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International Office for  
Agricultural Cooperatives & the Pacific

SIXTH ICA/JAPAN TRAINING COURSE FOR  
STRENGTHENING MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL  
COOPERATIVES IN ASIA  
October 21, 1991 - May 10, 1992

LIST OF MATERIAL CIRCULATED DURING  
FIELD STUDY VISITS IN INDIA,  
DECEMBER 5 TO 19, 1991.

Programme of field study visits in India

Aashi Group M.P.C. Society - case study

Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank

Nashik District Central Cooperative Bank

Adegaon M.P.C.S

District Coop Grape Sparkling Wine Factory Ltd, Pimpri

Nashik District Coop Fruits and Vegetables Processing Society,  
Lasalgaon.

Niphad Cooperative Sugar Factory

Nashik District Tree Growers Cooperative Society.

Pravara nagar cooperative sugar factory.

Katraj dairy

Maharashtra State Cooperative Union

Cooperative movement in Maharashtra.



Regional Office for  
Asia & the Pacific

SIXTH ICA JAPAN TRAINING COURSE ON STRENGTHENING  
MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES IN ASIA  
OCTOBER 21, 1991 - MAY, 10, 1992

PROGRAMME OF STUDY VISITS IN GUJARAT AND MAHARASHTRA  
STATES OF INDIA. 5TH TO 19TH DECEMBER 1991

Thursday, 5.12.91 Leave Delhi for Ahmedabad by IC 817 at  
0620/0745

11.00 am. Visit to Indian Institute of Management,  
Ahmedabad.

Stay at Rivera Hotel, Ahmedabad.

Friday, 6.12.91

0600 am Leave Hotel for National Dairy Development  
Board, (NDDB), Anand.

0800 Arrival at NDDB Trainees Hostel/Guest House

0900 Breakfast at NDDB Guest House.

0930 Briefing on NDDB

1015/1115 Visit NDDB Campus

1115/1315 Visit Amul Dairy Plant and Meeting with Amul  
Dairy Chairman, Managing Director and other  
officers.

1330/1430 Lunch at NDDB Guest House.

1600/1645 Visit Tribhuvandas Foundation.

1700/1730 Visit Institute of Rural Management, IRMA

1730/1930 Visit to a Primary Milk Cooperative.

2000 Dinner at NDDB Guest House.  
Stay at NDDB Guest House.

Saturday, 7.12.91

0900/1030 Visit to a village service cooperative.

1100/1300 Visit to Anand Regional Oilseeds Growers  
Union.



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	1300/1400	Lunch
	1600	Return to Ahmedabad. Stay at Hotel Rivera, Ahmedabad.
Sunday,	08th Dec.	Travel to Bombay by IC 614 -0740/0845 Sight Seeing in Bombay. Stay at Natraj Hotel, Bombay.
Monday,	09th Dec. 1100	Visit Maharashtra State Coop Bank Travel to Nashik by bus. Stay at Hotel Green View, Nashik.
Tuesday,	10th Dec.	Visit to Nashik District Central Cooperative Bank.
Wednesday,	11th Dec.	Adegaon Multipurpose Cooperative Society, Adegaon, Nashik.
Thursday,	12th Dec.	Market Committee at Pimpalgaon. Nashik District Coop Grape Sparkling Wine Factory Ltd., Pimpane, Jaulke wadi, Dindori taluka, Nashik.
Friday,	13th Dec.	Nashik Dist. Coop Fruits and Vegetable Processing Society, Lasalgaon. (VEFCO) Niphad Sahakari Sakhar Karhana.
Saturday,	14th Dec.	Nashik District Tree Growers Coop Society. (near Niphad)
Sunday,	15th Dec.	Free
Monday,	16th Dec.	Pravara Nagar Cooperative Sugar Factory. Stay at Vailunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management (VNNICM) Hostel, Pune
Tuesday,	17th Dec. 8	Workshop on Agricultural Marketing/
Wednesday,	18th Dec.	Processing at VNNICM



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Thursday, 19th Dec. Visit Katraj Dairy  
Visit Maharashtra State Cooperative  
Union., Pune.  
Travel to Delhi by IC 450 - 2045/2245  
Stay at Hotel Rajdoot, New Delhi.

Friday, 20th Dec. Summing up of Part I and Evaluation.  
ICA Farewell Dinner.

Saturday, 21st Dec. Departure of Participants to respective  
countries for Home Country Assignment.

- Notes: 1. Participants will carry with them material distributed  
for the field visit.
2. The leader of the day is responsible for the movement  
of the group and timely departures and arrival for  
various visits.

AASHI GROUP MULTI-PURPOSE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.

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Aashi, Tal. Petlad, Dist. Kheda  
Gujarat State ( INDIA)

A CASE STUDY

By

Mr. J.M. MULANI, M.Com., LL.B.  
Consultant On Cooperation  
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(Phone: 472695)

AASHI GROUP MULTI-PURPOSE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.  
(DIST. KHEDA - GUJARAT STATE - INDIA)

A CASE STUDY

J.M. MULANI  
Consultant on Cooperation  
in Gujarat State,  
Ahmedabad.

Kheda District is one of the progressive districts so far as agriculture, dairy and industrial development are concerned. The people of Kheda district are hardworking, enterprising and always prepared to undertake new experiments. Kheda District is situated in central area of Gujarat State. Out of total population of 30,15,027 (1981 census), 24,08,672 is rural population, having 965 villages. Kheda district is pioneer in organising dairy development on cooperative basis, not only in the State, but also in the whole country. Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Ltd. (AMUL) was registered as early as 1946. AMUL has shown the way to farmer producers to organise their agricultural activities on Anand Pattern of single commodity cooperatives for production, procurement, processing and marketing of agricultural produce and get the benefits of better prices, increased production and value addition. The profile of the district is given below:

1. Area of the District	7.194 sq.kms.
2. No. of Talukas	10 (Ten)
3. Total population	30,15,027
4. Total No.of villages	965
5. Average rainfall	769.5 mm
6. Area under farming	6,36,000 hectares
7. Literacy rate	50%
8. Main crops	Tobacco, Paddy, Cotton, groundnut, wheat, bajra, sugarcane, vegetables

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Chief Executive (Retd.), Gujarat State Coop.Union

9. Main industries	Dairy, Tobacco, Cotton Ginning, Engineering.
10. Total No. of cooperative societies	<del>3075</del> 3374.

Service cooperative societies in Kheda have been registering good progress. There are 600 ~~gxxx~~ service cooperatives (PACS) and 920 Primary Milk Cooperatives in the District. The total number of societies is 3374 which are of different types. The primary agricultural credit societies functioning at the base of the cooperative credit system constitute the major outlet of short and medium term credit to agriculture.

Registered on 30th October 1958, this primary Agricultural Multi-purpose Cooperative Society (PACS) has been one of the most successful cooperatives undertaking short term agricultural credit, supply of inputs and consumer activities for the benefit of its farmer members and others. The agricultural land is fertile, the farmers are industrious and hard working with robust common sense. The main crops are Bananas, Tobacco, Wheat and vegetables. The service cooperative, the village primary milk cooperative, and other cooperatives in the area, have been instrumental in improving the social and economic condition of the farmers in the area.

The area of operation of this society extends to eight villages as under:

Aashi, Agas, Sihol, Bhatiyel, Dantali, Viroh,  
Simarda and Petlad.

Total membership of the society at present is 465. Out of which about 100 are small farmers. Besides agriculture, the people in the area are engaged in agricultural labour, cattle keeping, tobacco processing and cottage industries.

#### Objectives

The objectives of the society include, provision of short and medium term agricultural credit to members, supply of inputs,



and consumer goods and services, marketing of agricultural produce of farmer members and undertaking other ancillary activities for the economic and social upliftment of members and general public.

### Consumer Activities

In Gujarat, there are many successful single commodity cooperatives of agricultural produce, working at different levels. However, consumers' cooperative stores have not been very successful due to various reasons. More so, at the primary level in rural areas. Most of the service cooperatives generally carry on the activities of providing agricultural credit and input supply.

However, this society is running a very good retail consumer shop. The society sells about 300 items of daily use which include foodgrains, pulses, cereals, oils, detergents, cosmetics, sugar, tea, condiments, spices, cement, cuttlery, controlled articles. ghee, ice cream and srikhand etc. Almost all the day today requirements of households are supplied through this shop to the local people as well as to the residents of neighbouring villages. The society also deals in controlled articles like foodgrains, sugar, oil etc. and provides at Govt. prescribed fair price to ration card holders. The consumer goods are provided on cash sales basis. The total sales of consumer goods amounted to Rs.38.42 lakhs during 1990-91. The society has got the distinction of being a successful cooperative society as it undertakes distribution of essential commodities and grocery items at reasonable price and the quality is also maintained. The consumers are assured of pure and quality goods, and reasonable prices. The members are paid a rebate of 1% on their total purchases. Prices of all the items are written on notice boards in different sections of sales department, for information of customers. The management is very particular and careful in buying consumer commodities at cooperative prices from wholesalers, so as to supply to the customers at most reasonable prices. They also study the needs and requirements

of customers and plan to stock such items. As a result, the cooperative shop enjoys the confidence of consumers and has become a very popular retail outlet.

#### Loans and Advances (Production Credit)

The society which functions at the grass root level provides short and medium term agricultural credit to its members at the rates of 7.5% (small farmers) to 12.5%. The lending rate is less by 2% in comparison to other societies. The society lent Rs.9,02,000 by way of short term agricultural loans during the year 1990-91. The society has been able to effect 99% recovery of loans and practically there are no overdues.

The society advances maximum Rs.17,500/- per hectare to an individual farmer as production loan. However, the society should make efforts to identify the farmers who are not members today, enroll them as members and provide them credit for their agricultural development. Looking to the area of operation of the society, there are potentialities to increase membership and make them borrowing members, and contribute in their economic development. Much is desired to be done in this direction.

#### Supply of Agricultural Inputs

In addition to providing agricultural credit, the society supplies inputs like fertilisers, improved certified seeds and insecticides to the farmers. During 1990-91, the society supplied inputs worth Rs.32.00 lakhs including crop protection implements with benefits of Government subsidy scheme. The society procures fertilisers from IFFCO, KRIBHCO, GSFC, GNFC, through Taluka/Dist. Cooperative Purchase and Sale Unions. It also procures insecticides as direct agent of recognised companies manufacturing such insecticides. The certified seeds are procured from Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd. (GUJCOMASOL) and Gujarat Rajya Beej Nigam. The farmers are availing the input supply services of the society.

### Marketing Activity

The society has not been undertaking any activity of marketing of agricultural produce of the members. A few years ago it tried to organise marketing of Bananas and vegetables, but it was not successful due to competition of private traders.

### Share Capital, Other Funds & Resources

The Society has a total share capital of Rs.1,13,210/- contributed by 465 members. There is no contribution by State Govt. in its share capital. The other funds of the society are as under:

Deposits	Rs. 22,22,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,09,000
Special Fund	Rs. 1,21,000
Other Funds	Rs. 6,31,500
Total working capital	Rs. 46,61,000

During the year 1990-91 the society made surplus of Rs.3,25,035/- and paid dividend at the rate of 12%. In fact, the society has been declaring dividend of 12% for the last 13 years.

The Share Capital base of the Society has come to stay. All business activities are on cash basis. The society borrows from the Kaira District Central Coop. Bank Ltd. to the extent of providing credit to the farmers.

As on 31st March 1991, the 'Assets' side of the Balance Sheet reflects an aggregate of Rs.1,15,810.00 made up of investments in shares of cooperative institutions, Rs.30,00,349/- investments in the banks, Rs.1,53,304.00 Deposits and other investments, ~~Rs.9,02,000.00~~ whereas Rs.9,02,000 are dues from members, balance made of stocks etc.

The 'Liabilities' side of the Balance Sheet as on 31st March 91, puts up share capital at Rs.1,13,210.00, Statutory

Reserve Fund Rs.3,09,000.00, Building Fund Rs.2,04,568.00 and other funds Rs.6,57,026.00. Deposits from Members and others are Rs.22,21,818.00, Kaira District Central Cooperative Bank Ltd. Loan Rs.9,80,972.00, Payments to be made to traders at Rs.71,575.00 and Sundry Payments to others Rs.1,02,867.00.

It is clear that the society is financially sound and is self-reliant so far as its business requirements are concerned. As a result it enjoys the place of prestige among the people in the area.

#### Audit Position

The accounts of the society are being regularly audited by the Government Auditors. The society has to keep its accounts in the prescribed manner. The Society has been given 'A' class by the auditors during last five years. However, during earlier years, it has been placed in 'B' and 'C' category. This indicates that management should be more careful in respect of the working and management of the Society. The Society has also appointed professional Chartered Accountants as its internal auditors.

#### Deposits

The Society has been able to mobilise deposits from the members and others to the extent of Rs.22,22,000/-. The Society has not been availing bank credit for its trading activities. Year after year, the society is earning profit and the funds position is getting strengthened. The Society enjoys the confidence of people of the area and therefore has been able to mobilise good amount of deposits both in current accounts and fixed deposit accounts. The Society offers attractive rates of interest on deposits - ranging from 9% on current account and 11 to 13% on fixed deposits. Eventhough, there are branches of Bank of India and Kaira District Coop. Bank Ltd. there is no adverse effect on the deposits of the society. On the contrary, most of the pople prefer to deposit their savings

in the Society rather than in the banks. People feel that it is safer to deposit in the Society which is managed by their own representatives, elected by the members themselves.

### Management

The management of a cooperative society consists of three tiers, the 'General Body' of the members, the elected 'Managing Committee' and the paid 'Executives'. As per provision in the Bye-laws, the general body of the Society has been meeting regularly once in a year. The last meeting was held on 23.6.91, and the attendance was 60 members, which is very much below the desired level. This means that majority of the members appear to be unconcerned with the affairs of the society. One of the important functions transacted at the General Body meeting is to elect seven members of the Managing Committee every year. Same group of seven members is elected unanimously as members of Committee. Since last five years, all decisions at the general meeting are taken unanimously. Whether they relate to approval of accounts and appropriation of profit or even business activities of the Society.

Members of Managing Committee are elected for one year only. The whole committee retires every year. At annual general meeting all members present select the committee members unanimously. There is no competition. There is harmony in working of the committee. The managing committee meetings are held once a month. The present Chairman is being elected unanimously as Chairman by the Committee, since 1974. He takes living interest in Society, activities, devotes good time and remains present at the Society to meet the members and customers. The managing committee functions under the direction and overall leadership of Chairman, and there does not exist any Sub-Committee. However, active participation in the affairs of the Society is discernible at the meetings.

The paid staff, another component of the management is made up of seven persons, borne on the establishment of the

Society.

There is one Secretary who is the Chief Executive of the Society. There is one Cashier-cum-Deposit Clerk, who attends to the work relating to deposits. There are two Sales Clerks who attend to the work relating to cash sales of consumer goods. There is one more clerk who attends to general purpose work. There is one weighman cum Store keeper and one Store Keeper to maintain stock in the store. All the members of the staff work with team spirit, are helpful to each other, and cope up with day to day work of sales amounting to Rs.30,000/- approximately. None of the staff is trained and are guided and supervised by the influential leader in his capacity as a Chairman or a committee member. In fact, the Chairman knows more of every thing and provides useful guidance to the staff as well as meets the members and customers and is very vigilant. Since the Society has potentialities of future development, it is desirable that the Secretary is trained for Cooperative Diploma Course. The other staff may also be trained in rotation. This is desirable in the interest of the staff development, progress of the Society and more efficient services to members.

The society spent Rs.78,774.00 towards salary of the Secretary and other staff during the year 1990-91. Besides it paid staff medical allowance of Rs.1650.00 and contributed Rs.5,409.00 towards staff provident fund. It also paid staff bonus of Rs.15,380.00. No other benefits are available to the employees and being local, having limited education, they feel satisfied with the job. It is rather strange but true enough that the Society has never suffered loss for want of trained professional staff. However, the case writer cannot refrain from recommending training for the staff at the earliest for better performance of the Society in the service of members and consumers.

### Working Hours

The working hours of the Society are fixed as 8.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon and 2.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. every day. It observes holiday on Sunday only. Otherwise, it is working on other festival days also. This arrangement is just to meet with the convenience of the buyers from outside the village also. If necessary, the staff is willing to work even beyond working hours and on holiday. The behaviour of the staff with customers and members is very polite and helpful, without any sort of discrimination. Similarly, the relationship between staff and management is very healthy and cordial. This is reflected in the smooth working and increased business of the Society.

### Achievements and Prospects

The success of this Primary Agricultural Cooperative Multi-purpose Society has to be evaluated from the following points:

1. The Society has been carrying on the following functions efficiently and successfully.
  - a) providing credit and banking facilities and supplying inputs.
  - b) encouraging thrift among members and mobilising savings, deposits have reached Rs.22,22,000/-
  - c) running a consumer store for supplying day to day requirements to members and non-members. Sales in consumer stores have reached Rs.38.42 lakhs. Total profits are Rs.3,25,035.00.
2. The services of the Society are available to non-members also, they can buy the consumer goods from the society. Members are from all communities.
3. The principle of democratic management as incorporated in the cooperative Act, Rules and Bye-laws has been

observed at all times, by the Society. The management of this Society has remained unaffected by the political atmosphere.

4. The Society has been able to raise the necessary funds and has not borrowed from any financial institution for its business activities. It has not been depending on Government share contribution or loans. It does not borrow from District Central Cooperative Bank.
5. The efficiency in management is assured by active interest of Chairman and Committee Members. They are vigilant and exercise necessary controls, checks and balances. As indicated earlier, the Committee meets regularly every month, is attended by all the members and they keep vigilance on management and administration. The spirit of 'Service to People' is maintained.
6. There is a system of Internal Audit of the Accounts by a professional Chartered Accountant. The stock-taking is properly done. The statutory audit classification has been 'A'. The Society has been giving maximum permissible dividend (12%), Rebate at the rate of 1% on consumer goods is given to the members.
7. Cooperation among cooperatives:  
The Society is a member in 12 taluka, District and State level as well as multi-state cooperatives. They are banking, marketing, and fertiliser cooperatives. At the village level there are two other cooperatives, a milk cooperative and tobacco cooperative. Besides there is a education society, a primary school and a high school. The relationship with these institutions is also cordial and healthy.
8. Occasionally, the Society has made contributions out of its funds for school building, library books in



the high school, famine relief and such other philanthropic activities in the area.

9. The Society is proposing to construct its own godown with 1000 m.t. capacity. Efforts are on, to acquire suitable land in the village. This will facilitate their storage capacity of inputs and consumer goods.
10. The Society is also trying to get L.P.Gas distribution agency. Besides, the society is also actively considering to start its own medical stores and sales of textiles and ready made garments. It is expected, in next 2-3 years these two departments will start working.

#### Some Issues for Consideration

1. The Society should consider to increase its membership. It should also identify non-borrowing members and bring them under the fold of the cooperative. There is full scope for advancing agricultural production loan to more and more members.
2. The Society should introduce the system of preparing its own business plan. That means, the plan of business activities which the Society is undertaking for the benefit of its members and others in the coming years. Besides, plan will consist of each activity such as credit business, input business, consumer business, godown storage business, deposit business and plan for welfare and such other activities.
3. At present, the Society does not undertake any marketing activity. The agricultural produce of the members may be procured and marketed by the Society so as to give more benefits of better prices to the members.

4. The staff members should be deputed for undergoing suitable training. This would result into increasing operational efficiency of the Society and better performance of the staff.
5. More and more members should be actively involved and their participation should also increase. It would justify the enterprise as a real cooperative.

### Conclusion

PACS are grass root level organisations based upon participation of members in their management providing opportunities of development to the rural people and equitable fruits of their efforts through their own group action. This Society has a successful record of providing services to its members and others and thereby serving their economic interests over last three decades. The Society has shown profit every year, and has success to its credit.

Nov-91  
JMM.

**Sixth ICA/Japan Training Course for  
Strengthening Management of  
Agricultural Cooperatives in Asia**

INDIA, THAILAND, JAPAN & CHINA  
October 21, 1991 - May 10, 1992

*PHG*

MATERIAL DISTRIBUTED IN INDIA  
ON FIELD STUDY VISITS  
IN MAHARASHTRA STATE, INDIA

09 December - 19 December, 1991

*Funded by*  
**The Government of Japan**  
and

Executed by the ICA in collaboration with its Member Organisations  
in India, Thailand, Japan and China

**ICA Management Training Project for Agricultural Cooperatives in Asia**

**INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE**

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**SIXTH ICA/JAPAN TRAINING COURSE FOR STRENGTHENING MANAGEMENT  
OF AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES IN ASIA.**

Programme of Field Study Visits to Co-operatives in  
Maharashtra State

Date & Day	Institution	Place of Halt
Sunday 8th Dec. 91	Journey form Ahmedabad to Bombay	
Monday 9th Dec. 91	Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank, Bombay, Journey to Nasik	Bombay
Tuesday 10th Dec. 91	Nasik District Central Co-op. Bank Ltd., Nasik	Nasik
Wednesday 11th Dec. 91	Visit to Adgaon Multipurpose Co-op. Society, Adgaon, Nasik	Nasik
Thursday 12th Dec. 91	Market Committee at Pimpalgaon, Nasik  District Co-op. Grape Sparkling Wine Factory Ltd., (Pimpane) Julke wani	Nasik
Friday 13th Dec. 91	Nasik Dist. Co-op. Fruits and Vegetable Processing Society Lasalgaon (VEFCO)  Niphad Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	Nasik
Saturday 14th Dec. 91	Nasik District Tree Growers Coop. Society, (Near Niphad)	Nasik
Sunday	Free	
Monday 16th Dec. 91	Pravara Nagar Co-op. Sugar Factory Ltd., Prayara Nagar  Stay at VMNICM	Pune
Tue-Wed 17-18 Dec. 91	Workshop on Agriculture Marketing Processing at VMNICM	Pune
<del>Thursday</del> <i>Friday</i> <del>17-18 Dec. 91</del>	Katraj Dairy  Maharashtra State Co-op. Union, Pune  Travel to Delhi by evening Flight.	Pune

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**SIXTH ICA/JAPAN TRAINING COURSE  
FOR STRENGTHENING OF MANAGEMENT OF  
AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES IN ASIA, 1991-92**

October 21, 1991 - May 10, 1992

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**THE MAHARASHTRA STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANK LIMITED, BOMBAY**  
(Incorporating the Vidarbha Co-operative Bank Limited)

- A) The Apex Co-operative Credit Institution of the State of Maharashtra in the Indian Union :

		30th June 90 No.
PACS	- At village level for all agriculturists in villages.	18,593
CCBS	- Federal Institution at the district level for all types of primary cooperative societies in the revenue district.	30
SCB	- Federal Institution at the State level for all CCBS in particular and all types of cooperative societies in general within the State.	1

B) **Pioneering Role**

- 1) The Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank has played a significant role in initiating and ensuring enviable growth and development of cooperative effort in the State.

The singular factor which differentiates cooperative development in Maharashtra from those in other States is the fact that from the very beginning, the bank was fortunate in having at the helm of affairs eminent personalities in different walks of life.

Successful businessmen, intellectuals of repute, social workers and revered devoted cooperative workers were associated with the bank.

- 2) The concept of people's participation was nursed by the Bank in its early history when it operated branches in the districts by constituting of branch committees and giving them some of the powers of the Board. This provided the nucleus of trained leadership for the district central coop. banks which were formed subsequently and the bank could withdraw from the districts by handing over the business to the newly formed banks.
- 3) In the initial stages, it combined credit and marketing in its rural branches. However, in the course of time it encouraged formation of separate marketing societies and transferred this business to these newly formed societies.
- 4) The Bank has also been a pioneer in introducing several banking facilities and services for its customers. It has been providing remittance and learning house facilities by becoming a

member of the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House in 1930 and by devising the Mutual Arrangement Scheme in 1931. It was the first Apex Cooperative Bank to be admitted to clearing house and today it is regarded as one of the important members of the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House.

The Mutual Arrangement Scheme for cooperative banks in the State enthused the National Federation of State Coop. Banks to introduce a similar scheme for coop. banks in the country from the sixties.

- 5) It was through the efforts of the MSC Bank that the first cooperative sugar factory was established in the State in 1950. Successful operation of this factory gave impetus to the organisation of growers' cooperative for the processing of agricultural products. In fact in the Second Five Year Plan period, a policy decision was taken to license any further capacity in agricultural processing industries, only in the cooperative sector.
- 6) Faced with the problem of surplus resources, it had to explore the possibility of finding new avenues like national level cooperative organisations such as the IFFO & MAID. This approach of the bank culminated in appointment of a special working group on development of resources of the state and central cooperative banks by the RBI and acceptance of this approach as an All India policy.
- 7) When balance swung from surplus to scarcity, the bank devised a system of consortium financing with the help of District Central Cooperative Banks and Urban Cooperative Banks in the State, for providing finance for the monopoly Cotton Procurement Scheme.

It will, thus, be seen that the policies of the Bank have always been in tune with the developments around and as per the requirements of its constituents belonging to areas of production, marketing, credit, consumer, trade, etc.

#### C) Peculiarities of the Bank

- 1) The concept of peoples participation in the movement was nursed by the Bank in its very early history when it operated branches in the districts by constituting branch committees and giving them certain powers of the Board.
- 2) Integrated Working : The Apex Bank, the District Banks, the marketing and processing societies working at different levels jointly operated monopoly procurement schemes for foodgrains and for cotton and thereby provided an object lesson of socialisation of trade in agricultural commodities.
- 3) Guidance and Assistance : The Bank made elaborate arrangement by offering guidance and assistance in promotional, technical and managerial matters to agro processing industry, besides routine financing. For this purpose, it constituted a



Cooperative Industries Commission as a separate cell within the Bank consisting of expertise drawn from Universities and technical institutions, industrial houses and consultancy organisations.

- 4) Further the Bank encouraged cooperative industries for production of agricultural inputs like fertilisers, agricultural machineries like oil engines, pumpsets, tractors and tillers etc. and also for undertaking secondary and tertiary industries like manufacture of paper, alcohol, paints and varnishes etc. by utilising by-products of the agro processing industries.
- 5) The Bank sponsored an experiment, with the help of District Central Coop. Banks, in providing full finance in a systematic and supervised manner for all requirements of small farmers for production as well as for consumption. It has also constituted a special credit stabilisation fund and organised provision of funds to fishery societies on the same lines as those of crop loans, on similar terms. It has also rendered special assistance to labourers' and hawkers' Cooperatives in Greater Bombay District.
- 6) The Bank always emphasised working by establishing direct contacts with the villages. In the initial period it started by establishing its own branches in far off places in the State. However, with the acceptance of the three-tiered cooperative credit structure, in the post rural credit survey period in the late 1950, the Bank seized the initiative in organising the district central cooperative banks, by closing its branches and transferring their business to the newly created independent central financing agencies and also encouraged a healthy development of the Urban Cooperative Banks.
- 7) With a view to realising the full potential of the agricultural productivity and helping the poor and the weak, the Bank has been emphasizing provision of credit at concessional rates of interest for the related activities.
- 8) The Bank has been giving lead to new developments in cooperative thought and practice not only in the State but also has been responsible for their spread to other parts of the country. The Crop Loan system for financing of agriculture, State participation in the share capital of cooperative sugar factories and spinning mills as forerunners of the cane and cotton growers cooperatives, Monopoly procurement Scheme for foodgrains and cotton, Cooperative Industries Commission, Annual Conferences of CFAs as the annual credit planning exercise about district and the State level, the Mutual Arrangement Scheme for cooperative banks are some of the instances of the pioneering spirit.
- 9) Four per cent interest rare Rebate to Farmers : The Bank announced a momentous scheme of relief to all farmers in the State by granting rebate of 4% on short term crop loans. The scheme benefitted around 30 lakh member Khatiedars inclusive of

defaulters for a long quantum upto Rs. 10,000/-. This rebate related to the full repayment on outstanding loans together with interest, and was granted for a maximum period of one year. This rebate was a sort of gift from the bank to the farmers in its Platinum Jubilee year. The total financial burden on the bank on account of the scheme exceeded Rs. 15 Crores.

#### D) Main Objectives

- 1) To promote and propagate the creation of a 'Cooperative Commonwealth' through socio-economic transformation of the community by peaceful and democratic means, maintaining the cooperative character, following cooperative principles of voluntary association based on footing of equality, democratic management, elimination of surplus earning in proportion to custom and not capital, practice of thrift and readiness to work for a common cause.
- 2) To serve as a balancing centre for cooperative societies in the State of Maharashtra registered under the Coop. Societies Act for the time being in force.
- 3) To do all other things as are incidental or conducive to the promotion or advancement of objects of the Bank.

#### E) International Banking Division

The Bank desired that the Cooperatives should not lag behind in the growing business of Foreign Exchange. Besides being itself a Cooperative institution, it is better placed to appreciate the special problems of cooperatives in this field, the Bank therefore approached the Reserve Bank of India who granted the Bank Authorised Dealer Licence to handle Foreign Exchange Business. Board of Directors of the Bank feel that it is the duty of the Bank to help the cooperative sector in this new field in all possible ways and act as partners in cooperative movement. The International Banking Division of the Bank commenced its business on 28.5.1990 and within a short span of one month (that is at the end of the Coop. Year 30th June 1990), the Foreign Exchange business worth of Rs. 6.59 Crores was transacted. Preshipment and post-shipment finance at concessional rate, Negotiation of foreign bills and cheques, opening letter of credit maintenance of non-resident accounts, purchase and sale of traveller's cheques, drafts, foreign currency etc. are the facilities provided to the customers by this International Banking Division.

#### F. Constitutional Changes

- a) The Bank was registered as Bombay URBAN Co-operative Credit Society (on 23.1.1906), but meant to function as a CENTRAL Society with the sole object of financing rural societies.
- b) Bombay Central Coop. Bank (1911-1923). This was registered on 11.10.1991 and this is considered as a second stage or evolution.

- c) Bombay Provincial Coop. Bank (1923-1952) consequent upon suggestion by the the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, the Board Meeting held on 16.4.1920 resolved to amend accordingly.

Necessary amendments were subsequently made in Extra-ordinary General Meeting held on 16.6.1923.

- d) Bombay State Coop. Bank (1952-1960) heading the State partnered integrated Cooperative Credit structure for the then Bombay State.

- e) Maharashtra State Coop. Bank Ltd.

(Incorporating the Vidarbha Cooperative Bank Ltd.) under Registration No. 359 of 1.5.61 onwards consequent upon State Reorganisation, the Bombay State was trifurcated into Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka so as to bring together areas on linguistic basis. Accordingly, Vidarbha and Maharhwada from other States were amalgamated with Maharashtra.

**G. Composition of Board of Directors, Sub-Committees, etc.**

The Board of Directors is composed of Representatives	No. of Representatives
1. District Central Cooperative Banks	30
2. Urban Coop. Banks one from each Administrative Revenue Division)	6
3. State Government	3
4. Employees' Union	3
5. Members belonging to Scheduled Castes or Tribes	1
6. Members belonging to Weaker Section	1
7. Societies not otherwise represented	1
8. Maharashtra State Coop. Marketing Federation	1
9. Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Sangh	1
10. Maharashtra State Coop. Land Development Bank	1
11. Coop. Processing Societies other than Coop. Sugar Factories	1
12. Regional and District Industrial Coop. Banks	1
13. Individual Share holders	1
14. Managing Director	1
	--
TOTAL	52
	--

The Board meets as often as may be necessary but at least once in two months. One third of the total directors present for a meeting constitute quorum. The Board exerts overall control; over bank's working.

There are three subcommittees viz. Loan Committee, Executive Committee and Staff Committee. The Loan Sub-Committee considers requests for financial accommodation of cooperatives while the Executive Sub-Committee considers all other matters pertaining to the working of the Bank and the Staff Committee considers all such matters as are connected with the staff.

The former two committees meet once in a fortnight alternatively. The Staff Committee meets as often as is necessary. The directors on each of the committee are revolving.

G. a) **Staffing Pattern**

As on 30.6.1991 the staffing pattern of the bank was as under :

Sr. No.	Designation	No. of Post
1.	Managing Director	1
2.	General Manager	2
3.	Dy. General Manager	4
4.	Manager	14
5.	Chief Officer	11
6.	Dy. Chief Officer	21
7.	Officer Grade I	88
8.	Officer Grade II	132
9.	Junior Officer	428
10.	Clerk	1,585
11.	Daftary	48
12.	Security Supervisor	1
13.	Driver	54
14.	Armed Guard Staff	36
15.	Subordinate Grade	266
16.	Lower Subordinate Grade	215
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,906</b>

H) Line Control

As on 30.6.19

MANAGING DIRECTOR

General Manager (Advance)

General Manager (Banking)

1. Dy. General Manager (Banking)
2. Dy. General Manager (Advance)

Functional Managers and Chief Officers at H.O. Bombay.

At Regional Offices

Manager

Chief Officers

1. Central Financing Agencies Deptt.	Chief Officer (2)	1. Dy. General Manager	Regional Office Nagpur	Chief Officer (1)
2. Agro-Industrial Coop. Deptt.	Chief Officer (2)			
3. Planning and Development Deptt.	Chief Officer (1)	2. Manager	Regional Office Aurangabad	--
4. Urban Cooperative Banks Department	Chief Officer (1)	3. Manager	Regional Office Nasik	--
5. Banking	Chief Officer (1)	4. Manager	Regional Office Pune	--
6. Funds Management	--			
7. Internal Audit	Chief Officer (1)			
8. Managerial Services				
9. Personnel				
10. General Administration				
11. International Banking Division	Chief Officer (1)			
12. Publicity	Chief Officer (1)			

I. **Membership** (As on 30.6.1991)

T Y P E		No.	Share Capital contributed
a)	Cooperative Institutions	2348	27,98,39,050
b)	Individuals	3490	17,32,250
c)	State Government	1	50
		-----	-----
		5839	28,15,71,350

J. **Progress Chart**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year ended 30th June	Capital and Reserves	Deposits	Loans (Outstanding)	Total Resources
1912	2.00	3.00	5.00	6.00
1961	425.12	2,135.20	3,742.33	5,263.02
1971	1,885.06	9,332.36	14,189.93	19,575.35
1981	7,334.00	42,993.81	31,075.62	55,582.27
1986	15,236.10	1,07,622.27	85,948.17	1,32,910.22
1987	15,717.56	1,17,554.94	76,926.44	1,46,264.46
1988	17,410.03	1,33,540.31	80,501.42	1,66,933.57
1989	20,731.70	1,53,399.72	1,21,739.56	2,00,001.20
1990	23,601.78	1,81,134.93	1,61,508.86	2,43,709.68
1991	27,334.31	2,08,941.37	2,15,235.01	3,10,456.63

K. **Resources** : Owned, Raised, Deployed

**Owned** :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Year ended 30th June					
	Amount Rs.	% of Respec- tive total	Amount Rs.	% of respec- tive total	Amount Rs.	% of respec- tive total
	1981		1985		1991	
a) Share Capital						
1) Societies	895.35	81.2	1,396.13	98.8	2,798.39	99.38
2) Individuals	7.71	0.7	17.11	1.2	17.32	0.60
3) State Govt.	200.00	18.1	(50)	--	(50)	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	1,103.06	100.0	1,413.24	100.0	2,815.71	100.0
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(Rs. in Lakhs)

		As on 30th June					
		1981		1985		1991	
		Amount Rs.	% of Respec- tive total	Amount Rs.	% of respec- tive total	Amount Rs.	% of respec- tive total
b) Reserves							
1)	Statutory	3,176.50	51.0	6,953.21	57.3	12,292.35	58.70
2)	Bad and doubtful debts	465.00	7.5	643.93	5.3	1,459.43	6.97
3)	Agri.Cr. Stabili- sation	1,708.49	27.4	2,212.84	18.1	2,800.35	13.37
4)	Other	880.95	14.1	2,344.82	19.3	4,388.27	20.96
TOTAL		6,230.94	100.0	12,154.80	100.0	20,940.40	100.00
c) Deposits							
1)	Current	4,989.10	11.6	7,583.19	7.9	9,709.02	5.36
2)	Savings	3,447.36	8.1	6,511.15	6.8	11,038.32	6.09
3)	Fixed	33,378.35	77.6	56,432.17	58.8	1,06,013.05	58.53
4)	Others (Call and Short Notice)	1,179.00	2.7	25,448.20	26.5	54,374.54	30.02
TOTAL		42,993.81	100.0	95,974.71	100.0	1,81,134.93	100.0
d) Sourcewise Composition of deposits							
1.	Coop. Stys.	31,388.86	73.0	87,859.91	91.5	1,69,706.63	93.69
2.	Indivi- dual	11,604.95	27.0	8,114.80	8.5	11,428.30	6.31
3.	Others	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL		42,993.81	100.0	95,974.71	100.0	1,81,134.93	100.0

## **Borrowings (Raised)**

The Maximum borrowing power of the bank as laid down under Rule 36 of the MCS Rules, 1961 has been fixed at 15 times of the paid up share capital and all reserves minus accumulated losses, actual bad debts and overdue interest, if any. The bank borrowed funds within this limit from various Agencies such as RBI, NABARD, State Govt., NCDC, etc. The bank had floated debentures in 1971 to make available block capital finance to new cooperative sugar factories.

Various agencies and sections of the Acts under which the bank borrowed funds are as follows :

### **a) RBI**

Under Section 17 (2) (bb) and 4 (c) of RBI Act 1934, the bank borrowed loans from RBI on behalf of Urban Banks for financing small scale industrial units for their working capital requirements.

### **b) IDBI**

Under Bills Re-discounting Scheme, Automatic Refinance Scheme and the like for financing Block Capital Requirements of small scale industrial units of Urban Banks.

### **c) NABARD**

Under Bills Re-discounting Scheme, Automatic Refinance Scheme and the like for financing CCBs for the following purposes under the NABARD Act 1982 :

- 1) Short term loans for seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops to CCBs under pooled rate of interest scheme under NABARD Act. Sec. 21(2) (iii) read with 21 (3) (b).
- 2) Activities for promotion in field of rural development under pooled rate of interest scheme under Se. 21 (i) (iii) read with 21 (3) (b).
- 3) Loans to hand-loom Cooperative Weavers Societies under Section 21 (1) (v) read with 21 (3) (a).
- 4) M.T. Loans for conversion, rephasing, rescheduling under Section 22.
- 5) M.T. Loans for various agricultural and rural development purposes such as irrigation and mechanisation of agriculture under Section 24.
- 6) For financing L.T. Credit requirements of term and non-farm sectors under Section 25.



d) **NCDC**

Refinance facility is available from the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi under Central Sector Scheme in respect of processing societies for block capital financing.

e) **STATE GOVT.**

Loans from State Govt. for financing CCBs are available for the following purposes :

- i) M.T. Loans for conversion of S.T. Agri. Loans into M.T. Loans.
- ii) L.T. Loans for providing finance to industrial societies other than Weavers' Societies.
- iii) L.T. Loans for financing coop. spinning mills.

f) **DEBENTURES**

The bank had floated debentures with the approval of RBI to make available block capital finance to new cooperative sugar factories. Out of Rs. 300.00 lakhs of debentures floated in May 1971, an amount of Rs. 23.22 lakhs was outstanding as on 30.6.1990.

Borrowings as on 30th June of 1985 and 1990

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1985 Outstanding	1990 Outstanding
1. From RBI		
Sec. 17 (2) (bb) for financing small scale industrial units.	255.55	1,558.77
2. From IDBI under normal Refinance Scheme	--	321.39
3. From NABARD :		
ST LOANS :		
- Under Sec. 21(1)(i) Read with 21(3)(b)	--	16,572.00
- Under Sec. 21 (I) (III) -do-	--	--
- Under Sec. 21 (I) (V) -do- 21(3) (a)	444.00	860.00

M.T. LOANS			
-	Sec. 24 for agriculture purpose	289.44	273.80
-	Conversion Section 22	926.13	136.89
L.T. LOANS			
-	Refinance under IRDP Scheme	151.18	413.33
-	ARDC credit project LTS	541.28	2,467.74
4.	NCDC	--	801.06
5.	From State Govt.		
-	M.T. Loans for conversion being 15% margin of shares	176.30	681.71
-	L.T. Loan for providing finance industries societies other than weavers	1.00	--
-	L.T. Loans for financing Coop. Spinning Mills	46.04	45.92
6.	Debentures (6%)	223.19	23.23

Lending (Loan outstanding as on 30th June :

(Rs. in Crores)

Type of Society	1980-81	1984-85	1989-90
Sugar Factories	101.09 (32.53)	121.25 (19.91)	242.97 (15.09)
District Central Coop. Banks	81.73 (26.30)	161.06 (26.45)	751.90 (46.70)
Marketing Societies	92.88 (29.89)	212.75 (34.94)	227.70 (14.14)
Processing & Industrial Societies	2.64 (0.85)	40.35 (6.63)	13.01 (0.81)
Spinning Mills	8.30 (2.67)	33.52 (5.50)	36.33 (2.26)
Urban Banks	4.20 (1.35)	17.42 (2.86)	39.03 (2.42)
Individual and others	19.92 (6.41)	22.60 (3.71)	304.15 (18.58)
	----- 310.76 (100.00)	----- 608.95 (100.00)	----- 1,615.09 (100.00)

## Ratios

% of Net Profit to total Income	2.68%	2.80%
% of Net Profit to W.C.	0.23%	0.24%
% of Management Expenses to W.C.	0.72%	0.87%
% of Staff Expenses to Gross Expenses	6.87%	6.69%
% of Interest paid to Interest Received	89.24%	83.07%
% of Fixed Assets to W.C.	0.09%	0.05%
% of Credit to Deposits	63.69%	89.16%
% of Owned Funds to W.C.	11.38%	9.75%
% of Borrowing to Lendings	5.80%	18.44%
% of Lendings to W.C.	51.28%	66.69%

L) **Interest Structure** : As on 30.6.90

I. **Agricultural advances in Coop. Credit Structure** :

Sr. No.	Purpose	@ of Int. %			PACS/ STYS to Mem- bers	Drawal		Remarks
		NABARD to Apex Bank	Apex Bank to DCC Bank	DCCB to PACs/ STYS.		Dist.in Western Maha- rashtra	Dist. other than those in W. Mah.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

I. **UNDER NABARD SCHEME** :

1. Short Term (Agril.)	3 to 5	5.3/4	7.1/2	a) 10 b) 11.1/2 c) 12.1/2 to 14 d) 14 to 15.1/2	100%	100%	For the advances made from 1.3.1988.	
2. M.T.(Agril)	7	7.1/4	9	12	90%	90%		
3. M.T. (Con- version)	7	7.1/4	9	12	85%	85%		
4. Weavers' Stys.	7.1/2*	8	9	--	90%	90%	* 2.1/2% below Bank Rate against Govt. Guarantee.	
<b>5. AUTOMATIC REFINANCE</b>								
a) IRDP	6.1/2	6.3/4	7.1/2	10	90%	90%		
b) Bio-gas (M.T.)	6.1/2	6.3/4	7.1/2	10	75%	75%		
6. Village Artisans	7.1/2*	7.3/4	9	11	90%	90%	* 2.1/2 below Bank Rate	
7. N.G.R.G. (Godown)	7.1/2	8	10.1/2	--	80%	80%	From owned Funds.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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II. FROM OWNED FUNDS

8. Purchase of Sugar Factory Shares

i)	Members holding land upto 5 acres of which upto 2.1/2 acres being under well irrigation.	4	4	4	75%	90%
ii)	Members holding land more than 5 acres possessing well irrigation facility	8	8	8	75%	90%
iii)	Members having perennial water supply facility	8	9.1/2	11.1/2	75%	90%

9. Purchase of shares of Spinning Mills (Dry Land)

i)	Members holding land upto 7.1/2 acres.	Int. free	Int. free	Int. free	75%	90%
ii)	Members holding land above 7.1/2 acres.	6.1/2	6.1/2	6.1/2	75%	90%

10. Purchase of Shares of Coop. Starch Factory

10	10.1/2	12.1/2	75%	75%
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(Bank Rate)

11. Milch Cattle

i)	Western Maharashtra	5	5	5	90%	100%
ii)	Others	4	5	5	90%	100%

12. Farm Mechanisation

9.1/2	11	14	80%	80%
-------	----	----	-----	-----

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13. Sericulture								
a) Small Farmers	6.1/2	6.3/4	7	10	95%	95%		
b) Other	8	8.1/4	8.1/2	12.1/2	95%	95%		
14. Salary Earners' Stys.		13.1/2	--	--	80%	90%		
15. Ways and Means		13.1/2	--	--	--	--		
16. Sugar Repledge		15.1/2	--	--	80%	80%		
17. Spg. Mill Repledge		15.1/2	--	--	70%	70%		
18. Ginning and Pressing Stys.		9	10	--	100%	100%		
19. O.D. to L.D.B.		12.1/2	--	--	--	--	Against Govt. Guarantee	
20. Cash Cr. (Urban Banks)		* 12.1/2	13.1/2	--	80%	80%	* Subject to the condition that the CCBs should not charge more than 13.1/2% to Urban Banks.	
21. Rs.2 Crores Automatic Refinance Scheme for minor irrigation and other allied activities.		8	9	12	90%	90%		
22. Non-Farm activities								
a) Composite Loan Rs. 30,000/-								
i) Through Village Artisans M.P.Stys.	6.1/2	7	8	10	90%	90%		
ii) Through D.C.C.B.	6.1/2	7.1/2	--	10	90%	90%		
b) General Refinance	8	9	--	12.1/2	90%	90%		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

23. Block Capital Loan for purchase of power looms

a) To individual through primary Handloom/ Power-loom Stys.	8	9	10.1/2	12.1/2	80%	80%
b) To Primary power-loom Weavers' Stys.	8	9	11.1/2	--	80%	80%

---

S.T. (Agril.)	a) Loan upto Rs. 7,500/-
	b) Loans over Rs. 7,500/- and upto Rs. 15,000/-
	c) Loans over Rs. 15,000/- and upto Rs. 25,000/-
	d) Loans over Rs. 25,000/-

**B) ADVANCES FOR PROCESSING SOCIETIES**

Sr. No.	Type of Loan	Rate of Interest as on 30.6.90
---------	--------------	--------------------------------

**A) Loans for Sugar Factories**

- |    |   |         |
|----|---|---------|
| 1) | Working Capital (Pledge of Stock of Sugar)                                |         |
|    | a) Hypo. on Gen. and Manufacturing Stores                                 | 16.1/2% |
|    | b) Clean Spl. Clean for preseasonal Expenses                              | 16.1/2% |
| 2) | Block Capital   |         |
|    | a) Interim Loan against term loan for erection of factory                 | 16.1/2% |
|    | b) Medium Term Loan expansion, modernisation and Ancillary Units erection | 15%     |

**B) Loans for Processing Societies**

- |    |   |         |
|----|---|---------|
| 1) | Term Loan of Capital Expenses 7 years   |         |
|    | a) For Ginning  | 15%     |
|    | b) Other processing Stys. (other than sugar and spinning, Oil Mill, Cement, Paper, Fert.) | 15%     |
| 2) | Working Capital for processing Stys. pledge Hyp. Clean                                    | 16.1/2% |

**C) Loans for Coop. Spinning Mill**

- |    |   |         |
|----|---|---------|
| 1) | Working Capital limits 16.1/2% (For Bank's involvement)                           | 16.1/2% |
|    | Working Capital limits 14.1/2% (Out of Govt. Loan Sanction)                       | 14.1/2% |
|    | Temporary Loan 16.1/2%  | 16.1/2% |
| 2) | i) Medium Term Loan 15%   | 15%     |
|    | ii) Interim Finance against long term loan sanctioned by term lending institution | 16.1/2% |
|    | iii) Long Term loan reimbursed loan NCDC/World Bank                               |         |
|    | iv) Temporary Loan  |         |
|    | v) Preshipment Credit (upto 180 days)   |         |

**D) Loans for Consumer Societies**

Working Capital Finance	13.1/2%	13.1/2%
-------------------------	---------	---------

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| E) Loans to Apex/Regional level (4.1/2% subsidy from Weavers' Coop. Societies 10.1/2% (the Govt.)) | 6% |
|--|----|

**F) Loans for Salary Earners' Stys.**

Working Capital Finance	13.1/2%	13.1/2%
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Sr. No.	Type of Loan		Rate of Interest as on 30.6.90
G)	i)	<b>Working Capital Finance for Marketing Societies</b>	
		Hypo. Jawar Paddy	13.1/2%
		Hypo. Sukhada	16.1/2%
		Hypo. Fertilizer	15.1/2%
		Hypo. Machinery and Fodder food grains	16.1/2%
	ii)	<b>Working Capital Finance for Cotton Growers' Federation</b>	16%
	iii)	<b>Mah. Coop. Hsg. Finance Sty. (Cash Credit)</b>	15%
	iv)	<b>National Grid Godown</b>	12.1/2%

C) ADVANCES TO URBAN COOP. BANKS

Type of Advance	Security, Purpose, etc.	Rate of Interest at different levels		Period
		To MSC	To PCB	
		3	4	5
				To Ultimate borrower.
1	2	3	4	5
				6

A. From out of owned funds

i) Cash Credit	Non-overdue cover of loans granted against gold and silver ornaments and pledge/hypothecation of goods	--	Developed area 13.1/2% Backward area 13%	16.5% (maxi.)	12 months.
			Working Capital upto Rs. 30 lakhs 13%		
ii) Liquidity Loan	Clean Cash Credit for liquidity purpose.	--	13.5%	--	12 months.
			New Banks for first 3 years 13%		

B. From RBI

i) Under Sec.17(2) (bb) read with 4(c) of the RBI Act	Refinance for financing production and marketing activity of SSI units against stock of raw materials and bills	7.1/2%	8.1/2%	11%	12 months.
---	---	--------	--------	-----	------------

1	2	3	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

C. From IDBI

i)	Normal Refinance to SSI Units	Refinance for financing block capital requirement of SSI Units against land building, plant, machinery etc.	10%	11%	13.1/2%	3 to 7 years
ii)	For women physically handicapped and industries in Backward area.	do -	9%	10%	12.1.2%	
iii)	Refinance to transport operators	Acquisition of vehicles.				
a)	upto 2 vehicles		9%	10%	12.1/2%	3 to 5 years
b)	more than 2 and upto 6 vehicles		11.1/2%	12.1/2%	15%	
iv)	Bills rediscounting Scheme					
a)	Small Scale Industries	Purchase and Sale of machinery		Rediscounting rate by IDBI	Discounting rate by MSCB	
	i) Upto 36 months			9.75%	11%	
	ii) Above 36 months			9.25%	10.50%	
b)	General					
	i) Upto 36 months			11.0%	12.0%	
	ii) Above 36 months			10.50%	11.50%	

## SCHEMATIC LENDING

### Rates of Interest of Schematic Lending at Different Levels

Sr. No.	Purpose	NABARD to Apex Bank	Apex to CCB	CCB to PAC	PAC to Borrower	% of Refinance available <u>S.F./M.F./O.F.</u>	
1.	Minor Irrigation and Land Development (All Categories of Farmers).	6.50%	6.75%	7.50%	10.00%	90%	90%
2.	Allied Activities Horticulture Animal Husbandry et.						
	Small Farmers	5.50%	6.75%	7.50%	10.00%	90%	--
	Medium Farmers	8.00%	8.25%	9.50%	12.50%	--	85%
	Other Farmers	8.00%	8.25%	9.50%	12.50%	--	80%

NOTE : The CCBS having recovery of Agricultural Medium Term and Long Term Loans of all sorts above 60% are eligible for refinance facility against long term/project lendings from NABARD. The Banks whose recovery exceeds 80% are not required to furnish Government Guarantee.

#### M. OTHER ASPECTS

	Position as on 30.6.91
i) No. of Employees	2,906
ii) No. of Branches	4
iii) No. of Regional Offices (at Nagpur, Pune, Nasik and Aurangabad)	4
Function - To provide finance at the nearest possible point to borrowing institutions.	
iv) No. of Divisional Offices (at Nagpur, Amravati, Pune, Kolhapur, Nasik, Vashi, Aurangabad and Nanded)	8
Function - To supervise credit within the area.	

- v) No. of CCBs and their branch offices (including H.O.) 2,997
- vi) No. of PCBs and their branch offices (including H.O.) 1,550
- vii) Clearing : Average No. of cheques cleared daily
- | Outward        |                     | Inward         |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| No.            | Amount              | No.            | Amount              |
| 12000 to 15000 | Rs. 20 to 25 crores | 11000 to 12000 | Rs. 20 to 25 crores |
- viii) Resource and their Deployment at the State Level

As on 30.6.1990

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Type of Coop.	No.	Owned Funds	Deposits	Outstanding loans	Arrears	% of arrears to out-standing	% of Credit to deposit
SCB	1	23,602	1,81,135	1,61,509	9,449	5.9	89.16
CCBs	30	30,146	2,84,925	2,64,128	75,102	28.4	92.70
PCBs	377	45,800	4,82,000	4,25,000	33,000	7.8	88.17
PACs	18,593	36,000	1,900	1,56,832	4,000	25.5	--

#### SOME IMPORTANT HIGHLIGHTS OF MAHARASHTRA

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Reference	Maharashtra
1	2	3	4	5

#### I. GENERAL

1.	Geographical Area	Sq.Kms.	1981	3,07,690
2.	Coastal Length	Kms.	1981	720
3.	Revenue Divisions	No.	1987	6
4.	Districts	No.	1987	30
5.	Tahasil	No.	1987	303
6.	Total Villages	No.	1981	41,833
	a) of which deserted	No.	1981	2,479
7.	Cities/Urban Agglomerations	No.	1981	307

1	2	3	4	5
<b>II. POPULATION</b>				
8.	Total population	(000)	1981	6,27,84
	a) of which males	(000)	1981	3,24,15
	b) of which females	(000)	1981	3,03,69
9.	Rural population	(000)	1981	4,07,90
	a) Its percentages to total population	--	--	64,97
10.	Urban Population	(000)	1981	2,19,91
	a) Its percentage to total population	--	--	35,03
11.	Scheduled Caste population	(000)	1981	44,80
12.	Scheduled Tribe population	(000)	1981	57,72
13.	Percentage of SC population to total population	--	--	7,14
14.	Percentage of ST population to total population	--	--	9,19
15.	Percentage Decennial growth rate of population	--	1971-81	24.54
16.	Population density persons/ Per Sq.Km.		1981	204
17.	Sex Ratio	No. of females per 1000 males	1981	937
18.	Average household size	No.	1981	5.4
19.	Literacy Percentage	--	1981	47.18
	a) In Males	--	1981	58.79
	b) In Females	--	1981	34.79
<b>III. AGRICULTURE</b>				
20.	Net area sown	Lakh/ Hectares	1988-89	178.81
21.	Gross cropped area	Lakh/ Hectares	1988-89	206.92
22.	No. of operational Holding of which	Lakhs	1986	81.01
	a) Less than two hectares	Lakhs	1981	45.91
	b) Two to ten hectares	Lakhs	1981	32.74
	c) Over ten hectares	Lakhs	1981	2.76

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Area of operational holdings of which	Lakh/ Hectares	1986	213.52
	a) Less than two Hectares	Lakh/ Hectares	1986	43.66
	b) Two to Ten Hectares	Lakh	1986	133.83
	c) Over ten Hectares	Lakh/ Hectares	1986	36.03
24.	Area and Production of Important Crops	For 1989-90	Area (000)	Production (in lakh tons.)
	i) Rice	--	1,519	23.2
	ii) Wheat	--	842	9.1
	iii) Jowar	--	6,428	66.3
	iv) Bajra	--	1,913	12.0
	v) All Cereals	--	11,146	115.1
	vi) All pulses	--	3,289	17.3
	vii) Sugarcane (in terms Gur)	--	383	240.1
	viii) Groundnut	--	894	9.8
	ix) Cotton (lint)	--	2,635	58.7
25.	Consumption of fertilisers per hectare of cropped area	Kg.	1989-90	58.7
<b>IV. MISCELLANEOUS</b>				
26.	Scheduled commercial Banking Offices	No.	June 1988	5094
27.	State Income (at current prices)	Crores	1988-89	37481
28.	Per Capital income at current prices		1988-89	5155

**TREND IN THE COOPERATIVE IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**

Sr. No.	Item	Rs. in Crores Membership in Lakhs					
		1961	1971	1981	1988	1989	1990
1.	Total Societies	31,565	42,603	60,747	87,676	92,507	98,148
2.	Total Members (Gross)	42	86	148	218	244	259
3.	Paid-up Share Capital	53	238	600	1,105	1,478	1,630
4.	i. of which	8	39	105	160	293	303
5.	Owned Funds	73	345	1,207	2,077	3,159	3,390
6.	Deposits	76	315	1,939	6,665	8,385	10,200
7.	Working Capital	326	1,490	5,210	13,948	18,828	21,930
8.	Loans advanced (Net)	95	348	1,116	4,251	5,400	7,336

**SECTORWISE NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**

Sr. No.	Sector	1961	1971	1981	1988	1989	1990
1.	Agricultural Credit Societies	21,438	20,453	18,605	18,476	18,541	18,700
2.	Non Agricultural Credit Stys.	1,631	2,966	5,477	8,437	9,485	10,405
3.	Marketing Societies	344	410	423	782	827	906
4.	Productive Enterprises (e.g. Sugar Factories, Rice Mills, etc.)	4,306	6,810	14,327	23,833	25,002	26,732
5.	Social Service Co-operatives (e.g. Consumer Societies housing Stys., etc.)	3,846	11,964	21,915	36,148	38,652	41,405
<b>ALL SOCIETIES</b>		<b>31,565</b>	<b>42,603</b>	<b>60,747</b>	<b>87,676</b>	<b>92,507</b>	<b>98,148</b>



**PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**  
(As on 30th June)

Sr. No.	Item	1961	1971	1981	1989	1990*
1.	Societies	18,998	20,014	18,389	18,433	18,593
2.	Membership	1,827	3,136	5,391	7,425	7,800
	i) Borrowing Members	1,224	1,329	1,447	2,422	2,900
	ii) Members with outstanding	N.A.	1,967	2,657	3,883	4,400
3.	Share Capital	1,212	5,231	10,691	25,697	29,000
	i) Of which Government	90	142	238	1,069	1,270
4.	Owned Funds	1,519	6,277	13,386	31,879	36,000
5.	Deposits	99	405	1,035	1,831	1,900
6.	Borrowings Outstanding	3,681	14,302	35,943	1,19,863	1,50,000
7.	Working Capital	5,668	20,984	52,695	1,62,618	2,03,500
8.	Loans advanced	4,036	11,493	24,993	1,02,282	75,000
9.	Loans demanded	3,990	15,408	35,004	1,11,116	80,000
10.	Loans recovered	3,125	9,224	20,044	75,973	40,000
11.	% of recovery to demand	78.3	59.9	57.3	68.4	50.0
12.	Loans Outstanding	4,296	16,483	38,345	1,21,832	1,56,832
13.	Loans overdues	865	6,184	14,965	35,143	40,000
14.	Percentage of overdues to outstanding	20	38	39	28.8	25.5
15.	Societies in Profit	14,289	10,684	9,407	8,797	9,150
16.	Amount of Profit	113	298	808	2,764	3,100
17.	Societies in Loss	4,042	9,114	8,658	9,542	9,350
18.	Amount of Loss	12	216	865	3,015	3,200

Note : 1. Rs. in Lakhs    2. Members in thousand    3. Provisional \*

**DISTRICT CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**  
(As on 30th June)

Sr. No.	Item	1971	1981	1989	1990*
1.	Banks (No.)	25	26	30	30
2.	Number of branches (including H.O.)	867	1,703	2,831	2,963
3.	Membership (Total)	55	62	77	88
	i) Of which Co-operative Societies	30	36	53	57
	ii) Of which individuals and others	25	26	24	31
4.	Paid-up Share Capital	2,515	4,563	14,262	16,334
	i) Of which Government	669	806	803	810
5.	Owned Funds	3,474	10,206	31,230	31,000
6.	Deposits	11,323	58,814	2,36,748	2,80,296
7.	Borrowing outstanding	8,055	9,355	64,594	93,764
8.	Loans advanced during the year	12,084	27,870	1,36,283	1,53,584
9.	Of which for S.A.O.	9,531	19,692	59,809	75,317
10.	Loans outstanding (Total)	17,846	49,427	2,24,739	2,77,000
11.	Working Capital	23,637	83,526	3,53,337	4,17,139
12.	Loans Overdue	4,452	14,452	35,015	59,700
13.	Percentage of overdues to outstanding	25	29.4	15.6	21.6
14.	Amount of Profit	140	376	1,343	1,300

- Notes :
1. Rs. in Lakhs
  2. Members in Thousands
  3. Provisional \*

**PRIMARY COOPERATIVE BANKS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**

Sr. No.	Item	1971	1981	1989	1990*
1.	Banks	265	345	377	376
2.	Membership	883	1,618	3,892	4,600
3.	Share Capital	987	4,201	15,221	18,700
4.	Owned Funds	1,502	8,530	38,792	45,800
5.	Deposits	6,832	65,779	3,75,935	4,82,000
6.	Borrowings Outstanding	308	1,666	22,433	23,000
7.	Working Capital	9,260	88,704	4,88,281	5,90,000
8.	Loans Advances (Gross)	12,381	87,343	5,92,512	7,85,000
9.	Loans Outstanding	5,007	48,008	3,00,268	4,25,000
10.	Loans Overdues	364	3,732	25,768	33,000
11.	Banks in Profit	N.A.	330	370	370
12.	Amount of Profit	N.A.	1,170	5,129	5,500
13.	Banks in Loss	N.A.	7	7	6
14.	Amount of Loss	N.A.	6	51	45

- Note :
1. Rs. in Lakhs
  2. Members in thousand
  3. N.A. "Not available"
  4. Provisional \*

**MAHARASHTRA STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANK**  
FINANCIAL POSITION (As on 30th June)

Rs. in Lakhs  
Membership in thousand

Sr. No.	Item	1961	1971	1981	1989	1990*
1.	Number of branches (including H.O.)	20	24	44	43	43
2.	Membership (including nominal)	11	16	16	24	24
3.	Share Capital	326	826	1,103	2,340	2,661
	i. Of which Government	118	303	200	--	--
4.	Owned Funds	425	1,885	8,254	20,954	23,602
5.	Deposits	2,153	9,332	42,994	1,53,400	1,81,135
6.	Borrowings Outstanding	2,286	6,894	880	16,022	29,787
7.	Working Capital	5,254	18,741	54,483	1,97,262	2,43,710
8.	Gross Loans - advanced during the year (inclusive of cash credit and bills)	7,785	33,233	1,25,104	4,15,241	4,23,229
	i. Of which Short Term	N.A.	31,476	1,23,807	3,83,191	4,10,692
	i.i Of which Seasonal Agricultural Operations (S.A.O.)	N.A.	8,013	10,915	46,042	37,797
	ii. Medium Term	N.A.	1,757	1,296	32,050	12,537
9.	Loans outstanding (Total)	3,742	14,190	31,076	1,21,740	1,61,509
	i. Of which Short Term	3,246	11,277	28,361	81,764	1,21,421
	i.i Of which S.A.O.	1,940	4,885	4,812	29,969	31,577
	ii Medium Term	496	2,913	2,715	39,976	40,088
10.	Loans Overdue	84	207	2,246	5,092	9,449
11.	Percentage of overdue to outstanding	2.5	1.4	7.23	4.18	5.85
12.	Amount of Profit	20	100	162	4.56	5.93

N.A. : Not Available

\* Provisional

# THE NASIK DISTRICT CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD., NASIK.

## HEAD OFFICE, NASIK

Phone No.74381

### SHORT NOTE ON THE WORKING OF THE BANK

#### Formation

As per State Government's Policy to revise and decentralise the cooperative credit structure, it was proposed by Late Shri, Bhausahab Hiray, the then Revenue Minister in the Bombay State, and a prominent cooperator of the Nasik District, to form District Central Cooperatives Bank. With the efforts of fellow cooperators, the Nasik District Central Coop. Bank was registered on the Indian Republic Day, the 26th January 1955, under state Cooperative Societies Act Bank's Inauguration Ceremony took place on 20th February 1955, at the hands of Late Shri, Dhananjayrao Gadgil, Dy.Chairman of planning Commission, Mr.S.G.Puranik, Principal, H.P.T.College, Nasik, presided over the first Government nominated Board of Directors of the Bank,

#### Objects

It is basic object of the Bank to provide adequate finance to primary cooperative societies, to enable them to fulfil financial need of their individual members for production purpose. The Bank also acts as balancing centre for all the cooperative institutions within the District for their surplus funds. The Bank encouraged organisation and development of cooperative societies in various field.

#### General Body

The supreme authority of the bank is the General Meeting consisting of representatives of member. Societies and individuals subject to General control of the Registrar, Cooperative Societies Act, 1960 and rules framed thereunder. The powers and duties of General Meeting (in short) are :-

- 1) To receive and consider annual report review working of the Bank and to sanction appropriation and distribution of profit.
- 2) Declare Dividend (Not exceeding the amount recommended by the Board of Directors) ( ) To consider the audit memo of the Government Auditors.
- 3) To fix the maximum amount of liability or to delegate Such powers to Board of Directors and (5) Approve Annual Budget of the Bant Bank etc.

#### Board of Directors

The Management of the business and affairs of the Bank is entrusted to the Board of Directors consisting of 26 Members, including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, of which 21 Members are elected after every five years as below.

A)	One Representative of affiliated societies, except the categories shown below : from each Taluka	13
B)	Representative of purchase & sale Unions.	1
C)	Representative of processing Societies	1
D)	REpresentative of Urban Banks.	1
E)	Representative of Industrial & Weavers Societies	1
F)	Representative of Diary societies & Salary Earners Societies.	1
G)	Representative belong to S.C. & S.T. & One representative Weaker section availing loan not exceeding Rs.200/-.	2
H)	Representative of Individual share holders.	1
I)	Representative of Nominated by the Maha. State Co-Op. Bank Ltd., Bombay.	1
J)	Representative of Zilla parishad Nasik (Ex.office)	1
K)	Nominee of Govt. of Maharashtra i.e. Dist. Deputy Registrar, C.S.Nasik.	1
L)	Representative nominated by the recognised Union of the Employees of the Bank.	2
		--
	TOTAL :	26
		--

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman are elected at the first meeting of the Board of Directors after the Annual General Meeting every year.

The powers and duties of the Board of Directors (In Short) 1) To deal with applications for membership & to allot shares. 2) To raise funds, 3) To deal with applications for loan Credits, Overdrafts and other advances, 4) Appoint staff, 5) Prepare Annual Report and Balance Sheet. 6) Make Arrangements for Inspection of affiliated societies. 7) Administrate and Manage the movable and immovable property of the bank etc.

#### **Executive Committee**

Executive Committee consisting of 12 Members is appointed by Board of Directors every four months so as all the directors be given opportunity to serve on the committee during a year. The committee is empowered to deal in :

- 1) Admission of members and allotment of share.
- 2) Consideration of loan and Credit a Applications.
- 3) Preparation of Annual Report.
- 4) Taking proper action for recovery of arrears etc.

### Staff Sub Committee

The Committee is formed to look after all the aspects regarding staff of the bank and consists of 14 Members.

### Audit Sub Committee

The committee is formed of 14 members to consider the audit and inspection memo of branches and approve compliances to be submitted to Government Auditor, NABARD and State Co-Op. Bank.

### Staffing pattern

The Chief Executive of the bank's staff is Managing Director. He is assisted by the General Manager and four Managers, each one entrusted with department viz.

- 1) Administration
- 2) Loan
- 3) Banking and Accounts
- 4) Cash Credits (Non-Agril.Finance). There are 18 Chief Officers and Deputy Chief Officers are entrusted the folio as
  - 1) Administration and Taxes
  - 2) Board and Legal
  - 3) S.T.Loan. Finance
  - 4) M.T.Loan-Finance
  - 5) Finance to sugar factories
  - 6) Accounts
  - 7) Inspection and Compliance
  - 8) Field
  - 9) Development

To have close supervision over the Branch and Inspectorial working, the bank has appointed 15 Divisional Officers at Taluka places.

At Branch level, the branch agent, Accountant, Cashier, and Clerks are posted as per requirement at and the volume of work.

The Bank has posted Inspectors for inspection of Primary societies and scrutiny of loan an applications They are assisted by Crop Supervisors for verification of acreage, especially under Irrigated crops.

In pursuance to NABARD'S instructions, the bank has credited separate technical cell at Head Office. In this Cell experienced 2 Civil engineers, 3 Agril. Officers and other staff is working and necessary technical assistance is being given to the farmers.

The Financial position of the bank for last 3 years.

Particulars	30-06-89	30-06-90	30-06-91
Share Capital	694.11	841.11	942.19
Reserve	578.36	628.29	694.95
Total Own Funds	1,272.47	1,469.40	1,637.13
Deposits	12,293.77	14,513.72	16,620.49

Particulars	30-06-89	30-06-90	30-06-91
Borrowing	4,857.85	6,213.40	6,420.20
Working Capital	19,192.35	22,838.80	26,590.50
Cash & Bank Balances	1,232.72	1,471.08	1,115.72
Investment	4,291.72	4,491.47	5343.33
Agril. loans : Short Term	3,370.98	5,292.75	4,790.21
Agril. loans : Medium Term (Lift Irrigation)	4,741.91	4,629.87	2,288.82
Long Term	592.47	595.02	3,106.68
Cash Credit & Advances	3,985.07	4,576.07	6,147.08
<b>Total Finance :</b>	<b>12,690.43</b>	<b>15,093.71</b>	<b>16,332.79</b>

### Raising of Funds Shares Capital

At Formation stage the bank had admitted Individual Member alongwith the cooperative societies. As per directive of Reserve Bank, admission of new individuals members has been discontinued from the year 1961.

Bank's authorised share capital is Rs.25 Crores divided into 50 lac. shares of Rs.50/- each. The affiliated primary societies are required to purchase shares @ 5% of borrowings from the Bank.

Bank's share capital as on 30-06-91 stands at Rs.942.19 lakh Contributed by 4162 primary cooperative societies (Rs.902.25 lac.) and 1783 Individual share holders (Rs.2.94 lac.). This also includes Rs.37.00 lakh contributed by the Maharashtra State Government under Government participation policy through the Apex Coop. Bank.

### Reserve and Other Funds

FUNDS	30-06-89	30-06-90	30-06-91
a) Statutory Reserve Fund	162.83	177.10	192.06
b) Building Fund	23.76	25.31	30.81
c) Credit stabilisation Fund	117.12	130.63	142.10
d) Dividend Equalisation Fund	16.51	23.67	1.38
e) Spl. Bad Debt Reserve	3.52	3.54	3.56
f) Reserve for Bad & Doubtful Debts.	131.24	172.43	161.90
g) Reserve for Overdue Interest	53.00	53.00	96.50
h) Investment fluctuation Fund	1.25	-	-
i) Charity Fund	2.87	2.62	3.33
j) Library Fund	0.16	0.16	0.16



Funds	30-06-89	30-06-90	30-06-91
k) Development Fund.	0.20	-	-
l) Reserve for accrued Interest on Overdue	43.50	43.50	-
m) Capital Redumption Fund	17.60	20.95	24.20
n) Cane Development Fund	3.75	-	-
o) Cotton Development Fund Depreciation Fund	1.05	-	38.45
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>578.36</b>	<b>652.91</b>	<b>694.95</b>

### Deposits

The Bank has been able to tap deposit from Urban as well as the rural areas on increasing scale, which can be seen from the deposit position for last 3 years as shown below the Bank has introduced varies deposit schemes suited to the savings capacity and needs of the various sections of the people alongwith the regular savings bank, current account and fixed deposit facilities. The Bank offers 1/2% enhanced rate of interest on savings bank and term deposits.

Deposits	30-06-89	30-06-90 (Rs. in lakhs)	30-06-91
a) Societies :			
1) Current	759.93	794.25	1,059.15
2) Savings	341.64	545.91	722.27
3) Fixed	3,139.86	3,036.66	4,399.83
4) Call	971.72	2,213.55	650.85
b) Individuals :			
1) Current	1,207.78	849.03	988.14
2) Saving	3,734.83	4,586.76	5,705.21
3) Fixed	1,796.46	2,115.47	2,714.38
4) Small Savings	254.80	282.21	287.59
5) Recurring	86.86	89.89	93.07
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>12,293.88</b>	<b>14,513.73</b>	<b>16,620.49</b>

We are proud of being the pioneer bank in India to Introduce "Small savings scheme" with a view to inculcate savings habits and extend Banking facilities to the weaker sections of the community, for which the bank was felicitated by the Central Government.

### Borrowings

The Bank draws funds from the Maharashtra State Coop. Bank Ltd., Bombay, on limits for short, medium and long term loans under pooled Rate scheme,

sanctioned by the NABARD. Similarly, Cash Credit Limits are also sanctioned by the Apex Bank as refinance. The borrowings from the Apex Bank shown below :

	30-06-88	30-06-89	30-06-90	30-06-91
A) Short Term Loan	1,661.40	1,964.38	2,291.01	1,931.54
B) Medium Term Loan (Agril.)	107.44	145.70	146.54	142.80
C) Medium Term Loan, (Conversion)	149.35	41.31	7.47	6.00
E) M.T.Loan (I.R.D.P.)	-	21.99	35.73	38.69
F) M.T.Loan (Shares)	14.32	8.26	21.36	12.78
G) M.T.Loan (Minor Irrigation)	-	141.04	107.87	258.00
H) Long Term Loan (Grapevine Plantation)	26.59	239.53	251.10	445.17
I) Long Term Loan (Drip Irrigation)	-	19.00	77.50	77.72
J) Long Term Loan (Non Farm Activities)	-	-	3.79	42.45
K) Long Term Loan (Life Irrigation)	403.74	364.15	324.37	275.83
L) Pomegranate	-	-	0.45	0.45
M) Fixed Loan	-	700.00	955.00	500.00
N) Urban Banks	-	200.00	300.00	450.00
O) Repledge to Sugar Factories	-	-	-	950.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,385.80</b>	<b>3,878.26</b>	<b>4,544.48</b>	<b>5,150.01</b>

### Utilisation of Funds

The Bank has maintained adequate liquid assets as per Statutory provision for Rs.5,343.33 lacs.

### Short Term Loan to Cooperative Societies

The Bank finances the agriculturist for raising of Crop through the primary agricultural Coop. Societies within the District. The Bank has adopted policy to disburse the loan as per crop loan system and disbursement of suitable kind portion is arranged through the primary and cooperative marketing societies.

The Bank has made a special efforts for making the loans available to small and marginal farmers. The Bank had undertaken survey of such farmer in the district and all the 122909 eligible small and marginal farmers are given membership of primary Agricultural Coop. Societies.

Till 31-10-91, the bank has sanctioned Rs.13,251.36 lacs as short Term loan for the year 1991-92 of which Rs.4,233.64 lacs sanctioned for small farmers. Actual outstanding of the loan on 30-06-91 amounts to Rs.4,790.21 lacs of which Rs.1,270.56 lacs are outstanding with the small farmers. This included outstanding against previous year's finance.

### Medium Term Loan 1990-91

The Bank has sanctioned Rs.1,642.36 lacs during the year 1990-91 as of land and purchase of agricultural implements for the period of 3 to 5 years.

Typewise outstanding of M.T.Loan as on 30-06-91 is as below :

	30-06-91
1) Agril. purposes	1,631.25
2) Non-Agril. Purposes	208.37
3) Conversion	72.75
4) Rephasement	7.38
5) Renabilitation	25.82
6) Rescheduling	0.02
7) Punargathan No.1	343.23
8) Punargathan No.2	-
	-----
TOTAL Rs.	2,288.82
	-----

### Conversion of Short Term Loan I (Punargathan)

In case of failure of Crop due to unfavourable natural conditions, the facility for conversion of S.T.Loan into Medium Term Loan is afforded to the farmers. On such Conversion fresh finance is provided for raising or crops in the next season. Similarly the facility for Rephasement, Rescheduling and Rehabilitation is also extended. Similarly the facility to convert the total overdues from societies was granted by the State Government under punargathan scheme. Such overdue loan is repayable during 10 yearly instalments. The facility was availed for Rs.1,475.55 lacs. (and Rs.73.76 lacs for overdue interest) during the year 1988-89.

### II M.T.Loan Conversion

No conversion facilities given to the P.A.C. during the year 1990-91 (30-06-91).

### Tribal-Sub-Plan

165 Tribal Cooperative multi-purpose societies are formed in 7 taluka in the District under the Tribal-Sub-Plan sponsored by the State Government. The Bank is providing Special attention towards sanction and distribution of adequate crop loan and medium Term loan in the Tribal area, for this purpose the Bank has formed Tribal-Sub-Plan Sub Committee.

### Assistance to Weaker Section

The D.P.A.P. and I.R.D.P. Schemes are implemented in villages and areas specified by the Government. Medium Term Loan are sanctioned to Small and Marginal Farmers and financial assistance is given to them in the form of subsidy received from the Government under these schemes.

M.T.Loan for Rs.80.10 lakhs is sanctioned to 1318 members under I.R.D.P. during the year 1990-91.

### Project Finance Scheme

The Cooperative Banks till recent times were engaged mainly in the field of financing crop loans, and medium term loans to the agriculturists in their respective areas, of late, the pattern of Agricultural finance is getting changed. Due to scanty rains and drought situations in recent years agricultural production has suffered to a great extent. To overcome difficulties in this respect a new thinking as is gaining grounds to provide an adequate alternative. The National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development has advised the Cooperative Banks to shift the field of finance to project leadings viz. Lift Irrigation, Drip and Spray irrigation, Horticulture and Rose farms etc. with a facility of refinance. In view of this changed approach, Our bank has sponsored various schemes e.g. Lift Irrigation, Drip Irrigation, Horticulture etc. These schemes have been approved by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank, Bombay, and NABARD and Long Term Refinance has also been made available to us.

#### 1) Lift Irrigation Scheme

In view of making maximum use of available water and providing thereby irrigation facility to additional area, the Bank has undertaken long term finance for lift irrigation schemes on cooperative basis.

The Bank has disbursed Rs.621.94 lacs to 15 schemes and has availed refinance from NABARD through Apex Bank for Rs.503.23 lacs against sanctioned limit form Rs.633.73 lacs. So far 9 schemes are completed and 5064 acres of land has come under irrigation facility.

The Bank has submitted 5 more schemes to NABARD for approval.

#### 2) Grapevine Plantation Project

The Nasik District is specially known as grape growing area and grapes are marketed all over India. The Bank is providing loan long term loans under NABARD project lending for grapevines. The details of loans issued and refinance limit a sanctioned by NABARD are as under :

Project particulars	Total financial outlay	Bank loan to be disbursed	Refinance limit sanctioned by NABARD	Amount drawn against Refinance limit
No.1	348.750	313.875	251.100	251.100
No.2	265.050	242.592	194.073	194.073
No.3	1209.591	1107.297	885.825	Under consideration of NABARD.

Total outstanding against the Grapevine plantation comes to Rs.2,147.08.

### 3) Drip Irrigation Scheme

With a view to economise use of available water resources, Bank has issued loans for installation of Drip Irrigation System. For this purpose NABARD has sanctioned long term credit limit to the tune of Rs.119.36 lakhs under the scheme. The bank has fully utilised the limit. The outstanding of loans issued for the purpose as on 30th June 1991 is stands at Rs. 368.45 lacs.

### 4) Rose Gardens

Due to suitable climate and nearness to the Bombay Market, the acreage under Rose Plantation is rising every year. The roses of Nasik have good demand in local and foreign markets.

To facilitate more plantation of the bank has drawn a scheme to finance Rs.10,92 lacs for 30 acreas during next years, for which Rs.8,72 lacs was sanctioned as refinance by NABARD.

### 5) Pomegranete and Guava Plantation

Since the pomegranate and Guava plantation required less water, the area under this crop is increasing in drought prone areas day by day.

A Scheme for financing pomegranate plantation covering 200 Hectors has been prepared by the Bank coating Rs.54.60 lacs. The sanctioned limit by NABARD amounts to Rs.43.68 lacs. Disbursement is in progress. The Guava plantation scheme is for 500 Hectors having total outlay of Rs.52.50 lacs. NABARD finance amounts to Rs.38.43 lacs.

The Bank is making every effort to finance various schemes of irrigation, horticultural plantations and land improvements with a view to achieve better results in agricultural production and help rise in income and living standard of the farmers.

The total long term finance as on 30-06-91 amounts to Rs.3,106.68 lacs.

### Cash Credit and Advances

Alongwith issuing agricultural loans, the bank provides cash credit finance to various types of non-agricultural primary cooperative societies.

Particulars of Cash Credit finance are summarised below :

Type of Societies	Purpose
1) Co-op. Sugar Factories	Sugar production
2) Co-op. Marketing society	Supply of Agril. implements, fertilisers, pesticides, seeds etc.
3) Co-op. Consumer Stys.	Distribution of controlled, commodities, Grocery, cloth etc.

Type of Societies	Purpose
4) Urban Coop. Banks	Loans, especially to small entrepreneurs.
5) Salary Earners Coop. Stys.	Purchase of household, articles and to overcome timely financial necessities.
6) Primary Coop. Societies.	Distribution of controlled commodities.
7) Co-op. Spinning Mills.	United efforts of cotton growers and weavers for processing of cotton into co-op. basis.
8) Industrial & Weavers Co-op. Societies	Loans to self-employed Industrial Workers, Weavers and Labourers.
9) The large Artisans Co-op. Societies	Loans to village Artisans.
10) Processing Society	Dairy scheme, Rice Mills.
11) Urban Societies	Loans to small shopkeepers.
12) Co-op. Housing Sty.	Bridge Finance.

Total Cash Credit Finance including advances against ware-house receipts and F.D.R. etc. as on 30-06-91 amounts to Rs.6,147.08 lacs working Capital stands to Rs.26,590.50 lacs.

### Recovery of Loan

The Bank has created a separate cell for recovery work. The powers for special recovery officers are conferred on some of the Bank's staff. The system of chanelised - recovery is in vogue and recovery of the dues through various institutions during the season amounted to Rs.2,239.18 lacs during the 1990-91.

The Bank was able to recover Rs.6,493.67 lacs out of total recoverable dues for Rs.8,490.72 lacs for the year ending 30-06-91 and 76.5% recovery is effected.

### Branch Expansion

The Bank has reached every corner of the district through its 187 branches of which 32 branches are opened in Tribal areas. The Bank has proposed to open 35 more branches within next 3 years.

### Audit Class

The Bank is placed in Audit Class 'A' upto 30-06-90. The Bank is making all the efforts for economic - uplift of the masses through various primary cooperative institutions within the district.

**ADGAON V.K.S.S. SOCIETY LTD. ADGAON,  
TALUKA AND DISTRICT NASIK**

**Short Note on the Working of the Adgaon V.K.S.S. Society. Ltd.**

Name of the Society	:	Adgaon V.K.S.S. Sty. Ltd., Adgaon, Taluka and District Nasik.
Date of Registration	:	5.4.1921
Registration No.	:	3301, Registered under Maharashtra Co-operative Act, 1960.
Area of Operation	:	Adgaon Village
Address of the Society	:	Adgaon V.K.S.S. Society Ltd., Taluka and District Nasik, Phone No. 75111 and 26.
Audit Class of the Society	:	'A' 30.6.1988
Bankers	:	The Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Adgaon Branch.
Population of Village	:	Nearly 15,000

**Objects of the Society**

1. Advances to the members for Agricultural purposes, to enable them to fulfil financial needs for production purposes, financing short term loan and medium term loan, long term loan.
2. To supply to members agricultural medicines, fertilizers, better seeds and agricultural instruments and other implements.
3. To guide and help to the members for better farming and to get more income and production from agriculture.
4. To supply all commodities necessary to all people through control rate fair price shop.
5. To supply control and non-control cloth.
6. Propaganda, publicity and teaching of co-operation.
7. To promote habit of savings and thrift among members to achieve better standard of living.
8. To run a grain flour mill and such other services.

## **General Body**

The supreme authority of the society vests in the General Meeting Consisting all the members subject to General Control of the Registrar, as per the provisions of Co-operative Society Act 1960 and Rules formed thereunder.

The powers and duties of General Meeting, in short are as under :

1. To review and consider annual report, review working of Society and sanction distribution of profit.
2. To consider the audit memo of the Government Auditor.
3. To approve annual budget, etc.
4. To elect members of the Board of Directors as per the provisions of the bye-laws.

Board of Directors consisting of 10 members including Chairman, Vice-chairman, Bank Representatives.

All elected after five years (New Amendments).

One member from S.C./S.I.

One member from Weaker Section

One from Non-borrowing Members

The Chairman and the Vice-chairman are elected at the First Meeting of the Board of Directors after Annual General Meeting every year.

## **Powers of Board of Directors**

1. To deal with application for membership.
2. To raise funds.
3. To deal with sanction of loans and credits.
4. To appoint staff.
5. To get prepared annual report and balance sheet.
6. To manage the movable and immovable property of the bank etc.

## **Secretary**

Main Secretary and Assistant Secretary from Cadre and other 11 local persons appointed as salesmen, peon, clerk etc.



Society has been working with following branches :

1. Fertilizers
2. Control and Non-control fair price shop
3. Control and Non-control fair price cloth shop, etc.

In the area of the Society, there are 1307 Khatedars (land holders) out of which 498 are small farmers, 591 are marginal farmers and 218 are big farmers as on 30.6.1990.

#### **Membership**

Total members of the Society are 797 i.e. 61% out which i.e. 265 are small farmers, 66% are marginal farmers, 171 are big farmers as on 30.6.1990.

#### **Share Capital of the Society**

One share valued for Rs. 5/-, Total Share Capital Rs. 9,69,190/-.

5% of the loan amount sanctioned is deducted from each borrower and the amount so deducted is credited to his share capital contribution.

#### **Total Profit**

Total profit to the Society as on 30.6.1991 for Rs. 1,47,472.54.

#### **Investment with Other Institute**

Investment in shares of other co-operative institutions as on 30.6.1991 stands at Rs. 1,66,851/-.

#### **Reserve Fund of the Society**

Reserve Fund of the Society was for Rs. 2,00,573.85 as on 30.6.1991.

#### **Bank Loan and Credit Disbursement**

As on 30.6.1990 bank loan for Rs. 24,64,513/- and credit disbursement to members' S.T. Loan Rs. 16,76,062/- + M.T. Loan Rs. 10,08,617/-, Total Rs. 26,84,679/-.

Percentage of recovery as on 30.6.1990 : 76%

#### **Total Overdues with Members**

Total overdues with members as on 30.6.1990 as under :

S.T. Loan	Rs. 4,09,924/-
M.T. Loan	Rs. 1,65,262/-
	-----
Total	Rs. 5,75,186/-
	=====

For details and comparative study, separate statements enclosed herewith.

**ADGAON MULTI-PURPOSE SOCIETY LTD.,  
VILLAGE - ADGAON (DISTRICT - NASIK)**

**BASIC INFORMATION FOR THE PERIOD 1985-86 TO 1989-90**

(Registered on \_\_\_\_\_)

Sr. No.	Particulars	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1.	Membership	419	728	787	787	797
2.	Share Capital (in Rs.)	624125	675040	767295	835930	969190
3.	Deposits (in Rs.)	3327	4671	4671	4694	6494
4.	Reserve and Other Funds (in Rs.)	232875	256264	223265	271921	273296
5.	Bank Loan (in Rs.)	813059	1253144	1710853	1805744	244513
6.	Working Capital (in Rs.)	4047567	4769799	6784191	7228948	8570285
7.	Credit Disbursement (Rs.)	1173224	1343713	1908435	1850571	2684679
	a) Short term	807725	763556	1226385	1156164	1676062
	b) Medium term	370999	580157	1682050	694407	1008617
8.	Credit Recovery (Rs.)	855640	894193	1344573	1769772	1607306
	a) Short term	806138	810039	1058625	1374144	1311319
	b) Medium term	49502	84154	285948	335028	295987
9.	Percentage	67%	60%	70%	87%	76%
	Recovery to	46%	39%	71%	86%	75%
	Demand	73%	46%	65%	98%	82%
10.	Consumer Business (Total Sales in Rs.)					
11.	Profit/Loss (in Rs.)	52731	23685	71176	11867	71893
12.	Audit Classification	A	A	A	A	No Audit
13.	Inspection date					
	a) by Bank Branch	12.8.85	15.12.86	-	29.12.88	-
	b) Co-operative Dept.	-	-	-	-	31.12.89

**ADGAON MULTI-PURPOSE SOCIETY LTD.,  
VILLAGE - ADGAON (DISTRICT - NASIK)**

**MEMBERSHIP COMPOSITION AND GROWTH**

(As on 30th June)

Sr. No.	Particulars	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1.	Total No. of Land Owners (Khatedars) in the area of Society	928	984	984	1307	1307
2.	Total No. of					
	a) Small farmers	430	430	430	498	498
	b) Marginal farmers	172	331	331	591	591
	c) Big farmers	226	223	223	218	218
	Total :	928	984	984	1307	1307
3.	Total No. of Artisans					
4.	Total No. of Landless Labour	246	276	303	315	327
5.	Total Membership of the Society	419	728	780	784	797
	a) Small farmers	71	186	220	260	265
	b) Marginal farmers	7	9	19	21	66
	c) Big farmers	210	197	191	163	171
	d) Artisans	-	-	-	-	-
	e) Landless Labour	-	-	-	-	-
	f) Others	131	336	350	340	595

Sr. No.	Particulars	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
6.	Percentage of Membership	45%	74%	79%	60%	61%
a)	Small farmers	17%	44%	51%	52%	52%
b)	Marginal farmers	5%	3%	6%	4%	11%
c)	Big farmers	92%	88%	86%	75%	78%
d)	Artisans	-	-	-	-	-
e)	Landless Labour	-	-	-	-	-
f)	Others	-	-	-	-	-

## Exhibit - 4

Year	Medium Term		Medium Term		Percentage Recovery	Medium Term	
	Nos.	Outstanding Loan (in Rs.)	Nos.	Amount Recovered (Rs.)		Nos.	Amount Overdue (Rs.)
1985-86	36	461152	10	49502	11%	(13)	18854
1986-87	22	957155	18	84154	9%	(28)	98292
1987-88	20	350542	29	285948	21%	(33)	151725
1988-89	8	1292721	35	335028	26%	(27)	139039
1989-90	23	2001234	30	295987	15%	(35)	165262

ADGAON MULTI-PURPOSE SOCIETY LTD.,  
VILLAGE - ADGAON (DISTRICT - NASIK)

OPERATIONS (NON-CREDIT)

Sr. No.	Items	Sales in Rupees (Annual)				
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1.	Food Grains, Sugar etc.	311424	603276	653909	508717	531727
2.	Kerosene	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Fertilisers	227682	240809	344886	488274	721098
4.	Cloth (Textiles)	63160	80548	85877	58588	69159
5.	Any Other (Please specify)	-	-	-	-	-
6.		79007	23731	28460	41873	41982
GRAND TOTAL (Rs.)		631473	948464	1133132	1097552	230966

**ADGAON MULTI-PURPOSE SOCIETY LTD.,  
VILLAGE - ADGAON (DISTRICT - NASIK)**

**MEETINGS AND ATTENDANCE**

**GENERAL BODY :-**

Year	Membership	Date of Meeting	Members Present	Remarks
1985-86	419	26.10.1986	149	Special Meeting
1986-87	728	27.9.1987	145	
1987-88	790	10.4.1988	109	
1988-89	794	13.11.88	109	
1989-90	797	-	-	-

**MANAGING COMMITTEE MEETINGS :-**

Month	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	No. of Meet-ings	Avg. atten-dance	No. of Meet-ings	Avg. atten-dance	No. of Meet-ings	Avg. atten-dance	No. of Meet-ings	Avg. atten-dance	No. of Meet-ings	Avg. atten-dance
July									4	5
August									1	5
September									2	5
October									2	6
November									1	7
December									-	-
January									1	10
February									2	5
March							1	9	1	5
April							1	9	1	6
May							1	5	3	5
June							2	5	3	5

## SHARE CAPITAL COMPOSITION (IN RS.)

(As on 30th June)

Year	Share Capital (Member's)	Share Capital (Government)	Total (in Rs.)
1985-86	6,24,125	-	6,24,125
1986-87	6,75,040	-	6,75,040
1987-88	7,67,295	-	7,67,295
1988-89	8,35,930	-	8,35,930
1989-90	9,69,190	-	9,69,190



## PURPOSE, PERIOD AND SCALE OF FINANCE (1989-90)

## SHORT-TERM CREDIT

Sr. No.	Crop	Amount of Loan per Acre (in Rs.)		
		Cash (in Rs.)	Kind (in Rs.)	Total (in Rs.)
1.	Wheat	285	665	950
2.	Bajari	175	425	600
3.	Jowar	145	335	480
4.	Groundnut	350	850	1200
5.	Cotton	285	665	950
6.	SUGARCANE			
	a) Adsuli	1950	4550	6500
	b) Suru	1800	4200	6000
	c) Ration	1350	3150	4500
7.	Pulses			
8.	Hybrid Bajari	240	560	800
9.	Onion	450	1050	1500
10.	Potato	1080	2520	3600
11.	Grapes	5400	12600	18000

Sr. No.	Purpose/Items	Duration (in years)	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Pipe Line	5 years	40,000 P/A
2.	Cow/Cattle	3608 5"	6,500
3.	Electric Motors	3805 5"	As per
4.	Gobar Gas Plant	3605 5"	As per
5.	Reptures to walls	3"	3,000
6.	Tractor	560% 7"	As per
7.	Others (Please specify)		
8.	Grape Mandap	9"	4,650 P/A
9.	Drip Irrigation	7"	11,000 P/A
10.	Spray Pump	5"	As per

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKET COMMITTEE LASALGAON.**

**(DIST. NASIK) (MAHARASHTRA STATE) (INDIA)**

**A NOTE ON THE WORKING OF THE LASALGAON MARKET COMMITTEE**

The Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Lasalgaon Dist. Nasik (Maharashtra State) has been originally established on 01-04-1947 under the Bombay Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1939 (Now revised as "The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1963" The Actual working of the market Committee commenced from 30-05-1948.

**1) Name of Address**

The Agricultural Produce market committee Lasalgaon Dist. Nasik Maharashtra State (India)

**2) Date of Establishment**

The Agricultural Produce market Committee, Lasalgaon has been established on 01-04-1947 under the Bombay Agriculture Produce market Act. 1939 Now revised as "The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce marketing (Regulation) Act. 1963. The Actual working of the market Committee commenced from the Dt.30-05-1948.

**3) Intention of the Act**

Intention of the act is to regulate the marketing of agricultural and certain other produces in the market areas and markets to be developed.

**4) Area of market committee**

The Agriculture Produce market area is only Niphad Taluka (District Nasik)

Market :

Lasalgaon Principal Market yard.

Sub Market yards are :

- 1) Pimpalgaon Baswant.
- 2) Saykheda
- 3) Niphad
- 4) Ozar
- 5) Kasabe sukene
- 6) Palkhad

## Particulars of Markets

Sr.No.	Name of market	Area of the Market	
		H.	R.
1.	Lasalgeon	9	73
2.	Pimpalgaon (B)	3	00
3.	Saykheda	4	85
4.	Niphad	2	82
5.	Ozar	2	21
6.	Palkhad	1	71
7.	Kasabe Sukene	1	07

### 5) Regulated Agricultural Produce

The Market Committee has been regulated following agricultural Produce (1) Groundnut (sheller & unshellerd), (2) Onion, (3) Linseed, (4) Gul, (5) Tur, (6) Mung, (7) Math, (8) Safflower, (9) Jawar, (10) Bajari, (11) Wheat, (12) Gram, (13) Kulthi, (14) Rai, (15) Methi, (16) Seasamum, (17) Chillies, (Dry & Wet), (18) Tamarind, (19) Casterseed, (20) Cotton seed, (21) Cotton (ginned & in ginned), (22) udid, (23) Paddy, (24) Rice, (25) Tomato, (26) Betel leaves, (27) Cattle Sheep & Goats, (28) Grapes, (29) Safflower.

### 6) Major or Main Commodities are

(1) Onion, (2) Jawar, (3) Wheat, (4) Groundnut, (5) Bajari, (6) Gram.

But in this market area Sugar/cane and Grapes are the Major produces.

### 7) Market year

1st October to 30th September Calendar year.

### Authority a ministering the act

The Director of marketing, Maharashtra State, Pune.

### 8) Constitution of the Market Committee

Sr.No.	Representatives	Number
1.	Co-operative Societies	7
2.	Village Panchayat Constituency	3
3.	Trader Constituency	2
4.	Processing & Marketing Co-op. Society	1
5.	Hamals' and weighmen's Constituency	1
6.	Local Authority (Lasalgaon Panchayat) and Panchayat samiti Niphad.	2

Sr.No.	Representatives	Number
7.	Assist. Registrar, Co-op. Societies Niphad	
8.	Agriculture Devpt. Officer P.S. Niphad	1
Total :		18

9) **Authority of Election of A.P.M.C.**

The Authority of Election of A.P.M.C. is the Collector, of Nasik District as per market Act and Rules.

10) **Method of sell Agriculture Produce**

All Regulated Agriculture produce is sold by open auction by every market excepts cattle trade.

**Method of Cattle Trade**

Mutual bargain between buyer and seller.

11) **Livestock market**

Lasalgaon, Saykheda, Niphad.

The Cattle trade is holding on weekly Bazar day i.e. Lasalgaon on Sunday, Saykheda on Thursday and Niphad on Friday.

12) **Payment**

After selling and Purchasing Regulated Agril. Produce by open auction. First agreement sleep is to then prepared weight measured sleep by authorised weighmen. As per weighmen sleep. The Commission Agent has be pay to the cultivator's. He has to product the market charges on the same day.

The market committee has maintained sell auction register.

13) **Announcement of market rate**

The market committee announces the market rate and grading of agril. produces of all market yards (and daily news paper's).

14) **Amenities**

The market Committee has provided to each market yard the following amenities.

- |                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Own Lands.               | 2) Office building    |
| 3) Electrification          | 4) Water tank         |
| 5) Canteen facility         | 6) Sanitary Blocks    |
| 7) Roads                    | 8) Auction Platform   |
| 9) Rest house to the farmer | 10) Wire fencing etc. |

15) **Special & Importance of Lasalgaon Market Committee**

The Lasalgaon is the biggest onion market in India, 90% of the total arrival is added in this onion only.

16) **Market functionary**

The statement showing the Rate of Licence fees Number of Licence holder etc. Licence fees for the year i.e. 1990-91.

Sr.No.	Class of Licence	Annual Rate of Licence Rs.	No. of Licence holders	Licence fee collected during the year 1990-91
1.	General Commission Agent	100	75	7,500
2.	'A' Class Traders	100	302	30,200
3.	'B' Class Traders	50	48	2,400
4.	'C' Class Traders	10	314	3,140
5.	Weigh man	10	130	1,300
6.	Assist. to G.C. & A,B,C, Class holder.	5	166	830
7.	Hamal	3	683	2,049
8.	'B' Class Cattle Traders	25	44	1,100
9.	'C' Class Cattle Traders	15	54	810
10.	Assist. of Cattle Traders	5	17	85
11.	Truck Licence	10	-	-
12.	Tractor Licence	5	168	840
13.	Godown holder	3	36	108
14.	Warehouse man	15	1	15
Total :				50,377

17) **Market Charges**

(The Market Committee (under relevant by laws prescribed Market Committee Charges for current year are as under. These Charges are as per rules.

Sr. No.	Name of the Agril. Commodities	Rate of Commission on the value as the proper from seller	Rate of Weighing Charges per Qtls. from seller	Rate of Hamali Charges per Qtls. from seller	Rate of Market fee per Rs.100 on the value of the produce from purchaser.
1.	Onion	Rs.3/-	0.60 N.P.	0.80 N.P.	Rs.1-00

Sr. No.	Name of the Agril. Commodities	Rate of Commission on the value as the proper from seller	Rate of Weighing Charges per Qtls. from seller	Rate of Hamali Charges per Qtls from seller	Rate of Market fee per Rs.100 on the value of the produce from purchaser.
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2.	1) Gro'nut (Shelled/unshelled) 2) Gul, 3) Linseed 4) Tur, 5) Mung, 6) Math, 7) Safflower, 8) Wheat, 9) Bajari, 10) Rail, 11) Kulthi 12) Rail, 13) Seasamum 14) Casterseed, 15) Udid, 16) Paddy, 17) Rice, 18) Chillies (Dry & Wet) 19) Cotton seed 20) Cotton (Gined/ungained)	Rs.2.50	0.60 N.P.	0.80 N.P.	1-00 Rs.
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3.	Grapes	Rs.6/-	-	-	1-00 Rs.
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#### 18) Cattle Trade Market Charges

Sr. No.	Item	Unit of levy	Payable by Seller	Buyer
1.	Market fees	0.50 for every Rs.100 of sales price.	-	buyer
2.	Attestation fees	Rs.1.00 for each selling Bullock, Cow, Horse, and 0.50 for each sheep & Goat	-	buyer
3.	Entry fees	Rs.1.00 for each bullock & 0.50 for each sheep & Goat.	seller	-
4.	Supervision fees	0.05 N.P. for each Rs.100 of sales price	-	buyer

#### 19) Agriculture Produce on sold through the Co-operative Society.

The following Co-operative society institutes doing business of marketing of regulated Agriculture Produce in the market Area.

1. Lasalgaon Vibhag Sahakari Kharedi Vikri Sangh (Pur. & Sells)
2. The Pimpalgaon Bst. Vibhag Sahakari Bagaitdar Kharedi Vikri Sangh.
3. Canal Bagaitdar Sahakari Sangh, Ozar.
4. Zeela Krishi Audyogik Seva Sahakari Society
5. Shetkari Sahakari Sangh, Niphad.
6. Vegetable & fruit's Co-op Marketing Society Lasalgaon (Vefco)

**20) Processing on agriculture Produce**

In this market area following mentioned are doing the business on processing of Agril. produce.

1. Ashok Oil Mill, Lasalgaon.
2. O.K. Oil Mill, Lasalgaon.
3. Daga Oil Mill, Lasalgaon.
4. Rajendra Dal & Oil Mill, Lasalgaon.
5. Shri. Laxmi Oil Mill, Lasalgaon.

**21) Grading of Agriculture Produce**

Maharashtra state Government has attached a grading Unit to this market Committee and Govt. grader is appointed for improvement of commercial grading work. At present Onion & Wheat these Commodities are selected for grading Purpose and propagate the grading benefit to the agriculturist.

**22) Nafed Onion Purchasing**

The Nafed always purchasing the onion on Lasalgaon, Pimpalgaon Bst., Saykheda, Niphad Market yards and exported foreign countries.

**23) Financial position**

Market fee collection is the main source of income of the market committee also get miscellaneous income from sources of licence fees sale of manurel-grass, Rent of Canteen Rent of Plats etc.

**Following statement showing the Income & Expenditure & Surplus**

Year	Income	Expenditure	Surplus
1986-87	39,75,319.19	20,98,982.77	18,76,336.42
1987-88	50,13,701.02	25,08,709.18	25,54,991.84
1988-89	49,13,428.02	29,31,667.09	19,81,760.83
1989-90	42,78,692.87	29,81,080.38	12,97,612.49
1990-91	79,90,699.43	43,09,216.81	36,81,482.62

- 24) The Lasalgaon Market Committee is the famous and biggest Onion market in the Maharashtra State as well as in India. The annual arrival are regulated commodities in the market area are about 25th to 30th Lakh



Quintals of average value of these arrivals comes 35 to 44 crores. But all those total arrivals of regulated commodities. The Onion arrivals is largest of 30 lakh Qtls. and valuation of 30 crores. The figures of total arrivals and value of regulated agril. commodities alongwith separate figures of Onion are given below :

Market	Total	Total	Onion	Onion value
1986-87	20,90,633	32,43,49,498	18,72,500	26,93,83,622
1987-88	30,21,210	44,73,16,993	26,54,470	35,78,73,349
1988-89	31,83,616	40,17,46,099	28,94,514	30,81,55,165
1989-90	28,38,419	34,08,92,537	25,62,459	26,29,09,657
1991-91			22,44,310	58,60,89,738

#### Arrivals of other Commodities.

Market year	In Qtls.	Value in Rs.
1986-87	2,18,133	5,5,49,65,876
1987-88	3,66,740	8,94,43,644
1988-89	2,89,102	9,35,90,934
1989-90	2,75,960	7,79,82,880
1990-91		

#### 25) Onion Despatch

The Onion Despatched from Lasalgaon Railway's station's to other state in India. Namely - Shalimar, Siligudi, Raniganja in West Bengal, Delhi, Lucknow, Naini, Muzaffapur, Chandigah, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Madhyapradesh, Andhrapradesh, Calcutta, Cuttack, Raurkela, Kanpur, Allahabad, Agra, Uttarpradesh, Patna, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Tata Nagar, Trichnapally etc.

The Onion is exported to Countries namely Singapore, Bahrain, Bairut, Muscat, Kuwait, Dubai, Abudhabi, Adan, Penang, Nairobi, Portleious, Odessa, (Rasia), Colombo etc.

The Onion Pries main the depend upon the export and the regular wagon supply and special on export.

26) **Benefits of marketing Act**

- 1) Well or gained market yards are made available to the Agriculturist's for selling their agricultural Produce in the near by market.
- 2) The market functionaries are brought under the Control supervision of the market committed by given to the market committee of granting licence.
- 3) Open auction's of agril. Produce and competitive prices are made available to agri. produce.
- 4) Market Charges like commission weighing Hamali, Market fees. prescribed by the market committee in their bylaws authorised charges are prohibited.
- 5) The Correct weighman is Assured to the agriculturist by the market committee by providing independent licensed weighman for weighing agril. produce.
- 6) Prompt payment to the agriculturists for their agril. produce sold on market yards is assured.
- 7) Written documents like agreement slip, weighment slip, payment slip, giving on concern details of sell, weighment, payment of the agril produce sold on the market yards are made available to the agriculturists.
- 8) A dispute sub-committee is provided for solving the dispute in respect of transaction of agril. produce.
- 9) The market intelligence information is made available to the agriculturist through Newspaper, Loud speaker and Notice Board, daily process are send by telegram to the Radio Broad casting Centre, Bombay weekly reviews are publish in news papers. Market committees are trying to provide necessary amenities on the market yards to the agriculturist.

27) **Future Developments**

Following future developments on principal and sub-market yards are under consideration of the market committee.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) Asphalt Roads,  | 2) Auction plat forms<br>(sale-halls)                               |
| 3) Water tanks,  | 4) Extension of market yards sites.                                 |
| 5) Weighment and payment on<br>the market yards it self, | 6) Railway siding for Onion<br>transport,                           |
| 7) Wall Compound-Cum shops                               | 8) Postal of Banking facilities as<br>far as possible cold storage. |

and the market committee shall be provided to fixation. Electronic weight Bridge on Lasalgaon Principal market yards also sub market yard's.

The information of the working of the market committee is given as above as far as to the satisfaction of yours.

The Market Committee is thankful to you for your kind visits.

Thanking you,

**PIMPANE CO-OPERATIVE INDIA LIMITED, JAULKE WANI**  
**Tal. Dindori, Dist. Nashik.**

Nashik district is a predominantly grape-growing area and the farmers are very progressive.

The Society was promoted by Mr. Madhavrao K. More, a prominent person and progressive farmer of Pimpalgaon (Baswant). Mr. Malojirao Mogal, M.L.A. has been the spirit behind the project.

The Society was registered in July, 1987 under the Co-operative Societies Act (Agro based Industry).

The Society purchased 18 acres of land and the sale deed was executed in October, 1987. N.A. permission was received in February 1988.

The unit is established under 100 % Export Oriented Scheme with French Collaboration to produce sparkling wine and various other types of wine. The collaborators, M/s Champagne A Charbaut and Fils, Epernay, France are one of the most reputed champagne manufacturers. The collaboration agreement was executed in October 1987 with buy-back arrangement.

The total cost of the project is Rs. 500.00 lacs.

Share Capital	Rs. 100 lacs	(Received Rs. 120 lacs)
Govt. Contribution	Rs. 100 lacs	(Received Rs. 70 lacs)
I.F.C.I.	Rs. 150 lacs	(Received Rs. 143 lacs)
The M.S.C. Bank Ltd.	Rs. 135 lacs	(Received Rs. 135 lacs)
SICOM	Rs. 15 lacs	(Received Nil.)

The value addition to the cost of production will be about 43 %.

Factory area has been declared as warehousing station under Section 9 of Customs Act, 1962 and the licence for bonded warehouse has been obtained.

The letter of intent for setting up the winery was issued in May 1987 for 1 million bottles of sparkling wine. Approval for Rs. 206 lacs foreign exchange to import machineries was obtained and all the machineries have been installed.

In six months of the starting of construction work, the unit has gone into production in March, 1989 and has pressed about 260 tonnes of grapes. The wine is ready for sale. In 1990, another 280 tonnes of grapes have been pressed and the wine is ready for bottling.

One consignment of sparkling wine "Pimpane" has already been shipped to France.

Wine produced in the winery has been found to be of excellent quality by various French, German, American and Russian wine drinkers who have visited our Winery.

When the winery will achieve full production capacity, the turnover is expected to be about Rs. 12 crores per annum.

One French wine master has been deputed by the Collaborator to our unit and the wine is made under his supervision. He has been in Pimpalgaon since October, 1988.

This Winery has become focal point for the farmers in the area to get encouragement to go for grape-based industries. Already several Co-operative Societies have been formed to establish grape-based manufacturing units. The establishment of this winery and other grape-based industries will ensure the legitimate return on the investment in the vineyards thus improving the financial security of the farmers.

General Manager  
Pimpane Co-op. India Ltd.,  
Jaulke (Vani), Tal. Dindori, (Nasik)

**VEGETABLE & FRUIT CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING SOCIETY LTD.  
LASALGAON, DIST. NASIK.**

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A note on the working of Vegetable & Fruit Co-operative Mkt. Society Ltd.  
Lasalgaon, Tal. Niphad, NASIK.  
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- 1) Name & Address : Vegetable & Fruit Co-operative Mkt. Society. Ltd. Lasalgaon.  
Tal. Niphad, Dist. NASIK (Maharashtra)  
Tel. No. 466, 566, 396, 123  
Popularly Known as "VEFCO"
- 2) Registration No. & Date : NO NSK/NHD/AGR/(M)701/86 Dt.7-10-1986.
- 3) Area of Operation : 22 Villages, Niphad Taluka of Nasik Dist
- 4) Authorised Share :  
Capital : Rs.2,00,000/-  
Subscribed : Rs.1,87,500/-
- 5) Membership : 118 Individuals  
487 B.Class.  
---  
605  
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BACKGROUND : Onions being a perishable commodity require prompt disposal. The area and surrounding part of the District predominantly famous for producing quality onions throughout the year in 3 different season Acreage under crop is plenty and yield is increasing yearly. Being export commodity and easy access to port like Bom. the export trade of onions is gaining importance which with infrastructure operating the trade of onions. Thus a special for fruits and vegetable producers, a society is organised and came into operation from Oct.1986 at Lasalgaon with individual.

Fruits and Vegetable producers are the members.

Marketing of perishable like onions, grapes was a problem for cultivators and cultivators and therefore by coming under the fold of the Co-op Society the mkt. facility for their produce is made easy.

Lasalgaon is very important producers market of international fame where huge

arrivals of onions are coming through out the year. Rail, Road approach to various markets and Terminal market is available and this location had importance

OBJECT

: With the aim of Safeguarding the interests of Vegetable & Fruit producers the society mainly aims at the following objects.

- 1) To provide better methods of sale & Purchase of the Fruit & Vegetable in the market and act as General commission agent for agricultural Producers and send the produce so procured to other markets, Traders and other customers in the state and out side for sale.
- 2) To procure Quality Export Quality Onions, and other Fruit & Vegetable for Nafed and Act as collecting agency for them and supply quality goods duly packed and agmarked and graded.
- 3) To supply to members and others quality seeds, Fertilisers, agricultural implements etc. machinery spare parts in remarkable price.
- 4) To apply modern technology in processing of Fruits and vegetables and to make available know how to the farmers.
- 5) To make available transport facilities both by road rail for transport of Fruits and vegetables more particularly onions and grapes.
- 6) To provide grading and packing and transporting in a refrigerated / Preculling Van the fruits and Vet. as per up country and foreign demands establish centres in the cities for retail consumers.
- 7) To establish project of Air tight juice, Fruits packed duly processed for export and for internal demands with assistances and co-operation from N.C.D.C. / N.H.B. and NAFED etc.
- 8) To assemble and collect Fruits and Vegetable from the members /

Agricultures and provide cold storage arrangements and to build or take on hire such units for safe guarding the quality wastage and also for providing better remunerative prices to the cultivators.

- 9) To disseminate market information prices arrivals seasonality and arrange for accepting goods for storing from the cultivators etc.

WORKING

- : The working of the society already commenced from 7th Oct 1986. Business of the society comprise both collection of Onions and grapes and send for onwards sale to various places in the country. We also sent fresh and quality onions to NAFED and other institutions in the country. Onions mkt. is the main activities as its the chief cash crops of the area secondly grapes of superior quality are also grown in the area and they also require proper mkt. facilities. The society is providing all sort of help to agriculturist right from collecting the produce from his farm to disposal in the major market like Allahabad, Varanashi, Delhi, Calcutta etc. and arrange for their payment. Packing materials also provide to farmers. Society is not stickup only to sale and purchase of onions and send on consignment basis fruits and vegetable but also entered in the export trade of onion and have exported few consignment during the year 90-92. Society has also undertaken commission agency business of all agricultural commodities in the market in accordance with Agricultural produce Market Act. 1963 Following figures with show the comparative information regarding the main business activities for last three years :-

OUTRIGHT PURCHASES :

Year	Onion Purchases		Sales	
	M. Tonnes	Rs.in Lakhs	M. Tonnes	Rs.in (lakhs)
1988-89	5773	79.78	5289	88.41
1989-90	6469	73.54	5968	77.26
1990-91 (March-91)	4292	143.11	3948	150.76



CONSIGNMENT BASIS :

Grapes	No. of Agriculturist	No. of Boxes (4 Kgs. each)	Total Value (Rs. in Lakhs)
1988-89	108	72342	26.89
1989-90	42	32216	14.10
1990-91	21	19944	7.47

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES :

Year	Quintals	Value Rs. (Lakhs)
1989-90	149.46	0.73
1990-91 (March 91)	82.00	0.39

Commission Agency business handled in the market yard for Agriculturists :

Sr.No.	Year	Value of Produce	Weight	Commission
1.	1989-90	49.20	55961	1.23
2.	1990-91	145.55	49635	4.16

Large number of agriculturists take advantage of the services of the society and hence sales through the society are increasing. The society is giving rebate to agriculturists members who sell their produce through society. The society started paying rebate from the 1st year of its undertaking the commission Agency business.

The society also give dividend to its members at the maximum authorised rate under co-operative Act, i.e. 12% from the 1st year of its commencement. This is a unique society which gives such facilities for promotion of healthy co-operative marketing activities in the area.

FINANCIAL POSITION

: A comparative information of financial position of the society for last 3 years is given below which will indicate the progress (Figures in Lakhs).

Sr.No.	Item	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1.	No of Member	109.00	281.00	605.00
2.	Share Capital	1.77	1.82	1.87
3.	Total Funds	7.54	8.72	13.36
4.	Working Capital	14.68	52.20	99.90
5.	Trading Profit	5.37	2.99	6.79
6.	Net Profit	0.80	0.59	0.84
7.	Fixed Assets	7.16	6.05	14.39
8.	Turn Over	420.00	467.00	1102.00
9.	Rate of Dividend	12%	12%	12%
10.	Bank Limit sanctioned	-	6.00 (Lakhs)	11.00 (Lakhs)

It can be seen that within a very short span of time the institution is in progress with aim of achieving its objectives and welfare of the small and medium farmers in general down trading in particular.

CONSTITUTION AND MANAGEMENT :

Supreme power of the society vests in the General Body meeting which elects the Board of Directors 11 for 5 years Directors are elected by secret Ballot system one chairman and a vice-Chairman is elected from the Board of Directors for the terms of 5 years. The board of Director is fully responsible to the General Body. The Board of Directors have power to transact the business and for the purpose Board meeting are held at list once in a month. All decision of the Board are to be carried out by chief Executive (General Manager) with the help of employed personnel like manager, Account etc. The Accounts of the society are audited by the Govt. auditor

last audit of the society is completed upto 30-06-90 and the society is placed in B Class.

#### PROGRESS

- : In case of Fruit and Vegetable the farmers get the services of the society up to their doors and payment is secure and is obtained by him without loss of time and reasonable charges permitted order the market act are only dedicated and cash payment is ensured for the produced sold in open auction sale in the market.

Market intelligence service in case of Fruits & Vegetables from upcountry main markets is provided member farmers pertaining to price factor market arrivals etc. This helps farmers in scheduling the disposal of there products and stocks modern technique of implements fertilizers, insecticides etc. is provided by making propaganda and slide show.

Transport facilities are provided at a concessional rate for supply of fruits and vegetables as a result more and more agriculturist are attracted to production of Fruits and Vegetable.

Scientific knowledge is made available by agencies like A.D.F. in respect of pest control and use of insecticides and scientific storage of onions. Pre and post harvest precautions to be taken by farmers are provided and resulted oriented demonstration are also arranged.

#### PROBLEM & DIFFICULTIES

- : 1) The society is standing in the market facing Challenger and competition from organised trade circle as the marketing operations require huge funds to meet daily demand. As the main operations of the society are of the perishables like onions, Grapes etc. where losses due to spoilage and shortage are to great extent.
- 2) Funds are largely blocked with the traders who are purchasers of the goods and some times becomes doubtful of recovery and thus economic conditions of the marketing society sustain heavy injury as it has to borrow funds from outside like banking agency who charge interest @ of Rs.16 to 18% P.A. There

should be concessional rate of interest for marketing of perishables.

- 3) Rail transport facilities for perishables like grapes and Vegetable like onions should be given at a concessional rate and with priority in transporting. Adequate space is also not provided taking into consideration the volume available by rail transport many agriculturist deprive of the opportunity and send it by trucks which is costlier. Damage claims are not easily and promptly dealt with it should be speedily disposed.
- 4) Commodities dealt by VEFCO is having vast and wide export potential in Gulf, Far East and many European markets an attempt is made to develop the export trade of there commodities for which concessional finance be made available.
- 5) Increased margin of private trade in the onion and other fruit crops and consequent poor return to farmers should be eliminated.

#### FURTHER PLANS

- : 1) The society intends to build a specious and upto date complex for onion and collection and packing sheds for Fruits and Vegetables under the scheme of National Horticultural Board we are sanctioned Rs.10.50 lakhs for the following purposes where necessary amenities like scientific, storage, sorting Grading floor is to be made available.

i) Grading & Packing Sheds	2	Rs.3.00
ii) Transport Vehicles	2	Rs.6.00
iii) Plastic Crates	1000	Rs.1.50
		-----
		10.50
		-----

The society has already purchased 4 acres of land where the said complex is to be erected shortly vehicles have already been purchased and orders for supply of Plastic contains are given work of Packing and grading centre is also likely to be started after N.A. permission is obtained.

- 2) The society has decided to undertake the construction of office building for its use on the site taken on long lease from market committee on the market yard itself. The work to be commenced shortly.
- 3) Distribution of certified and standard seed and Fertilisers and Pesticides at a reasonable price and which retail shops are to be opened in the area of operation of the society.

**GENERAL MANAGER.**

## THE NIPHAD SAHAKARI SAKHAR KARKHANA LIMITED, PIMPLAS

Niphad Tahsil is situated about the 19th North Latitude and 74 East Longitude. It is 120 miles away from Bombay, the Capital City of India. It comprises of 117 villages mostly located on the banks of rivers Holy Godavari, Kadwa, Banganga, Parashari, Vadali, Netravati etc. The Bombay-Agra National Highway and Aurangabad-Bombay State Highway Pass through the area and caters to transport needs of local people. The main line of Central Railway also passes through Niphad Tahsil and enables the people to move and send their produce even in the distant parts of the Indian territories. The South West Monsoon of about June to September is the period of rains. The winter is cool and the climate throughout the ranges between 20<sup>o</sup> to 39<sup>o</sup> C. The soil is fertile and the lands are even. The ecological and atmospheric conditions have enabled the agriculturists to resort to grape, lemon, guava, onion, vegetables, wheat and sugarcane plantations on large scale.

The Late Sarvashri Bhausaheb Hire, Kakasaheb Wagh and other leaders of the area mobilised resources of the local people for the establishment of a sugarcane processing unit at Pimplas and established the factory which has flourished and has been projecting a bright future for the sugarcane growers and other agriculturists in particular and the inhabitants of this taluka in general.

The present installed crushing capacity of the factory is 3500 tonnes per day. The sugar factory has started fermentation and distillation of Molasses and the present production capacity is 45000 Ltrs. per day.

The Society manufactures both Country and Indian made Foreign Liquors. A Sugar based Calcium Lactate Plant of 300 tonnes per annum capacity has also been established and regular production of marketable calcium Lactate for the Pharmaceutical Industry is being taken successfully. Besides above mentioned industrial plants it is proposed to put up a plant for manufacture of Citric Acid.

The development work in the area of operation is carried out with the help of other Institutions and Govt. Agencies in the field.

Lift Irrigation Societies are being organised and the local land holders are participating in the projects and managing their own affairs. The sugar factory provides all expertise, such as project, planning and implementation management and other technical organisational etc. and such other assistance needed by the Societies. Lift Irrigation Societies are independent entities and are being run by the villagers themselves under expertised provided by the factory.

The Sugar Factory has constructed a large network of road communications through area of operation. The work includes construction of bridges, culverts, asphalt and metal roads etc. We came across many difficulties such as removal of curves, availability of land for standard widths prescribed by Government, material required for roads and its transportation. The local people helped to solve these difficulties in numerous ways. The Sugar Factory has still to do a lot of work to provide crossing over rivers, nallas etc. This would enable to cut down sugarcane transport cost to an appreciable extent. The Agricultural department of

the factory has so far constructed 100 Gobar Gas Plants for the members and we are planning to construct many more. Early maturing cane varieties like CO-7219, CO-671, CO-6304, CO-419, CO-8014 are being encouraged for preseasonal plantations and the sugarcane seed is subsidised by the factory 100%. The factory is distributing Hemp Seed to agriculturists every year and subsidises 50% of the Seed cost. Arrangements to provide weedicides, Insecticides and Pesticides are also made as per requirements. Arrangements for deepening of wells through Boring and blasting works are also made by the factory as per requirements. The factory has purchased a Bulldozer for levelling of agricultural lands and construction of road works.

The development works are also attended through the media of autonomous institutions which are assisted by the factory financially, as per needs and availability of funds. The Secondary Schools are provided non returnable funds to construct School buildings, purchase teaching and laboratory equipments etc. The factory has also helped to establish libraries and has organised a Federation of Libraries in the Tahsil, 52 libraries have been organised so far and a good many are yet to spring up. The factory has also started giving donations of New Books etc. to the libraries. A chain of consumer cooperation stores is being built up in the area of operation to cater the needs of local population. So far 10 stores in different villages are being run by Niphad Taluka Sahakari Grahak Mandal and some are likely to come up in the near future.

Karmaveer Kakasaheb Wagh Vidyabhavan on the factory site is a Technical School having classes from Vth to XIIth Standards. About 3,000 students are being imparted education. The school is a well-known one all over the district for its discipline, proven academic progress, successful achievements in sport competitions etc. The School has a unit of Orchestra and hereby 150 students play various Musical Instruments scientifically. They periodically appear for examinations in Music organised by the Miraj Sangeet Mahavidyalaya.

A good number of the students from the school have passed the examinations in First Class with Distinction. The school has won General Championship of the State in sports consecutively for the last four years. Last year 20 students participated in National Competitions and 98 students in the State Competitions, and won Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals in many items. The Society is having a Students Hostel of 600 students capacity (500 Boys and 100 Girls). The Society has started a Polytechnic and Degree College in Engineering. The Zilla Parishad runs a School upto 4th standard on factory site. There are 2000 students in the school and Scholarship results and the Academic Progress in the School is satisfactory. The K.K. Wagh Education Society runs a Montessory.

Karmaveer Kakasaheb Wagh Medical Trust is established to attend to the Medical needs of the population on factory site. The Hospital building is built and the quarters or Medical Staff are to be constructed in the near future by the Trust. The Trust runs a Maternity Home with the help of Red Cross. A 25 bed Hospital with necessary equipments will be started by the Trust soon.

The Jayshree Sahakari Pat Puravatha Sanstha Ltd., is established with the object of converting it into an Urban Bank. The Society advances loans to

the needy persons against the Security of Residential buildings, vehicles etc. The worker member of the Society are also advanced loans on the undertaking of the sugar factory.

Besides the above Institutions a Cultural and Art Centre is developed on the factory site. It is registered Trust by name 'MUKTANGAN'. It has several sections such as Child Welfare, Mahila Vibhag, Youth Welfare, Old persons Welfare etc. Karkhana has also started a Government aided Labour Welfare Centre at Karkhana site. Various cultural, educational, sports, entertainment activities are being conducted through the centre. Yogasan Class is conducted for gents and ladies. 500 staff members have taken benefits so far.

The Sugar Factory has developed a lot during the last 28 years of its life. A barren place, where angles feared to trade, is now brisk with Educational and Industrial activities even after Sunset and is heading towards pinnacle of Glory.



**THE NIPHAD SAHAKARI SAKHAR KARKHANA LTD., PIMPLAS**

- 1) Registration of Coop. Society : 26th January 1961.
- 2) Industrial Licence granted on : 2nd June, 1962.
- 3) Area of Operation : 111 Villages
- 4) Sugar Plant Machinery Suppliers : Buckau Wolf and Walchandnagar
- 5) Distillery Machinery Suppliers : M/s Naranlala, NHEC, Pune and Bhagwati Metal Works, Billimore.
- 6) Licensed Sugar Plant Capacity : 3500 M.T. Per day
- 7) Licensed Rectified Spirit Capacity: 45000 Ltr. Per day
- 8) Calcium Lactate Plant : 1 M.T. per day
- 9) No. of wells in the area of operation : 12,300
- 10) No. of Oil Engines in the area : 1,050
- 11) No. of Tractors in the area working : 1,150
- 12) No. of Electric pump sets in the area : 10,130
- 13) No. of working Lift. Irr. Scheme in area : 20
- 14) No. of Lifts under construction : 7
- 15) **Road Communication**
  - a) National Highway (Length) : 27 K.M.
  - b) State Highway (Length) : 32 K.M.
  - c) Major District Roads (Length) : 70 K.M.
  - d) Other District Roads (Length) : 156 K.M.
- 16) **Rail Communication**
  - a) Length of Broad Gauge : 35 K.M.
  - b) No. of Railway Station : 4
- 17) Altitude in Meters : 548 Mtrs.
- 18) Mean Temperature °C. : 25° C.
- 19) Rain Fall (mm) : 380 to 500 mm

### List of Principal Officers

1. Shri M.S. Mogal, MLA : Chairman
2. Shri B.B. Pawar : Managing Director
3. Shri S.L. Satbhai : Works Manager
4. Shri V.J. Joshi : Chief Accountant
5. Shri M.L. Mogal : Chief Chemist
6. Shri S.B. Patil : Agricultural Officer
7. Shri K.S. Jeughale : Distillery Incharge
8. Shri Shaikh : Cal. Lactate Incharge

### Members Share Capital and Reserve Funds

Member	No.	Share	Paid up Share Capital (Rs. in lac) 31.3.1991
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1) Producers	22191	29792	57743
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2) Coop.Societies	94	100	1.96
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### Reserve Funds

Rupees

1. Reserve Funds			10.43
2. Doubtful Debt Reserve Funds			0.84
3. Depreciation Fund			1,054.84
4. Investment Allowance Fund			53.33
5. Investment Allowance Reserve Utilization			207.02
6. Capital Reserve			87.38
7. Molasses Storage Fund			16.32
8. Charity Fund			0.01
9. Alcohol Storage Fund			6.08
10. Effluent Disposal Fund			5.11
		TOTAL	----- 1,441.86 -----

### Composition of Share Holders

Share	No. of Members	No. of Shares	Percentage of members to total Membership
1	16,892	16,892	76.12
2	3,781	7,562	17.04
3	1,026	3,078	4.62
4	318	1,272	1.43
5	118	590	0.53
6	27	162	0.12
7	15	105	0.08
8	3	24	0.01
9	3	27	0.01
10	8	80	0.04
TOTAL	22,191	29,792	100%

### CANE CRUSHED AND SUGAR PRODUCED

Season	Cane Crushed in MT Sugar	Produced in Qtls.	Sugar Recovery Percentage
1986-87	4,60,627	5,46,240	11.86
1987-88	6,16,702	7,12,796	11.56
1988-89	4,78,016	5,31,130	11.11
1989-90	7,51,405	8,74,446	11.64
1990-91	8,02,085	9,52,055	11.85

**Molasses processed and rectified spirit produced**

Season	Molasses used in M.T.	R.Spirit produced in Ltrs.	Recovery in Ltrs. per tonne molasses
1986-87	25,489	58,82,656	231.0
1987-88	21,790	49,67,159	228.0
1988-89	29,190	65,75,076	229.5
1989-90	26,328	62,63,688	237.8
1990-91	34,240	77,06,345	225.1

**Country and Foreign Liquor produced**

Season	Country Liquor in Ltrs.	Indian Made Foreign Liquor in Ltrs.
1986-87	14,29,616	1,97,755.00
1987-88	17,73,441	2,28,471.00
1988-89	22,07,655	3,02,478.84
1989-90	32,06,582	4,23,074.52
1990-91	22,80,828	3,20,083.56

**Sugarcane price paid to members and Non-members**

Season	Price paid per M.T. Ex-Field
1986-87	351.00
1987-88	359.00
1988-89	381.00
1989-90	501.00
1990-91	471.00

### Bonus paid to Employees (Percentage)

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Year	% Bonus Paid
1986-87	20 + 26 Exgratia.
1987-88	20 + 29 Exgratia.
1988-89	20 + 31 Exgratia for six months only
1989-90	20 + 31
1990-91	20 + 21

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### Residential Quarters constructed on site

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B-Type	10 Qts.	C Type	40 Qtrs.
D-Type	40 Qts.	E Type	64 Qtrs.
F-Type	324 Qts.	New F Type	48 Qtrs.
Chawls	36 Qts.	New E Type	24 Qtrs.

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### Agriultural Department

#### Sugar Cane Development

To increase the sugar cane yield per hectare and sugar per hectare per month. We have been implementing following sugar cane development activities sine last 10 years.

#### 1) Crop and varietal planning

Most popular variety of Sugar Cane grown in this area is GO-740 since last 28 years. It has recorded highest recovery upto 13.25 to 13.50 and 250 to 260 M.T. sugar cane yield per hectare.

This variety being a midlate gives lower sugar recovery (9.00 to 9.50%) in the early part of the crushing season i.e. in the month of November and December.

To get higher sugar recovery in the early part of the crushing season and increase the average recovery of the crushing season. We have introduced early maturing sugarcane varieties like CO-7219, CO 419, COC-671 in late Adsali and early Suru Plantation i.e. in the month of August to October. The harvesting of these early maturing varieties

planted in the above period is done in the month of November and December on the basis of mature survey.

## 2) Soil Improvement

### a) Soil Testing Laboratory

We have a well established and well equipped Soil Testing Laboratory since 1974. Soil samples are collected 15 to 30 days before sugar cane plantation, analysed in the laboratory for Total soluble salts, organic carbon and available N.P.K. on the basis of analysis report. We recommend for cultivation and fertilizer dose. We have analysed about 16000 Soil samples from our operation area. Average Soil analysis report is as under :

i) pH	:	7.25 to 8.5
ii) T.S.S.	:	0.1 to 4 mm hs.
iii) Organic Carbon	:	0.2 to 1.5%
iv) Available N	:	0.02 to 0.3%
v) Available P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	:	0.002 to 0.05%
vi) Available K <sub>2</sub> O	:	0.2 to 1.00%

### b) Green Manuring

For Improvement of Soil structure, texture and fertility organic manuring is necessary. The major and large scope for organic manure is green manuring. So we are purchasing large quantity of sunhemp and distributing it to cane growers since last 7 years at 'NO LOSS NO PROFIT' basis at are of 125 Kg/hect.

Sunhemp Seed distributed during last 5 years is as under :

Year	Qty. Distributed
1986-87	1872.00 Qtls.
1987-88	--
1988-89	2000.00 Qtls.
1989-90	3500.00 Qtls.
1990-91	2300.00 Qtls.

c) **Supply of Gypsum and Sulphur**

According to Soil analysis report the soils having pH more than 7.5 and total soluble salt more than 2500 Kg/hectare, we have advised application of Gypsum and Sulphur on 'NO LOSS NO PROFIT' basis.

Year	Gypsum	Sulphur
1986-87	--	2.320
1987-88	--	3.5 M.T.
1988-89	--	2.5 M.T.
1989-90	2210 M.T.	3.5 M.T.
1990-91	535 M.T.	4.00 M.T.

d) **Preparation of Compost and its distribution**

Best quality compost is prepared from Sugar cane trash and cow dung collected from cart park, colony waste, pressmud, boiler ash and distillery spent wash and distributed to cane growers to his field @ Rs. 42/- per M.T.

The compost distribution to cane grower is based on the sugarcane supplied for crushing at the rate of 5 MT compost for one acre sugarcane.

The quantity of compost prepared and distributed is as under :

Year	Qty. in M.T.
1986-87	15,063
1987-88	13,750
1988-89	26,975
1989-90	28,651
1990-91	32,585

3) **Seed Multiplication and its distribution**

Our Karkhana has 30 hecets of Seed Farm but cane to shortage of irrigation water it is not possible to bring all the area under Seed multiplication programme. Only 9 to 10 hecets. area is under this programme. So First stage sugar cane seed material brought from Reg. Sugarcane Research Station, Padegaon and part of Secondary Seed Plot are multiplied on our own farm. Considering the sugarcane plantation in each village, part of secondary seed plots and testing seed plot are multiplied on progressive growers farm.

Data regarding Seed multiplication and distribution.

Year	Own Farm (Hect)		Growers Farm	
	St.Stage	IInd Stage	Ist Stage	IInd Stage
1986-87	1.25	0.73	59.45	140.11
1987-88	0.25	--	--	122.25
1988-89	1.25	3.70	25.05	130.35
1989-90	1.20	4.20	12.59	158.60
1990-91	1.30	3.57	15.05	145.70

#### 4) Supply of N.P.K. and Micronutrients

Inorganic fertilizers for sugarcane and other crops are supplied through village Coop. Societies. But we observed that the basal dose for sugarcane is not made available at the time of planting. So from this year we are supplying Diammonium Phosphate (18:46:0) as a basal dose to the cane growers on credit. The total quantity purchase is 1000 MT amounting about Rs. 32.00 lacs.

#### 5) Weed Control

Shortage of Agricultural labours particularly in monsoon, it is difficult to get labour for weeding. Attrataf, a chemical weedicide has given good results for controlling dicot weeds in sugarcane. So attrataf is supplied to sugarcane growers on credit.

**Quantity of Attrataf supplied is as under :**

Year	Qty. in Kgs.
1986-87	279
1987-88	750
1988-89	1000 Qtls.
1989-90	1500 Qtls.
1990-91	2000 Qtls.

#### 6) Gobar Gas

831 Gobar Gas plants are constructed on the farms of sugarcane growers members, under the technical guidance supervision of Karkhana Staff. Then we adopted policy to give Rs. 500/- subsidy for each Gobar Gas Plant.



7) **Pests and Diseases**

The major pests found in this area are early shoot borer, top shoot borer scale insects in the months of summer. For controlling these pests we are planned our sugarcane plantation from July to March.

Similarly major diseases are whip smut and Greasy shoot. By adopting heat treatment to sugarcane seed and three tier system of seed multiplication and distribution these diseases are controlled.

8) **Increase in area under irrigation**

To increase the area under irrigation the Lift Irrigation Schemes and Scheme for deepening wells and boring in wells is in progress.

By adopting all the above activities the collective results achieved are enclosed (Annexure 'A').

9) **Niphad Bandhare**

There is less rain fall in Niphad Tahsil and factory has constructed 108 KT wear type "NIPHAD BANDHARE" in the area of operation of the factory which has helped increasing water table (level) in the wells.

ANNEXURE 'A'

Season	Area under sugarcane hect.		Sugarcane production in operational area	Cane crushed in M.T.	Cane sold in M.T.	Average yield hect.	Average Recovery	
	Adsali Plant	Ratoon Total						
1986-87	3,782	234	1,814	5,830	4,60,627	1,01,863	90	11.86
1987-88	4,218	691	1,697	6,601	6,16,702	--	93	11.56
* 1988-89	3,590	983	2,534	7,107	4,62,354	--	67	11.11
* 1989-90	2,660	2,570	2,595	7,825	6,34,099	--	87	11.64
* 1990-91	3,255	2,211	3,612	9,078	7,39,191	--	81	11.85

\* In 1988-89 - 15,161 MT cane crushed from outside the area of operation.

\* In 1989-90 - 1,17,305 MT cane crushed from outside the area of operation.

\* In 1990-91 - 62,894 MT cane crushed from outside the area of operation.

## 1. Introduction and Background

The co-operatives of farmers, being a socio-economic formation that addresses concerns of production, marketing and distribution in a democratic fashion, is perceived as a mechanism vital for accelerated economic growth within a regime of social equity.

Maharashtra State has been a trend setter and blaze trailer in the co-operative movement, particularly, in the agricultural sector.

Experience of co-operative movement in Maharashtra State positively indicates that any venture launched through the co-operative medium grows effectively and successfully to achieve the desired goals of equitable distribution of benefits to the members of such co-operatives.

The Nasik District Eucalyptus Growers' Co-operative Society was conceived in 1983 as a co-operative agro-forestry venture, the first of its kind in Maharashtra as well as in India, primarily to cater to the needs of such farmers who were less privileged in terms of availability of irrigation facility. Most of the farmers dependent upon uncertain rainfall, vagaries of weather, uncertain availability of labour and uncertain market for seasonal agricultural crops needed an alternative to conventional agricultural cropping pattern, which could provide them ensured economic returns over a short gestation period.

With the avowed objective of providing quick financial relief to the farmers, cultivation of fast growing trees like Eucalyptus was initiated as an agro-forestry crop, which could enable the farmers to harvest the produce on a short rotation of 5 to 6 years with the added advantage of being a good coppicer and an efficient utilizer of limited water resources.

The Nasik District Eucalyptus Growers' Co-operative Society was formed and officially registered in accordance with the provisions of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Act on 20th June, 1983. The chief aim of formation of the Eucalyptus Growers' Co-operative Society was to stimulate the cultivation of Eucalyptus as an alternative agro-forestry crop on scientific lines and also to organise the marketing of the product on co-operative basis to ensure maximum economic returns to the farmers. To achieve this goal the society even aims at setting up suitable processing units based on raw material generated out of this agro-forestry venture.

It is heartening to mention that taking cue from this pioneering agro-forestry venture initiated at Nasik, more than twenty five similar co-operative societies have already been formed in thirteen districts of Maharashtra State and many more are in the process of formation, for which all necessary guidance and technical help is being given by the Nasik District Eucalyptus Growers' Co-operative Society.

The encouraging response of the farmers of Maharashtra to use formation of a large number of agro-forestry co-operative ventures

led to the conceptualisation of the State level federation of such co-operative societies and has ultimately culminated into formation and registration of the "Maharashtra State Federation of Tree Growers' Co-operative Societies", in November, 1990.

## 2. Aims and Objectives of the Society

- 1) To organise agro-forestry extension campaign to stimulate the farmers to undertake plantation of Eucalyptus and other commercially valuable and fast growing species.
- 2) To transfer relevant technology and imparting necessary training and guidance to the members of the Society for proper protection, maintenance and cultivation of the trees.
- 3) To organise supply of saplings in liaison with Forest Department and Social Forestry Department.
- 4) To organise marketing of the produce harvested from the farms of the members of the Society to ensure maximum economic benefits.
- 5) To make necessary institutional and fiscal arrangements conducive for setting up the processing units and to undertake any activity or venture required for achieving the avowed aims and objectives of the Society.
- 6) To initiate steps to undertake processing of the farm produce for making products like paper, rayon, oxalic acid, particle board or wood based materials required for building houses, etc. to ensure a wide range of marketability of the produce.

## 3. General Information about the Society

Name : Nasik Zilla Nilgiri Utpadak Sahakari Sanstha Ltd., Nasik.

Address : Sandeep Apartments, Trimbak Road, Nasik 422 002.

No. and date of Registration : NSK/NLG/118  
Date : 20.6.1983.

Area of Operation : Entire Nasik District.

Audit Class and Date : "B", Date : 30.6.1988.

Chief Promoter and Chairman : Mr. Vinayak Patil.

Number of Members : 2413.

Share Capital : Rs. 410 lakhs.

Received Share Capital : Rs. 5.67 lakhs.

Telephone Nos. : 77167 - Society Office at Nasik

#### 4. Eligibility Conditions for Membership of the Society

Any farmer desirous of undertaking agro-forestry as an alternative cropping pattern in Nasik District can become a member of the Society. Any farmer desirous of the membership is required to pay Rs. 1,000/- per acre as his share, according to the rules. But, this rule has been relaxed for all such farmers who find it beyond their capacity to pay as much amount. For their convenience, the amount of first instalment of the share has been reduced to Rs. 50/- per acre as part payment of his share and enabling him to secure membership of the society. Necessary amendments and provisions have been made in the bye-laws to accommodate the poor farmers in this manner. Technical guidance regarding cultivation of desired agro-forestry crops is then imparted to the farmers when they become members of the society. The choice of species is based on agro-climatic considerations, irrigation facility, type of soil and fast rate of growth and ability to produce a variety of products for ready marketability.

#### 5. Working Procedure

With the help of State Forest Department and the Department of Social Forestry, the Society has made arrangements to provide saplings to the members from various places in the district where nurseries have been established by these departments. The Society is also fully prepared to set up its own nurseries for meeting the needs of the members in case of discontinuation of supply of saplings from Government nurseries.

A permit for lifting of 1500 saplings required for planting over an acre of farmland is issued to the farmer once he becomes a member of the society on payment of Rs. 50/- per acre as part of his share amount. The permit enables him to lift the required number of saplings from the nursery, which often is close to his village. The saplings are transported on his own to his field.

The member of the society, once he cultivates Eucalyptus, approaches the farmers' service society in his village for procuring loan which is disbursed by the District Central Co-operative Bank and for which the Society stands as a guarantor. Currently, however, the credit supply has been frozen by the Bank.

#### 6. Establishment of Processing Units based on Agro-Forestry Produce

The Tata Consultancy Service of Bombay, on behalf of the Society, has prepared a detailed feasibility report about the possible products than can be manufactured using Eucalyptus as the chief raw material. Based on the observations and findings in the report, the society had planned to set up a paper making unit, for which the project report was prepared by the Parkhe Consultants, Pune. However, taking into consideration the amount of water that would be required for running the unit and the problems concerning the disposal of vast amount of effluents that would emanate from the unit, the Society gave up the idea of starting a paper manufacturing unit. It now contemplates opening a particle board making factory, for which project report has

already been prepared. The project estimated to cost Rs. 18.84 Crores is expected to have a capacity to manufacture 65 cubic metres of particle board every day, according to the project report. The society proposes to set up the factory near the Railway Station of Niphad in Niphad Tahsil of Nasik District.

The application for soliciting equity share of the Government has already been moved. The Commissioner, Cooperative Department has recommended to the Government to offer matching contribution to the project at the rate of 5 to 1 i.e. the Government should buy five shares against one share of the member. The Central Government has also been approached for the permission of starting the project. The society is leaving no stone unturned to setup the proposed unit as soon as possible to ensure adequate marketability of the agro-forestry produce. It will be the first processing unit of its kind in the country to have its own raw material.

#### **7. Prospects and Experience of Cultivation of Eucalyptus as Agro-Forestry Crop in Nasik District**

Eucalyptus overshadowed the planting of other species because of its fast rate of growth and wide range of marketability in the form of poles, firewood, and as raw material for paper pulp and particle boards, rayon etc. It can be cultivated successfully in any region with rainfall ranging between 250 mm to 2500 mm, and any kind of soil provided the layer of soil is not interrupted by solid rock within a distance of seven feet from ground level. Eucalyptus is preferably planted in East-West direction in straight rows with a distance of 3 to 3.5 meters between the rows. The distance between the two trees in a row is kept at 1 to 1.5 metres. Every saplings is planted in a pit of a size of 0.30 cm. cube. This way, about 3500 trees can be planted in an hectare. In about 5 to 7 years time the tree matures to marketable size and can be harvested. The society has published necessary literature with comprehensive information about the technical aspects of cultivation of Eucalyptus.

It has been found that Eucalyptus is amenable to cultivation on various kinds of soil. Eucalyptus has grown successfully even in saline soil at Mithasagare (Tahsil - Sinnar) water logged soil at Deogaon (Tahsil - Niphad) and light seemingly unproductive soil of Khadakmalegaon (Tahsil - Niphad) Soil with salty water at Vakad (Tahsil - Niphad) also did not seem to cause hindrance to the growth of the plants.

Because of these positive attributes of Eucalyptus, there was an encouraging and enthusiastic response from the farmers in Nasik District for cultivation of Eucalyptus. However, due to certain unfounded misconceptions about Eucalyptus and unfavourable stance of financial institutions like NABARD to finance the cultivation of Eucalyptus, the farmers had to suffer financial constraints and hence there was no option but to restrict the cultivation of Eucalyptus.

The Tahsilwise figures of Eucalyptus plantation in Nasik district are as follows :

Tahsil	Area under Eucalyptus Plantation		No. of Members
	Hectares	Plantation	
1) Niphad	1997.20	(4993)	1026
2) Nasik	467.60	(1169)	266
3) Dindori	314.00	(705)	190
4) Yeola	270.80	(677)	164
5) Malegaon	240.80	(602)	141
6) Sinnar	189.20	(473)	250
7) Chandwad	156.00	(390)	137
8) Nandgaon	141.20	(353)	44
9) Igatpuri	126.40	(316)	59
10) Satana	99.20	(248)	62
11) Kalwan	85.20	(213)	43
12) Peth	12.80	(32)	8
13) Surgana	15.20	(38)	23
TOTAL	4115.60	10289	2413

Thus at the rate of 3500 plants per hectare nearly 15 million Eucalyptus trees have been planted over an area of 10289 acres of land.

Land, water and manpower resources. The bio-crude oil of *Jatropha curcas* will save foreign exchange worth several thousand million dollars by the year 2000 A.D.

*Jatropha curcas* is not browsed by animals including sheep and goat. The water requirements are much less as compared to other agro forestry crops. It comes to full fruition within 4 to 5 years and has a long productive period on annual basis. These traits make it a low cost model ideal for small farmers and safe investment model both from the banker's and farmer's point of view. The area under *Jatropha* plantation is expected to expand much faster as compared to other agro-forestry crops. The society has initiated Research and

Development activity in liaison with Agricultural Universities and other agencies to explore the possibilities of utilization of Jatropha Oil as alternative renewable energy for fueling diesel machines and for the industrial uses. The future seems to be promising and bright.

#### 9. **Harvesting of Agro-Forestry Crop by the Society**

Harvesting of 5 to 7 year old mature trees of Eucalyptus is being carried out by the Society.

The farmers are advised not to go in for harvesting if the trees are found not fit for harvesting. However, the final decision to harvest the trees is left to the farmer to respect his wishes and individual needs and aspirations.

In some fields, owing to better quality of soil, proper cultivation and adequate water supply, Eucalyptus trees mature fast enough to be ready for harvesting within four years. In such cases, the farmers are advised not to wait for the stipulated period of five years for cutting the trees, so that they can get maximum economic returns over a shorter rotation.

Once the decision for harvesting of the crop is arrived at, the date of commencement of felling on the farm is conveyed to the farmers. A specially trained team of farm workers of the society goes to the field and completes the harvesting operation. The record of poles and their member and sizes etc. is prepared in the farmer's field.

The Eucalyptus poles are then transported to the sale depot set up by the Society, where they are categorised, according to the length and girth classification and arranged in separate lots for each length and girth class.

The poles thus categorised in separate size classes are either auctioned or sold at a fixed price indicated for each length and girth class by the society.

The net amounts retained after meeting all the expenses on harvesting and sale are distributed among the members.

#### 10. **Marketing Arrangements for Agro-Forestry Produce**

At present Eucalyptus poles are stocked and sold from the Kundewadi Depot, Taluka - Niphad, District Nasik.

First harvesting started during 1988-89. During the first season, harvesting of the Eucalyptus crop belonging to 48 members was completed and an amount of Rs. 12.25 lakhs, was paid to them.

During the second year 1989-90 harvesting of the crop of 121 members was done and they were paid Rs. 45.5 lakhs.



Third harvesting season has started from 20th September, 1990 and the society expects to harvest about 2000 acres of Eucalyptus plantations fetching an estimated amount of nearly Rs. 1 Crore for the members.

By evolving a systematic procedure for harvesting of the produce, and computerised system of recording the production and disposal of each pole, the society has succeeded in establishing the managerial capability and credibility of successfully managing a co-operative agro-forestry venture. By standardising the system of retail sale according to each length and girth class the society has succeeded in obtaining an estimated price of Rs. 2200 per tonne as against the price of nearly Rs. 700 per tonne which the farmers would have obtained individually. The poorer sections of the society who are major consumers of the poles are also substantially benefitted as they get the material of their choice at fixed rates which is substantially lower than the rates fixed by timber traders. The timber traders are gradually reconciling to the reduced margins of profit, as compared to huge profits which they could make at the cost at the cost of the producer. Some private traders in timber have started winding up their business establishments due to availability of Eucalyptus wood at the Society's depot at cheaper rates.

Eucalyptus poles have a variety of uses in the rural as well as urban areas. Horticulturists and grape growers in Nasik District use smaller poles for giving support to the tender plants. Poor villagers go in for these poles for building huts. The farmers in large numbers have started using Eucalyptus poles for making agricultural implements also. In the cities the builders find in these poles a better and cheaper alternative to costly wood for erecting heavy scaffoldings. Considering the overwhelming demand from the buyers, the prices of Eucalyptus poles have been increased time and again which helped the farmers get more remuneration.

The Society has proved in actual practice that by evolving a sound, rational and credible marketing system which could be truly called as "The Sellers' market", the producers can get remunerative prices for their produce without jeopardising the interest of poor consumers. This is, indeed, the hallmark of an efficient marketing system, which the farmers as well as consumers have started appreciating. This has also revived the confidence of the financial institutions as could be perceived from the fresh offers being received by the society for financing agro-forestry projects.

PUNE DISTRICT CO-OP MILK PRODUCER'S UNION LTD (KATRAJ DAIRY) PUNE.

DIRECTOR BOARD

1. Shri G.R. Mhaske Chairman
2. Shri A.N. Mohol, M.L.A. Director
3. Shri N.D. Talekar Director
4. Shri K.P. Khutwad Director
5. Shri N.J. Walunj Director
6. Shri R.D. Thombre Director
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11. Shri L.R. Khilari Director
12. Shri N.N. Lashkari Director
13. Shri B.J. Dhamdhare Director
14. Shri S.B. Deshpande Director
15. Shri D.D. Murhe Director
16. Shri A.D. Deshpande Managing Director
17. Representative,  
Dairy Development Commissioner,  
M.S., Bombay.
18. Representative,  
Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Dudh Mahasangh Maryadit,  
Bombay.
19. Representative,  
National Dairy Development Board,  
Bombay.

## BRIEF BACKGROUND

Pune District Co-operative Milk Producer's Federation Ltd. registered under Co-operative Societies Act on 7.03.1960 and started functioning from 11.11.1961. Though its area of operation is throughout the district comprising of 12 Talukas (Sub Divisions); but initially it started collecting/procuring milk from nearby places of Pune city and supplying milk to Government Dairy.

In the year 1968 the Govt. registered Maharashtra State Co-operative Milk Federation Ltd. based at Pune, who managed to get aid in terms of dairy equipments from West Germany Consumers Co-operative League and commissioned the same in the year 1971 at Katraj (popularly known as Katraj Dairy). The Pune Dist. Co-op. Milk Producers Fed. Ltd. took over the charge of Katraj Dairy on 22.06.72. During these 12 years Pune Fedn.'s job was only to collect/procure the milk, but by this time the federation started collecting milk from remote areas through motor launches. Presently 3 motor launches are in operation to milk from the catchment areas of Panshet and Mulshi Dams. The launches have also become the main arteries of communication/conveyance for the villagers this area.

Since its inception till late 70s this federation has undergone many ups and downs but never went down and overcome all hurdles. A huge bank debt has been repayed in early 80s.

The progress of Milk Procurement is given below :

Year	Member Societies	Milk Procurement Lit. (in lakhs)
1961-62	11	12.68
1971-72	72	98.80
1981-82	217	192.21
1982-83	227	279.60
1983-84	311	436.43
1984-85	485	682.88
1985-86	788	899.32
1986-87	838	984.38
1987-88	955	1021.22
1988-89	987	1042.76
1989-90	1050	1239.66
1990-91	1238	1285.27

The General Body of the Federation subsequently adopted the model bye-laws under the operation flood programme in 81-83 and changed its name as "Pune Dist. Co-op. Milk Producer's Union Ltd." and started working more particularly to implement in full swing from 1.04.1984.

**PROGRESS OF INPUTS PROGRAMME**  
(As on 30.06.1991)

1. Physical Progress :

a)	Total Societies organised :	
	Anand Pattern	479
	Conventional	759
	Total	1238

b)	Total Societies functional :	
	Anand Pattern	470
	Others	576
	Total	1046

2. A.H. and A.I. Activities :

a)	No. of emergency vety. routes	2
b)	Societies covered under emergency vety. routes	30
c)	Animals treated under emergency (1990-91)	6522
d)	No. of Animals vaccinated under FMD (1990-91)	14729
e)	Total No. of A.I. Centres	44
f)	DCS Covered under A.I. done (1990-91)	176
g)	Total A.I. done (1990-91)	

Cow	30123
Buff.	970
Total	31093

h) No. of calves born (1990-91)

Cow male	3079
Cow female	3630
Buff. male	111
Buff. female	99
Total	6919

i)	First Aid Boxes distributed	129
j)	A.I. Crate Cum Trevis distributed	100

3. Feed and Fodder activities :

a) Fodder Seeds distributed (1990-91)

1.	Sale	2723 Kg.
2.	Minikits	6119 Kg.
	Total	8842 Kg.

b)	Cattle feed sale through union (MT)	984.25
----	-------------------------------------	--------

4. Training Programme :

Programme title		
a) Secretary Training		141
b) First-Aid A.I. Training		180
c) M.C. Training		128
d) F.I.P.		907

5. C.D. Activities (As on June 91) :

i) Women education programme	36	2052
ii) Member education programme	35	1999
iii) M.C.Seminar	07	243
iv) Chairman Workshop	02	25

6. Miscellaneous :

a) Film show		201
b) Electronic milk testers distributed		142

During 1991-92 with the help of National Dairy Development Board we are going to start following schemes for our DCSs.

1. Kisan - Van (for individuals)
2. Gram - Van (for villages)
3. Nursery
4. Smokeless Chulha
5. Biogas Plants
6. Solar energy equipments

After coming to the fold of Operation Flood II Programme a detail has been worked out the help of N.D.D.B. for the expansion of Katraj Dairy whose capacity initially was 50,000 LPD and a phased expansion programme has been completed to a capacity of 1,50,000 LPD. In the next phase the dairy will be expanded to a capacity of 3,00,000 LPD shortly.

3 new chilling centres of capacity 50,000 LPD each have been earmarked under the expansion programme. Out of which 2 are fully operational (one at Awasari in Ambegaon Taluka and another at Paite in Khed Taluka) and the 3rd one at Varvand, Taluka Dhond has been started recently. Another two new C.C. of capacities 10000 LPD are under construction at Wada, Taluka Khed and Deoghar, Taluka Mulshi. One 50000 LPD chilling center will be opened at Junnar Taluka.

At present Union is selling 1,20,000 Lts. of Pasteurised milk per day in Pune city and it is expected that full capacity will be utilised by middle of 1991. The balance quantity of milk is sold to Mahasangh (State Federation) Bombay, Govt. Milk Scheme Pune. And Bhopal Milk Union, Madhya Pradesh.

An indigenous product namely 'Shrikhand' is also being manufactured on a small scale but it is foreseen to expanded shortly.

Quite a few members of employees have been trained by N.D.D.B. in Procurement, Processing and Marketing.

While the prism reflection below will show the success of the Union; the Union is also taking pride to get an all out co-operation from Govt. of Maharashtra, Mahasangh (State Federation) and N.D.D.B.

(Figures in 00,000)

Year	Distri- bution (Lts.)	Funds (Rs.)	Shares (Rs.)	Assets (Rs.)	Turnover (Rs.)	Profit (Rs.)	Price Diff.Dis- tribution (Rs.)
1981-82	70.79	48.77	29.67	63.72	577.00	0.13	3.82
1982-83	85.67	54.24	29.68	70.27	880.88	0.18	16.00
1983-84	108.17	64.74	35.10	120.75	1563.00	0.28	27.00
1984-85	198.39	82.36	41.13	192.96	2577.33	0.25	10.24
1985-86	216.77	158.09	51.01	367.36	3339.49	0.25	---
1986-87	240.35	170.89	60.43	515.85	3809.38	0.15	---
1987-88	289.28	198.81	69.68	582.41	4249.60	0.35	30.56
1988-89	427.48	272.90	80.32	650.13	5578.93	0.50	57.89
1989-90	434.21	335.63	93.92	806.04	6179.90	0.34	61.50

The price of milk paid to the milk producer in the Maharashtra State is the highest in the whole of the country and that is one of the main reason for increase of milk production in the State of Maharashtra.

Union is foremost in making use of Non conventional natural energy sources and a Solar Water heating plant of 20,000 LPD capacity to heat water from 35 to 80 Deg.Cen. has been successfully commissioned at Katraj Dairy Dev. Agency. This is the largest plant in Maharashtra at present. There are plants to install similar type of smaller capacity plants at various chilling centres. This will reduce the consumption of furnace oil to a great extent and will help in saving the precious fuel as well as reduce the air pollution. Similarly there are plans to tap Methane gas from the wastes of Effluent Treatment Plant which will be burnt in the boilers to produce steam thereby reducing expenditure on Furnace Oil.

Awasari, Varvand, Indapur and Pait C.Cs have solar water heating plants for use of can washing which has reduced extremely milk sourage %.

#### RATE PER LIT. OF MILK

TO MILK PRODUCER

(PURCHASER)

	Lean Season (Apr.-Sept.)	Flush Season (Oct.-Mar.)
Cow Milk		
3.5% Fat and 8.5% SNF	Rs.5.07	Rs.4.15
Buffalo Milk		
6.0% FAT and 9.0% SNF	Rs.6.37	Rs.5.15

TO MILK CONSUMER

(SALE)

Cow Milk

1 Lit. Polythene bag                      Rs.6.80

1/2 Lit. Polythene bag                      Rs.3.40

Commissioning for selling agent is Rs.0.15 per lit. of milk sold.

COMMISSIONS PER LIT OF MILK SUPPLIED

From Govt.

From Mahasangha

10	Procurement	:	Dist. Union	35
22	Transport	:	For Society	15
10	Management	:	If Chilled	8
2	Can	:	If pasteurised	15
7	Chilling	:	Transport	
			1. Awasari & Paite C.C.	21
			2. For Indapur C.C.	27

-----  
52 Paise

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Awasari/Paite - 79 Indapur - 85  
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## MAHARASHTRA RAJYA SAHAKARI SANGH LTD.

5, B.J. Road, Pune 411 001.

The Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Sangh was registered as "The Bombay Central Co-operative Institute" on 13th July 1918 (Registration No. 1985).

### Historical Background

It is a matter of pride that the establishment of the M.R.S. Sangh had the blessings of Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Nation. The decision to establish this kind of organisation was taken in a provincial co-op. conference, which was held in Pune in September 1917. Mahatma Gandhi, who attended this conference, read there a paper on "Moral basis of Co-operation". This conference discussed the role of Co-operative Department and that of the Co-operative Federations and suggested that an independent organisation like State Co-op. Union should be established and entrusted with the task of co-operative education, training publicity, propaganda and research of co-operative movement, and to function as a spokesman of the co-operative movement. This was based upon a paper presented by the Late Rao Bahadur S.S. Talmaki.

The Sangh is fortunate to have renowned social and political workers taking lead in its organisation and providing leadership to it. Sir Fazalbai Karimbhai, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Shri Lallubhai Samaldas, Shri G.K. Deodhar of Servants of India Society, Shri Bhaskarrao Jadhav of Kolhapur State, Shri Vaikunthbhai Mehta, Sir Janardan Madan, Prof. D.G. Karve, Dr. D.R. Gadgil, Shri V.P. Varde and such other veteran co-operators led the activities of the Sangh.

The Sangh has played and continues to play the prominent role in shaping the co-operative movement of Maharashtra State. It always advocated preservance of co-op. character while promoting the new co-operatives and guiding the existing co-operatives in different fields of economic activities. The Sangh has always initiative in providing leadership, in mobilising, forming and projecting the opinions of the people. It has resulted in getting the patronage of the people and qualitative development of the co-op. movement as a whole.

### Objects

The objects of the Sangh are :

- i) To plan, design and conduct training programmes for the employees of co-operatives and that of the Co-op. Department in the State of Maharashtra.
- ii) To plan, design and implement Member Education Programmes for co-operatives.
- iii) To arrange for publicity and propaganda of principles and philosophy of co-operation through new methods of communication like film shows, conferences, seminars, exhibitions etc. and create favourable public opinion about co-operatives to ensure people's participation in co-operative movement.



- iv) To publish literature and periodicals on co-operation.
- v) To establish liaison between the Government and the co-operatives.
- vi) To promote new co-operatives
- vii) To promote the study and research in the co-operative field and provide consultancy services; and
- viii) To act as the spokesman of the co-op. movement in Maharashtra State.

### **Membership**

The Sangh has mixed membership consisting of co-operatives and individuals. According to its bye-laws, all co-operatives with their area of operation extending to -

- i) Whole State of Maharashtra.
- ii) Region consisting of more than one district.
- iii) A district, and
- iv) All those, whose working capital is above Rs. 1 lakh are eligible for membership.
- v) While any individual paying Rs. 250/- can become a Life Member.

Total Membership as on 30.6.1991 consists of 432 societies, and 255 ordinary members.

### **Management and Administrative Structure**

The Sangh has its Headquarter at 5, B.J. Road in Pune and though it has no branches, 30 district and 5 divisional co-operative boards indirectly function as its branches.

Besides, the Sangh has established 13 Co-operative Training Centres in the State and has administrative control over the two Co-op. Training Colleges established in the State by the National Council for Co-op. Training, New Delhi.

Co-operative Member Education Programme is carried out mainly through the District Co-op. Boards, while the training programmes are implemented through Co-op. Training Colleges and Co-op. Training Centres, respectively.

### **Administration**

The Sangh is democratically managed, through its Board of Directors, which consists of 45 representatives. Also there are sub-committees as under :

- i) Executive Committee of 15 members.
- ii) Staff committee of 7 members.
- iii) Co-operative Education, Training and Publicity Committee of 9 members.

Office-bearers are elected from amongst the Board of Directors. They are (i) Chairman (ii) Vice-Chairman and (iii) Hon. Secretary. The term of the Directors is for 5 years. Office-bearers are elected every year.

### Management

Chief Executive Officer is the Head of the management. He is assisted by 6 Assistant Chief Executive Officers for different sections in the Head Office. Junior Officers, Assistants and other subordinate staff is appointed in each sections. Staffing pattern in the field is as under :

1.	At Co-operative Training Colleges	-	Principal	-	1
			Vice Principal	-	1
			Lecturers	-	6 to 8
			Other Staff	-	16 to 20
2.	At Co-operative Training Centres	-	Principal	-	1
			Vice-Principal	-	1
			Lectures	-	2
			Other staff	-	4 to 5
3.	At District Co-operative Boards	-	Member Secy.	-	1
			Co-op. Training Instructors	-	3
			Other Staff	-	3 to 4

One lady Co-operative Training Instructor for every two districts.

The total employees of the Sangh as on 30.6.91 are nearabout 355.

### Functions and Programmes

As already stated, the functions of the Sangh can broadly be classified as - (1) Co-op. Education (2) Co-op. Training (3) Co-op. Publicity and Propaganda (4) Publication (5) Research and Consultancy. A brief account of working of the Sangh while undertaking the above functions is given below.

#### 1. Member Education

To implement member education programme is the main function of the Sangh. Changes have been made from time to time in the contents, methodology and duration of these programmes. The coverage has been very wide in respect of number of programmes and number of members participated. The beneficiaries of these programmes include ordinary members and Managing Committee members of the Societies, Women, Youths and School-going boys and girls. The types of programmes conducted include Co-op. Camps, Contact meetings, Co-op. Rallies, Seminars, Conferences, attending General Body meetings, conducting managing Committee classes, Youth camps, arranging lectures on co-operation in Schools and Colleges, organising debating and essay competitions. All these programmes are also organised for women. Special programmes are organised for special types of co-operatives, particularly those of the weaker sections. No. of programmes organised and their attendance during the year 1990-91 is as under :

Sr. No.	Name of the Programme	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants
1.	Member Education Programmes (All types)	1741	1,26,147
2.	Co-op. Leadership Development Programmes (in the C.I. Centres).	16	312
3.	Programmes for youths	725	48,593
4.	Programmes for Women	350	25,731

## 2. Co-operative Training

In the two Colleges (Pune and Nagpur) and thirteen Co-op. Training Centres, training programmes invariably are organised for the employees of co-operatives and Government employees. The Sangh has been sensitive to meet the needs of the movement which has led to make the changes in types, duration, contents and methodology of these programmes. Job-oriented, need-based and short term duration programmes are more popular than basic and long duration programmes. The following diploma courses are conducted at the Colleges :

Sr. No.	Name of the Course	No. of Participants trained
1.	Higher Diploma in Co-operation	2,268
2.	Diploma Course in Co-op. Audit	1,440
3.	Diploma Course in Industrial Co-op. Management	818
4.	Diploma Course in Co-op. Banking	1,084
5.	Diploma Course in Consumers' Co-op. Management	344
6.	Diploma Course in Co-op. Housing Management	169
7.	Higher Diploma in Co-operation (condensed)	730
8.	Urban Co-op. Banks	317
9.	Weavers	500
10.	Other short-term programmes	15,420

Besides, number of Certificate and other short-term duration training programmes are also conducted at these Colleges.

In the Co-op. Training Centres, Lower Diploma Course in Co-operation (LDC) is organised and so far 47,910 persons have been awarded this Diploma. Besides, number of job-oriented, need-based and short duration programmes have also been conducted at these centres. In all 30,558 participants are trained in these Centres. Besides the Sangh has organised a special training programme for the personnel of N.C.D.C. sponsored Godown project (Project Topic). For this the Sangh has established a separate Agricultural Staff Training Institute at Pune, 27 Mobile Guides are appointed under this scheme for Member education for the proper utilisation of godowns constructed by various co-operatives under the scheme.

Similarly for the welfare the blind and disabled leadership development programmes are designed and conducted by the Sangh in collaboration with social welfare department and the National Association for the blind disabled.

Publicity and Propaganda :

Publicity and propaganda of the Co-op. Movement are arranged by the Sangh through :

1. Organising Conferences at Dist., Divisional and State level - both sectoral and that of the co-op. movement as a whole;
2. arranging film-shows with the help of publicity vans;
3. publishing periodicals in English and regional language i.e. Marathi.
4. arranging Exhibitions on Co-operation.
5. co-operative week celebrations and
6. organising lecture-series on Co-operation.

The conferences serve as a very useful forum to focus attention on current problems of co-operatives, discuss Government policies and programmes and create co-op. opinions. These conferences are very largely attended. In the year 1990-91, 37 programmes of Conferences and Seminars at Divisional and District levels were organised, which were attended by 28,000 persons.

In Maharashtra State, about 25 journals on co-operation are published. These include fortnightly, monthly and quarterly periodicals. The Sangh publishes two periodicals viz. "SAHAKARI MAHARASHTRA" (monthly Marathi) and "THE MAHARASHTRA CO-OP. QUARTERLY" (English Quarterly), special issues are also published occasionally.

### **Publications**

The Sangh has, so far, published in all 68 books in Marathi, English and Hindi languages. Attempts are made to publish books on the subjects taught in the Training Centres/Colleges.

### **Radio/T.V. Programmes**

The radio and T.V. are considered as an effective media of mass communication, through its rural programmes. The radio and T.V. are used to convey to the masses the information pertaining to the latest developments, new projects in co-op. movement as well as the working of co-operative institutions. The Sangh through its Radio Officer organises programmes of lectures, interviews, panel discussion etc. of co-operators on Radio and Television.

### **Audio Visual Aids**

For effective co-operative training and education programmes, the Sangh has provided modern audio visual aids viz. T.V., V.C.R., Slide Projectors and Radio-cum-Tape Recorders to the Co-operative training centres and District Co-op. boards working under the Sangh.

The Sangh has produced educational cassettes, (both audio and video) slides and film strips and full length colour film on co-operation to make co-op. education and training programmes more informative and interesting.

### **Research and Consultancy Cell**

There was a felt need of research and consultancy services in the co-op. sector. The Sangh has started a Research and Consultancy Cell since 1986. Uptill now, the Sangh has completed and published project reports i.e (i) Rural Public Distribution Scheme in Maharashtra - A study (ii) The Elevation of the Utility of the Diploma Course for Dairy Co-operatives conducted by Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Sangh. (iii) The Management problems of Adiwasi Service Co-op. Societies in Maharashtra and, (iv) The Management Problems of the Taluka Artisans Service Co-op. Societies in Maharashtra. The research work is in progress on the following projects :

1. Rural Development Schemes implemented by the Ahmednagar District Central Co-op. Bank - Evaluation.
2. Evaluation of the working of the lead and link units run by the Maharashtra State Co-op. Consumers Federation.
3. Evaluation of the working the Granulated Fertiliser units run by the Co-operatives under finance from the N.C.D.C.

### **Source of Income and Revenue :**

Following are the sources of income and revenue of the Sangh :

1. Annual Subscription from the Members.
2. Education Fund (recoverable from Co-operatives in the State according to statutory provisions).
3. Government Grants/Donations.
4. Miscellaneous income such as sale of literature Co-op. flags, cassettes, and subscription of journals etc.

The total income of the Sangh as on 30th June 1991 was Rs. 1,37,89,509 in which the share of Education Fund was of the order of Rs. 1,26,86,008.

Besides, the State Government gives annual Grant to the Sangh to undertake approved co-op. education, training and publicity programmes under five year plan scheme, besides the normal programmes of the Sangh. The grants vary from year to year. During the year 1990-91 the Sangh received Rs. 40,00,000/-.

## CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN MAHARASHTRA

Co-operative movement as a means of bringing about economic upliftment of the rural population has been implemented in the State of Maharashtra for almost eight decades. It has attained great strength and versatility vertically and horizontally. It has initially started as an official mechanism for finding the solution to the problem of rural indebtedness and of bringing credit within the reach of common Agriculturist. It has now enveloped many other fields of economic activities covered by ancillary activities like provisions of agricultural inputs, agricultural processing, marketing, cottage industries, rural distribution of consumer goods and as also their social needs. Special attention is paid to the development of small farmers, Adivasis and other weaker section of community.

Co-operation is an inspiration of people. The movement has been de-officialised and as a result, it has acquired a very strong democratic base. It is a matter of pride that the renowned social and political leaders participated in the development of co-operative movement in Maharashtra. Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation has given his blessings and moral support in the initial days of movement. Today, the Co-operative Movement covers almost all the villages in the State, and as a result the major portion of the agricultural population has been brought within the fold of the Co-Operative Movement. With the recognition of the principle of state participation in the share capital of co-operatives, the movement has not only become a vital instrument of economic development but has been recognised as an effective media for the successful implementation of the various plan-schemes, which have a bearing on the raising of the standards of living of rural population. The role of the co-operative movement in the task of changing the lives and the living conditions of the rural population, is therefore, of crucial and strategic importance. Maharashtra occupies a predominant place in the country among all the states in terms of its contribution towards development of co-operative infrastructure particularly in rural areas.

### Trends in the Co-operatives in Maharashtra

The total number of Co-operative Societies in the State, increased to 104620 as on 30.6..1991 from 31,565 in 1961 i.e. more than three times. The total gross membership of all these societies has increased to 259 lakhs from just 42 lakhs in 1961 which is more than five fold. The paid up share capital of these societies was Rs.1,630 crores which has increased from just Rs. 53 crores, this growth is thirty times and more. The Government has contributed Rs. 266 crores, which is over 20%. This contribution has risen from Rs. 5 crores in 1961 which is over fifty three times. The own funds of these co-operatives have increased to Rs. 3,390 crores from Rs. 73 crores in 1961 i.e. over 46 fold. Various types of co-operative societies have mobilised deposits of huge amounts of Rs. 10,200 crores which were just Rs. 76 crores in 1961. The rise is over 134 times. The working capital has also risen from Rs. 326 crores in 1961 to Rs. 16,700 crores in 1989. The rise is 51 times. The net loans advanced by all these types of Co-operative Societies are to the tune of Rs. 4,850 crores in 1989 which were limited to Rs. 95 crores only in 1961. This is almost nearing 51 times.

The above position is shown in the table 1.

It is interesting to see the sectorwise growth of development activities of various types of co-operative societies. The Non-agricultural Credit Societies have grown from 1,631 in 1961 to 9,487 in 1989. The growth is six fold. The marketing societies rose from 344 in 1961 to 827 in 1989. The productive enterprise (e.g. sugar factories, rice mills etc.) increased from 4306 in 1961 to 25,002 in 1989.

The social service co-operatives (e.g. consumers societies, housing societies etc.) have risen from 3,846 in 1961 to 38,650 in 1989.

### **Co-operative Agricultural Credit**

#### **The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank**

It is not only the apex organisation of the three tier structure of agricultural credit in the State but also serves as a balancing centre of the Movement. Besides extending financial assistance to the thirty District Central Co-operative Banks, it provides concessional loans for purchase of shares of co-operative sugar factories and spinning mills, loans at the rate of only 4% to small land holders for purchase of milch cattle, loans for integrated rural development schemes, gobar gas schemes, lift irrigation schemes etc. These loans are provided by the bank from its own funds, and for some schemes under refinance facilities available from NABARD. The important statistics about the bank are given in table no. 2.



**Table No. 1**  
**Trends in the Co-operatives in Maharashtra State**

ITEM	1961	1971	1981	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total Societies	31,565	42,603	60,747	75,360	79,291	83,460	87,676	91,560	98,148
Total Members (Gross)	42	86	148	186	201	211	224	230	259
Paid up Share Capital	53	238	600	957	1,091	1,186	1,233	1,377	1,630
Of which Government	8	39	105	214	251	254	257	266	303
Owned Funds	73	345	1,207	1,962	2,307	2,430	2,601	2,755	3,390
Deposits	76	315	1,939	4,184	5,044	5,925	6,504	6,870	10,200
Working Capital	326	1,490	5,210	9,346	11,051	12,820	14,360	16,700	21,930
Loan Advanced (Net)	95	348	1,116	2,215	2,739	2,875	3,055	4,850	7,336

- Note :

1. Rupees in Crores.
2. Membership in lakhs.

Table No. 2

## Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank

ITEM	1961	1971	1981	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990
Number of Branches (Including H.O.)	20	24	44	43	43	43	43	43
Membership (including nominal)	11	16	16	20	22	23	24	24
Share capital	326	826	1,103	1,413	1,579	1,883	2,340	2,661
Of which Government	118	303	200	-	-	-	-	-
Owned Funds	425	1,885	8,254	13,995	16,145	17,453	20,732	23,602
Deposits	2,513	9,332	42,954	95,975	1,17,555	1,33,594	1,53,400	18,11,000
Borrowing Outstanding	2,286	6,894	880	3,545	4,864	6,876	16,022	29,787
Working Capital	5,254	18,741	54,483	1,17,881	1,44,863	1,65,506	1,97,262	2,42,161

Note :

1. Rupees in lakh
2. Membership in thousands.

### **The Co-operative Sugar Factories**

Maharashtra is the pioneer State in Co-operative sugar industry. The co-operative sugar factories in Maharashtra have assumed an important place as an agro based industry which has ushered in radial economic improvement in the rural areas. Number of sugar factories registered as on 30.6.1990 was 136. Of these 92 were in production. They produce 34% sugar in the country. These factories manufactured 38.08 lakhs tonne sugar, valued at Rs. 2,670 crores during the year 1989-90. The progress achieved by co-operative sugar factories in the State is given in the table no. 3.

### **Other important co-operatives**

Many other types of co-operative societies gave also made considerable progress. Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation is an apex institution for marketing agricultural goods and supply of agricultural inputs. As on 30.6.1990 total members of Federation were 3,200. Its share capital was of the order of Rs. 15.00 crores out of which Government share capital contribution was of Rs. 14.46 crores. The owned funds of the Federation were of Rs. 33.48 of crores. The working capital of the Federation was of Rs. 118 crores. Total sales proceeds of the Federation during 1989-90 were for Rs. 185 crores out of which sales of agricultural produce were of Rs. 41.86 crores. Agricultural inputs worth Rs. 96.88 crores were supplied to the farmers by the Federation out of which the share of fertilizers sold was of Rs. 89 crores. The Federation earned a profit of Rs. 71 lakhs during the year.

Table No. 3

## Co-operative Sugar Factories

ITEM	1981	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1. Factories Registered	78	100	101	101	108	116	136
2. Factories in Production	67	77	80	84	85	90	92
3. Sugarcane crushed (quantity) Sugar produced	16,953	19,063	19,672	20,631	24,810	23,115	35,500
A) Quantity	1,877	2,121	2,209	2,270	2,692	23,115	3,808
B) Value	65,683	78,483	95,005	1,13,500	1,48,060	1,53,360	2,66,957
4. No. of factories having distillery plant	18	26	24	27	27	27	-
5. Membership	4,376	6,080	6,214	6,250	6,400	7,500	7,700
6. Share Capital	9,443	16,500	20,935	21,000	22,000	23,000	25,000
7. Deposits	14,129	26,500	29,958	32,000	33,000	40,000	47,000
8. Owned Funds	26,004	47,500	56,716	57,000	57,500	65,000	80,000
9. Working Capital	66,843	1,00,000	1,12,075	1,31,000	1,32,000	1,51,000	2,50,000

NOTE :

1. Rupees in lakhs
2. Membership in hundreds
3. Quantity in thousand tonnes.
4. T.C.D. = Tonnes Crushing per day in thousands.

Maharashtra is the pioneer state in the country to implement monopoly purchase of cotton through co-operatives. Presently Maharashtra State Cotton Growers Co-operative Marketing Federation is handling this activity. Cotton Federation has sold lint cotton worth Rs. 670 crores and cotton seed to the tune of Rs. 233 crores.

Maharashtra State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development bank is providing long term agricultural credit. It has adopted new approach while financing for various purposes. This Bank has provided long term loans of Rs. 97 crores during 1989-90.

The Maharashtra Co-operative Housing Finance Society mainly finances Co-operative Housing Societies. The Housing Finance Society has its working capital of about Rs. 279 crores with the loan assistance provided by this society. 76,809 houses have been constructed. The formation of co-operative housing societies growing in towns with a view of combat rising rents and providing shelter to middle and weaker sections of community has proved essentiality.

Dairy Development is an important subsidiary activity providing gainful engagement, particularly to the cultivators whose farming is not economically viable. The consumers movement in the State is playing crucial role in distribution of essential commodities both controlled and uncontrolled.

The irrigated cultivation has strength to change the condition of poor cultivator making him economically sound which is achieved by co-operative lift irrigation societies. The State also leads in the Urban Co-operative Banking. These banks have advanced loans of Rs. 7,850 crores, the bulk of which has gone to middle class people, workers, small scale industries and weaker section of community. The actual number of societies working in different sectors is given below.

Sr. No.	Type	As on 30.6.1989 No.	As on 30.6.1990 No.
1.	Housing Co-operative Societies	29,388	-
2.	Dairy Societies	12,960	13,294
3.	Salary earners' Credit Societies	5,702	5,944
4.	Labour Contract Co-operative Societies	4,422	4,448
5.	Primary Industrial Societies	3,740	-
6.	Consumers Co-operative Stores	2,761	2,901
7.	Lift Irrigation Co-operative Societies	2,886	-
8.	Urban Credit Co-operative Societies	3,406	-
9.	Handloom and Powerloom Co-operative societies	1,294	1,457
10.	Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies	387	379
11.	Urban Co-operative Banks	377	376
12.	Co-operative Spinning Mills	76	89

## **Co-operative Training, Education and Publicity**

The Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Sangh (State Co-operative Union) has continued to play its prominent role in shaping the co-operative Movement in the State, with the support of State and Central Governments. This Institute has been entrusted with the important task of conducting and organising need based and job oriented training programmes for the personnel connected with different types of Co-operative Societies and the Co-operative Departments as also the personnel of N.C.D.C. rural godown project (Project Topic) including Member Education Programmes. This has proved to be an effective input for increasing the efficiency of the Co-operatives for their betterment in general and qualitative advancement in particular. The Sangh (Union) has also undertaken the activities of publicity and propagandas, Research and consultancy. These activities have helped a lot in developing Co-operative leadership particularly in youth and in women. The Sangh has published number of books on co-operation and allied subjects. The Sangh also publishes two periodicals namely Sahakari Maharashtra a monthly in Marathi and the Maharashtra Co-operative quarterly in English which is one of the oldest journal in the field of co-operation having readership in the country and abroad.

The details of these activities of the Sangh are given in Table No. 4.

Co-operation does find place in the revised twenty point programme of the Hon. Prime Minister of India. Co-operative in the State have been given the responsibility in respect of marketing of Agriculture produce including food grains, oilseeds and vegetables, creation of additional storage capacity, opening of additional outlets for distribution of fertilizers. The monopoly procurement scheme of cotton has helped a lot to dry land farmers. Main thrust is on bringing up the people who are below poverty line.

It also envisages, consumer protection, increasing irrigation and proper and better water utilisation, promotion of welfare of the blind and disables, artisans and women development, social forestry and horticulture.

The resume of the co-operative movement in the state brings out the fulfilment of the tasks entrusted to the co-operatives.

MAHARASHTRA RAJYA SAHAKARI SANGH MARYADIT PUNE

Co-operative Training, Education and Propaganda

Table No. 4

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<b>Training Programme</b>								
1.	Co-operative Training Colleges	No.	2	2	2	2	2	2
2.	H.D.C. and Condensed H.D.C.	a) No. of Programmes	2	2	2	1	2	1
		b) No. of Participants	63	57	64	29	73	37
3.	Other Diploma and Short-term courses	a) No. of Programmes	18	31	36	31	31	24
		b) No. of Participants	472	697	864	811	550	5408
4.	Co-operative Training Centres	No.	13	13	13	13	13	13
5.	L.D.C. (Junior Basic Course) and Other Diploma Courses	a) No. of Programmes	41	39	37	36	28	38
		b) No. of Participants	1548	1489	1279	1371	1224	1652
6.	Sectorial Programmes and Short-term Courses	a) No. of Programmes	59	60	69	66	62	39
		b) No. of Participants	1267	1605	1361	1504	1391	730
7.	Leadership Development Programmes	a) No. of Programmes	31	25	27	28	28	16
		b) No. of Participants	497	335	552	569	540	312

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	<b>Member Education Programme</b>							
8.	District Co-operative Boards	No.	26	26	26	26	30	30
9.	Short-term, Refresher and Secretary Training Classes	a) No. of Programmes	133	111	95	82	67	65
		b) No. of participants	3355	2755	2159	1768	1486	1456
10.	Leadership Development Programmes	a) No. of Programmes	2210	2126	2010	1817	1705	1741
		b) No. of Participants	136605	163409	137690	126973	126879	126147
11.	Youth Development Programmes	a) No. of Programmes	759	818	777	733	678	725
		b) No. of Participants	46353	56789	55047	53503	48517	48593
12.	Women Education Programmes	a) No. of Programmes	525	458	433	436	452	350
		b) No. of Participants	27846	23751	24800	27792	30630	25731
13.	Conferences and Seminars	a) No. of programmes	27	27	28	33	37	34
		b) No. of participants	4797	15867	5383	20094	8040	7358
	<b>Publications</b>							
14.	Books, Brochures and Leaflets	No	3	5	4	2	2	2
15.	Journals	No	7	7	7	7	7	7
16.	Film Shows	No. of Spectators	394850	407300	277880	258600	29850	50900



- Well knit co-operative credit structure with strong apex co-operative bank.
- Successful organisation of co-operative processing through co-operative sugar factories and co-operative spinning mills.
- Area development programmes undertaken by co-operatives
- First state in the country to implement monopoly purchase of agricultural produce like cotton. Co-operative marketing societies acting as agents of the Government.
- Statutory provision for workers' participation in the management of co-operatives.
- Widespread network of Co-operative Educational and Training Institutes with need-based, job-oriented and diversified education and training programmes.
- Development of Adivasis through Adivasi Seva Societies with facility of interest free loans and subsidies and monopoly purchase of agricultural and forest produce.
- Agricultural loans to small farmers at concessional rate of interest i.e. 4% only.
- Emphasis on consumer protection, increasing irrigation and proper and better water utilisation, promotion of welfare of the blind and disables, artisans and women development, social forestry and horticulture through co-operatives.