

The Proportional development of Co-operative banking between Raigad and Ahmednagar District in Maharashtra

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Introduction: - The State of Maharashtra is very progressive across the country in sense of Gross Domestic Product, urbanization, capital movement, speedily developed infrastructure, and so many things. There are many things which behind it. There could be political will, development banking as well as co-operative banking, role of agriculture and non-agriculture universities, good policies of Government, education, health-facilities and desire of society also. However, this paper is showing that apart from above mentioned factors, co-operative banking is crucial to state to achieving highest speed of growth and developments.

Actually, co-operative is state subject and it has originally initiated to developing agriculture and its allied activities. Since British rule, there was given more priority to co-operative sector. British Government was passed a co-operative credit society act in1904. After the independence period also government of India was strengthening the co-operative movement across the country.Government of India was established the National Development Council in 1958. This council had suggested a national policy on cooperative. The cooperative assumed a crucial role in the process of socio-economic development in India. Even it supposed help to government remove the poverty and increase the speed of development. As per Reserve Bank of India report, there are twenty-three ScheduleState Co-operative and ten non -Scheduled State Co-operative banks that have been providing bank business in the country till now.

Objective of the Paper: - This paper is based on following objectives;

- a) To understand co-operative banking structure in Maharashtra
- b) To analyze the progress of co-operative banking in Raigad and Ahmednagar Districts.
- c) To study the contribution of Raigad and Ahmednagar Co-operative banking to developed co-operative Banking.

On the basis of above stated objectives, the Paper is highlighting the imperative of co-operative sectors in the state of Maharashtra. Although, we have preparing to transfer economy from agriculture to service sector however, till today we don't get more success while investing large capital to same. Needless to say, an economy of Maharashtra is almost agricultural economy excluding Mumbai and some part of other cities. Since inception of Maharashtra, government has always encouraged co-operative values and principles amid society. In the some extend it might have succeeded also. The paper is taking the review of various co-operative societies in state which business have been supported to agriculture and allied activities and subsequently help to people to get employment opportunities and income sources too.

Source of Information: The paper is based on secondary information which is already published by Reserve Bank of India, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Central Rural Development Department, Government of Maharashtra and District-wise socio -economic report are available on website, books, magazines and newspaper also.

Design of the Paper: This Paper is divided into two parts i.e. 1) Current status of co-operative banking in Maharashtra and 2) Proportional development of co-operative banking in Raigad and Ahmednagar.

Part-One

Current position of Co-operative Banking in Maharashtra

Maharashtra has second largest state across the country in terms of Population and resides the western & central part of the country along with 720 km long coastline. Besides the state has surrounded by Arabian Sea Sahyadri and Satpuda mountain ranges and various states like Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Karnataka and Goa respectively. State has been divided into 36 districts and 6 revenue divisions which have covered 3.08lakh sq.km geographical area and 11.24 crore of population as per population Census-2011.

As we know that, co-operation is crucial principle that we tackled with un-development of rural area, transform of socio-economic conditions of poor peoples, illiteracy rate, health and credit to farmers. Co-operative concept encouraged to people to come voluntary together, work for all, self-help, democracy, solidarity, marketing , credit to all and mutual confidence.

In Maharashtra, co-operative banking is more success in agriculture and it have been working into three- tire system i.e. State co-operative, District co-operative and primary co-operative credit society. This movement have also extended step by step in agriculture and allied sector such as agro-processing and marketing, on-agriculture, housing, dairy storage and so on.

There were about 1.95 lakh co-operative societies in the State, with about 525 lakh members, 19714 crore paid up share capital and 142742 loan outstanding as on 31st March, 2017 (Table 1.1)

1.1- Current status of co-operative Movements in Maharashtra

Content	Apex and central Agricultural and non agricultural credit societies	Primary Agri cultural credit societies	Non-agricultural credit societies	Marketing societies	Agro-processing enterprises	Social services & other Co-op. societies
No.of Co-operative societies	34	21089	20465	1207	25344	127162
Number of Members (in Thousand)	211	16814	22551	1287	5374	6295
Working Capital (crore)	132803	18701	158339	1188	44221	8626
Gross loan (Crore)	59533	15461	62668	04	2128	250
Outstanding Loan (crore)	66423	13824	61764	22	2997	712
Turnover - Value of Product Goods(crore)	NA	826	----	3094	21142	3778

Source: Cumulative data from various report

Table 1.1 asserting that current development of various types of co-operative sector in the state of Maharashtra. The whole structure of co-operative sector is classified on the basis of their motto and objectives. All types of co-operative's institution that have monitored by thirty-four an apex and central agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies and it have around 211000 members.

The primary agricultural credit societies are another one co-operative agencies that have been connected to all villages and their farmers too. Its role is very crucial because to know the local requirement of people. There were many PACS that have been supply farmers not only credit facility but also fertilizer, farming equipment's, seeds and food grains and other groceries also. Therefore, PACS are so crucial in rural life. Table 1. 1 showing 21089 PACS were provided above mentioned services to Maharashtra. Meanwhile, they have been connected with 16814000 member's and distributed them as farm credit Rs.15461 crore.

Table 1.1 underline the importance of Non-Agricultural co-operative credit societies that has been supported rural as well as urban economy also. There were 20,465 non-agricultural credit societies, of which consisted urban co-operative credit societies, salary earners co-operative credit societies and urban co-operative banks in the State. There were 22551000 members connected and distributed them Rs.62668 crore loan.

The marketing co-operative society is very important to improve the standard of living of farmers. It has to major responsibility for generating markets for farmers of their produce and give them reasonable price. At the same time, it helpful to farmers to save them from private traders and moneylenders. In Maharashtra, Co-operative marketing societies have a three-tier organizational structure. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. is the apex body. The District co-operative marketing societies and the Primary co-operative marketing societies are functioning at district and village level respectively. Table 1.1 defines that 1207 co-operative marketing societies are functioning and they have 1287000 members and did per year turnover almost Rs 3094 crores.

Agro-processing co-operatives also help the development of rural economy by providing employment, thereby ensuring reasonable returns to the farmers. The State provides financial assistance to societies for setting up agro-processing units. Co-operative sugar factories, cotton ginning & pressing, spinning mills, handloom & powerloom, dairy societies & dairy unions, sugar factories and fisheries societies are constituents of agro-processing co-operatives. Table 1.1 depicted 25344 agro- processing co-operatives were active in Maharashtra

Table 1.1 also amplifying that there were continuously increase the number of Social services & other Co-op. societies in the state of Maharashtra. For instance, Co-operative Consumer stores, Fisheries co-operative societies, Farmers service societies and housing co-operative societies. At the end of March 2017, there were working 127162 social service co-operative societies and that have 6295000 members. The turnover of said societies Rs.3778 Crore.

PART- TWO

Proportional development of co-operative banking in Raigad and Ahmednagar.

The state of Maharashtra is divided into various regions such as Konkan, Amravati, Western Maharashtra, North Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha. But this paper has been focus on comparative study of cooperative movement and credit in Raigad and Ahmednagar districts. Moreover, both districts are very prominent not only in concern region but also in the state of Maharashtra.

The district of Ahmednagar is well-known for the development of cooperation Movement. Apart from this, the land is also known by the name of Holy persons and places like Sage Chandedev, Saibaba, Shani Maharaj and Gangagiri Maharaj and so on. Another one eminent personality is that Late Dr. Vittalarao Vikhe Patil who have started first cooperative sugar mill at Pravaranagar in 1950. It was first cooperative sugar mill in the state, country and an Asian region. Really speaking, actual movement of cooperation started from said time.

As far as geographical area concern, the district Ahmednagar stands first amid the state of Maharashtra which has been covered 17000 square kilo-meters and belonging 14 talukas and 1584 villages. As per 2011 census, there was total population almost 4543159 and out of these 80 percent populations were living in the rural area. The District of Ahmednagar gross income was Rs.4440180 lakh and per capita income was Rs.86832 as on 31st March 2017.

The major landmark of district is that it has been producing fifty percent share of total state sugar production. The Ahmednagar District Co-operative bank performing very well and its performance stands superior in the region of Asia. The whole development of co-operative Credit movement goes to Padmashri Dr. Vikhe Patil, Sahakar Marashi Shri. Bahusaheb Throat and other political leaders whom have pumped large efforts for the same without thinking of their political interest.

The District Raigad is very crucial in the region of Konkan and has been covered 7152 square kilo-meter and belonging fifteen talukas with 1860 villages. This area has 2.27% share in total area of the state. The District has long history because it had first capital of the former Maratha empire.

As per census 2011, total population was 2634200 in the district of Raigad. Meanwhile it has been some holy places such as Mahad, Pali, Alibhag, Murud and so on. The fort of Raigad is very popular in Maharashtra. The large number of people who have visited there.

In the point of nature and rain flow, it got large greenery and average more than 3000 mm rain flow also.

Table2.1A-The size of Land Distribution in the district of Ahmednagar and Raigad

Sr.No	Land (hectares)	Ahmednagar	Percentage	Raigad	Percentage
1	0 to0.49	246397	26.60	152041	49.74
2	0.50 to 0.99	236635	25.54	64826	21.21
3	1.00 to 1.99	275135	29.70	48072	15.72
4	2.00 to 4.99	148469	16.02	30650	10.02
5	5.00 to 9.99	17914	1.93	7534	2.46
6	10 to 20	2130	0.22	2105	0.68
7	20 and above	285	0.03	398	0.13
	Total	926265	100	305626	100

Source: Cumulative data from various report

In the development process of cooperative movement, land holding is crucial and essential. Table2.1 amplified that the comparative difference amid landholding between Ahmednagar and Raigad. Landholding is measured in terms of hectares. In Ahmednagar, highest 29.70% land hording between one to two hectares and lowest 0.03% landholder belonging more than Twenty Hectares. Besides in the districts in Raigad ,49.74% landholders were occupied very tiny area that is less than 0.49 hectares in other side 0.13% landholders were clutched more than twenty hectares land. It is clear that large inequality in the landholding is found in Raigad Districts as compare to Ahmednagar

2.2-The number of Co-operative credit societies in the district of Ahmednagar and Raigad

		Agricultural credit Societies	Non-Agricultural Credit Societies		Producers Credit society	Traders and Market Credit societies	Social Service Credit Societies
A H M E D N A G A R	Number of Societies	1392	1075		1563	47	1218
	Total Members (000)	941000	13384742		-	3034	-
	Paid-up Capital (Lakh)	287568	1032835		2296	-	-
	Outstanding Loan (Lakh)	200489	-		-	-	-
R A I G A D	Number of Societies	131	443		264	66	4149
	Total Members (000)	147000	415000		-	14000	-
	Paid-up Capital (Lakh)	1551	300931		1020	551	100019
	Outstanding Loan(Lakh)	9479	53529		-	-	-

Source: Cumulative data from various report

Table 2.2 -stated the involvement of co-operative societies in the district of Ahmednagar and Raigad. This co-operative involvement so imperative to progress of agriculture and its allied sector. We have realized that the district of Ahmednagar is so ahead as compare the district of Raigad excluding social service credit societies. Government of Maharashtra should take imitative to establish such types co-operative institutions in Raigad that would have helpful to develop an opportunity of employment, credit and market for agriculture and its allied activities.

Table2.3-The status of Rainfall in the district of Ahmednagar and Raigad

Ahmednagar			Raigad		
Name of Taluka	Total rain Day Per Year	Average Rain (MM)	Name of Taluka	Total rain Day Per Year	Average Rain (MM)
Akole	38	437	Uran	92	2151
Sangamner	30	360	Panvel	98	2983
Kopargaon	35	383	Karjat	97	3431
Rahatha	28	383	Khalapur	105	3492
Shrirampur	31	415	Pen	99	2937
Newasha	26	469	Alibag	96	2131
Shegaon	26	510	Murude	97	2738
Patherdi	31	490	Roha	94	3293
Nager	26	460	Sudhagad	105	3844
Rauhuri	20	410	Mangao	106	3157
Parner	24	409	Tala	103	3157
Shrigonda	15	308	Shreevardhan	89	3229
Karjat	17	351	Mashala	104	3531
Jamkhed	28	567	Mahad	107	3554
	375		Poladpur	108	3038
				1500	

Source: Cumulative data from various report

Table 2.3 is highlighting the rain availability in both the districts. In point of fact, rain is best inputs to sow the good crops as well as the movement co-operative in their area. It would have more supportive to developing to their agri-related business. We have identified that the district of Raigad has very superior as compare the district Ahmednagar in terms of availability of rain who have got per year around 100 days rainfall.

Table2.4 - Taluka wise the number of villages and co-operative credit societies in the district of Ahmednagar and Raigad

Ahmednagar				Raigad			
Name of Talukas	No-of Villages	No. of Societies	Per village, No-of Society	Name of Talukas	No-of Villages	No. of Societies	Per village, No-of Society
Akole	190	86	0.45	Uran	59	4	0.06
Sangamner	170	135	0.79	Panvel	158	7	0.04
Kopargaon	80	115	1.43	Karjat	176	13	0.07
Rahatha	58	75	1.29	Khalapur	121	5	0.04
Shrirampur	55	69	1.25	Pen	169	28	0.16
Newasha	129	133	1.03	Alibag	212	13	0.06
Shegaon	112	73	0.65	Murud	73	5	0.06
Patherdi	134	84	0.62	Roha	167	10	0.05
Nager	106	110	1.03	Sudhagad	98	5	0.05
Rauhuri	96	110	1.14	Mangao	185	6	0.03
Parner	131	105	0.80	Tala	63	3	0.04
Shrigonda	114	127	1.11	Shreevardhan	78	6	0.07
Karjat	120	73	0.60	Mashala	83	6	0.07
Jamkhed	86	48	0.55	Mahad	181	13	0.07
				Poladpur	86	6	0.06
					1909	130	0.06

Source: Cumulative data from various report

Table2.4 depicted the picture of village and taluka -wise societies in both the districts. On the basis of number of villages, Sangamner and Alibag taluka ranked first in both places. Pen from Raigad and Kopargaon from Ahmednagar have been scored the first rank for the establishment of co-operatives societies for the same area. It has been clearly seen that the District of Raigad lagging so behind of the district Ahmednagar in terms the establishment of co-operative societies.

Table 2.5-The proportion of landholders to member of co-operative societies in the district of Ahmednagar and Raigad

Ahmednagar				Raigad			
Name of Taluka	No- Account Holders	No- Members of co-op- Societies	Per village, No-of co-op societies	Name of Taluka	No- Account Holders	No- Members of co-op- Societies	Per village, No-of co-op societies
Akole	84330	59914	71.04	Uran	11069	4728	42.71
Sangamner	113225	123120	108.73	Panvel	14036	8025	57.17
Kopargaon	23876	45327	189.84	Karjat	10017	12278	122.57
Rahatha	0	67482	-	Khalapur	14607	5847	40.02
Shrirampur	66853	30901	46.22	Pen	15815	30919	195.50
Newasha	128669	77854	60.50	Alibag	19495	16399	84.11
Shegaon	24136	75678	313.54	Murud	6166	5742	93.12
Patherdi	108207	89310	82.53	Roha	10880	11432	105.07
Nager	101266	83430	82.38	Sudhagad	9688	5656	58.38
Rauhuri	139635	73815	52.86	Mangao	10164	6966	68.53
Parner	146855	97208	66.19	Tala	2542	3609	141.97
Shrigonda	122723	82896	67.54	Shreevardhan	6039	6782	112.30
Karjat	0	43307	-	Mashala	3218	6742	209.50
Jamkhed	61200	25295	41.33	Mahad	9455	15838	167.50
		975537		Poladpur	2168	6645	306.50
					145359	147608	

Source: Cumulative data from various report

Table 2.5 show the total account holders and members of co-operative societies as taluka wise in both the districts. In point of number of total account holder, Parner is top in the district of Ahmednagar and other side Alibag is first in the district of Raigad. Subsequently, in terms of member of co-operative societies Shegaon and Poladpur taluka in the district of Ahmednagar and Raigad respectively.

Table 2.6-The number of defaulters of co-operative credit societies in the district of Ahmednagar and Raigad

Ahmednagar				Raigad			
Name of Taluka	No of loan Takers	No.of Members loan not paying on time	% of Defaulter	Name of Taluka	No of loan Takers	No.of Members loan not paying on time	% of Defaulter
Akole	20778	1621	7.80	Uran	751	107	14.24
Sangamner	48513	7254	14.95	Panvel	2677	209	7.80
Kopargaon	24572	2856	11.62	Karjat	1519	125	8.22
Rahatha	16426	5815	35.40	Khalapur	1051	123	11.70
Shrirampur	19561	4567	23.34	Pen	3485	564	16.18
Newasha	41900	13434	32.06	Alibag	4937	322	6.52
Shegaon	62986	48938	77.69	Murud	805	120	14.90
Patherdi	25444	3924	15.42	Roha	1082	269	24.86
Nager	71404	5797	8.11	Sudhagad	975	121	12.41
Rauhuri	6780	4100	60.47	Mangao	877	140	15.96
Parner	63784	12681	19.88	Tala	765	74	9.67
Shrigonda	13455	17182	127.69	Shreevardhan	867	141	16.26
Karjat	13293	4221	31.75	Mashala	862	147	17.05
Jamkhed	14651	5132	35.02	Mahad	1075	294	27.34
	443547	137522	31.00	Poladpur	916	246	26.85
					22644	3002	13.25

Source: Cumulative data from various report

Table 2.6-through the light on the status of taluka wise defaulter percentage in both the districts. Rousing defaulter is big disease in the co-operative movement. Through the table, the paper shows that there is no anyone in single taluka in both districts without defaulter. In Ahmednagar, Shrigonda (127.69%) and Mahad (27.34%) who have highest percentage of defaulter in both districts.

Table 2.7-The Number of Market co-operative societies in the district of Ahmednagar and Raigad

Ahmednagar				Raigad			
Name of Taluka	No. of Members co-op-trader societies	No-of co-op-trade Societies	Average member of Per co-op-trader societies	Name of Taluka	No.of Members co-op-trader societies	No-of co-op-trade Societies	Average member of Per co-op-trader societies
Akole	708	3	236	Uran	0	0	#DIV/0!
Sangamner	1457	4	364.25	Panvel	503	1	503
Kopergaon	1207	8	150.87	Karjat	1999	21	95.19
Rahatha	917	7	131	Khalapur	159	1	159
Shrirampur	740	2	370	Pen	3314	1	3314
Newasha	597	4	149.25	Alibag	4802	35	137.2
Shegaon	2450	1	2450	Murud	1103	1	1103
Patherdi	4635	2	2317.5	Roha	514	1	514
Nager	5848	2	2924	Sudhagad	304	1	304
Rauhuri	4110	4	1027.5	Mangao	286	1	286
Parner	1335	2	667.5	Tala	0	0	-
Shrigonda	878	4	219.5	Shreevardhan	0	0	-
Karjat	2502	2	1251	Mashala	657	1	657
Jamkhed	1830	2	915	Mahad	914	1	914
				Poladpur	198	1	198

Source: Cumulative data from various report

The market co-operative societies are important to farmers to get reasonable value of their produce. Even it has been saving an exploitation of the farmers from private traders and agents. Table 2.7 point out that total 47 marketing co-operative societies were working in Ahmednagar and total 66 marketing co-operative societies in the district of Raigad.

Kopargao and Alibag talukas whereas highest marketing co-operative societies were established and rendering services to farmers.

Table 2.8-The picture of audited Co-operative societies in the district of Ahmednagar and Raigad

Ahmednagar					Raigad				
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Akole	65	70	401	16.20	Uran	9	84	254	3.54
Sangamner	238	40	769	30.94	Panvel	44	485	1252	3.51
Kopargaon	85	36	487	17.45	Karjat	19	125	482	3.94
Rahatha	39	69	349	11.17	Khalapur	15	107	491	3.05
Shrirampur	31	52	266	11.65	Pen	17	21	406	4.18
Newasha	18	29	321	5.60	Alibag	62	259	633	9.79
Shegaon	19	44	185	10.27	Murud	8	8	49	16.32
Patherdhi	6	21	208	2.88	Roha	34	92	309	11.00
Nagar	110	135	806	13.64	Sudhagad	3	31	100	3
Rauhuri	35	57	346	10.11	Mangao	31	31	106	29.24
Parner	47	40	330	14.24	Tala	0	1	14	0
Shrigonda	53	100	475	11.15	Shreevardhan	9	7	53	16.98
Karjat	8	43	261	3.06	Mashala	3	7	37	8.10
Jamkhed	9	29	182	4.945	Mahad	2	23	239	0.83
	763	765	5386	14.16	Poladpur	28	8	36	77.77

Note: 1- Name of Taluka 2- 'A' Graded co-op-societies 3. Not Audited co-op-societies 4- total Eligible For audit 5-% Of 'A' gradable Societies.

Table 2.8 is also highlighting the audit status of various co-operative societies which have been working both the districts. Auditing is the process of government and mandatory to every co-operative institute. It has been done by government. On the basis of their assessment, Government auditor gave some grade like A, B, C, D etc. A grade assumed superior grade. In terms of this, Sangamner and Alibag taluka were top to completed audit of their co-operative credit societies.

Conclusion: -The district of Raigad and Ahmednagar are part of the state of Maharashtra. Both districts population living in the rural area and their livelihood depended on

agriculture. More while the atmospheres, rainfall and colours of land is totally different to each other. The paper is concluded that the district of Raigad naturally very rich as compare to the district of Ahmednagar.

Due to large development of co-operative movement the district of Ahmednagar has been enjoying fruits of development. The co-operative sector is part and parcel of their life people. Even proudly to say that co-operative movement making new political leadership through theirco-operativeelections.The co-operative movement support to farmers every movement of their life for instance, land cultivation, supplying good seeds and fertilizer, agriculture guidance ,marketing, storage, sugar and milk industry . On the other side,Raigaddistrict lagging behind of Ahmednagar, Actually, there is large natural resources as they were not properly utilizing in the absence of cooperative societies.The paper is observed that there is large scope to develop and establish co-operative institution which cater people together and made the large strength of power.The paperstrongly recommends that Gov.of Maharashtra along with their politicalleader should take initiativeand starts the establishments of new co-operative societies across the district of Raigad as response there would be generate more opportunities of employment and standard living of income also.

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