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CHAPTER IV

OPERATIONS OF SAMPLE PACS IN BARSHI TALUKA

I. OPERATIONS OF PACS IN BARSHI TALUKA

For the purpose of detailed study of operations and operational difficulties of PACS in Barshi taluka, 13 PACS have been selected and their operations for the last three years (1981-82 to 1983-84) have been taken for study.

1. Short and Medium Term Credit Structure:

The cooperative credit structure which provide short and medium term loans is federal in character. The broad base of this structure is represented by the PACS at the village level. The management of PACS is entrusted to two bodies, General Body comprising of all members and Managing Committee of five to nine members including a President chosen from amongst the members of the General Body at its general meeting. The Managing Committee is responsible for the routine and executive business of the society. It admits new members, grants loans to its members, recovers arrears due from members, exercises supervision over them, raises funds for the society.

The sample PACS in specified areas normally representing the whole taluka, are federated into the Solapur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Solapur (SDCC Bank). The SDCC

Bank's main task is to lend to the PACS. The SDCC Bank is expected to attract deposits from the general public too. It acts as intermediary between State Cooperative Bank on the one hand and PACS on the other.

The State Cooperative Bank or Apex bank finances and controls the working of the DCC Banks in the State. It serves as the link between the NABARD from which it borrows and the DCC Banks and indirectly the PACS. Thus, at the operational level the PACS exist to extend credit to the farmer linking the farmer in the remote villages with the money market of the country.

2. Financial Resources :

The financial resources are built up through internal and external sources of funds. In meeting challenging problem of extending short and medium term credit for agricultural production, the financial position of societies is crucial.

a) Internal Resources. PACS are expected to mobilize their own internal resources through share capital, reserve funds and other funds.

An analysis of financial resources of the selected PACS (Table No.4.3) shows that only one society (Vairag LSMPCS) has been succeeded in raising internal resources by way of reserve

funds and share capital. Reserve funds are 6 times the share capital in this society. Therefore this society is leading in all respects in Barshi taluka. Percentage of owned funds to working capital in this society is highest in taluka (i.e. 74.4%), but in other PACS this percentage is very low i.e. between 15 and 70 (Table 4.3) in all other selected PACS. In mobilizing deposits all the selected PACS have failed because amount of deposits is very negligible in all of them. Almost all the PACS are having share capital of less than Rs. 1 lakh. Only two societies are having share capital of more than one lakh rupees. State Government has made contribution to the share capital of three societies to the extent of Rs.10,000 each and one society to the extent of Rs.5,500 with a provision to redeem this capital to the Government within a period of 15 years. Such PACS are making provision from out of the annual profit for the redemption of such capital.

b) External Resources: The external financial resources are mainly two. One, the deposits from the members and second, the borrowings from SDCC Bank. Borrowed funds are essentially used for giving credit to the members in practice. The amount of borrowings from SDCC Bank taken by the selected PACS in the year 1983-84 is shown in Table 4.3. The amount of borrowings depends upon the loan requirements of the members and the size of the society.

3. Financial Position. The financial position of the selected PACS, with special reference to owned funds and working capital for the cooperative year 1983-84 is given in Table 4.3. For all the PACS taken together the percentage of owned fund to working capital ranges between 15 and 75. Only three PACS are having their owned funds more than 50 percent of their working capital. Therefore majority of the selected PACS are having inadequate owned funds. They are acting just intermediaries between the SDCC Bank and the farmers for disbursement of loans. If we go through the analysis of Balance Sheets of the selected PACS and look into the Table 4.4 we find that 6 PACS out of 13, are showing deficit as their total liabilities exceed their assets and only 7 PACS are having more assets than their liabilities. The amount of excess assets in case of two societies is very negligible. Therefore 50 percent of the selected PACS seem to be financially weak.

4. Lending Policy for S.T. and M.T. Loans.

It is worthwhile to note that although short and medium term loans are actually disbursed by the PACS, the authority for laying down the policies and procedures such as fixation of finance, mode of disbursement, as well as the actual sanction of the loan is vested with the SDCC Bank.

a) Short Term Loans. The short term loans are essentially 'Crop Loans' on PACS have been disbursing crop loan on an

increasing scale in the last few years. The limit of such loans is 'need based' in terms of production, subject to the repaying capacity of the borrower. The credit-worthiness of a members is determined by the extent of land owned and the amount of produce pooled during the last three years. The policy as regard such loan is outlined below.

(1) Procedure for Loan Application. As per the requirements of the members, a Normal Credit Limit (NCL) Statement of the society is prepared and submitted to the SDCC Bank, in two parts; (1) for those for small and marginal farmers as well as economically weak farmers having holding upto 5 Acres outside SFDA/MFAL projects, and (2) for all other farmers. Thus, DCC Bank requires this statement to be submitted by the society upto 31st December of every year, to make timely finance to the agriculturists. The statement incorporates acreage proposed under each crop by the member farmer--which is called 'Production Plan', credit limit statement is submitted along with a copy of resolution of Managing Committee for demand of loan.

(2) Maximum Borrowing Limits. According to the lending policy of the SDCC Bank the PACS are allowed to borrow funds to the maximum extent of ten times of the amount arrived at as under.-

Paid up share capital + All reserve funds + Accumulated profits - Accumulated losses. But in actual practice all the

sample PACS have borrowed less amount than the maximum borrowing limit fixed by the Bank. Reason behind this is that the number of borrowing members is limited as compared to total cultivating household member (Table 4.1). The second reason is the problem of overdues and failure of PACS to repay the previous debts of the Bank upto the required percentage (i.e. 50 percent or more of the previous debts).

(3) Procedure of Sanction of Loans. When the NCL Statements of the PACS are received by the Bank, they are first scrutinised by the Assistant Bank Inspector who personally visits and inspects the land under cultivation of cash-crops and checks the acreage according to plan of production shown in these statements. He puts his remarks on the statements and recommend the amount of loan to each member for the consideration of Sr.Bank Inspector. The demand of loan in the NCL statement is again scrutinised by the Sr.Bank Inspector who puts his remarks on it and reccommends the amount of loan for the consideration of the Board of Directors of the Bank. The Board of Directors may then sanction the amount of loan recommended for the the PACS by the Sr.Bank Inspector in full or in part. The final sanction to the amount of loan is given by the Board of Directors generally in th e month February or March, i.e. before the mansoon season. (Table No.4.6).

(4) Period of Lending and Recovery. Lending the money before the beginning of sowing season and recovery of loans in harvesting season is the principle behind crop loan scheme everywhere in Maharashtra. According to the sowing and harvesting seasons, the SDCC Bank has fixed the periods of lending and recovery of loans for different types of crops (Kharip and Rabi). Such periods are shown in Table 4.5. But in the actual practice there is a delay in financing the PACS by the Bank, therefore PACS cannot make the finance available to the agriculturists when they are in need of it.

(5) Scale of Finance: The scale of finance for various types of crops are fixed by a Technical Group constituted at the district level and comprising of knowledgable persons drawn from agriculture and cooperative department, the DCC Bank, selected agricultural credit societies and few progressive farmers in the area. Experience of the farmers with regard to use of fertilisers and use of improved agricultural practices in the area is taken into account while fixing such scales. Separate scales are laid down for irrigated and un-irrigated crops (Table 4.8). While fixing scales of finance for various crops due consideration is also given to agro-climatic conditions and level of improved agricultural practices in vogue in the the area of district.

The scale of finance is determined in terms of two components. Component 'A' to be disbursed in cash is to help to meet the miscellaneous cash outlays of the cultivator,

such as purchase of seed, labour charges etc. during the production period; and component 'B' to be disbursed in kind, is in term of improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc. (Table 4.7 and 4.8).

(6) Size of Component 'A' and 'B'. The size of component 'A' and 'B' is determined with reference to both; actual needs of cash expenses and other inputs required for raising particular crop and yield from such crops.

(a) Cash Component 'A'. This is fixed at not more than one third of the average value of production per acre at the traditional level of cultivation which is treated as within the cultivators' repaying capacity.

(b) Kind Component 'B'. Under the kind component, the quantum of inputs, should not exceed those recommended for each crop by the Agriculture Department. Fertilizers, Pesticides, insecticides and improved seeds are included in this component. Only three PACS out of the sample PACS have supplied the kind component from the shops run by them. All other PACS allow the kind component of the loan to be supplied to their members through private dealers.

Due to wide experience of misutilisation of cash component, cooperatives always insist on kind component so that there are less chances of misutilisation. Despite this many

borrowers convert fertilizer into cash by selling it even at lower than the purchase price, borrowers turn delinquent and to overdues at a later stage. There are some borrowers who are really in need of kind components but they are very few in number. Borrowers having unirrigated crops, are not in favour of using fertilizers for such crops.

b) Medium Term Loans.

(1) Scale of Finance. Short-term loans are provided by two types of cooperative agencies viz. The Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank, via (1) the SDCC. Bank and the PACS for periods not exceeding 5 years; and (2) Cooperative Land Development Bank for periods varying from 7 and 15 years. Owing to various implications, it is difficult to estimate medium-term credit requirements of the borrowers. Firstly, the Medium-term credit is required for diversified purposes, not easily definable. Secondly, it is difficult to assess the total outlay of each member for various purposes e.g. land improvement, irrigation scheme, purchase of bullocks, cows, buffallows, electric motor pump-sets, laying of pipelines, digging of new wells, purchase of tractor, installation of gohar gas plant, etc. as each scheme is likely to vary widely in its scope and magnitude of outlay. Thirdly, it is also difficult for verification. The SDCC bank has, however, fixed certain generally acceptable norms of outlay

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for various purposes (See Table 4.10).

(2) Field Investigation and Appraisal. The proposal for medium term loan is processed through the PACS to the DCC Bank, unlike the short-term credit limits, the Bank Inspector is assigned the task of examining the merits of each case on individual basis by contacting the applicant in the village and collecting the needed information regarding the viability of the scheme submitted. Thereafter the Senior Bank Inspector offers his remarks on the medium term credit proposal. Board of Directors of the Bank considers the economical and technical viability of the proposal and gives final sanction to the amount of loan. The payment of such loan is made directly to the supplier of the goods as far as possible to avoid its mis-utilisation by the borrowers.

(3) Security for S.T. and M.T.Loans. An essential feature of crop loan system is that a cultivators' eligibility for loan and its size are determined on the basis of the size of land holding he cultivates and the crops he grows. The repayment is expected out of the sale proceeds of the crops raised. Generally, standing crops are to be the security for all types of crop loans. Unfortunately, the PACS have little or no control over the sale of crops. Therefore, they create a charge on the land cultivated by the borrowers. Thus, the personal surety supplemented by a statutory charge on the land

is considered as adequate security for Short-term credit.

PACS can advance medium-term loans for agricultural purposes upto Rs.1,000/- on the basis of personal surety/sureties. Loans upto any extent are advanced to the borrowers by creating a statutory charge in favour of the society on the land and/or on the agricultural implements like, tractor, electric motor, pumpset, diesel engine, bullock carts etc. purchased by him.

5. Credit Operations.

Credit operations of the 13 sample PACS in their respective villages have been analysed taking reference to the operations of the last three years (1981-82 to 1983-84). The sample PACS consists of 6 small size, 4 medium size and 3 large size PACS (classification on the basis of strength of membership). Therefore, their credit operations differs from each other in terms of quantum of loan. As explained earlier the PACS make available to agriculturists both short-term as well as medium-term loans. Short-term loan to be repaid by the loanees in a period of 12 months is meant to help cultivators to raise crops. Hence it is also called 'Crop Loan'. Medium term loans are to be repaid in a period of two to five years depending upon the purpose for which the loan is taken. It is clear from the review of operations of PACS in Barshi taluka, that

the percentage of medium term loans to total loan disbursement is very low (i.e. 1 percent to 5 percent) (See Table 4.) All of the sample PACS have concentrated their operation on disbursement of only short-term loans in the last three years (See Table 4.12). The various aspects of their credit operations are analysed as under:

6. Number of Borrowing Members and Their Composition:

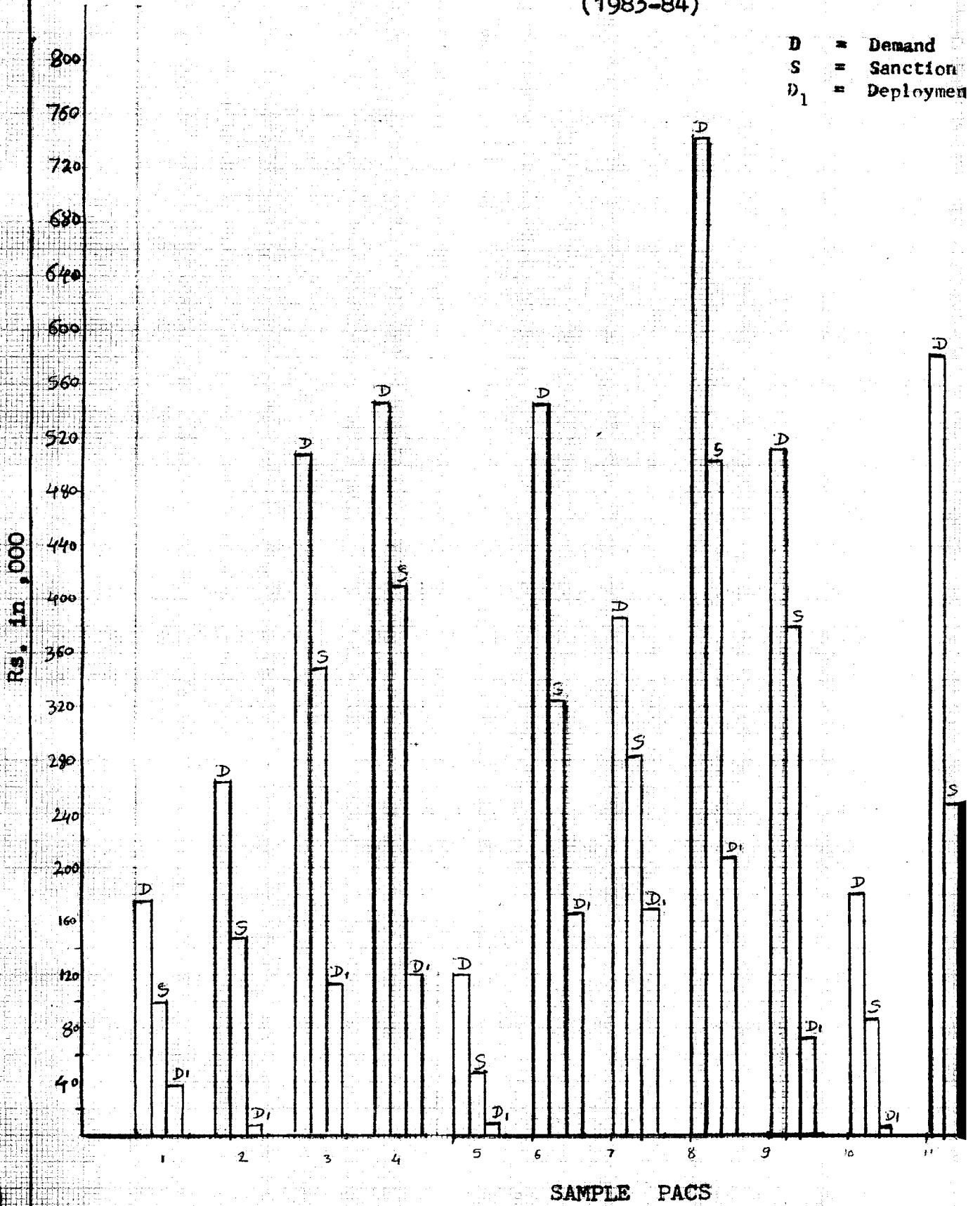
Turnover of credit depends upon the number of borrowing members and loans advanced to them by the PACS. An analysis of the composition of membership (see Table 4.1) in the sample PACS, shows the number of borrowing members in the year 1983-84 and their percentage to total cultivating household members. It is as low as 1.1 percent in the village Malwandi and as high as 50 percent in the village Pathari, the land under cultivation of which is irrigated by Pathari Tank (20 Km. away from Barshi). The extent of coverage of cultivating households by a cooperative does not necessarily indicate the level of cooperative credit development. The proportion of members borrowing from cooperatives is, however, a more important factor to enable the PACS to earn enough to meet their fixed expenses. Table 4.13 shows the composition of borrowing members according to their size of land holding in the last three years, from which it is clear that 50 percent of the total borrowing members in all the same PACS,

are from the group of small and marginal farmers (below 3 hectars of land holding) throughout the last three years. Total number of borrowers in all the sample PACS in 1981-82 are 482, but in the subsequent two years this number has declined upto 378 in 1982-83 and 450 in 1983-84. (Table 4.13). This shows the inefficiency of the PACS in disbursement of credit to more and more members. Malwandi and Agalgaon PACS have advanced loans to only one borrower each in the year 1981-82. Malwandi PACS failed to advance loans in 1982-83 due to the problem of overdues. Only five PACS have advanced S.T. loans to the borrowing members more than 50 number in 1983-84.

7. Demand, Sanction and Deployment of S.T. Loans.

7 As explained earlier in lending policy the society has to submit normal credit limit statement (in triplicate) consisting memberwise, cropwise and total annual demand of S.T. loan to the DCC bank. The bank then sanctions limit for each society separately under cash and kind component for Kharip and Rabi crops. Solapur District being a district of Rabi crops, the DCC Bank gives more sanction to Rabi crops than Kharip crops. This practice is followed every year and the bank makes arbitrary cuts in the demand of Kharip crops made by the PACS (Table No.4.6). Table No.4.6 gives very significant information about demand, sanction and deployment of S.T.

GRAPH SHOWING DEMAND, SANCTION AND DEPLOYMENT OF S.T. LC
(1983-84)



credit. Percentage of sanction to demand of S.T. loan ranges between 40 percent and 80 percent in all the sample PACS. This means that there is 20 percent to 60 percent cuts in the demand of loan. This is due to poor recovery performance of the PACS. The bank insists on more than 50 percent recovery of previous debts, and almost all the sample PACS fail to comply with this condition.

The societies get back the credit limit statement duly sanctioned by the DCC Bank upto the end of March and loans are advanced to different types of crops (Kharip and Rabi) in the period specified (Table No.4.6).

8. Disbursement of S.T. and M.T. Loans:

Almost all the PACS concentrate on disbursement of S.T. loans because M.T. loans are not sanctioned by the DCC Bank due to failure of PACS to comply with the conditions laid down by the Bank for such loans. The performance of PACS in disbursement of S.T. loans is not satisfactory. It is clear from Table Nos.4.6, 4.11 that all of the sample PACS have not been able to disburse the entire amount of loan sanctioned by the DCC Bank. The percentage of amount disbursed to amount sanctioned ranges between 2 and 60 among the sample PACS. The unwillingness of members to draw the loan is the main reason attributed to this fact. The percentage of loan disbursement

to loan sanctioned is higher in those PACS having members with more irrigated land-holdings than those PACS having members with less or no irrigated land-holdings. That is, the percentage of loans disbursement is highest in the Pathari, Pangri and Upale PACS as these villages are endowed with irrigation facilities of Pathari and Hingani Tanks in their area. Utilisation of loans in cash and kind is greater in these villages as compared to other villages. It means that irrigation facilities in the area of PACS has great influence on their loans operation. Therefore, if we want to improve the loans operation of the PACS, improvement in the creditworthiness of members is necessary.

9. Distribution of Loans According to Size of Land-Holdings of Members:

The analysis of short-term loan disbursement according to size of land holdings of members, has been dealt with in Table No.4.13, which shows comparative picture of distribution of loans over a period of three years. The amount disbursed increases with increase in the holding size of a member. The total amount of loans distributed has increased from Rs.9,01,155 in 1981-82 to Rs.11,49,155 in 1983-84; but there is no corresponding increase in the number of borrowing members with different land holding. The number of borrowing members has declined from 478 in 1981-82 to 378 in

1982-83 and 450 in 1983-84. All of the sample PACS have disbursed less amount to lesser number of small farmers with land holding upto two hectors. Out of the total borrowing members in 1981-82, 27 percent members with land holding upto 2 hectors, get only 5 percent of the total loans disbursed in that year-- whereas in 1983-84 out of total borrowing members (450), 25 percent borrowing members with land holding upto 2 hectors get 8 percent of the total loan disbursed. On the contrary, out of the borrowing members 46 percent borrowers with land holding 4 hectors and above, get 72 percent of the total loans advanced in 1981-82 whereas in 1983-84 this percentage has been increased upto 51 percent and 76 percent respectively. Large portion of the loans goes to medium farmers having irrigation facilities. PACS fails to meet the 100 percent credit needs of big farmers growing cash crops like grapes and sugarcane, therefore such farmers approaches to commercial banks for crop-loans, but still the percentage of borrowing members with land holding above 8 hectors, has increased from 8.15 in 1981-82 to 48.31 in 1983-84. No advances are made to defaulting members until he pays the overdues to the society, therefore, the number of borrowing members has declined from 478 in 1981-82 to 378 in 1982-83 and 450 in 1983-84.

10. Cash and Kind Components of Crop-Loan.

The 'Crop Loan System' suggests that crop loans should

be given partly in cash and partly in kind like improved seeds fertilizers and insecticides etc. because it acts as a check over the misutilisation of credit but in actual practice many borrowers convert fertilizers into cash by selling it even at lower than the purchased price; because the borrowers holding dry land do not feel the fertilizer necessary for dry farming due to the uncertainty of rain. Therefore, the kind component of loans has been misutilised by almost all of the borrowing members. Secretaries and Managing Committee members of the selected PACS feel that the kind component should not be a compulsory part of short-term loans. Proportion of cash and kind components in the total loans differs according to type of crops raised in irrigated and unirrigated land. (See, Table 4.7, 4.8, 4.9). Proportion of kind component in crop loans for raising cash crops is higher than cash-component. Loans for raising hybrid crops are issued only in the form of seeds, fertilizers and insecticides. (Table 4.9). Percentage of kind components of loan in the total loans disbursed ranges between 17 percent to 75 percent in 13 selected PACS (See, Table 4.11). Khandvi society having its own fertilizer shop, has issued 75 percent of the loans in kind. Out of 121 PACS in Barshi taluka, only three PACS (Khandvi, Pangri and Vairag) are having their own fertilizer shops. All other PACS issued cheques for fertilizer in favour of private dealers; therefore such cheques are sometimes misutilised, cheques are converted

by the borrowing members of the selected PACS, into cash instead of fertilizers.

II. CROPWISE DISBURSEMENT OF LOANS.

Short-term loans are issued for different types of crops on the basis of scale of finance per acre laid down by the DCC Bank. Table 4.14 shows the crop-wise disbursement of short-term loans by the selected PACS in the year 1984-85. It is clear from the table 4.14 that all of the selected PACS have disbursed more and more credit (i.e. 63.31%) to cash-crops among which oil-seeds and sugarcane got highest proportion i.e. 49.35 percent and 35.82 percent respectively. This is due to the fact that PACS gets guarantee about repayment of crop-loans. Therefore PACS gives priority to cash-crops in disbursement of loans. Out of total loans disbursed, 36.69 percent loans are issued for food-crops among which Jawar, and Bajara itself gets maximum portion of loans (i.e. 79.54%). For the purpose of increasing agricultural production, emphasis is laid on disbursement of crop-loans for high yielding varieties (HYV) of crops according to scale of finance shown in Table 4.9. According to changing cropping pattern PACS are also advancing loans for cash crops like grapes, potatoes and halad.

1. Demand and Recovery of Loans:

Recovery of short and medium term loans on due dates is the core of agricultural financial discipline. The success of PACS depends on the response given by the borrowers in repayment of loans in time, but in actual practice PACS fails to recover the outstanding loans in time. It is common impression that there has been slackness in recovery of loans which has led to the grave problem of overdues in cooperative credit. Table 4.15 indicates the demand and recovery of S.T. and M.T. loans of selected PACS.

a) Short Term Loans. Short-term credit is essentially meant for raising crops; therefore its recovery is expected out of the sale proceeds of such crops. It is easy for the borrowers to pay it immediately, after the crop is marketed. In view of this, the central financing agencies have fixed repayment dates as given in Table No.4.5. But in actual practice it goes difficult for the PACS to recover short-term loans on such dates due to reasons like crop-failure and lack of linking of credit with marketing cooperatives. It is observed through the interview with secretaries of the selected PACS, that Managing Committee members are generally reluctant in assisting secretaries in making recovery of loans. Therefore secretary alone has to make efforts to recover the short-term loans at the time of harvesting and

marketing season of various crops. He never applies coercive measures in recovery of loans because all recovery powers are given to special recovery officers appointed by DCE Bank for making recovery of outstanding loans. Therefore, the secretary prepares only the list of defaulting members and forward one copy of such list to the Recovery Officer of DCC Bank and one copy to the Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies at taluka level for taking necessary action against the defaulters. Thus secretaries leave the work of recovery to the recovery officers of the DCC Bank.

It is clear from Table No.4.15 that out of 13 PACS selected for study only three PACS (Pathari, Barshi and Dadshinge) show satisfactory recovery position. Their percentage of recovery to demand is more than 60. Pathari society shows highest recovery percentage (70.28). Percentage of recovery to demand of remaining 10 PACS is less than 50. Recovery of Pangaon and Ghanegaon societies is as lowest as 15.23 percent and 19.58 percent of demand respectively.

b) Medium Term Loans. Out of 121 PACS in Barshi Taluka only 6 PACS have advanced medium term loans but none of the selected PACS has advanced such type of loan in the period under study. The recovery of medium term loans is very sluggish as per Table 4.15; its percentage to demand *ranges between 3 to 38 in all the selected PACS except Bhatambre society which shows highest percentage (74) of recovery to demand.*

2. Recovery through PACS itself:

Table 4.15 indicates that almost all short and medium term loans are recovered directly by societies itself due to failure of linking credit with marketing society. Barshi Taluka Cooperative Marketing Society has been a defunct society since last 7 years. Therefore, PACS have to take cooperation from Agricultural Produce Market Committee for recovery of loans. Agricultural Produce Market Committee informs all the Commission Agents in the market not to make payment of sale proceeds to the agriculturists without no objection certificate from the respective society. But many a time indebted member of a society sells his agricultural produce in the name of other person who is not indebted to the society. In this attempt PACS fails to recover the dues from members through the sale proceeds of the crops.

3. Recovery Through Linking:

Due to defunct nature of Barshi Taluka Cooperative Marketing Society, it is not possible for the PACS to recover the loans through marketing society. The only source of recovery through linking is Bhogawati Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, situated in the area of Barshi Taluka. Loans taken by sugarcane producer are recovered through cooperative sugar factories provided they sell their cane to the factory. Table 4.15 indicates the amount of loan recovered through linking. Very few

amount of loan has been recovered by only six PACS through linking as compared to their independent recovery of loans. Only one society (Upale) has been succeeded in making maximum recovery (95%) of loan through linking. Recovery of short-term loans through the sale proceeds of agricultural produce is the real recovery according to the principle of crop-loan system.

4. Recovery of Overdues Through Coercive Measures:

Recovery of loans from defaulters is the grave problem before all of the selected PACS. Percentage of overdue loans to loans outstanding ranges between 20 and 100 in all of the 13 selected PACS. All powers necessary for recovery of overdue loans through coercive measures (like, forfeiture of member's property and auction sale of land owned by the member) are given to the Recovery Officers of DCC Bank--as per the orders issued by the State Government on 22-10-1981.

Secretaries prepare the cases of defaulters (Sec.10¹) who have not responded to the demand notice given by the society. He forwards such cases to the Assistant Registrar of Cooperatives who confirms that PACS has not committed any fault in preparing such cases. Assistant Registrar prepares recovery authority letters in respect of all cases of defaulting members and issues it to the Special Recovery Officer of the D.C.C. Bank for further action. On the basis of authority

letter received from the Registrar, Recovery Officer issues demand notice to the defaulters. If defaulters have not responded to such demand notice the Recovery Officer takes further step to recover the dues from defaulters. He forfeits the private property of the defaulters and some times arrange for sale of land in auction. Special Recovery Officer recovers the loans from defaulters through coercive measures according to the procedures laid down in Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Rules 1961. These procedures take a lot of time for issue of notices, getting them served on the borrowers etc. Subsequently, if they are able to comply with these formalities, they find that there are no bidders for land to be auctioned by them. The local cultivators dare not come due to political influence or physical threat of the borrower. Many a times, it has been experienced by the Recovery Officer that despite couple of attempts to auction land, no bidder come forward and as a result either the society or the bank itself bids for the land.

III. LOANS OUTSTANDING AND OVERDUE

As explained in earlier ^{on page no. 72} ~~sub-chapter~~ D.VII, that PACS fails to recover its loans on due dates. As a result, from purely financial angle, the outstandings convert into overdues and funds get blocked. However, from operational angle the eligible borrowers are converted into dead borrowers who cannot transact business with the society. Table 4.12 gives

an analysis of loan operations of 13 selected PACS for the last three years (1981-82 to 1983-84). Short-term loans outstanding in all of the selected PACS ranges between 30,000 rupees to 3,00,000 rupees in the year 1981 out of which overdues are ranging between Rs.20,000 to 2,00,000 (Table 4.12). Percentage of overdue loans to loans outstanding ranges between 15 and 100. In Upale and Ghanegaon societies this percentage is 100 and in Pangaon, Vairag, and Malwandi societies overdues are more than 95 percent of loans outstanding. Overdue loans position of 50 percent of the selected PACS is worst. Only two societies (Barshi, and Pathari) are having minimum overdue loans (i.e. 15 to 20 percent) in the year 1981-82. There is no any remarkable improvement in the position of loans outstanding and overdue in the year 1982-83. The year 1983-84 is a year of good and better recovery of overdues of all the selected PACS; but still there is no improvement in percentage of overdues to loans outstanding it ranges between 30 percent and 95 percent in all of the selected PACS. Such high percentage of overdues of crop-loans affects the borrowing capacity and credit operations of the PACS.

In case of Medium Term loans no advances have been made by the selected PACS in the period under study.(Table 4.12). All medium term loans are overdue since last five

years. Recovery of such loans is very sluggish. Percentage of overdue loans to loans outstanding in 11 PACS out of 13 PACS is 100 in 1981-82. In the subsequent two years 25 per cent of the selected PACS have taken much efforts to recover the overdues of medium term loans. Pathari, Dadshinge, Ghanegaon and Bhatambre are the societies, reducing their percentage of overdue of medium term loans; but still no advances of medium term loans have been made by these PACS, the reason for which can be attributed to the conservative policy of DCC Bank. Even though the PACS prepares and submits the proposal for medium term loans to the bank, such proposals are rejected by the bank on the grounds that society is not in 'B' audit class and extensive misutilisation of medium term loans.

1. Classification of Overdues According to Period:

Structure of overdues in selected PACS as shown in Table 4.16 for the year 1984-85 indicates that more than 50 percent of the total overdues of short-term loans are overdue for a period of more than three years. Hundred percent overdues of medium term loans of eleven out of thirteen selected PACS are overdue for more than three years. Overdue position of medium term loans of Vairag and Dadshinge PACS is better than other PACS. All the overdues of short-term loans of Agalgaon PACS are overdue for a period of more than

three years. Short-term loans being a crop-loan it should not be overdue, because it is to be repaid from the sale proceeds of the crop but actually such loans are not recovered through the sale proceeds of the crop. Due to the non-linking of credit with marketing overdues of short-term loans are increasing day by day.

2. Severity of the Problem of Overdues:

It is clear from the study of sample thirteen PACS in Barshi taluka re facing with the problem of overdues. More than 50 percent of the outstanding loans are overdue for more than two years in all the selected PACS. Such overdue position of PACS puts limit on credit operations of the PACS because it affects their borrowing capacity.

An important norm for judging the efficiency of any system of credit is to know whether the loans are recovered on due dates. The number of defaulters and the amount of default have grown much beyond the capacity of the PACS to manage within their resources. This results in large scale defaults to the Central Cooperative Bank. Heavy overdues at the Central Cooperative Bank have impaired their capacity to borrow from the higher financing agencies such as NABARD and State Cooperative Bank. Therefore, the DCC Bank doesnot entertain credit applications of those PACS whose overdues are above 60 percent of the demand. The strength of cooperative

credit structure is thus being undermined by the existence of overdues. This blocks the flow of credit all along the line to the cultivators and retard the economic development of the area. Thus the mounting overdues of selected PACS affect not only the interest of the defaulters themselves but also the rest of the members, creditors and the cooperative movement itself.

3. Causes of Overdues:

Low agricultural earnings of the agriculturists affect the credit operations of PACS. Therefore apparently failure of monsoon, adverse seasonal conditions and consequent poor crop yield are the main reasons for mounting overdues. It is also come to know through the discussion with the secretaries of selected PACS that unwillingness of some of the borrowing members to repay the loans on due date is also an important reason of overdues. Overdues are paid by the defaulters only when they want to take fresh loans, otherwise, they prefer to be a defaulter. In many of the cases, defaulters pay off their overdues through the amount borrowed from private money-lenders, to avoid forfeiture of property by the PACS. After paying overdues fresh loans are immediately taken by such members to repay the loan taken from private money lenders. It is clear from such reporting by the secretaries that crop loans are not repaid from the sale proceeds of the crop. Such

sale proceeds of the crop is utilised for home expenditure. Due to such practices of the borrowers PACS are facing with the problem of mounting overdues.

IV. NON-CREDIT OPERATIONS

There is wide scope for extending non-credit operations like supply of agricultural requisites, consumer articles and processing of agricultural produce, in the rural areas. But a study of thirteen selected PACS discloses the fact in Table 4.17, that the performance of these PACS in this respect is very poor. Supply of consumer goods is the only one non-credit function of all the PACS. Out of thirteen PACS only four PACS have supplied agricultural inputs to the agriculturists.

Inadequacy of capital is the reason behind incapability of PACS to supply agricultural inputs. It is also observed that private persons are also running the fair-price shops on behalf of the PACS due to incapability of the PACS. But such practices are against the laws of cooperatives. Even though majority of the PACS are running the fair-price shops their earning is just enough to meet the expenditure of the PACS. None of the PACS in Barshi taluka is undertaking marketing and processing activities. Out of thirteen selected PACS only two PACS are having wearhousing facilities, but unfortunately, no earning is there from wearhousing services.

Members of the PACS never use society's wearhouse for storing their grains. Therefore, societies provide their wearhouse to the merchants which is against the laws of cooperatives. Wearhouses are constructed not for meeting the need of members but for taking the advantage of subsidy of Govt.

V. OPERATIONAL RESULTS

From the study of operations of thirteen selected PACS it is clear that earning of the PACS as indicated in Table 4.18¹ is very meagre as compared to capital employed (see Table 4.3). The Vairag PACS has earned satisfactory profit in the last three years and distributed 9 percent dividend to its members. Out of thirteen PACS two PACS (Khandvi and Yedshi) have suffered loss in the last two years (i.e. 1982-83 and 1983-84). Table 4.18 shows earnings of the selected PACS. There is lack of consistancy and progressive trend in the earnings of all the selected PACS except Vairag PACS. It is also learnt through the secretaries of the selected PACS that societies donot get sufficient earnings from non-credit operations. Therefore such activities are neglected by majority of the PACS. Main source of earnings is the credit operations of the societies but due to mounting overdues credit operations are adversely affected which ultimately affect the earnings of the PACS. It is also found through the study of annual reports of the PACS that earnings from running fair-price shop are very negligible and some

times they are not shown in the annual reports.

Eventhough majority of the selected PACS (nine out of thirteen PACS), are showing profit in their annual reports (Table 4.18), 50 percent of the 13 PACS are having excess of liabilities over their assets as shown in Table 4. Therefore one can conclude that working results of 50 percent of the selected thirteen PACS are not satisfactory.

Sr. No.	Name of PACS.	Non-Cultivating Households				Non-Cultivating Households according to range of land holdings.								Total types of Mem-bers. in the Yr.	Total indebted members	No. of defaulters total in-ebted members	% age of borrowers to total in-cultivating househ-members	
		Land-less Labou-rers	Other-labou-rers	Total	Arti-sans	Upto 1 Hec.	1 to 2 Hec.	2 to 3 Hec.	3 to 4 Hec.	4 to 8 Hec.	Above 8 Hec.	Total						
1.	Dadshinge MPCS	-	-	15	-	23	27	12	9	20	14	105	120	15	43	28	65.0	14.2
2.	Pangaon "	135	-	-	135	70	135	30	15	60	80	390	525	8	121	113	93.0	2.9
3.	Khandvi "	70	-	-	70	30	104	90	70	100	20	414	484	86	215	129	60.0	20.7
4.	Barshi LSMPCS	68	30	105	203	85	102	13	14	32	20	266	469	45	134	89	66.0	17.0
5.	Malwandi MPCS	26	-	3	29	14	41	20	14	23	60	172	201	2	211	40	19.0	1.1
6.	Pangri	149	-	-	149	24	45	22	17	65	65	238	387	29	119	90	76.0	12.1
7.	Pathri MPCS	-	-	-	-	19	47	25	17	12	-	120	120	60	120	60	50.0	50.0
8.	Yedshi-1	347	52	-	399	55	53	80	60	94	31	373	772	62	128	66	51.0	16.6
9.	Vairag LSMPCS	261	-	-	261	20	31	65	35	20	15	186	447	31	96	68	71.0	16.6
10.	Agalgaon-2-MPCS	43	-	-	43	9	40	11	9	-	-	69	112	2	16	14	87.0	2.8
11.	Ghanegaon-MPCS	15	-	203	218	40	48	35	15	40	9	187	402	22	99	70	70.0	11.7
12.	Bhatambre-	-	-	96	96	46	85	75	28	40	-	274	370	59	154	121	79.0	21.5
13.	Upale (D). "	15	-	74	89	10	28	20	15	100	51	224	313	14	94	80	85.0	6.2
TOTAL		1129	82	496	1707	445	786	498	318	606	365	3018	4725	435	1550	968	62.4	14.4

TABLE 4.2.

DETAILS ABOUT PAID SECRETARIES OF SELECTED PACS.

Sr. No.	Name of the PACS.	Details			No. of PACS. to look after	Pay-Scale		Total Pay mer
		Qualifications	Training	Experience		Basic	D.A.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Dadshinge	X Std.	L.D.C.	2 Years.	2	90	300	390
2.	Pangaon	IX Std.	Nil	4 "	1	108	321	429
3.	Khandvi	XI Std.	L.D.C.	10 "	1	120	335	455
4.	Barshi	XI Std.	L.D.C.	6 "	1	120	335	455
5.	Malwandi	VII Std.	Nil	30 "	2	135	345	480
6.	Pangri	B.A.	L.D.C.	6 "	2	114	325	439
7.	Pathari	VII Std.	Nil	25 "	2	140	340	480
8.	Yedshi	XI Std.	Nil	3 "	2	90	300	390
9.	Vairag	VII Std.	L.D.C.	15 "	1	120	335	455
10.	Agalgaon	VII Std.	Nil	19 "	2	90	300	390
11.	Ghanegaon	XI Std.	L.D.C.	12 "	2	120	335	455
12.	Bhatambre	VII Std.	Nil	30 "	1	135	345	480
13.	Upale (D).	XI Std.	Nil	7 "	1	108	321	429

SOURCE:

RECORDS OF THE SECRETARY OF CADRE SOCIETY.

POSITION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF SELECTED PACS ON 30-6-1984

Sr. No.	Name of PACS.	OWNED FUNDS										D E P O S I T S			Borrowings from DCC Bank	Working Capital	%age of O.F. to Working Capital	
		Paid up Share Members Capital		Statutory Reserve		Reserve Funds		Total owned Funds		From Mem- bers	From Non- Mem- bers	Total Depo- sits	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
1.	Dadshinge MPCs	27825	7351	-	3422	10773	38598	-	-	-	36065	73479	52.5					
2.	Pangaon MPCs	27255	7854	-	-	7854	35109	544	854	1398	3500	99930	35.1					
3.	Khandvi "	104125	3796	2064	806	6666	110791	655	-	655	160675	455392	24.3					
4.	Barshi- LSMPCS	104265	27338	1410	1593	30341	134606	1521	-	1521	158460	499700	27.0					
5.	Malwandi MPCs	39385	18111	1292	31	19434	58819	100	-	100	9975	87031	67.5					
6.	Pangri	90720	74550	4025	9681	88256	178976	1567	4168	5735	158650	489214	38.4					
7.	Pathri MPCs	35520	3743	150	389	4283	39803	-	-	-	170255	223534	17.8					
8.	Yedshi-1	72185	4078	-	1845	5923	78108	-	-	-	202335	505366	15.4					
9.	Vairag LSMPCS	83630	180353	10000	243879	434232	517862	-	-	-	63790	695810	74.4					
10.	Agalgaon MPCs	12655	521	-	150	671	13326	140	-	140	2710	31466	42.3					
11.	Ghanegaon MPCs	45955	6952	1344	171	8467	54422	99	631	730	29115	151225	36.0					
12.	Bhatambre MPCs	51335	25838	1786	7778	35402	86737	-	-	-	93570	236989	36.5					
13.	Upale "	54810	10356	-	9375	19731	74541	165	-	165	55355	156090	47.7					

(Figures in Rupees)

TABLE 4.4.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF SAMPLE PACS

As on 30-6-1984.

Sr. No.	Name of the PACS	Total Assets Rs.	Total Liabilities Rs.	Difference between Assets & Liability	
				Surplus Rs.	Deficit Rs.
1.	Dadshinge - MPCs	73479	69489	3990	--
2.	Pangaon "	99930	144494	--	44564
3.	Khandvi "	455392	462424	--	7032
4.	Barshi - LSMPCS	499700	425500	74200	--
5.	Malwandi MPCs	87031	93711	--	6680
6.	Pangri	489214	497442	--	8428
7.	Pathri MPCs	223534	229930	1604	--
8.	Yedshi-No.1	505366	526984	--	21618
9.	Vairag - LSMPCS	695810	622223	73587	--
10.	Agalgaon- MPCs	31466	18620	12846	--
11.	Ghanegaon "	151225	151976	--	751
12.	Bhatambre "	236989	206540	30449	--
13.	Upale (D) "	156090	114731	41359	--

SOURCE : ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE PACS.

TABLE 4.5.

PERIOD OF LENDING AND RECOVERY
IN SELECTED PACS.

Crop	Period of Lending	Last Date for discounting cheques for loans in kind.	Period of Recovery
Kharip	1st April to 30th July	31st August	1st January to 20th March
Rabi	1st August to 30th November	30th December	1st April to 20th May
Summer Crops	1st March to 31st May	20th June	1st November to 20th December
Sugar-cane	1st April to 30th July	31st August	3rd May to 15th June

RESOURCE: Lending policy book-let of DCC Bank.

TABLE 4.6.

LOAN OPERATIONS OF SELECTED PACS IN BARSHI TALUKA.

1983-84.

Sr. No.	Name of the PACS	Date of submission of N.C.L. Statement to Bank	Amount Applied. Rs.	Date of Scrutiny & Recom. by Bank Inspector.	Amount recommended Rs.	Date of Sanction.	Amount sanctioned Rs.	Amount disbursed Rs.	% age of Col. No.6 to 2	% age of Col. No.7 to 6
1.	Dadshinge..	1-2-83	171565	10-2-83	121550	9-3-83	95000	39370	55.3	41.4
2.	Pangaon ..	3-2-83	271695	10-2-83	158500	9-3-83	151445	3830	55.7	2.5
3.	Khandvi ..	5-1-83	522260	21-1-83	365080	12-2-83	366660	129890	70.1	35.4
4.	Barshi ..	10-1-83	547525	24-1-83	443175	31-1-83	438825	127080	80.1	29.0
5.	Malwandi ..	14-1-83	127090	21-1-83	98250	31-1-83	51280	10600	40.3	20.6
6.	Pangri ..	21-2-83	584000	15-3-83	378750	30-3-83	348750	161660	59.7	46.3
7.	Pathri ..	24-2-83	396250	15-3-83	295000	30-3-83	279000	173050	70.3	62.0
8.	Yedshi-1 ..	24-1-83	763500	30-1-83	525500	12-2-83	510210	205790	66.7	40.3
9.	Vairag ..	18-2-83	517965	15-3-83	407500	30-3-83	386800	69590	74.6	18.0
10.	Agalgaon ..	28-2-83	181540	15-3-83	115500	30-3-83	86200	2710	47.4	3.1
11.	Ghanegaon..	5-1-83	590250	21-1-83	255000	31-1-83	246830	32035	41.8	13.0
12.	Bhatambre..	19-1-83	563860	21-1-83	312500	31-1-83	282000	100235	50.0	35.5
13.	Upale (D) ..	4-1-83	211700	21-1-83	155000	12-2-83	120700	72230	57.0	59.8

SOURCE: NORMAL CREDIT LIMIT STATEMENTS OF PACS.

TABLE 4.7.

SCALE OF FINANCE PER ACRE FOR CASH-CROPS
(1983-84)

Sr. No.	Crops	Scale of Finance		Total
		In Cash	In Kind	
6				
1.	Grapes:	Rs	Rs	Rs.
	If repayment is through linking	3000	7000	10000
	If repayment is without linking	3000	5000	8000
2.	Banana	500	900	1400
3.	Fruits	400	1200	1600
4.	Panmala	400	1200	1600
5.	Potato	-	2000	2000
6.	Vegitables	60	200	260
7.	Chillis	160	600	760
8.	Cotton	500	700	1200
9.	Groundnut (Summar)	250	650	900
10.	Sugarcane (For non- members of Sugar factory)	875	1625	2500
11.	Halad	400	900	1300

SOURCE:

LENDING POLICY BOOKLET OF S.D.C.C. BANK.

TABLE 4.8.

SCALE OF FINANCE PER ACRE FOR IMPORTANT-
-CROPS IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT

(1983-84)

Sr. No.	Crops	Unirrigated			Irrigated		
		In cash	In kind	Total	In cash	In kind	Total
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Jawar ..	110	40	150	200	150	350
2.	Wheat ..	-	-	-	300	150	450
3.	Paddy ..	110	30	140	250	100	350
4.	Groundnut..	100	150	250	150	450	600
5.	Cotton ..	60	60	120	100	150	250
6.	Sunflower..	70	80	150	-	-	-
7.	Bajara ..	80	60	140	50	150	200
8.	Karadi ..	70	50	120	-	-	-
9.	Maize ..	-	-	-	100	140	240
10.	Gram ..	70	110	180	-	-	-
11.	Jawas ..	70	50	120	-	-	-
12.	Tur ..	70	50	120	-	-	-

SOURCE: LENDING POLICY BOOKLET OF DCC BANK.

TABLE 4.9.

SCALE OF FINANCE PER ACRE FOR HYBRID CROPS

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No.	Crops	Components			
		A	B	C	Total
	<u>Kharip Season</u>				
1.	Hybrid Paddy ..	40	90	400	530
2.	Hybrid Jawar ..	40	40	300	380
3.	Hybrid Maize ..	35	50	395	480
4.	Hybrid Bajara ..	15	25	180	220
	<u>Rabi Season</u>				
5.	Hybrid Jawar ..	36	44	300	380
6.	Hybrid Maize ..	35	50	395	480
7.	Improved Jawar ..	10	50	220	280
8.	Improved Wheat ..	100	20	280	400

A Components = Seeds.

B Components = Insecticides.

C Components = Fertilizers.

SOURCE:

Lending Policy Book-let of SDCC Bank Solapur (1985-86)

TABLE 4.10.
PURPOSEWISE STANDARD OUTLAY FOR MEDIUM TERM LOANS.

Sr. No.	Purpose of M.T. Loans	Credit Rs.
1.	Construction of foundation for grape crops	15,00
2.	Repairs of wells	3,00
3.	Land development and construction of bunds (Rs.500/- per Acre)	3,00
4.	Electric Motor (5 H.P.)	6,50
5.	Electric Motor (3 H.P.)	4,50
6.	Oil Engine.. .. .	6,00
7.	Laying of Pipe-line	40,00
8.	Sprinkler Irrigation.. .. .	20,00
9.	Tractor with trailor and two agricultural implements	1,30,00
	<u>LIVE STOCK</u>	
10.	Purchasing of Bullock-pair	3,00
11.	Purchasing of Buffallow	3,80
12.	Jursee-cow... .. .	6,00
13.	Rathi-cow	3,00
14.	Dewani-cow.. .. .	2,00
15.	Local cow	1,00

SOURCE: LENDING POLICY-BOOKLET FOR 1985-86: SDCC Bank,

DEMAND, SANCTION AND DISBURSEMENT OF S.T. LOANS BY SELECTED PACS DURING 1983-84

Sr. No.	Name of the PACS.	Demand of S.T. Loans from members		Sanction of S.T. Loans by DCC Bank.		%age of sanction to demand	Disbursement of Loans				%age of Disbursement to sanction of Loan			
		According to Total demand		According to Total Sanction			According to member type of member		According to Components			Total disbursement		
		Capable Rs.	Incapable Rs.	Capable Rs.	Incapable Rs.		Capable Rs.	Incapable Rs.	In Cash Rs.	In Kind Rs.				
1.	Dadshinge..	125770	45795	171565	63500	31500	95000	55.3	25870	13500	23000	16370	39370	(41.4)
2.	Pangaon ..	206795	64900	271695	107370	44075	151445	55.8	2530	1300	2780	1050	3830	2.5
3.	Khandavi ..	442560	79700	522260	313665	52995	366660	70.2	97295	32595	32090	97800	129890	3.5
4.	Barshi ..	513600	33925	547525	411550	27275	438825	80.1	108890	18190	76258	50822	127080	28.9
5.	Malwandi ..	98590	28500	127090	33780	17500	51280	40.3	6550	3450	4240	6360	10600	20.6
6.	Pangri ..	485500	98500	584000	318250	30500	348750	59.7	150000	11660	64664	96996	161660	46.3
7.	Pathri ..	307150	89100	396250	200000	89000	289000	70.4	130050	43000	98500	74550	173050	62.0
8.	Yedshi-1 ..	674500	89000	763500	451210	59000	510210	66.7	166290	39500	170790	35000	205790	40.3
9.	Vairag ..	486300	31665	517965	358900	27900	386800	74.6	43690	25900	36095	33495	69590	17.9
10.	Agalgaon ..	145590	35950	181540	69950	16250	86200	47.5	1590	1120	1600	1110	2710	3.1
11.	Ghanegaon..	424925	165325	590250	187425	59405	246830	41.8	20250	11785	19085	12950	32035	13.0
12.	Bhatambre..	487050	76810	563860	236500	45500	282000	50.0	94950	25285	40035	60200	100235	35.5
13.	Upale (D)..	174050	37650	211700	98550	22150	120700	57.0	52000	20230	37030	35200	72230	59.8

(Figures in Rs.)

4.12

OF SELECTED
 Inventory and Overdue

Sr. No.	1982-83					
	Loans O/S.		Loans/D.		%age of O/D. to Loans O/s.	
	M.T.	S.T.	M.T.	S.T.	S.T.	M.T.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	0	12075	41985	2429	48.20	24.00
2.	3	15089	74046	4289	94.50	100.00
3.	4	34937	137148	28558	50.60	100.00
4.	17	33925	134436	20910	42.10	100.00
5.	08	38332	54708	19489	93.60	78.10
6.	38	47839	177093	33836	58.80	100.00
7.	96	--	79326	--	30.30	Nil
8.	58	17529	128887	13755	37.30	85.60
9.	52	107564	104482	90253	57.00	94.50
10.	34	5929	22334	5929	82.00	100.00
11.	19	25414	23220	20549	73.60	52.50
12.	35	7725	79802	4652	53.90	19.10
13.	39	26775	62589	26758	74.40	100.00
	33	373124	1120056	91407		

operative Society;
 um Term; (8) STL.=

JAL REPORTS OF PAC

M LOANS OVERDUE P									
Sr. No.	Name	2 yrs		2 to 3 years		Above 3 years		Total Overdues	
		Amount Rs.	No. of D	Amount Rs.	No. of D	Amount Rs.	No. of D	Amount Rs.	
1.	Dadshi	-	5	1735	-	-	-	9	3429
		-	(56.0)	(50.60)	-	-	-		
2.	Pangaol	-	-	-	17	14289	17	14289	
		-	-	-	(100)	(100)			
3.	Khandvi	-	-	-	29	28158	29	28158	
		-	-	-	(100)	(100)			
4.	Barshi	-	-	-	6	20910	6	20910	
		-	-	-	(100)	(100)			
5.	Malwan	-	-	-	25	19489	25	19489	
		-	-	-	(100)	(100)			
6.	Pangri	-	-	-	19	33470	19	33470	
		-	-	-	(100)	(100)			
7.	Pathari	-	-	-	3	2916	3	2916	
		-	-	-	(100)	(100)			
8.	Yedshi	-	-	-	20	13755	20	13755	
		-	-	-	(100)	(100)			
9.	Vairag	1640	2	3505	35	25248	82	108620	
		(1.5)	(2.5)	(03.27)	(42.6)	(23.22)			
10.	Agalgac	-	-	-	5	5929	5	5929	
		-	-	-	(100)	(100)			
11.	Ghanega	-	-	-	3	2449	3	2449	
		-	-	-	(100)	(100)			
12.	Bhatamb	-	-	-	11	4652	11	4652	
		-	-	-	(100)	(100)			
13.	Upale	-	-	-	10	26758	10	26758	
		-	-	-	(100)	(100)			
	TOT	1640	7	5300	183	198023	239	284824	
	Percent Grand	(0.57)	(3.2)	(01.80)	(76.5)	(69.50)			



(as in Rupees)

Sr. No.	Name of the PAC	Warehousing			
		No.	Cap. M.T.	Qty. Stored	Rent received
1.	Dadshinge	• -	--	--	--
2.	Pangaon	• -	--	--	--
3.	Khandvi	• -	--	--	--
4.	Barshi	• 1	200	--	--
5.	Malwandi	• -	--	--	--
6.	Pangri	• -	--	--	--
7.	Pathari	• -	--	--	--
8.	Yedshi	• -	--	--	--
9.	Vairag	• 1	200	--	--
10.	Agalgaon	• -	--	--	--
11.	Ghanegaon	• -	--	--	--
12.	Bhatambre	• -	--	--	--
13.	Upale	• -	--	--	--

TABLE 4.18.

OPERATIONAL RESULTS OF SELECTED PACS.

(Figures in Rs)

Sr. No.	Name of the PACS	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
		Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss
1.	Dadshinge- ..	3986	-	3094	-	822	-
2.	Pangaon ..	-	3891	13233	-	442	-
3.	Khandvi ..	41397	-	-	1286	-	7106
4.	Barshi ..	-	33854	8925	-	19325	-
5.	Malwandi ..	-	11157	7683	-	19284	-
6.	Pangri ..	35135	-	15407	-	6170	-
7.	Pathri ..	3583	-	1673	-	3050	-
8.	Yedshi ..	3116	-	-	4113	-	11933
9.	Vairag ..	49528	-	48740	-	73540	-
10.	Agalgaon ..	2871	-	4737	-	-	528
11.	Ghanegaon ..	1404	-	17320	-	-	2431
12.	Bhatambre ..	11427	-	83228	-	10278	-
13.	Upale ..	26577	-	8457	-	8450	-

SOURCE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF PACS.

