

## C H A P T E R : II :

### 2.1 BACKGROUND ANALYSIS OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT :

The second chapter deals with the historical account of co-operative credit movement at three different levels, i.e. state level, District level and Taluka level, This is an attempt to provide the comparative picture of credit co-operative movement by analysing mainly the secondary data available from the department of co-operative and Government of Maharashtra.

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF A COUNTRY :

Economy of which is agrarian, is dependent on the development of agricultural. In a country like India where about 444 million people live in 544325 villages and more than 70% of these people depend on agriculture and it contributes 1/3 of the total national income. Thus the improvement of agriculture is the precondition of economic development of the country. The agriculture improvement depends upon the adequate provision of credit by the several institutional and non institutional agencies in our country.

#### A) ROLE OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT IN AGRICULTURE :

Agriculture needs adequate capital investment for obtaining optimum yields. Its capital investment are akin to an industry which needs block capital investment for purchasing fixed and

floating assets as also working capital for meeting the day today needs.

Investment in the nature of block capital are made on items like construction of bunds, guls and channels, tube wells, purchase of tractors, harbesters etc. As the benefits devided from these investment are of an edduring nature, they generally Categorized as investment of long term nature capital investments required for construction of wells, purchase of equipments, bullocks and miltch animals etc. Generally full in the category of medium term. Working capital investment are required for meeting the short term working needs of agriculture viz. for purchase of improved variety of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, payment of labour charges, meeting the consumption needs of persons employed in agriculture during the production period.

#### CREDIT ORGANISATION AND SUITABILITIES FOR THE AGRICULTURE :

There can be several alternative credit agencies which entrusted with the responsibilities of handling disbursement of credit to agriculture. These several credit agencies are grouped under two categories.

- I. Institutional Agencies.
- II Non institutional Agencies.

I) INSTITUTIONAL AGENCIES :

The Government, Commercial Banks and Co-operative are considered as institutional Agencies. These institutions provide credit to the agriculture.

GOVERNMENT :

Though the Government provides credit for agriculture sector mainly in the form of Taccavi for undertaking various improvements in land. It does not meet the credit requirement of the cultivators. As per taccavi loans are concerned there has been the credit gap in the farming sector of our economy. The Government credit might be the suitable way at the time of famines or other natural calamities but it is certainly ineffective in the normal course. This has been rightly pointed out that the All Indian Rural Credit Survey Committee (AIRCS) which describes Government Agency as an ill suited agency with all the inadequacies of record. It has pointed out mainly three inadequacies, these which inadequate amount, inequality of distribution and lack of guarantee of getting the loan.

Shri. R.M.Mirdha Committee has gone to the extent of suggesting that taccavi loans may be stopped in order to avoid further disastrous effects of these loans. Though the share of

Government loans in the total rural credit has increased over a period of time i.e. it has gone up 3.3% in 1950-51 to 6.7% in 1970-71 ( as shown in Table No. 2.1) (Page No. ) but this contribution is still very negligible by any reckoning.

#### COMMERCIAL BANKS :

Though the nationalised commercial banks or private commercial banks provided agricultural credit for improving the agricultural productivity, they do not satisfy the criteria of proximity, convenience, and identification of exact credit needs. They are urban based with monolithic structure of various branches and location of headquarters in big cities. They do not have local roots in the village. The cultivators do not have any direct say in their policy making AIRCS Committee has pointed out that the share of commercial banks has been marginal i.e. 0.9% in 1950-51 in the total rural credit. Though the share has been increased up to 2.7% in 1970-71, it still continues to be very negligible. The position might have improved after nationalisation of banks in 1969 especially after assurance of a clearcut directive by the Reserve Bank of India to allocate 33% of the credit for priority sector which includes agriculture.

#### CO-OPERATIVES :

The Co-operatives is the agency which conceptually satisfies all the criteria of rural credit co-operative agency is solely

designed for promoting the interests of the borrowers. It is their own organisation and also controlled by them on democratic lines. It evades the conflict of interest between lenders and borrowers. Both these functions can be discharged by the same person in co-operative organisation. This is in the sense that even the borrowers are the part of the co-operative organisation and participate in the decision making process. The basic object of the co-operatives is not to earn profits but to serve its members patrons by fulfilling their needs. As a result of which co-operatives are considered as most suitable agencies for the agricultural finance. This has been categorically affirmed by the AIRCS committee, according to which it may be regarded as axiomatic that at the rural base, no form of credit organisation will be suitable except co-operatives. Mehata Committee (1959) on co-operative credit has fully endorsed the survey Committee's opinion. The committee says that institutional credit is most suitable for agriculturists and the development should unmistakably be in the direction of expanding credit through co-operatives. The Banking Commission (1972) has also stressed the suitability of co-operative agency at the rural base. According to this commission, "The local participation and democratic management and responsiveness to local needs large that characteristic co-operative organisation make them the ideal type of institution to be sought after. According to AIRCS Committee,

the co operative credit for agriculture was about 3.1% in 1951-52 and to increased by 20.1% in 1970-71. The overall progress made by co operative credit is satisfactory but it has not kept pace with the growing credit needs of agriculturist in the country.

NON INSTITUTIONAL AGENCIES :

The All India Rural Credit Survey Committee says that the share of loans provided by the non institutional agencies was comparatively high in 1951-52. It was about 92.7% and subsequently that came down to 70.7% in 1970-71. In the source of non institutional agencies i.e. professional money lenders, landlords, relatives etc. The professional money lenders played important role in providing credit to the agriculturists. It was about 44.8% in 1951-52 and fell to 13.8% in 1970-71.

These agencies charged very high rate of interest which is not only prohibitive but also detrimental to agricultural productivity. They mainly provides loans against collateral security like land house etc. This in a way the conversion of assets of liquidity in the main reason of cultivators go in for such kind of loan by paying very high rate of interest. These agencies are mainly of exploitative nature which make the problem of rural indebtedness very serious for the cultivators. Infact Government has made provision of taccavi loans under the land

improvement loans Act 1883 and Agriculturists loans Act 1884 only to solve this problem of exploitation by these money lenders (Table No. 2.1 See Table on Page No.) )

B) MULTI-~~AGENCY~~ AGENCY APPROACH TO AGRICULTURAL FINANCE :

Despite the implementation of various recommendations of AIRCS Committee to strengthen the co-operative credit structure in the country pouring in sizable funds through various schemes under the five year plans in the co-operative credit structure is the need of the hour. The co-operative could not emerge as an effective financing agency as expected under the plans. Due to some of the basic difficulties like limited owned funds, inefficient management, operation of political and social forces in rural areas and progressive overdues etc. The co-operatives could not be able to meet the credit needs of agriculturist consequently the idea of multi agency approach gained ground in the official circles and commercial banks were forced to enter into the field of agricultural finance in pursuance of the policy of social control imposed on them. In 1968, with the adoption of new agricultural strategy and change in the official policy of RBI, Banks started providing direct finance to the agricultural sector. After Nationalisation of 14 major commercial banks, they began providing direct and indirect finance to the agricultural sector. The Agricultural Finance Corporation

(AFC) was also setup in April, 1968 with the object of supplementing the work of the cooperatives by ensuring greater flow of the funds to the rural sector. The ARC was registered as Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation (ARDC) on 15th November, 1975 for providing medium and longterm loans by way of refinance for the development of agriculture. Thus the ARDC has been primarily a refinancing agency for providing term financing accomodation to commercial banks and other eligible financial institutions for agricultural development projects. The provision of total agricultural finance by all the multi agencies moved from Rs. 1674 crores to Rs. 6443 crores in 1975-76 to 1984-85 respectively ( Table No. 2.3 See On Page No. 48 )

REGIONAL RURAL BANKS AND AGRICULTURAL CREDIT :

An important innovation in the field of rural credit introduced under the RRBS Act 1976 in Pursuance of the recommendation of a study group headed by Shri. M.Narsimham was the setting up of RRBS in a number of districts in the country. Under this scheme it was aimed at developing rural economy of providing credit for development of agriculture, trade, commerce industry and other productive activity in the rural areas. The credit facilities were provided to small and marginal farmers agricultural labourers, articians, and the small entrepreneurs.



A review committee under the chairmanship of prof. M.L. Dantwala studied the performance of these banks and recommended the continuation and expansion of these banks. At the end of June 1977 780 branches of RRBS were operating in 16 states of the country. The Finance Minister in his budget speech for 1981-1982 has stated that the programme of establishing RRBS has been accelerated. As a result of which, the number of branches of RRBS increased to 12646 at the end of March 1986 in 23 states in the country. But the provision of rural credit made by these banks is not satisfactory as compared to other commercial banks and co-operatives. In 1984-85 RRBS provided only 4.48 percent of total agricultural credit where as commercial banks stand 37.63 percent and cooperatives 53.61 percent as shown in (Table No. 2.2 See Page No. 48)

## 2.2 POSITION OF CO OPERATIVE CREDIT IN THE COUNTRY :

The attempts have been made to introduce co-operative movement specially in agricultural credit from about 100 years back in the country. From 1980 onwards some philanthropic people established co operative credit societies in Punjab, Bombay and Madras for protecting the interest of the farmers and eradicating the interests of moneylenders.

The first co operative Act was passed in 1904. As a result of which much efforts have been made for promoting the credit

co operatives in agriculture. Subsequently a good number of PA CS were established to meet creedit requirements of farmers. From the inception of economic planning in our country it faced several difficulties and thus it could not make much hendway. The AIRCS committees report stated that only 3 percent of total demand of credit provided by the cooperatives (Table No. 2.1 See Page No. 47)

But after the launching of the five years plan the cooperative movem ent has developed repidly in our country.

ALL INDIA PICTURE OF PACS :

As shown in the Table No. 24 the primary agricultural Credit societies are increasing in number upto the 1960-61 and the later declines rapidly. It is due to Government policiy of reogganisation of PACS on a viable basis initiated in 1975-76. Dormant and weak PACS were merged with viable societies and there by the total number of PACS declined in the country. At the end of June 1951, 1.05 lakhs PACS were working and which increased to 2.12 lakhs in 1960-61. This is noomstage of cooperative credit movement.

After this period the credit movement in India suffered set back from 1970-71 onwards. The number of PACS which was 1.15 lakhs in 1970-71 declined to 95 thousand in 1981-82 has witness the

period of setback and depression in the cooperative movement. The reason for this setback is increase in the number of dormant societies and subsequently the merge of dormant societies with viable societies. In fact during this decade an attempt of rationalisation was made in the credit cooperative movement by merging of these weak PACS with the economically viable societies. The quantitative growth suffered set back but the cooperative movement could find the qualitative premise for further progress. The position of membership of PACS increased to 548 lakhs in 1979-80. to 607 lakhs in 1981-82. At the end of June 1984 membership of PACS stood at Rs. 803 crores and issued capital was of the order of Rs. 610 crores in 1984. Their outstanding borrowing was Rs. 2809 crores which formed 94.2 percent of the outstanding loans of Rs. 2882 crores. The percentage of overdues to outstanding was Rs.43.9 percent in PACS as compared to 29.7 percent in district central cooperative banks and 7.2 percent in state cooperative bank (Table No. 2.4 See P.No<sup>49</sup>)

### 2.3 POSITION OF CO OPERATIVE CREDIT IN THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA :

#### A GEOGRAPHICAL PROFILE :

Maharashtra is one of the leading states in the development of cooperative credit movement in India. It is the third largest state by its area and population. The degree of urbanisation in the state is more than the rest of the country. And there are important urban agglomerations including greater Bombay.

Maharashtra stands second in the net area sown and third in the gross cropped area (1978-79) accounting for 13 percent and 11 percent respectively. It has a higher land man ratio and the per capita net sown area and gross cropped area (1978-79) is 0.32 hectares and 0.35 hectares. As against 0.23 and 0.28 hectares. Respectively for the country as a whole. Net sown and gross cropped area per agricultural worker in Maharashtra is similarly, larger at 1.22 and 1.32 hectares (1978-79) compared with 0.97 and 1.9 hectares for India. However, the productivity of land in Maharashtra is low. Though Maharashtra accounts for 41 percent of the area under foodgrains and 34 percent under cotton (1981-82) its production of foodgrains was 8 percent and that of cotton 19 percent of the all India production in that year. As a result of low productivity of agricultural Maharashtra continues to be a deficit state in respect of production of foodgrains, the low productivity is largely the result of low irrigation facilities available in the state. Hardly 10 percent of the area sown and 12 percent of the gross cropped area in the state is irrigated (1977-78) as against the all India respective percentage of 26 and 27. As such, agriculture in the state is essentially dependent on the monsoon moreover, large tracts in the state fall in the rainshadow area. The average Maharashtra cultivator is typically a small cultivator, whose productivity is low, poverty in the state is widespread, both in urban and rural areas.

Nearly, 39 percent of the state's population are workers. Among the total workers, 60.67 percent of workers are engaged in agriculture and allied activities viz. as cultivators and agricultural labourers. During the pre independence the position of agricultural community was very poor. They were exploited by moneylenders, landlords and traders. They were providing loans at high rate of interest to the agricultural community. A three tier structure of the co operatives has been built over the years in Maharashtra for the provision of agricultural credit . It has the primary agricultural credit/multipurpose/service cooperative at the base, the District Central Cooperative Banks constituting the middle, and the Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank at the apex.

POSITION OF PACS IN THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA : THE STRENGTH OF COOPERATIVE :

Credit structure depends upon the soundness and strength of the foundation the base. If the base should be weak the entire structured faced the danger of collapse at any time. The base was composed of 18377 primary agricultural credit/multipurpose/service cooperatives at the end of 1987. They had a total membership of 65.66 lakhs and provide up share capital of Rs. 19946 lakhs. In which the share capital contributed by the Government was Rs. 800 lakhs. Their owned funds amounted to Rs. 24725 lakhs and deposits Rs. 1801 lakhs. These societies had

advanced the loans in 1987 amounting to Rs. 53708 lakhs. The loans made by these societies outstanding at the end of 1987 amounted to Rs. 61000 lakhs, of which percentage of overdues to total outstanding was 36.6 percent. In 1987 only 7578 PACS had earned profit which amounted to Rs. 1275 lakhs. As many Rs. 10660 PACS had incurred losses amounting to Rs. 1888 lakhs. The number of PACS increasing losses went upto 10630, in 1988 as compared to 4042 in 1961 and the number of societies earning profit declined to 7600 in 1988 as compared to 14289 in 1961. From table No. 2.5 ( See P.No.56 ) it can be easily seen that except the year 1961 there has been credit gap for the period of 1971 to 1988. It means there has been a gap between loans demanded and the loans advanced. This gap is not very significant but a very important point to be noted is that there is a possibility of agriculturists approaching money lenders. Secondly, we find that the rate of recovery i.e. percentage of loans recovered to loans advanced is not very satisfactory as can be seen from the following percentage.

**POSITION OF RECOVERY OF PACS IN MAHARASHTRA.**  
**TABLE 2.6**

Year	Percentage of loans Recovered to loans Advanced
1961	77.42
1971	80.26
1981	80.19
1987	67.23
1988	60.91

(Source : Compiled on the basis Table No. 2.5).

The percentage of recovery to advance is diminishing from 1971 onwards.

Thirdly, we find that the percentage of overdues to outstanding is also among the period of 1961 to 1988. This percentage for the year 1961, 1971, 1981, 1987 and 1988 is 20, 38, 39, 36.6 and 34.4 respectively.

This high percentage of overdues can be attributed to the existence of famines and other natural calamities. The problem of overdues has significantly affected the economic viability of PACS. of the 18368 PACS at the end of the year 1984-85 the cooperative department has assessed only 5615 as viable and 5145 as potentially viable, as many as 7608 being not even potentially viable. This shows that the base of the three tier cooperative credit structure is extremely weak.

#### 2.4 POSITION OF PACS IN SINDHUDURG DISTRICT :

##### SINDHUDURG DISTRICT : A PROFILE :

Sindhudurg District is newly established, district lying entirely between the Sahyadri and Arabian Sea. This is the Western costal zone of Maharashtra, known as Konkan. The whole district falls under the zone of heavy rainfall. The average rainfall for the Konkan belt comes to 2750 mm. This entire costal belt

8763

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is not suitable for the production of foodgrains (except rice) since the percentage of cultivable land to total land is very low in this region, which works out to be 24 percent. The non cultivable land is suitable for horticultural development, where mango, cashew, coconut, and sugarcane can be grown on a large scale with commercial orientation. The quality of mango product i.e. Alfanzo is very superb which is exported to Gulf countries. The income from the mango export is quite substantial.

Besides, agriculturists, fishing community is leading a very poor life with low standard of living. They still follow the traditional way of fishing with very old tools and capital equipments. In fact, there has been strict competition between traditional fishing community and those who have got modern trawlers. It can be seen from the (Table No. 2.9 See P.No 43) that in 1986-87 out of 129369 families 59858 families are below the poverty line. The cooperatives are extending credit facilities to these families under the Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP) and 27735 families are getting benefits under IRDP. In short, the economic position of the district of Sindhudurg is very poor and the economy of the region is described as "Money order economy." This district has seven talukas they are Sawantwadi, Vengurla, Kudal, Kankvli, Devgad, Malan and Vaibhavadi. In terms of population Vengurla Taluka stands second last.



According to survey undertaken by the State Government in 1982, the area of the district is 5232 Sq. Km. located in 470 villages with 732516 population. Following table shows the talukawise population strength in the district in 1986-87.

TABLE NO. 2.13

TALUKAWISE POPULATION

Taluka	Population
Vengurla	73218
Sawantwadi	150373
Kudal	129727
Kankvali	129459
Devgad	109562
Malvan	100514
Vaibhavadi	47463
<b>Total in the District</b>	<b>732516</b>

SOURCE : Published Report of Zilla Parishad Shidhudurg by  
Education Deptt. Sawantwadi.

PROVISION OF WATER RESOURCES :

The improvement of agricultural productivity entirely depends upon irrigation facilities and credit supply of various

financial institutions in the district. There are four big irrigation projects like Ghonsari (Devgad), Dindwanewadi (Kalsuli) Talamba (Kankvali) and Tirali (Sawantwadi). The small irrigation projects are 969 and medium projects are 17 in the district, 8 percolation tanks, 25 village tanks, 2 public wells are used for the agricultural production in Sindhudurg District. These irrigation projects are run by Irrigation Department of Zilla Parishad. The land which is used for the Kharif and rubi. Seasons increased from 78529 hectares to 82989 hectares in kharif and 8357 hectares to 10093 hectares in rubi in 1986-87. (Table No. 2.10 See P.No.54)

POSITION OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT IN THE SHINDHUDURG DISTRICT :

The Sindhudurg District Central Co-operative Bank provided loans to the PACS for the agricultural operations. The short term (S.T.) loans provided by this bank increased from Rs. 277.87 lakhs to Rs. 312.10 lakhs in 1986-87 to PACS mainly for the agriculture. In terms PACS are providing short term as well as medium term loans to agriculturists for purchasing seeds fertilizers, pesticides, and other inputs required for agriculture, (See Table No. 2.11 P.No.56) likewise PACS also make available loans for horticultural development of mango, cashew and coconute etc.

SHORT TERM CREDIT :

Short term loans are provided by the 306 PACS in the district for the production of foodgrains in kharif and rubi season like improved and traditional varieties of rice, oilseeds, groundnuts and other foodgrains. They provided Rs. 170.62 lakhs to the 78643 members of PACS in kharif season and Rs. 28.98 lakhs to 4044 members of PACS in rubi season in 1986-87. During this year 25956 members of 96 PACS advanced the short term loans for the production of rice amounted to Rs. 198.60 lakhs., in kharif while 2609 members of 19 PACS provided loans of Rs. 11.77 lakhs for the rice production in rubi season. The amount of loans distributed for the mango production comes to Rs. 4128 lakhs in rubi season by 47 PACS for their 240 members in the district. It is realised that the farmers in this district are not willing to get loans from any credit institutions. The unwillingness on the part of agricultural community is the general tendency prevalent in the region having resistance any kind of borrowing.

MEDIUM TERM LOAN :

The Sindhudurg District Central Cooperative Bank provided medium term loan facilities to the agriculturists through PACS. These medium term loan are given mainly for purchasing milch

cattle, for repair and maintenance of building, wells and also for other land improvement activities. The DCC Bank provided medium term credit to the PACS and these PACS in turn provide credit to their members. The role of DCC Bank is mainly of refinancing and the direct finance is provided by PACS. The DCC Bank sanctioned the loan amount of Rs. 44.09 lakhs and advanced the loan amount of Rs. 32.92 lakhs under the regular loan categories through PACS.

Under the IRDP credit is provided at the concessional rate of interest to the farmers by the PACS. Under this category DCC Bank sanctioned the loan amount of Rs. 47.56 lakhs as medium term loan to 1284 members of PACS. But the actual withdrawal of the loan amount was Rs. 44.49 lakhs by these members of PACS. (Table No. 2.12 See page No. 57)

The position of recovery is satisfactory at DCC Bank level but not at the PACS level. The cooperative Credit position is not satisfactory in the district as compared to other parts of the Maharashtra. In 1981-1982 percentage of viable PACS in the district (whole Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg) is about 2.3 percent and 57 percent in other parts of Maharashtra. The pattern of land distribution is very much imbalance and majority of landholdings

are non economic, where in old outdated techniques of production are used, naturally the agricultural productivity is low in the district as a result of which the problem of recovery of loans by the PACS is aggravated in the district of Sindhudurg.

(See Table No. 2.14 on P.No 54)

There is very wider scope for the development of credit cooperatives in the district. This needs change in the outlook of people functioning of PACS. The percentage of recovery of overdues stands 70 percent for St loans and 49 percent for MT loans and 44 percent for MT under (IRDP).

TABLE NO. 2.1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AGENCYWISE RURAL CREDIT OUTSTANDING

( Figures in % )

Credit Agencies	At the end of		
	1951-52	1960-1961	1970-1971
<b>A. <u>INSTITUTIONAL AGENCIES</u></b>			
I. Government	3.3	6.6	6.7
II. Cooperatives	3.1	10.4	20.1
III Commercial Banks	0.9	0.3	2.4
<b>B. <u>PRIVATE AGENCIES</u></b>			
I. Agricultural money-lender	14.9	47.0	23.1
II Professional Money-lenders	44.8	13.8	13.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

SOURCE : Monthly Economic Digest, April, 1984 Vol. No. 6

TABLE NO.2.2POSITION OF REGIONAL RURAL BANKS IN THE COUNTRY

Area	30.6.77	31.3.86
Rural	688 ( 7.22)	11676 (39.38)
Semiurban	75 (1.04)	853 ( 8.05)
Urban	17(00.40)	121 (01.10)
Big Cities	-	1 (00.72)
<u>Total</u>	<u>780(3.15)</u>	<u>12646(23.82)</u>

Note : Figures in b acket shows the percentage to total nationalised and other commercial Banks.

- SOURCE : 1. Report on currancy and Finance 1977-78 Sch. 20  
Page No. 129.
2. Report on Currency and Finance 1985-86. Sch. 27  
Page No. 196.

TABLE NO.2.3POSITION OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT IN THE COUNTRY

(Rs. in Crores)

Institutions	1975-1976	1984-1985
Cooperatives	1186.7(70.86)	3292.2 ( 53.61)
State Govt.	81.05 (4.87)	241.4 ( 3.92)
Commercial Banks	404.9 (24.18)	2311.2 (37.63)
RRBs	1.5 (00.01)	297.3 ( 4.84)
<u>Total Loans</u>	<u>1674.6</u>	<u>6443.1</u>

NOTE : Figures in brackets shows percentage to total loans.  
SOURCE : Report on currency and Finance 1979-1980 and 1985-1986  
P.No. 160 and 214 respectively.

TABLE NO. 2.4

POSITION OF PACS IN THE COUNTRY ( COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF  
LAST FOUR DECADES )

Particulars	1950	51	60	61	1970	'71	1980	81	82	82	83	84
No of PACS (In lakhs)	1.05		2.12		1.61		0.95		0.95		1.02	
Membership (in lakhs)	44.08		170.41		309.63		575.11		607.11		1040.0	
Average member per society	45		180		193		605		639		-	
Paid up share Capital (Rs. in crores)	7.61		57.75		205.74		519.60		-		-	
Deposits (Rs. in crores)	4.28		14.50		69.46		289.00		317.00		-	
Working Capital (Rs. in Crores)	37.25		273.92		1153.40		3576.80		-		-	
Borrowing (Rs. in crores)	-		-		675.19		2433.00		2609.0		-	
Loans Issued (Rs. in Crores)	22.90		202.75		577.88		1746.00		1940.0		3206.0	
Loans Outstanding (Rs. in crores)	-		-		784.48		2608.0		2762.0		-	
Percentage of over dues	22		20		41		42		44		44	

SOURCE : Monthly Economic Digest April, 1984 Vol. XII No. 6.

TABLE NO.2.5

DETAILS OF PACS IN MAHARASHTRA ( COMPARATIVE PICTURE FOR THE LAST FOUR DECADES)

Particulars / Years	1961	1971	1981	1987	1988
No. of PACS	18998	20014	18389	18377	18369
Increase (Decrease(+ -))	-	+ 1026	- 1625	- 12	- 08
Membership('0000)	1827	3136	5391	6566	6828
Increase/Decrease	-	+ 1309	* 2255	* 1175	+ 362
Average members per Society(Actual No.)	96	157	293	357	378
Borrowing members( '000)	1224	1329	1447	1827	1960
Percentage of Borrowers to total members	67	42	27	38	30
Share Capital (Rs. lakhs)	1212	5231	10691	19946	22500
Govt. contribution shares (Rs. in lakhs)	90	142	238	800	825
Owned Funds(Rs. in lakhs)	1519	6277	13386	24725	27500
Deposits(Rs. lakhs)	99	405	1035	1801	1900
Working Capital(Rs lakhs)	5668	20984	52695	112152	132500
Loans Advanced(Rs lakhs)	4036	11493	24993	53708	68000
Loans demanded (Rs lakhs)	3990	15408	35004	66090	12400
Loans Recovered (Rs lakhs)	3125	9224	20044	36107	47000
Percentage of Recovery to loans advance	77.42	80.26	80.19	67.23	60.91
Loans Outstanding(Rs lakhs)	4296	16483	38345	61000	N.A.
Loans Overdues (Rs lakhs)	865	6184	14965	N.A.	N.A.
Percentage of overdues to Loans Outstanding	20	38	39	36	34.4

Note : N.A. = Not available.

SOURCE : Cooperative Movement at a glance in Maharashtra, Published by Commissioner for cooperation and Registrar for cooperative societies M.S. Pune 411001.



TABLE NO. 2.7

PACS PACS LOANS DISTRIBUTION TO THE DIFFERENT HEADS OF COMMUNITY IN  
MAHARASHTRA

Sr. No.	Types of Members	Year 1986- 1987			
		Total No. of Members (lakhs)	No. of Actual Borrower Members (lakhs)	Amount of Borrowing (Rs. in Crores)	Average loan per members (Amount in Rs.)
1.	Small Landholders	25.10	8.79	99.88	1136
2	Other	40.56	7.79	321.80	4130
	Total	65.66	16.58	421.68	2543
3	Sc Members	6.01	1.42	15.11	1064
4	ST Members	8.84	1.02	9.62	943
5	Others	50.81	14.14	396.95	2807
	Total	65.66	16.58	421.68	2543

SOURCE : Cooperative Movement at a glance in Maharashtra

Published by Commissioner for cooperation and Registrar  
for cooperative Societies M.S.Pune 411001.

TABLE NO. 2.8

DETAILS OF PACS IN MAHARASHTRA

Item	NO. OF PACS	
	1981-1982	1986-1987
No. of PACS	18104	18377
No. of viable societies	5737 (31.69)	7416 (40.55)
No of state part <del>ner</del> societies	2534 (14.00)	-
No of Societies in		
a) Profit	9301 (51.38)	7578 (41.23)
b) Loss	8622 (47.62)	10660 (52.66)
c) No profit no loss	181 (10.00)	-
d No of societies having		
a) Full time paid sectetary	6132 (33.87)	7578 (41.23)
b) Group/part time secretary	11972 (66.13)	10799 (58.76)

Note : Figures in bracket show the percentage to total

SOURCE : Cooperative Movement at a glance in Maharashtra.

Booklet published by commissioner for cooperative and Registrar Cooperatives Societies, Pune.

TABLE NO.2.9

## TALUKAWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN SINDHUDURG DISTRICT IN 1986-1987

Sr. No.	Taluka	Population	No. of Village	No. of Families below poverty line	No. of Families getting benefit IRDP	No. of families not getting benefits.
1.	Vengurla	73218	28	5225	3043	2182
2	Sawantwadi	150373	123	9720	6230	3490
3	Kudal	1297727	81	9003	4760	4243
4	Kankvali	121459	67	8707	4033	4674
5	Devgad	109562	64	9714	4342	5372
6	Malvan	10054	70	14128	4725	9403
7	Vaibhavadi	47643	37	3361	602	2759
Total in District		732516	470	59858	27735	32123

SOURCE : Report of Zilla Parishad Project Officer in 1988-1989 Education Deptt. Sawantwadi.

TABLE NO. 2.10

POSITION OF IRRIGATION FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO AGRICULTURAL IN  
SINDHUDURG DISTRICT IN 1986-1987

Sr.No.	Types of Projects	Total Projects undertaken	Completed Projects
1.	Small Irrigation Projects	1477	969
2	Big Irrigation Projects	17	17
3	Percolation Tanks	30	25
4	Public Wells	8	4
5	Village Tanks	2	2
6	Vasant Bandharas (Dams) And Others	148	108

SOURCE : Reports of Zilla Parishad Project Officer, District  
Sindhudurg 1987-88.

TABLE NO. 2.15

POSITION OF LAND UTILIZATION UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IN SINDHUDURG DIST. 1986-87

Sr. No.	Name of the Crops	1981-1982		1986-1987		Increase/Decrease	Remarks
		Khariip	Rubi	Khariip	Rubi		
1.	Rice (All Variety)	61364	4171	67104	3994	+ 5740 - 177	Area of Land under different crops increases.
2	Nagali	9369	-	9078	-	- 291 -	
3	Groundnuts	1001	1472	1233	2297	+ 232 + 825	
4	Other Oil seeds	998	-	585	82	- 313 + 82	
5	Other Foodgrains	5887	2714	5021	3720	- 876 + 1006	
Total Area under different crops		78529	8357	82921	10093	+ 3492 + 1736	

SOURCE : Reports of Zilla P arishad Project Officer, 1987-88 Dist. Sindhudurg.

TABLE NO.2.11

PURPOSE WISE POSITION OF SHORT TERM LOAN AND DCC BANK THROUGH PACS IN SINDHUDURG DIST.

Sr.No.	Purpose of Loans	No. of PACS	SHORT TERM IN KHARIP			SHORT TERM LOANS IN RABI			Amount of loan Advance	Amount of loan Sanction	Amount of loan Advance
			Members	Amounts of loan Sanction	Amount of loans Advance	No. of PACS	Members	Amount of loan Sanction			
1986-1987											
1	Rice( Improved varieties)	96	25956	198.60	76.43	19	2609	11.77	0.48		
2	Rice (Traditional)	115	30655	170.41	89.70	09	534	2.58	0.75		
3	Groundnut	1	268	0.40	0.16	08	539	1.77	-		
4	Sugarcane	2	34	3.28	2.00	-	-	-	-		
5	Mango	-	-	-	-	47	340	41.28	27.58		
6	Coconuts	-	-	-	-	1	1	00.06	-		
7	Cashew	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
8	Others	92	21720	20.85	2.33	01	01	0.17	-		
Total		306	78643	393.54	170.62	86	4044	57.63	28.98		

SOURCE : Annual Report ofSDCC Bank.

TABLE NO.2.12

PURPOSEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF MT LOANS BY DCC BANK UNDER PACS IN SINDHUDURG DIST 1986-87

Sr.No.	Purpose of Loans	REGULAR (MT) LOAN				LOANS UNDER IRDP			
		PAC Member of Loan Sanction	Amount of Loan Advance	Amount of Outstanding	PACS members	Amount of Loan Sanction	Amount of loan Advance	Amount of loan Outstanding	
1	Milk Cattle	99	4.32	1.59	5.63	834	32.81	15.93	27.24
2	Bullock Carts	59	2.73	2.17	5.41	98	4.85	4.54	9.45
3	E.Moterst Engg.	56	3.94	2.70	6.64	36	1.83	1.91	3.10
4	Pair of Bullocks	276	6.64	5.51	15.30	188	4.56	14.69	21.46
5	Build landhouse and repairaring	168	8.18	7.23	18.45	-	-	-	06.06
6	Land Improvement	05	0.21	0.18	0.41	08	0.16	-	0.62
7	Repair of Well	31	1.47	1.07	2.24	05	0.25	0.79	1.06
8	Purchase land Instruments	02	1.14	-	1.00	-	-	-	-
9	Biol Gobar Gas	265	14.93	12.00	15.85	-	-	-	-
10	Other	35	0.53	0.47	0.84	115	3.29	6.63	7.76
	Total		44.09	32.92	71.77	1284	45.56	44.49	70.19

(Amount in Lakhs)

TABLE NO.2.14  
 POSITION OF LOAN RECOVERY OF ST AND MT LOANS PROVIDED BY DCCB THROUGH FACS IN SINDHUDURG  
 DISTRICT IN 1986-1987

Types of Loan	AMOUNT OF LOANS OUTSTANDING			AMOUNT OF RECOVERY			% OF RECOVERY		
	Overdues	Regular	Total	Overdues	Regular	Total	Overdues	Regular	Total
St Agri. Loan	27.07	192.21	210.28	19.17	171.27	190.44	30.81	89.10	86.84
MT Agri. Loans	8.80	24.15	32.95	4.89	19.98	24.37	49.88	32.73	73.96
MT (IRDP)	2.69	11.07	13.76	1.21	7.87	9.08	44.98	71.09	65.98
Reformation	-	00.05	00.05	-	0.05	0.05	-	00.05	00.05
Transferable	-	00.08	00.08	-	0.08	0.08	-	00.08	00.08
Total	38.56	227.56	266.12	24.77	199.25	224.62	64.23	87.55	84.18

