



## **CHAPTER - 2**

### **AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES**

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**CONTENTS**

- 2.1 Introduction**
- 2.2 Credit need in agriculture**
- 2.3 Significance of agriculture credit**
- 2.4 Role of NABARD in agriculture credit**
- 2.5 Structure of co-operative credit institution in India**
- 2.6 Structure of agriculture credit system in India**
- 2.7 Agricultural development schemes in Satara District Central  
Co-operative Bank**
- 2.8 Process of sanction loan**
- 2.9 Existing bank loan policy in Satara District Central Co-operative  
Bank**
- 2.10 References**

## CHAPTER - 2

### AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

#### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

India has been known as agricultural country and agriculture forms the backbone of the Indian economy. In India, the vital role of agriculture arises out of the position the agrarian sector occupies in the overall economy in the country. Not only because it provides the employment to have 2/3rd of our population but also it fulfilled the basic needs such as food, cloths, fodder and other necessities. The share of agriculture and allied sectors in GDP is estimated to be 14.2 per cent in 2010-2011 of the national income.

Indian agriculture has registered impressive growth over last few decades. The food grain production has increased from 51 million tons (MT) in 1950-51 to 250 MT during 2011-12 highest ever since independence. The production of oilseeds (nine-major oilseed) has also increased from 5 MT to 28 MT during the same period. The rapid growth has helped Indian agriculture mark its presence at global level. India stands among top three in terms of production of various agricultural commodities like paddy, wheat, pulses, groundnut, rapeseeds, fruits, vegetables, sugarcane, tea, jute, cotton, tobacco leaves, etc

Horticulture, being one of the important sectors of Indian agriculture, plays an important role in the economy of the country. There are several horticultural crops suitable for almost all the agro-climatic zones of the country. Currently horticulture contributes 28 per cent of agricultural GDP. Country has emerged as the world's largest producer of Mango, Banana, Coconut and the second largest producer and exporter of Tea, Coffee, Cashew and Spices. About 39 per cent mango and 23 per cent banana of the world are produced in India. The country has recorded highest productivity in the case of grapes in the world. Further 50% agricultural products are exported and manufactured with agricultural content (cloth, sugar and manufactured jute) contributes another 20% of India's export. Thus, around 70% of our exports consist of agricultural product. The agriculture also helps to industrial sector

which is the larger part of our economy. Agricultural supplies raw material to the agro based industries like jute, cotton, groundnut, and oil seeds.

Agriculture directly and indirectly creates market opportunities to industrial products. Directly, agricultural sector consumes industrial products like chemical fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, and small tools and equipments. Indirectly, the success in agricultural sector increases consumer confidence to purchase industrial products.

Thus, agriculture occupies a central position in the Indian economy. Majorly, rapid development of the economy depends on a smooth and sustained growth in the agricultural sector.

## **2.2 CREDIT NEEDS IN AGRICULTURE**

The word "Credit" comes from the Latin word "Credo" which means "I believe." Credit is otherwise called as loan.

Meaning of credit –

Credit is certain amount of money provided for certain purpose on certain condition with some interest, which can be repaid sooner (or) later.

Agriculture is an important industry and like other industries it also requires capital. Due to the peculiarities of agriculture, especially its uncertainties, its small unit production, scattered operation, low returns, high rates of rent and limited scope for employment, a large proportion of cultivators cannot manage from one harvest to another without recourse to borrowings. In less developed countries, the need for credit is more pressing. Where farmers are almost without liquid resources, credit on reasonable term is needed crop, to enable them to make a modest start in adopting improved methods of farming, and of then to enable them to avoid selling at very low price ruling immediately after the harvest. One very important reason as to why agricultural productivity is low in undeveloped countries that the average farmer has hardly any finance to effect improvement in the land. There is another broad aspect of the problem of agricultural finance. It arises out of the interest of the nation as a whole to maintain agriculture in an efficient condition and the state in that manner. A multi-agency approach consisting of

co-operative banks, commercial banks and regional rural banks credit has been adopted to provide cheaper, timely and adequate credit to farmers.

The financial requirements of the Indian farmers are for,

- Buying agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, feed and fodder for cattle etc.
- Supporting their families in those years when the crops have not been good.
- Buying additional land, to make improvements on the existing land, to clear old debt and purchase costly agricultural machinery.
- Increasing the farm efficiency as against limiting resources i.e. hiring of irrigation water lifting devices, labor and machinery.

### **2.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF AGRICULTURE CREDIT**

1. Agri finance assumes vital and significance important in the agro- socio-economic development of the country both at macro and micro level.
2. It is playing a catalytic role in strengthening the farm business and augmenting the productivity of scarce resources. When newly development potential seeds are combined with purchased inputs like fertilizers and plant protection chemicals in appropriate proportions will result in higher productivity.
3. Use of new technological inputs purchased through farm finance helps to increase the agricultural productivity.
4. Accretion to in farm assets and farm supporting infrastructure provided by large scale financial investment activities result in increased farm income level leading to increased standard of living in rural masses.
5. Farm finance can also reduce the regional economic imbalanced and is equally good at reducing the inter-farm asset and wealth variations.

### **2.4 ROLE OF NABARD IN AGRICULTURE CREDIT**

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was formed in 1982 with the mission “to promote sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural prosperity through effective credit support, related services, institution development and other innovative initiatives.

NABARD is apex organization with respect to all relating to policy, planning and operational aspect in the field or credit for the promotion of agriculture, small-scale in the industries, and other allied economic activities in rural areas.

NABARD, like RBI, will extend loans and advance to state government for period not exceeding 20 years to enable them to subscribe directly or indirectly to the share capital of the co-operative sector. It will also give long term loans directly to any institution approved by the government of India. It will be also contribute to the share capital or investment in securities of any institution concerned with agricultural and rural development. The bank serves as refinancing institution for extending short-term credit for the promotion of the activities in the said field. The bank provides refinance to various banks for their term lending operations for the purposes of agriculture and rural development.

## **2.5 STRUCTURE OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA**

The co-operative banking structure in India comprises two main components, viz., urban co-operative banks and rural co-operative credit institution. While urban co-operative bank have a single tire structure, rural co-operatives have a complex structure. Rural co-operative credit institution have two district structures, viz., the short-term co-operative credit structure (STCCS) and long-term co-operative credit structure (LTCCS). Within the STCCS, primary agricultural credit societies (PACS) at the village level form the base level, while district central co-operative bank (DCCBS) are placed at the intermediate level, and the state co-operative bank(SCBS) at the apex level. The STCCS mostly provide working capital loan primarily for a short period to farmers and rural artisans. The long term structure of rural co-operatives comprises state co-operative agricultural and rural development (SCARDBS) at the state level, and primary co-operative agricultural and rural development banks (PCARDBS) at the decentralized district or block level, these institution focus on providing typically medium to long term loans for making investment in agriculture, rural industries and lately housing. The structure of rural co-operative bank is not uniform across the state of the country and various significantly from one state to another. Some states have a

unitary structure with the state level banks operating through their own branches, while others have a mixed structure incorporating both unitary and federal system.

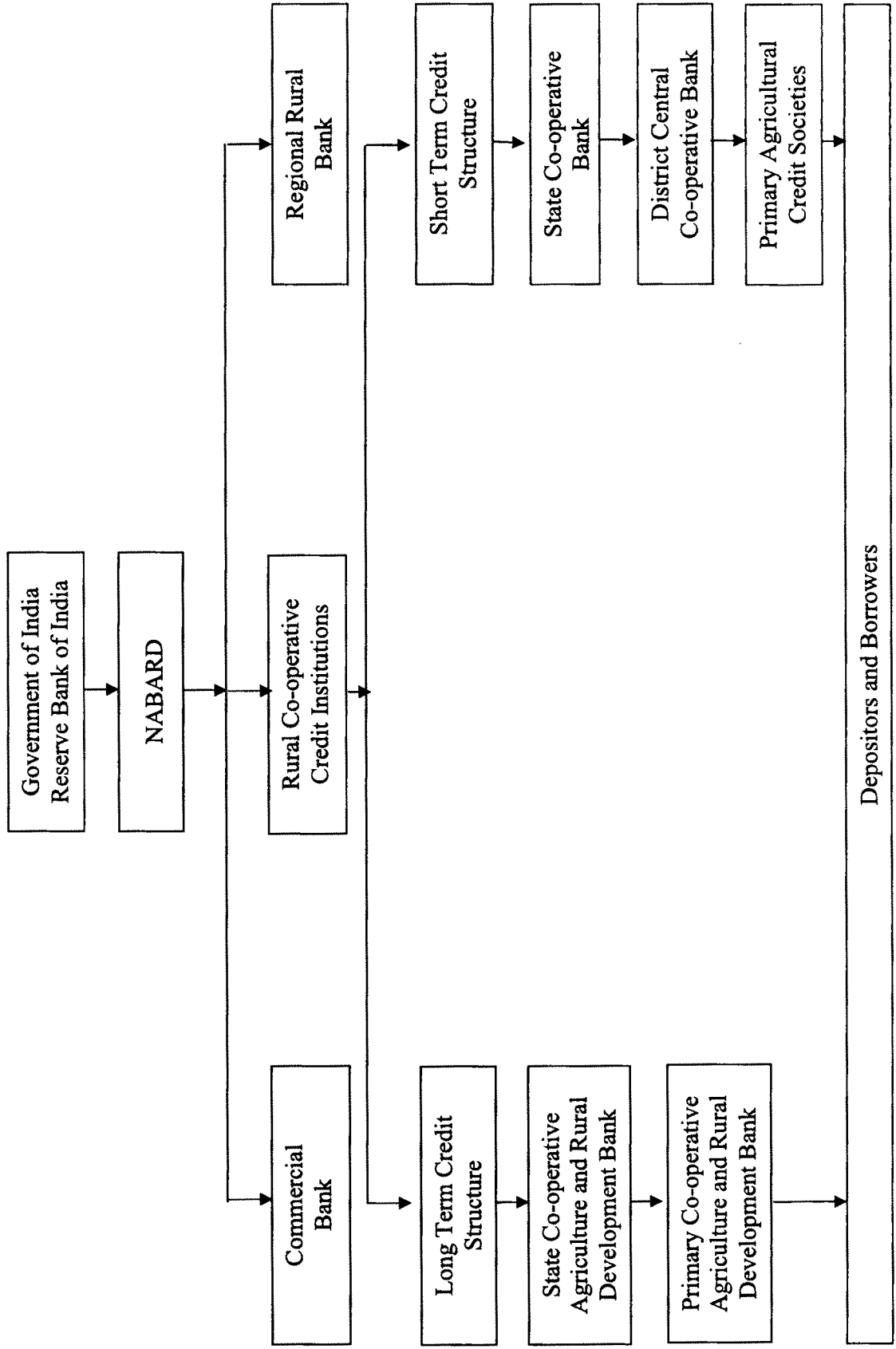
The three main objectives of institutional finance for the agricultural and rural sector are

- (a) promoting growth
- (b) ensuring better equity
- (c) making financial operations viable.

## **2.6 STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SYSTEM IN INDIA**

Thus, concern with the inadequacy of agricultural credit has had more than a century of tortuous history. The agricultural credit system as it has emerged has been a product of both evolution and intervention and symbolizes the system's response to the stimuli from continuing dissatisfaction with credit delivery. The concern for food security and the need for building up buffer stocks, which guided the Green Revolution, created both enhanced and diversified type of credit requirements for agricultural production. In India, a "supply-leading approach" to the institutional development for agriculture credit has been followed:

### Structure of Agricultural Credit System in India





## **2.7 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME IN SATARA DISTRICT CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK**

Satara District Central Co-operative Bank has started beneficial schemes after the study of farmer's life and their problems in farm. Bank open separate high-tech agriculture service department and in way gave prime importance to the development of agriculture. Bank always appoint to the authorities who have a complete knowledge these authorities gives information to farmers about modern well equipped farming and to increase production. Bank made actual use of such types of schemes.

This bank is provided long term loan to improve waste land. Therefore 1000 acre waste lands become fertile. This bank have also provided loan for irrigation which help to turn unfertile land into fertile. Bank also gives the facility of estimate. It means bank gives estimate for the small scheme without any cost. This bank is also provides nine years long term loan returns scheme. This bank has also provides a loan for green houses and shade house. This bank also provides a loan for grapes, silk, papaya and cashew nuts etc.

## **2.8 PROCESS OF SANCTION OF LOAN**

Following is procedure of sanction the loan:

### **A) Crop loan**

- 1) According to Maharashtra State Co-operative Societies Act 1960 (sub act 1961) various primary co-operative credit societies are the members of district central co- operative bank and on a village level an individual farmer is a member of that society.
- 2) Before giving crop loan various primary co-operative credit societies, must take information that how much amount of loan is taken by members. By getting this information and with help of all necessary documents at the society level, society prepare normal credit limit for each crop and for each member.
- 3) By grouping all the applications forms according to crop and members demand, the separate resolution is passed for each and every crop, at society level by the Board of Directors of the society.

- 4) This passed resolution is send to the divisional office of the bank for approval.
- 5) On divisional office level, the divisional officer again makes inspection of all the documents and actual sight survey of farm.
- 6) All collected information and demanded loan amount, is correct and according to rules and regulation, then development officer send the loan proposal to the head office of the bank for approval.
- 7) In actual sight survey teams followed by members.
  - a. Representative of PACS.
  - b. Experts from Agriculture University.
  - c. Official from Z.P.
  - d. Agricultural officer of Government of Maharashtra.
  - e. Board of Directors of district central co-operative bank.
- 8) Once again the survey is made on Head office level of all the documents, resolution etc. Head office also makes actual sight survey once again.
- 9) If banks feel, then it can make rectification in loan amount.
- 10) The concern resolution is send to the Board of Directors for approval.
- 11) Once the resolution is approved in Board meeting. The sanction loan proposal is send to the concern society. The loan amount is transfer to the account to the society.
- 12) The actual disbursed of loan amount is done by the concern society as per the application, at the society level by the bank.
- 13) This is the responsibility of the society to recover the loan amount from the members is of the society. Unfortunately the member get dishonor the bank provides help to society to the recovery of the loan.
- 14) The document must be produce according to the rules and regulation formed by the bank.

#### **B) Medium and long term loan**

- i) Documents to be submitted by the member to the society are as under
  - 1) Plan and estimate of the project, availability of the margin money.
  - 2) Loan demand application form.
  - 3) Extract of 7/12, 8A.



The formal credit limit form has generally provides following information.

- 1) Name of the farmer.
- 2) Information about land holds by the farmer, shares hold by farmer
- 3) Information about amount due in previous loan taken.
- 4) Information about default amount in previous loan.
- 5) Farmer's demand according to the crop.
- 6) Loan application form.

## **2.9 EXISTING BANK LOAN POLICIES OF SATARA DISTRICT CENTRAL CO- OPERATIVE BANK**

Satara district central co-operative bank gives agriculture loans in three types of way I.e. short term, medium term and long term loans:

### **2.9.1 SHORT-TERM LOANS**

Bank provides short-term loans to the farmers who are members of the primary Agriculture credit societies for raising various crops. The short term credit for different crop is mainly required for various inputs viz. fertilizers, seeds, insecticides etc. due to timely supply of loans to the farmers. We have achieved production targets given by the state level agencies reflecting the work via combined ability. Procedure and rules of our loan policy are framed in a manner to achieve the following objects:

1. Provision of sufficient short-term loans in time for raising different types of crops.
2. Provision of short-term advances to the small and marginal farmers to the extent of limit fixed by NABARD, i.e. 20% of the total limits sanctioned.
3. To provide loans to various pilot schemes declared by the state and central Government.

Experts committee, taking into consideration cost of cultivation fixes scale of finance of particular crops. The members of committee are scientists from Agriculture University, state Agriculture department specialist, and progressive farmers etc.

The cultivator's requirements of crop loan are classified in two components viz. cash and kind. Cash portion of the loan is disbursed by cheque and kind portion is disbursed through bank order on co-operative agencies for purchase of improved seeds, fertilizers and pesticides etc.

Repaying capacity of each individual member is calculated and fixed at the time of sanction of credit to the farmers. The value of produce and the cost of cultivation for particular crop are also taken into consideration for fixation of scale of finance of different crops.

1. **Krishi Kisan credit card scheme**

Kisan credit card scheme introduced by central government and NABARD in August 1998 for short term loans. Satara District Central Co-operative Bank has started 'Krishi Kisan credit card scheme' to provide loan to all eligible shareholders through credit card scheme.

Table no. 2.1

**Krishi Kisan Credit Card Scheme**

(Rs. in lakhs)

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Disbursed</b>	<b>Growth rate (%)</b>
1	985.03	--
2	9,893.33	904.37
3	11,745.15	18.72
4	15,642.78	33.19
5	25,095.80	60.43
6	31,109.21	23.96
7	25,109.60	-19.29
8	39,282.01	56.44
9	45,174.85	15.00
10	56,463.81	24.99

## Kisan Credit Card Scheme

Table shows that the Kisan Credit Card schemes were increasing constantly and satisfactorily during the last 10 years. Satara District Central Co-operative Bank provided loan for Kisan Credit Card Schemes Rs. 985.03 lakhs in 2001-02. In 2010-11 loan has increased up to Rs.56, 463.81 lakhs in the study period.

### **2.9.2 MEDIAM TERM LOANS**

Medium and long term loan finance is providing by the Satara district central co-operative bank:

#### Medium Term Loan

It is given above 3 – 5 years of duration.

Medium term loan finance is made by the bank for the following purpose through

1. To purchase milk cattle, sheep, goat and for poultry purpose.
2. Loan for purchase of chaff cutter and thresh.
3. Horticulture and forest plantation.
4. Medium term loan for drip irrigation system.

### **2.9.3 LONG TERM LOAN**

It is given above 7 years of duration. It is always taking very hard efforts to developed rural areas, so that thousands of farmers may be given the long term loan which is very beneficial to the farmer to support them to increase their income so to the long term development activities. This is providing by Satara district central co-operative bank. The bank is always taking very hard efforts to develop the rural areas, so that thousands of farmers may be financially independent. By keeping this practical view in consideration, the bank has determined to make all round development of the farmers.

Objectives for middle and long term loan:

1. To develop the standard of living of poor farmer.
2. To provide finance to start ancillary agro-base business.

## **PURPOSEWISE LOAN**

### **1. Viticulture**

In agriculture field horticulture has too much value. So bank has started to provide a loan for horticulture. Especially, grapes because climate of Satara district is suitable for grapes. Khatav, Maan, Koregoan, Phaltan etc. Talukas in Satara district have large sector under the grapes gardening. The bank has provided loans for grapes of Rs. 1, 50,000 lakhs for 1 acre and the rate of interest is 10.50%. The repayment period is 7 years.

### **2. Strawberry**

Mahabaleshwar Taluka has suitable climate for strawberry plant. It take very little type for ripe and gives benefit to farmers within small time. So bank has provided a medium term loans for strawberry. It has given the loan of Rs. 1, 15,000 lakhs for 1 acre for strawberry. The rate of interest is 10.50%. The repayment period is 3 years and repayment frequency is yearly.

### **3. Green house**

The bank is successfully implanting for green house. The scale of finance for 560 Sq. M. green house is as under:

1) Carnation	: Rs. 6, 00,000
2) Gerbera	: Rs. 4, 60,000
3) Rose	: Rs. 6, 00,000
4) Anthurium	: Rs. 7, 00,000
5) Colored capsicum	: Rs. 3, 85,000

The crop loan is also disbursed from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 3, 00,000 according to cropping pattern. The subsidy is available from state government of Rs. 0.75 lakh or 20% national horticulture board, Delhi. The repayment period is 7 years.

### **4. Farm mechanization**

Farm mechanization is important to add greater efficiency in agricultural operations. Bank finances for purchase of tractors, combine harvester, power tillers chaff cutter, and other farm equipments. It provides

loan for purchasing the farm equipments. The credit limit is Rs. 7.50 lakhs and 85% of quotation and rate of interest is 13%. The repayment period is 9 years and repayment frequency is 6 months.

5. Waste land development

Satara district central co-operative bank has given attention to the scope of development of waste land and started very ambitious plan for waste land development. Dry land, Forest land comes under the waste land development. Rather than this bank provide a medium term loan for recovery of salty soil. The bank provides loan for waste land development is Rs.15,000 for 1 acre. Repayment of loan is 7 years and in 6 same installments and gestation period 1 year. Security – mortgage of half irrigated or two acre of non-irrigated land other than land to be develop.

6 Thresher

Bank provide loan for thresher Rs. 20,000 and quotation is 85%.

7. Electronic motor, oil engine and pipe line

Bank provides a loan through electronic motor, oil engine and pipe line for group water supply schemes to the farmers who have twelve month water supply.

8. Onion storage

Onion crop is grown on large scale in Satara district, but due to lakhof proper storage facility, farmers incur heavy losses due to fluctuation trends in market. To avoid this, bank has launched a scheme, to provide medium term loan to onion growing farmers for construction of onion storage sheds. Onion storage sheds of 25 M.T. and 50 M.T. capacities are designed by agriculture department of Maharashtra government and Maharashtra state agricultural marketing board. It gives the loan for onion storage with credit limit is Rs. 66,515 lakhs to Rs. 1, 33,030 lakhs. The repayment period is 7 years.

9. Drip irrigation

Satara district central co-operative bank provides a discount interest loan for drip irrigation to farmers. The motto of this scheme is to utilize the water in the farming.



10. Sprinkler irrigation

Bank provides loans for sprinkler irrigation, rain gun for effective use of water and ensure regular and adequate water supply for agriculture.

11. Drip and sprinkler irrigation

Bank provides loans for Drip irrigation, Sprinkler irrigation, Rain-gun, for effective use of water and ensure regular and adequate water supply for agriculture. In 2007-2008 banks stop the separate loans facility for drip and sprinkler irrigation. From same year started to provide a combine loan for drip and sprinkler irrigation system. The bank provides loan for drip and sprinkler irrigation is Rs. 35,000 for per acre and repayment period is 7 years.

12. Warm fertilizer

Now a day farmers are used unlimited chemical fertilizers to increase production but on the contrary it made directly effect on soil condition. In this situation natural fertilizers also play vital role. So, from 2004-2005 banks has been providing loan for creation of worm fertilizer. It gives loan for warm fertilizer of Rs. 1, 17,000 for 1 ton and repayment period is 7 years. Repayment frequency is yearly with 7 equal installments. Security is mortgage of half acre irrigated or one acre of non-irrigated land for per ton capacity.

13. Tissue culture banana

Bank had been started to provide loan for tissue culture banana from 2004-2005. The Bank provides loan for tissue culture banana is Rs. 37,000 or 95% of investment. Repayment period is 3 years and repayment frequency is first installment after 15 months, second in 25<sup>th</sup> month and last in 36<sup>th</sup> months.

14. Land purchasing scheme

The bank has decided to restart the "Land Purchase Scheme" for the farmers and land labour of the district. Bank has provided financial assistant to the farmers, those who or his family have at least 1/4 acre (20 Guntha) agricultural land. Under this facility loan provided up to Rs. 2.50 lakhs for purchase of 1 acre irrigated land and up to Rs. 1.00 lakhs for purchase of 1 acre arable (Jirayat) land or maximum 5.00 lakhs to per member. This is long term loan facility having 10 years refund period and one year concession

period. In 2004-2005 bank had been started to provide loan for land purchasing.

15. Orchard's

Dry land and commercial agriculture land from the part of sustainable agriculture and bank finds gratitude in financing these areas. The finance is available for cultivation of banana, pomegranate, papaya, pineapple, cashew nut mango guava, lime and other dry land fruit crops.

Table no. 2.2

Agriculture Development Schemes  
(Rs. In lakhs)

Agricultural Schemes	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1) Viticulture	Sanctioned	69.83	76.19	72.55	25.74	179.95	171.99	23.66	17.04	--
	Loan		(9.11)	(-4.78)	(-64.52)	(599.11)	(-4.45)	(-59.35)	(-27.99)	--
	Disbursed	59.63	71.63	60.75	25.02	118.29	143.45	21.40	14.65	--
	Loan		(20.12)	(-15.19)	(-58.81)	(372.78)	(21.27)	(-61.04)	(-31.54)	--
2) Strawberry	Sanctioned	33.87	63.44	85.10	98.11	291.69	660.21	19.84	45.88	--
	Loan		(87.30)	(34.14)	(15.19)	(197.31)	(126.34)	(-71.66)	(131.25)	--
	Disbursed	26.10	47.17	84.20	96.73	255.74	475.12	18.63	42.44	--
	Loan		(80.73)	(78.50)	(14.88)	(164.39)	(85.78)	(-85.27)	(-73.29)	--
3) Green House	Sanctioned	91.81	119.45	152.80	457.33	691.87	60.45	93.63	107.67	130.42
	Loan		(30.11)	(27.92)	(199.30)	(51.28)	(22.49)	(55.14)	(14.81)	(21.13)
	Disbursed	78.79	69.37	169.55	306.93	689.30	43.45	81.88	98.56	120.60
	Loan		(-11.96)	(144.41)	(81.03)	(124.58)	(-93.70)	(3.94)	(81.31)	(20.37)
4) Farm Mechanism	Sanctioned	262.86	230.85	118.20	175.36	314.04	691.87	656.01	2,026.08	4,926.50
	Loan		(-12.18)	(-48.80)	(48.36)	(79.08)	(120.31)	(4.04)	(208.85)	(143.15)
	Disbursed	242.68	225.25	115.26	144.11	373.63	689.30	624.76	1,956.54	4,678.90
	Loan		(-7.18)	(-48.83)	(25.03)	(159.27)€	(84.49)	(-9.83)	(0.51)	(213.17)
5) Waste Land Development	Sanctioned	9.95	13.95	22.40	25.17	38.86	22.75	11.74	63.39	16.41
	Loan		(40.20)	(60.57)	(12.37)	(54.39)	(-41.46)	(11.39)	(439.95)	(-74.11)
	Disbursed	9.23	13.10	16.50	18.19	36.75	25.69	10.56	60.23	12.34
	Loan		(41.93)	(25.95)	(10.24)	(102.03)	(-30.10)	(-67.30)	(470.36)	(-79.51)

6) Thresher	Sanctioned	2.99	5.80	16.60	32.92	15.26	5.08	1.93	14.35	25.30	28.75
	Loan		(93.98)	(186.55)	(98.07)	(-53.65)	(-66.71)	(-62.01)	(643.52)	(76.31)	(13.64)
	Disbursed	1.43	4.77	12.25	17.33	12.81	4.50	2.55	5.27	15.94	14.92
7) Electronic Motor, Pipe Line	Loan		(233.57)	(156.81)	(41.47)	(-26.08)	(-64.87)	(-43.33)	(106.67)	(202.47)	(-6.40)
	Sanctioned	211.28	203.34	140.30	299.86	439.68	492.50	298.80	248.99	726.31	1,254.99
	Loan		(-3.76)	(-31.00)	(113.73)	(46.63)	(12.01)	(-39.33)	(16.67)	(191.70)	(72.79)
8) Onion Storage	Disbursed	130.71	106.97	125.55	241.90	317.28	497.37	310.00	295.76	551.68	1,059.46
	Loan		(-18.16)	(17.37)	(92.67)	(31.16)	(56.76)	(-37.67)	(-4.59)	(86.53)	(92.04)
	Sanctioned	1.20	2.77	3.54	2.55	11.84	5.37	1.26	0.56	2.54	5.79
9) Drip Irrigation	Loan		(130.83)	(27.80)	(-27.97)	(364.31)	(-54.65)	(-76.54)	(-55.56)	(353.57)	(127.95)
	Disbursed	0.60	1.62	2.76	2.24	6.08	2.82	2.04	1.06	8.47	6.43
	Loan		(170)	(70.37)	(-18.84)	(171.43)	(-53.62)	(-27.66)	(-48.04)	(699.06)	(-24.09)
10) Sprinkle Irrigation	Sanctioned	25.99	21.02	17.45	20.23	61.92	107.76	--	--	--	--
	Loan		(-19.12)	(-16.98)	(15.93)	(206.08)	(74.03)	--	--	--	--
	Disbursed	20.13	12.29	14.06	16.11	60.24	232.11	--	--	--	--
11) Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation	Loan		(-38.95)	(14.40)	(14.58)	(273.93)	(285.31)	--	--	--	--
	Sanctioned	28.30	32.92	69.75	152.51	159.10	67.26	--	--	--	--
	Loan		(16.33)	(111.88)	(118.65)	(4.32)	(-57.72)	--	--	--	--
11) Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation	Disbursed	11.15	15.59	55.43	68.38	128.33	80.06	--	--	--	--
	Loan		(39.82)	(255.55)	(23.36)	(-37.61)	(-37.61)	--	--	--	--
	Sanctioned	--	--	--	--	--	--	60.24	51.08	166.12	215.62
11) Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation	Loan		--	--	--	--	--	--	(-15.21)	(225.22)	(29.80)
	Disbursed	--	--	--	--	--	--	105.97	66.77	97.32	176.32
	Loan		--	--	--	--	--	--	(-36.99)	(45.75)	(81.18)

12) Earthworm Fertilizer	Sanctioned Loan	--	--	--	41.20	163.21	115.31	25.34	16.15	7.25	25.48
	Disbursed Loan	--	--	--	25.97	112.35	99.51	23.03	13.76	6.56	21.73
						(332.61)	(-11.43)	(-76.86)	(-40.25)	(-52.33)	(231.25)
13) Tissue culture Banana	Sanctioned Loan	--	--	--	16.63	53.89	46.48	61.34	39.46	20.40	--
	Disbursed Loan	--	--	--	14.68	24.13	38.47	58.86	37.08	18.34	
						(64.37)	(59.43)	(63.00)	(-37.00)	(-50.54)	
14) Land Purchase Scheme	Sanctioned Loan	--	--	--	128.16	809.75	503.41	6.36	--	--	--
	Disbursed Loan	--	--	--	238.55	514.43	355.36	3.89	--	--	--
						(1234.45)	(-30.92)	(-98.91)			
15) Orchard's	Sanctioned Loan	--	--	--	--	--	125.37	35.65	51.04	32.09	47.08
	Disbursed Loan	--	--	--	--	--	108.33	22.61	48.67	24.45	40.52
							(-79.13)	(-71.56)	(43.17)	(-37.13)	(46.71)
								(115.26)	(-49.76)	(65.73)	

## **ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES**

Table no. 2.2 shows that the amount of loan sanctioned and disbursed by Satara District Central Co-op. Bank for agricultural Development Schemes during 2001-02 to 2010-11 under the study.

### **1) Viticulture:**

Satara District Central Co-op Bank sanction loan for viticulture was Rs.69.83 lakhs in accordance with that disbursed of loan was Rs.59.63 lakhs in 2001-02. In 2009-10 bank sanction loan have Rs.17.04 lakhs in accordance with that disbursed of loan have Rs.14.65 lakhs. Because of graphs gardening in specific areas in Satara district like Khatav, Maan, Koregoan, Faltan and Satara. so therefore demand of viticulture loan is up and downs in observation period. The highest amount of sanction and disbursed loan is Rs.171.95 lakhs and Rs.143.95 lakhs in 2006-07.

### **2) Strawberry:**

This table shows that the loan of strawberry in the study period. The sanctioned and disbursed loan for strawberry was also increased during 2003-04 to 2006-07.

The amount of sanctioned and disbursed loan is Rs.33.87 lakhs and Rs. 26.10 lakhs in 2001-02. In 2009-10 bank sanction loan have Rs.45.88 lakhs in accordance with that disbursed of loan have Rs.42.44 lakhs. The above table also shows that the highest increase sanction loan is Rs.660.21 lakh and disbursed loan is Rs.476.12 lakhs in 2006-07.

### **3) Green House:**

Satara District Central Co-op Bank sanctioned loan for green house was Rs.91.82 lakhs in accordance with that disbursed of loan was Rs.78.79 lakhs in 2001-02. In 2010-11 bank sanction loan have Rs.130.42 lakhs in accordance with that disbursed of loan have Rs.120.60 lakhs. The demand of green house loan to the bank customers has increased in observation period. The highest amount of sanction and disbursed loan is Rs.691.30 lakhs and 689 lakhs in 2005-06.

#### 4) Farm Mechanism:

This table shows that there was continuous increase loan for mechanism. Bank sanction loan for farm mechanism was Rs.262.86 lakhs in accordance with that disbursed of loan was Rs.242.68 lakhs in 2001-02. The amount of loan for farm mechanism in 2010-11 bank sanction loan have Rs.4,926.50 lakhs in accordance with that disbursed loan is Rs.4,678.90 lakhs. The highest growth rate of sanction and disbursed loan is 208.85% and 213.1% in 2009-10.

#### 5) Waste Land Development Scheme:

This table shows that the bank provide loan for waste land development has also ups and down in the study period. The highest loan of waste land development was Rs.63.39 lakh and Rs.60.23 lakhs in 2009-10.

#### 6) Thresher:

Satara District Central Co-op Bank provides the loan for purchasing thresher for its members. In 2001-02 bank sanction loan for thresher was Rs.2.99 lakhs and disbursed loan was Rs.1.43 lakhs. They increase up to sanction loan is Rs.28.75 lakhs and disbursed loan is Rs.14.92 lakhs in 2010-11.

#### 7) Electronic Motor, Pipe Line:

This table shows that there was increase during the period of 10 years. The loan for Electronic Motor and Pipe line has also increased during the year 2001-02 to 2010-11. In 2001-02 the sanction and disbursed loan of Electronic motor and Pipe line is Rs.211.28 lakhs and Rs. 130.71 lakhs. This is increase up to sanction loan is Rs.1,254.99 lakhs and disbursed loan is Rs.1,059.46 lakhs in 2010-11.

#### 8) Onion Storage:

This table denotes that position of onion storage loan. The amount of onion storage loan increased from Rs.0.6 lakhs to Rs.6.43 lakhs in 2001-02 to 2010-11. There is no need to take loan once the onion storage has been built in the district like Maan, Khatav, Phaltan, Koregaon.

9) Drip Irrigation:

This table indicate that the drip irrigation loan has also increased from 2001-02 to 2006-07.

Satara District Central Co-op bank sanction loan for Drip irrigation was Rs.25.99 lakhs in accordance with that disbursed of loan was Rs.20.13 lakhs in 2001-02. In 2006-07 banks sanctioned loan of have Rs.107.76 lakhs in accordance with that disbursed of loan was Rs.232.11 lakhs. In 2006-07 the amount of disbursed loan is greater than sanction loan.

10) Sprinkler Irrigation:

This table shows that bank provide loan for sprinkler irrigation increased from 2001-02 to 2005-06. The maximum amount of sanctioned and disbursed loan is Rs.159.10 lakhs and Rs.128.33 lakhs in 2005-06.

11) Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation:

This table denotes that loan for drip and sprinkler irrigation is increased in study period. Because government and sugar industries have started giving grant to the drip and sprinkler irrigation. There is in appropriate availability of water in drought situation so the interest was increase for drip and sprinkler irrigation. Due to this the productivity was increasing and this is also beneficial for sugarcane farming. In this table shows that the first 6 years 2001-02 to 2006-07 banks did not provide loan for drip and sprinkler irrigation separately. Bank sanction loan for drip and sprinkler irrigation was Rs. 60.24 lakhs in accordance with that disbursed loan was Rs. 105.97 lakhs in 2007-08. In 2010-11 bank sanction loan have Rs. 215.62 lakhs in accordance with that disbursed loan have 176.32 lakhs.

12) Warm Fertilizer:

This table indicate that loan for warm fertilizer is also increased and decreased during the study period from 2001-02 to 2010-11. Bank started warm fertilizer scheme in 2004-05. In 2004-05 bank sanction and disbursed loan was 41.20 lakhs and 25.97 lakhs. In 2010-11 sanction loan was 25.48 lakhs in accordance with that disbursed loan was 21.73 lakhs. The maximum amount of sanction and disbursed loan is Rs.163.21 lakhs and RS. 112.35 lakhs in 2005-06.



### 13) Tissue Culture Banana:

This table shows that the position loan of tissue culture banana. In 2004-05 bank has started to provide loan for tissue culture banana.

Satara District Central Co-op Bank sanctioned loan for tissue culture was Rs.16.63 lakhs in accordance with that disbursed of loan was Rs.14.68 lakhs in 2001-02. In 2009-10 bank sanctioned loan have Rs.20.40 lakhs in accordance with that disbursed of loan have Rs.18.34 lakhs.

### 14) Land Purchase Scheme:

Satara District Central Co-op Bank provides loan for land purchase scheme has decreased. Bank has observed that the loan provided was getting utilized for to the fulfill family needs. so bank stopped this system. Bank provides loan for farm land purchase started from 2004-05. The highest amount of sanction and disbursed loan is Rs.809.75 lakhs and Rs. 514.43 lakhs in 2005-06.

### 15) Orchard's

This table shows that horticulture loan. Bank started provide loan for from orchard's 2006-07. The maximum amount of sanctioned and disbursed loan is Rs.125.36 lakhs and Rs.108.33 lakhs in 2006-07.

## CONCLUSION

In this chapter an attempt is made to analysis agricultural development schemes. Satara district central co-operative bank has played significance role in agriculture credit through various schemes provided to the society and to progress in agriculture production with help of guide line program from the bank to the farmer for improve their life styles.

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