity of the rural problems and a commercial bank in terms of its professionalism and ability to mobilise financial resources.
- After the reforms in the 1990s, the government in 2005-06 **initiated a consolidation program** that resulted in the number of RRBs declining from 196 in 2005 to 43 in FY21, and 30 of the 43 RRBs reported net profits.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)

- PMMY was launched by the Government of India in 2015.
- The PMMY provides collateral-free institutional loans up to Rs. 10 lakhs for small business enterprises.
- It is provided by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) i.e. <u>Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs)</u>, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and <u>Micro Finance</u> <u>Institutions (MFIs)</u>.

PM Surva Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana

- The government introduced the Programme in 2014 to promote rooftop solar installation.
- The original target was **40 GW installed capacity (out of 100 GW by 2030) by 2022** but the goal was not met by 2022, the deadline was extended to 2026.
 - Rooftop solar panels are <u>photovoltaic panels</u> installed on the roof of a building and connected to the main power supply unit.
- Its objective is to promote **grid-connected solar rooftop systems** on residential buildings.
- Key Initiatives under Rooftop Solar:
 - SUPRABHA (Sustainable Partnership for RTS Acceleration in Bharat).
 - SRISTI (Sustainable Rooftop Implementation for Solar Transfiguration of India).

