

Issues with education loans

What is the status of educational loans in India?

\n\n

\n

- NPA level of education loans are high in India.
- Loans were more likely not offered to the poor.
- The branch managers don't have the power to grant education loans.
- Many of first-generation learners are applying for the loans.
- The poor student population either need to sell their assets or get loans of mortgage.

\n

\n\n

What are the issues with educational loans?

\n\n

\n

- In actual practice the loans given by the banks were few.
- Banks invariably insisted on collateral, but banks were forbidden to ask for collateral except in the case of a loan in excess of

\n

\n\n

Rs 7.5 lakhs.

\n\n

\n

- The average growth rate of the loan in the last years is just 5.3 per cent.
- Due to NPA's in other sectors as well as in education sector, banks think that education loans are not a priority.

\n

- The graduates are unable to repay the loans because they cannot find jobs in a period of jobless growth.
\n
- For collection of loans banks are going after borrowers like savage moneylenders.
\n

\n\n

How marginal class are denied of loans?

\n\n

- \n
- Bank management rejects applicant that her place of residence or the place of the college did not fall within the service area of the branch.
\n
- If a persevering applicant was able to cross all the hurdles, the ultimate weapon of denial was to demand collateral.
\n
- In case the student was able to provide the collateral citing some obscure rule only a part of the amount applied for was sanctioned.
\n

\n\n

What are the measures taken so far?

\n\n

- \n
- Branch manager don't have deciding powers on granting such loans.
\n

\n\n

- \n
- The applications be sent to the regional office or the head office for appraisal and decision.
\n
- The concept of service area was abolished.
\n

\n\n

\n\n

Source: Indian Express

\n



SHANKAR
IAS PARLIAMENT
Information is Empowering