

# **CHAPTER – III**

## **FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE PAT SANSTHA**

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## **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

### **FINANCE**

Finance is one of the major elements, which activates in the overall growth of economic development. Finance is life blood of economic activity. A well-knit financial system directly contribution to the growth of the economy. An efficient financial system call for the effective performance of financial institutions, financial instruments and financial markets.

### **MANAGEMENT**

In the present day industrial work, management has become universal. With the increase in the complexities of management of business concerns the importance of 'management' has increased enormously.

## **3.2 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

Finance means money or the amount of funds. Financial management refers to the management of funds in the business. Finance is very important for any business. It is described as 'Life blood of business' the success or failure of any business depends upon adequate and timely supply of finance and its effective use in the business. The management of finance therefore occupies an important place in the overall management of any business. The Ashta Lokmanya Nagri Sahakari Pat Sanstha Ltd., Ashta is basically a co-operative banking organization.

The management of fund in Ashta Lokmanya Nagri Sahakari Pat Sanstha Ltd., Ashta has also to be quite on the scientific line. The presented meaning of financial management is presented below with the help of following important definitions.

## **DEFINITIONS**

1) Finance refers to the procurement of funds.

S. C. Kuchnal.

2) The finance function is the process of acquiring and utilizing funds by a business.

R. C. Asborne

3) Financing consists in the raising, providing, managing of all money, capital or funds of any kind to be used in connection with the business.

Bonneville and Deway

## **IMPORTANCE OF FINANCE**

Finance is the dynamic power which keeps the enterprise going keeps men and machine at work encourages management to make production plans creates wealth in the form goods and services. It highlight the importance of finance for all types of business.

Finance is everything to individual institution and nation finance mean money the amount of funds and financial management refer to the management of funds in the business. The success of any business depends on its financial management. Finance keeps the enterprises going as a matter of fact, no business activity can ever be undertaken without financial backing. The financial sector place a decisive role in the functioning of the economy as it facilities transfer of funds from saver to

investors and gives boost to economic growth. The term financial management is very broad concept. It covers both acquisition of funds and allocation of funds. It stresses for solving the financial problems. The management and finance occupies an important place in overall management of business.

### **3.3 SCOPE OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

Financial management is that managerial activity which is concerned with the planning and controlling of the firm's financial resources. Financial management includes three important decision viz. financing decision, investment decision and dividend decision.

- 1) Financing decision concerned with deciding the sources fund i.e. shares capital, reserves and borrowing it means deciding the debt equity mix.
- 2) Investment decision – It is concerned with utilization of funds in various types of current and fixed assets.
- 3) Dividend decision – This is concerned with earnings of the business. Dividend decision is connected with deciding payout and about earning to be retained in business.

These all decisions directed towards minimization of capital cost, effective utilization of funds and maximization of returns.

### **3.4 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF ASHTA LOKMANYA NAGRI SAHAKARI PAT SANSTHA LTD., ASHTA**

The co-operative institutions in Ashta also need finance from its inception to establish, operate, expand and maintain their business. Credit societies are the financial institutions without finance these societies would be lifeless. The viability success of these societies mostly depends upon availability of finance they must be the strong foundation of finance. Its business is carried out on the principle of business management with the frame work principles of co-operation. Credit societies are the institutions deals with the money and credit.

In co-operative society debts quality mix is decided by the provisions of co-operative societies Act, the rules framed there under and buy laws of the society. The selected societies are raising capital by members residing in the area of the society. Share capital and reserves and surpluses are their own funds. Deposits and borrowing are external sources of these societies. Following chart will show the source of finance of credit societies.

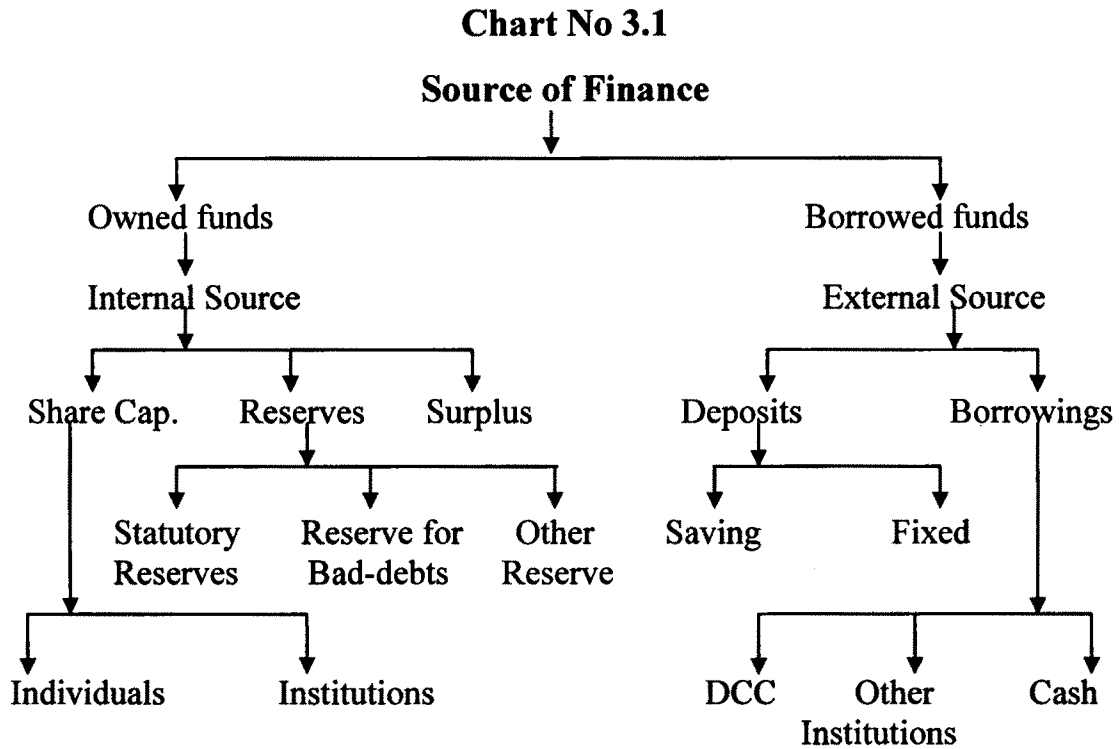


Figure No. clearly states the sources of funds. There are two types of funds i.e. internal and external sources. Internal source include various types of reserves and surplus. External sources include deposits and borrowings from other institutions.

Co-operative pat sanstha are not borrowed funds from DCC or any other institutions because their financial position in very viable they have strong reserve funds and share capital also their deposit collection is also good.

## **APPLICATION OF FUNDS**

Accumulated funds of credit societies are not kept ideal in the cash box. The success of credit societies depends upon the distribution of these funds.

## **1) CASH**

To maintain the liquidity of society they have to retain some cash with them. It is ranges between 25 to 35%.

## **2) LOANS**

Main function of the society is to give loans and advances to needy persons. Selected societies are interested in granting short and medium term loans. At the time of the granting loans, they take more precautions purpose and period of loan, security offered, capacity of the client, safety and liquidity are taken in to account while grating loans. Loans are most earning assets but very law liquidity.

## **3) INVESTMENT**

Credit societies invest their funds, excess funds, share and debenture of private firms or deposit in other banks. These investments earn good income.

## **4) FIXED ASSETS**

These are capital assets and they provide stability to an enterprise. They have been created with view to carry on main business activity. It consists of office building, furniture, stationary and other miscellaneous assets of credit society and they are called as dead stock. All credit societies under value their fixed assets.

## **LIQUIDITY, PROFITABILITY AND SOLVENCY POSITION OF CREDIT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY AND PRINCIPLE OF SAFETY**

Credit societies are the declares in money, they deal with money belonging to them. In financial management of the credit co-operative society the principle of liquidity, profitability and solvency has great importance.

### **PRINCIPLE OF LIQUIDITY**

The term liquidity refers to the capacity of credit society to produce cash on demand. The entire business of a credit society largely depends upon the confidence that it is able to create in the minds of the depositors. If this confidence is lost and credit is not in position to produce cash on demand, it would have disaster effect and lead to run on the credit society, thereby causing to its collapse.

In credit co-operative society, principle of liquidity has great significance. The share holder of the society and other third parties are interested in the liquidity position of the society. The principle of liquidity indicates the ability of the society to pay immediate obligations, whenever it matures. To maintain the liquidity of the society the position of the current assets should be very strong. The society has to maintain the current liabilities of the society at minimum level. Then the society can make the payment of liabilities in time.

### **PRINCIPLE OF PROFITABILITY**

The principle of profitability means the ability of the society to earn profit. It is achieve through minimizing administrative cost and increasing the sources of income. Interest on loan and interest from



investment are the main sources of income of the society. A credit society must earn sufficient income from its assets to meet all its expenses. It must pay interest on the deposits, salaries to the staff and dividend to the share holders. The credit society must therefore invest its funds in such a manner that it gets surplus income to generate surplus income. The credit society has to invest its funds in long term securities, such securities earn maximum income. They are the least liquid assets. In contrast, cash is perfectly liquid assets but fetches no income. The profitability of the society is calculated with the help of some ratios i.e. net profit ratio, return on proprietors fund earning per share etc.

Thus liquidity & profitability are two conflicting consideration & pull in opposite direction. Therefore credit societies must maintain a sound balance between these conflicting principle liquidity & profitability.

## **PRINCIPLE OF SOLVENCY**

Principle of solvency indicates that the fixed assets of the society with long term liabilities of the society. Fixed liabilities include share capital, loan taken, borrowings of the society. Fixed assets including capital expenditure done y the society in fixed assets like building computer etc. If assets of the society are more than the liability the society will be treated as solvent. The society has to maintain the solvency position to protect the interest of the share holders, creditors, investors in the society.

### **3.5 ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

To analysis of financial strength of “The Ashta Lokmanya Nagri Sahakari Pat Sanstha Ltd., Ashta.” The technique of ratio analysis has been applied.

Rate analysis means, the process computing, determining and presenting relationship of items and group of items in the financial statement ratio express the numerical or arithmetic relationship between two figures ratio analysis is the principal tools analysis of financial statement.

The management is not satisfied with only total figures recording in the financial statement. It wants to know the financial strength of the business the liquidity, profitability and solvency position of the pat sanstha ratio analysis is the process of identifying the financial strength and weakness of the firm by properly establishing relationship between the items of the B/s and P & L a/c. The figures recorded in the financial statements are analyzed interrelated and they are interpreted i.e. the conclusions are drawn.

#### **ADVANTAGES**

- A. Ratio simplifies the comprehension of financial statement. They fell the whole story as heap of financial data is condensed in them.
- B. Ratio analysis provides data for intra-firm comparison.
- C. They act an index of the efficiency of the pat sanstha such as they serve as an instrument of management control.
- D. They make it possible to estimate the other figure when one figure is known.

## **LIMITATION**

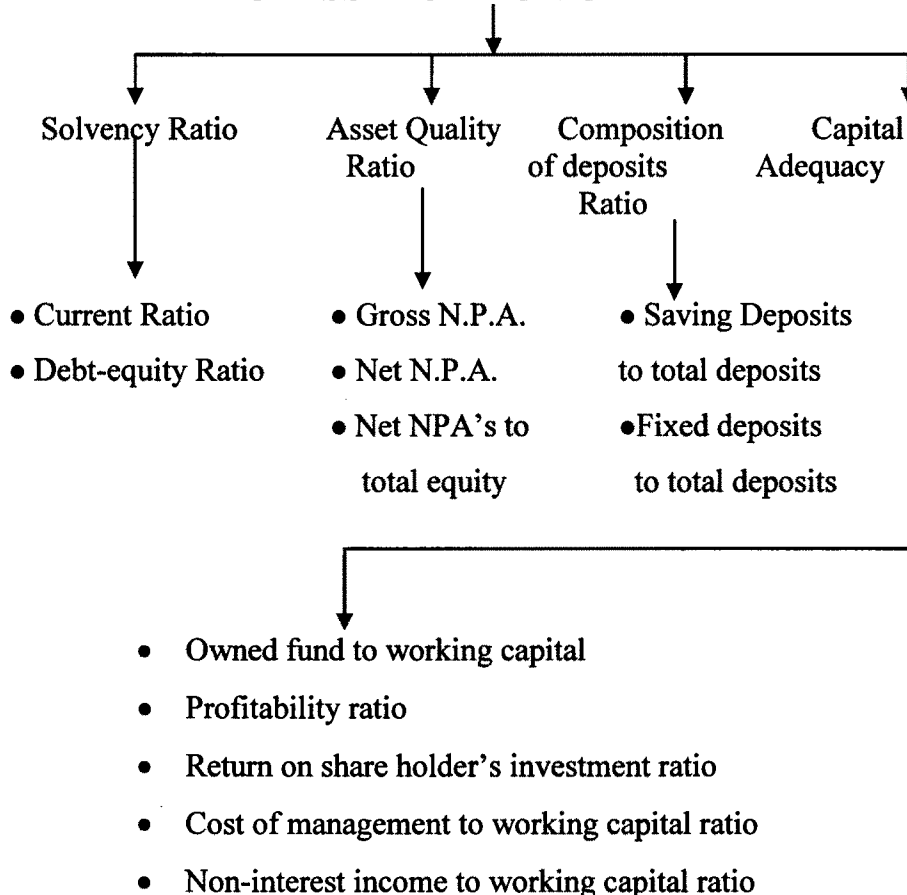
- A. Ratio analysis suffers from qualitative analysis of financial problems.
- B. Reliability of ratio depends upon the reliability of data.
- C. It is not basis of the past as it always does not come true.
- D. Ratio sometimes gives misleading picture.

## **DIFFERENT TYPES OF RATIOS**

Ratio can be calculated from the according data contained in the financial statements. The ratio analysis of the financial management helps the management in checking the efficiency and effectiveness with which the financial management being used in the pat sanstha. Following are the few important ratios.

**Chart No. 3.2**

**CLASSIFICATION OF RATIO**



**CURRENT RATIO**

It is ratio of current assets to current liabilities. This ratio is calculated by dividing current assets by the current liabilities.

In order to ensure solvency of a concern, current assets should be at least twice the current liabilities. This ratio is also named as working capital ratio. It also represent the working capital ratio is also represent the working capital being the excess of current assets over the current liabilities.

Current Ratio: - 
$$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

## DEBT TO EQUITY RATIO

The most widely used ratio is Debt equity ratio it means of the capacity of the pat sanstha to meet its obligation.

The term total debts includes all debts i.e. long medium and short term loans where as the term Net worth means, equity share capacity, reserve fund & profit etc.

$$\text{Debt equity ratio} = \frac{\text{Total debts}}{\text{Net worth}}$$

## NET PROFIT RATIO

Net profit is that proportion of net sale which remains to the owners or the shareholders after all cost, changes and income tax.

This ratio is widely used as measure of over all profitability and is very useful to the pat sanstha.

$$\text{Net Profit Ratio} = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Net Sale}} \times 100$$

## RETURNS ON SHAREHOLDER'S INVESTMENT RATIO

Shareholder's equity will include equity share capital, preference share capital and reserves and surplus it is also termed as Net worth.

The ratio shows how well the pat sanstha has used the resources of the owners. This ratio is a measure of the profitableness of an enterprise. The realization of satisfactory net income is the major objective of a business and the ratio shows the extent to which this objective being achieved.

$$\text{Returns On Shareholder's Investment Ratio} = \frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{Shareholder Fund}} \times 100$$

## COMPOSITION OF BALANCE – SHEET

The B/S of the Ashta Lokmanya Nagri Sahakari Pat Sanstha Ltd., Ashta. Includes all the assets & liabilities. The analysis of these items which gives more idea about the financial & over all performance of the pat sanstha.

### 3.6 COMPOSITION OF BALANCE – SHEET

**The Ashta Lokmanya Nagri Sahakari Pat Sanstha Ltd., Ashta.**

<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
Share capital	XXX	Cash	XXX
Reserve fund	XXX	Investment	XXX
Deposits	XXX	Loans & Advances	XXX
Borrowing	XXX	Fixed Assets	XXX
Other liabilities	XXX	Other Assets	XXX
Total	XXXX	Total	XXXX

## LIABILITIES

### 1) SHARE CAPITAL

The financial position of the pat sanstha depends upon its ability to raise the share capital & attract the deposits from members and non members.

### 2) RESERVE FUND & OTHER RESERVE

A profit subscribed capital is kept a side such portion of subscribed capital is known as Reserve Fund. The purpose of creating reserve fund

is t provide a strong financial cushion for meeting any financial contingency and to win the confidence of creditors of the pat sanstha.

Other reserve includes building fund, dividend equalization fund, reserve for had& doubtful debts, charity fund, investment fluctuation fund, employees gratuity fund etc.

### **3) DEPOSITS**

The success of the bank will largely depends on the amount of deposits which is able to collect interest should be paid regularly, yearly, half yearly or at the rates fixed.

Deposits are sum obtained by the pat sanstha from members and non members, mobilization of deposits through differen Novel scheme is the secret the success of the pat santha. The Ashta Lokmanya Nagri Sahakari Pat Sanstha Ltd., Ashta. With its innovation schemen not only stimulates to those who have the capacity to save but extract funds from those who do not have to do it.

### **4) BORROWINGS**

Loans & Advances constitutes the important source in the total capital resources of the urban co-operative pat sanstha and most of the urban co-operative pat sanstha enjoy this facility but fortunately this pat sanstha has not taken any loans and advances from any sources during the period under study.

## **5) OTHER LIABILITIES**

Other liabilities includes loans, Branche adjustment a/c, provision of arrear interest, o/s interest and profit & loss a/c etc.

**Other liabilities = Loans + Branch Adjustment A/c. + Provision for Arrear Interest + o/s interest + Profit & Loss A/c.**

## **ASSETS**

### **1) CASH**

Cash means cash in hand & cash at Bank cash including cash in hand and the current accounts in state co-operative bank, District co-operative Bank & Nationalized Bank.

Cash at bank means the Balance of Current, saving & fixed deposits a/c in other banks. These total includes cash balance.

**Cash = Cash in hand + Cash at Bank**

### **2) INVESTMENT**

The investment of the pat sanstha includes district central co-operative Bank and state co-operative banks.

### **3) LOANS AND ADVANCES**

This is one more important function of The Ashta Lokmanya Nagri Sahakari Pat Sanstha Ltd., Ashta. According to the Bye-Lalws of the pat sanstha, these loans are generally granted to traders, farmers and self employed persons for productive and non – productive purpose.



#### **4) FIXED ASSETS**

Fixed asset is the property which is owned by the pat sanstha and it is used for expansion purpose.

In also including Plant and Machinery, Land and Building, Furniture and Fixture, Dead Stock etc.

#### **5) OTHER ASSETS**

Other assets includes library catalary computer Machinery, Generator, Motor-cycle and Telecoms equipment and other income & Accrued interest etc.

**TABLE NO. 3.1****Comparative Balance – Sheet****The Ashta Lokmanya Nagri Sahakari Pat Sanstha Ltd., Ashta.****(From 1998 to 2007)****LIABILITIES SIDE****(in lakhs)**

<b>Items</b>	<b>1997-98</b>	<b>1998-99</b>	<b>1999-00</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>
<b>1) SHARE CAPITAL</b>					
Authorized Capital	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Paid – up Capital	-	-	-	-	-
a) Individual Shareholder	28.76	31.97	31.90	36.59	40.19
b) Co-operative Society		-	-	-	-
c) State Govt.		-	-	-	-
<b>2) RESERVE &amp; OTHER FUNDS</b>					
Reserve	18.35	23.29	28.23	32.18	34.73
Building	31.53	38.19	45.94	50.04	57.44
Dividend Equity Fund	4.61	5.76	7.04	8.31	8.87
Bad & Doub. Debts Fund	2.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	6.25
Other Funds	3.31	4.44	6.32	5.60	7.19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60.06</b>	<b>75.93</b>	<b>91.78</b>	<b>100.38</b>	<b>144.48</b>
<b>3) DEPOSITS</b>					
a) Fixed Deposits					
Individual	789.91	918.57	1091.57	1228.46	1399.91
Society	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL (a)</b>	<b>789.91</b>	<b>918.57</b>	<b>1091.57</b>	<b>1228.46</b>	<b>1399.91</b>
b) Saving Deposits					
Individual	43.06	45.77	70.53	75.69	79.86
Society		-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL (b)</b>	<b>43.06</b>	<b>45.77</b>	<b>70.53</b>	<b>75.69</b>	<b>79.86</b>
<b>TOTAL (a+b)</b>	<b>832.98</b>	<b>964.35</b>	<b>1162.11</b>	<b>1304.15</b>	<b>1479.78</b>

<b>4) BORROWING</b>	-	-		-	-
<b>5) O/S INTEREST</b>	11.48	14.09	18.11	19.56	19.76
<b>6) OTHER INTEREST</b>	9.15	11.34	17.54	14.62	13.09
<b>7) PROFIT &amp; LOSS</b>	14.26	13.83	8.63	7.57	11.38
<b>TOTAL (1 to 7)</b>	<b>956.69</b>	<b>1111.51</b>	<b>1330.07</b>	<b>1482.87</b>	<b>1678.68</b>

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**TABLE NO. 3.1(REMAINING PART)****Comparative Balance – Sheet****The Ashta Lokmanya Nagri Sahakari Pat Sanstha Ltd., Ashta.****(From 1998 to 2007)****LIABILITIES SIDE****(in lakhs)**

<b>Items</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>
<b>1) SHARE CAPITAL</b>					
Authorized Capital	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Paid – up Capital	-	-	-	-	-
a) Individual Shareholder	48.23	46.97	50.52	52.26	53.53
b) Co-operative Society		-	-	-	-
c) State Govt.		-	-	-	-
<b>2) RESERVE &amp; OTHER FUNDS</b>					
Reserve	40.45	42.46	45.96	49.93	52.77
Building	64.40	70.43	79.25	80.34	81.16
Dividend Equity Fund	9.67	10.10	10.50	11.00	11.26
Bad & Doub. Debts Fund	6.25	10.25	15.25	21.62	23.62
Other Funds	7.93	8.15	10.40	17.48	19.53
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>126.70</b>	<b>141.57</b>	<b>161.42</b>	<b>180.37</b>	<b>188.34</b>
<b>3) DEPOSITS</b>					
a) Fixed Deposits					
Individual	1501.37	1556.13	1669.63	1712.39	1556.37
Society	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL (a)</b>	<b>1501.37</b>	<b>1556.13</b>	<b>1669.63</b>	<b>1712.39</b>	<b>1556.37</b>
b) Saving Deposits					
Individual	74.49	79.91	92.91	105.61	99.40
Society		-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL (b)</b>	<b>74.49</b>	<b>79.91</b>	<b>92.91</b>	<b>105.61</b>	<b>99.40</b>
<b>TOTAL (a+b)</b>	<b>1575.86</b>	<b>1636.05</b>	<b>1762.34</b>	<b>1818.01</b>	<b>1649.78</b>

<b>4) BORROWING</b>	-	-		-	-
<b>5) O/S INTEREST</b>	20.11	17.80	14.13	12.19	11.52
<b>6) OTHER INTEREST</b>	11.47	10.15	19.61	19.32	27.71
<b>7) PROFIT &amp; LOSS</b>	7.38	11.85	14.10	9.85	9.64
<b>TOTAL (1 to 7)</b>	<b>1784.74</b>	<b>1864.41</b>	<b>2022.14</b>	<b>2092.01</b>	<b>1940.52</b>

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## TABLE NO. 3.2

### Comparative Balance – Sheet

The Ashta Lokmanya Nagri Sahakari Pat Sanstha Ltd., Ashta.

(From 1998 to 2007)

#### ASSETS SIDE

(in lakhs)

Items	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
<b>1) CASH</b>					
In Hand	25.59	22.82	22.95	36.16	60.64
At Bank	7.85	16.98	9.47	22.99	4.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.17</b>	<b>39.78</b>	<b>32.42</b>	<b>59.15</b>	<b>65.29</b>
<b>2) MONEY AT CALL &amp; SHORT NOTICE</b>	297.31	333.15	355.52	383.45	432.18
<b>3) INVESTMENT</b>	8.12	8.21	8.31	5.72	4.84
<b>4) LOANS</b>					
Short term	52.15	49.21	53.59	57.81	67.18
Medium term	472.03	571.36	744.95	831.09	933.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>524.18</b>	<b>620.57</b>	<b>789.54</b>	<b>888.90</b>	<b>1000.39</b>
<b>5) OTHER ASSETS</b>	4.45	6.28	10.02	9.26	14.47
<b>6) FIXED ASSETS</b>	75.66	85.68	97.96	108.97	105.30
<b>7) O/S INTEREST</b>	13.80	17.83	27.30	27.42	56.20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>956.69</b>	<b>1111.50</b>	<b>1330.07</b>	<b>1482.87</b>	<b>1678.67</b>

## TABLE NO. 3.2 (REMAINING PART)

### Comparative Balance – Sheet

The Ashta Lokmanya Nagri Sahakari Pat Sanstha Ltd., Ashta.

(From 1998 to 2007)

#### ASSETS SIDE

(in lakhs)

Items	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
<b>1) CASH</b>					
In Hand	38.99	50.35	28.20	58.03	34.58
At Bank	14.33	17.82	17.03	9.61	16.02
Total	53.32	68.17	45.23	67.64	50.60
<b>2) MONEY AT CALL &amp; SHORT NOTICE</b>	483.13	614.76	644.75	689.00	466.19
<b>3) INVESTMENT</b>	8.81	1.47	1.56	1.56	1.56
<b>4) Loans</b>					
Short term	5.67	72.05	112.51	148.28	295.62
Medium term	1040.52	919.49	1011.16	1013.36	944.04
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1046.19</b>	<b>991.54</b>	<b>1123.67</b>	<b>1161.64</b>	<b>1239.66</b>
<b>5) OTHER ASSETS</b>	18.05	19.26	16.54	17.81	20.02
<b>6) FIXED ASSETS</b>	103.76	100.73	109.84	104.71	110.06
7) O/s Interest	71.48	68.48	80.55	49.65	52.43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1784.74</b>	<b>1864.41</b>	<b>2022.14</b>	<b>2092.01</b>	<b>1940.52</b>

**Table No. 3.3****Comparative Profit & Loans A/c (Expenses)****The Ashta Lokmany Nagri Sahakari Pat Sanstha Ltd., Ashta.****(From 1998 to 2007)**

(In Lakhs)

<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>1997-98</b>	<b>1998-99</b>	<b>1999-00</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>
Int. on Deposits & Loans	111.5	119.73	140.47	154.84	170.52
Salary of PF, Gratuity	11.73	15.62	19.0	18.36	20.20
Allowance (Members & Directors)	0.57	0.54	0.55	0.81	0.64
Rent & Electricity	0.78	0.97	0.79	0.96	1.18
Law Charges	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.05	0.21
Postage and Telegram	0.18	0.32	0.29	0.18	0.35
Telephone Exp.	0.45	0.48	0.37	0.46	0.53
Audit fees	1.06	0.71	0.84	0.87	1.38
Depre. & Repairs	1.79	1.86	6.03	7.60	9.53
Printing & Stationary	1.79	1.78	2.13	1.64	1.63
<b>Total (a)</b>	<b>129.92</b>	<b>144.73</b>	<b>170.55</b>	<b>185.77</b>	<b>206.15</b>
<b>b) Other Expenses</b>					
Traveling Exp.	0.81	0.18	0.21	0.17	0.27
General Exp.	0.49	0.60	0.60	0.69	0.87
Meeting Exp.	0.42	0.75	0.73	0.47	0.49
Office Exp.	0.21	0.33	0.27	0.27	0.29
Commission	1.85	2.13	2.60	2.65	2.02
Donation	0.03	0.14	-	0.09	0.17
Income Tax	0.86	0.60	0.74	1.09	0.65
Trading Exp.	0.02	0.01	-	-	-
Election Exp.	-	0.05	-	-	-
Maintenance Charges	0.03	0.04	0.11	0.06	0.09
Consulting Charges	-	0.04	0.10	-	0.02
Supervision Charges	-	-	-	-	-
Other Exp.	0.05	0.15	0.03	0.70	9.34
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>4.77</b>	<b>5.02</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>6.19</b>	<b>14.21</b>



<b>c) Provisions</b>					
Education Funds	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Bad & doubtful debts	-	1.00	-	-	5.00
Building fund	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (c)</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>5.05</b>
<b>Net profit (d)</b>	<b>14.26</b>	<b>13082</b>	<b>8.62</b>	<b>7.56</b>	<b>11.38</b>
<b>Total (a + b + c + d)</b>	<b>149.00</b>	<b>161.62</b>	<b>184.61</b>	<b>199.57</b>	<b>236.73</b>

**Table No. 3.3 (Remaining Part)****Comparative Profit & Loans A/c (Expenses)****The Ashta Lokmany Nagri Sahakari Pat Sanstha Ltd., Ashta.****(From 1998 to 2007)****(In Lakhs)**

<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>
Int. on Deposits & Loans	185.71	182.90	177.84	175.73	158.73
Salary of PF, Gratuity	19.45	18.96	20.54	24.49	25.76
Allowance (Members & Directors)	1.61	1.26	1.54	1.52	1.30
Rent & Electricity	1.40	1.50	1.75	1.82	1.97
Law Charges	0.85	0.99	1.75	1.82	1.97
Postage and Telegram	0.44	0.42	0.41	0.52	0.09
Telephone Exp.	0.83	0.79	1.04	1.15	1.27
Audit fees	1.50	1.21	1.40	0.66	1.90
Dpre. & Repairs	9.47	9.90	8.17	6.04	7.56
Printing & Stationary	2.28	2.46	1.36	1.78	1.81
<b>Total (a)</b>	<b>223.54</b>	<b>220.39</b>	<b>214.65</b>	<b>214.07</b>	<b>200.62</b>
<b>b) Other Expenses</b>					
Traveling Exp.	0.89	1.16	0.83	1.66	0.83
General Exp.	0.95	0.80	0.94	0.90	1.00
Meeting Exp.	0.73	0.84	0.68	0.68	0.54
Office Exp.	0.26	0.47	0.33	0.37	0.30
Commission	2.14	2.28	2.52	2.65	2.98
Donation	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.36	0.05
Income Tax	1.20	1.57	2.07	2.01	1.90
Trading Exp.	-	-	0.05	0.05	-
Election Exp.	-	0.05	-	-	-
Maintenance Charges	0.25	0.53	1.51	0.76	1.30
Consulting Charges	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.12
Supervision Charges	1.20	1.35	1.80	1.84	2.04
Other Exp.	0.51	0.71	0.55	1.08	0.82
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>8.24</b>	<b>9.83</b>	<b>11.40</b>	<b>12.38</b>	<b>11.88</b>

<b>c) Provisions</b>					
Education Funds	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Bad & doubtful debts	-	4.00	4.00	4.87	1.50
Building fund	-	4.00	4.00	4.87	1.50
Interest	-	-	2.00	3.35	-
<b>Total (c)</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>8.05</b>	<b>10.05</b>	<b>8.27</b>	<b>1.55</b>
<b>Net profit (d)</b>	<b>7.38</b>	<b>11.85</b>	<b>14.11</b>	<b>9.86</b>	<b>9.64</b>
<b>Total (a + b + c + d)</b>	<b>239.21</b>	<b>250.12</b>	<b>250.21</b>	<b>244.44</b>	<b>223.65</b>

**Table No. 3.4****Comparative Profit & Loans A/c (Income)****The Ashta Lokmany Nagri Sahakari Pat Sanstha Ltd., Ashta.****(From 1998 to 2007)****(In Lakhs)**

<b>Income</b>	<b>1997-98</b>	<b>1998-99</b>	<b>1999-00</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>
Income on loans & Investment	148.55	159.45	183.59	198.81	226.19
<b>Total (a)</b>	<b>148.55</b>	<b>159.45</b>	<b>183.59</b>	<b>198.81</b>	<b>226.19</b>
<b>Other Income</b>					
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-
Locker Rent	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.10
Electricity Commission	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10
Building Rent	-	0.12	0.19	0.13	0.18
Income Tax Refund	-	0.74	-	-	2.11
Gas Vibhag Income	-	-	-	-	7.36
Profit on sale of other assets	-	-	0.10	-	0.10
Other Income	0.35	1.15	0.62	0.42	0.60
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>10.55</b>
<b>Total (a+b)</b>	<b>148.99</b>	<b>161.61</b>	<b>184.67</b>	<b>199.53</b>	<b>236.74</b>

**Table No. 3.4 (Remaining Part)**  
**Comparative Profit & Loans A/c (Income)**  
**The Ashta Lokmany Nagri Sahakari Pat Sanstha Ltd., Ashta.**  
**(From 1998 to 2007)**

(In Lakhs)

<b>Income</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>
Income on loans & Investment	236.05	243.43	242.87	236.19	212.90
<b>Total (a)</b>	<b>236.05</b>	<b>243.43</b>	<b>242.87</b>	<b>236.19</b>	<b>212.90</b>
<b>Other Income</b>					
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-
Locker Rent	0.11	0.13	0.21	0.15	0.14
Electricity Commission	0.09	-	-	-	-
Building Rent	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.48	0.78
Income Tax Refund	-	-	-	-	-
Gas Vibhag Income	-	-	-	-	-
Profit on sale of other assets	-	-	0.02	-	0.17
Other Income	0.96	1.33	0.95	0.74	0.83
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>6.71</b>	<b>7.38</b>	<b>8.39</b>	<b>10.74</b>
<b>Total (a+b)</b>	<b>239.25</b>	<b>250.14</b>	<b>250.25</b>	<b>244.58</b>	<b>223.64</b>