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Acquisitions, cost of acquisition and overdue status of loans from Non-institutional sources in Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT

The role of agricultural credit and credit institutions in the developing countries like India is very important due to the pressing needs for increasing agricultural production and productivity to meet the needs of increasing population. The co-operatives were playing the major role before the nationalization of commercial banks. After nationalization of the banks, they have assumed a significant role in the field of agricultural finance. The commercial banks are also making progress in financing agriculture by opening new branches in rural and semi-urban areas. The institutional agencies financing agriculture sector in the state are facing several problems or have some limitations in financing the agriculture and especially to small and medium farmers. Moreover, the institutional agencies were not able to satisfy consumption and social needs of farmers. The non-institutional loan sources therefore, are easy access without many requirements of documents and time lapse, etc. Thus, still the existence of the non-institutional agencies is there and importance their role cannot be neglected. With a view, the present exercise was carried out to study the pattern of loan acquisition from non-institutional agencies and its magnitude, the cost of loan acquisition from non-institutional agencies and overdues of such loans in Maharashtra. In all, one hundred sixty sample cultivators were studied (i.e. from four districts, eight tahsils and sixteen villages, and ten sample borrowers selected randomly from each village).The sample farmers were chosen among non-institutional sources who borrowed loans during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11. The major findings of the study are narrated as below.

(i) The share of scheduled commercial banks has increased and the share of co-operative bank has reduced within 26 years in agriculture loan, (ii) It is bad indicator that the loan outstanding and loan overdues were increased within 26 years, (iii) Institutional agencies were not able to satisfy consumption and social needs of farmers so they requires non-institutional loan by money lenders, traders, friends, relatives, etc. with high interest, (iv) In case of non-institutional, loan maximum loan acquired from the money lenders, (v) In case of non-institutional agencies, the per cent gap was highest for medium farmers. Money lenders were more liberal to sanction the non-institutional loan requirement of farmers, (vi) The cost on items like stamp duty, processing fee and other sundry expenses incurred were higher in overall farmers and (vii) The non-institutional loan overdues were higher in case of small size group farmers.

Majority of the farmers have taken loan from money lenders. Therefore, it is necessary that the farmers should make some investment on other subsidiary occupations like dairy, poultry, sericulture, mushroom production and the likes which will be helpful for generation of income and employment and thereby increasing their own equity/ funds for the developmental activities. The extension and financing agencies have to play an important role in convincing the farmers in this regard and while framing the credit policy, the financial institutions should give more emphasis on small farmers and their credit need.

In the earlier days, non-institutional agencies like money lenders and traders dominated the field of agricultural loan. Then the institutional agencies like co-operative banks, scheduled commercial banks and regional rural banks came forward to finance the farmers. The co-operatives were playing the major role before the nationalization of commercial banks. After nationalization of the banks, they have assumed a significant role in the field of agricultural finance. The net work of co-operatives has spread all over the country. The commercial banks are also making progress in financing agriculture by opening new branches in rural and semi-urban areas. With the technological advances and changing attitudes of farmers, the demand of loan is rising fast. The institutional agencies financing agriculture sector in the state are facing several problems or have some limitations in financing the agriculture and especially to small and medium farmers. Moreover, the institutional agencies were not able to satisfy consumption and social needs of farmers. The non-institutional loan sources therefore, are easy access without much requirements of documents and time lapse, etc. Thus, still the existence of the non-institutional agencies is there and importance their role cannot be neglected.

The role of agricultural credit and credit institutions in the developing countries like India is very important due to the pressing needs for increasing agricultural production and productivity to meet the needs of increasing population. Inputs are borrowed from outside the farm and the period of production is too long, therefore, the role of agricultural finance is very much emphasized. However, it is a problem when it cannot be obtained and it is also a problem when it is not properly utilized. It becomes imperative to know the status of loans provided by the non-institutional sources. An attempt has been made therefore, with a view to study the pattern of loan acquisition from non-institutional agencies and its magnitude, the cost of loan acquisition from non-institutional agencies and overdues of such loans in Maharashtra.

Methodology

It was proposed to undertake the present investigation regionwise and State as whole. One district was selected from each region. Two tahsils from each district were selected. In all, four districts, eight tahsils and sixteen villages were selected for the study. Ten sample borrowers were selected randomly from each village. Thus, total 160 sample cultivators were selected. The sample farmers were chosen, i.e. who borrowed loans during the years 2008-09 to 2010-11 from the non-institutional sources. The data were analyzed and presented mostly by way of tabular method with help of statistical tools. For the collection of data, the survey method of investigation was used. Keeping the objectives in view, a comprehensive and detailed schedule was prepared for collecting the information from borrowers. During the personal interview, the borrowers were made free for conversation. The secondary data were also reviewed from the year 1985-86 to 2010-11 and primary data for the year 2010-11. The secondary data related to the institutional agencies of Maharashtra was collected from Annual Reports of NABARD, RBI Bulletins Reports, Economic Survey of Maharashtra and India and other public surveys.

Results and Discussion

I. Land use pattern and Capital assets of sample borrowers

The details of the average size of holding and land use pattern and capital assets of the sample borrowers for the year 2010-11 are given in Tables 1 and 2, respectively.

Land use: It could be revealed that at overall level, the average size of holding was 2.64 ha. The proportion of net cultivated area was 96.21 per cent. Importantly, the proportion of irrigated area was 0.83 ha, which accounted for 31.44 per cent. The cropping intensity was 163 per cent, at overall level.

Table 1. Land use pattern of sample borrowers (2010-11) (Area in ha)

Sr. No	Particulars	Size Group			
		Small (N=82)	Medium (N=44)	Large (N=34)	Overall (N=160)
1	Average holding	1.20 (100)	2.68 (100)	6.07 (100)	2.64 (100)
2	Permanent Fallow	0.03 (2.50)	0.04 (1.49)	0.24 (3.95)	0.10 (3.79)
3	Net Cropped Area	1.17 (97.50)	2.64 (98.51)	5.83 (96.05)	2.54 (96.21)
	Irrigated	1.07 (89.17)	1.20 (44.78)	2.23 (36.74)	0.83 (31.44)
	Rainfed	0.10 (8.33)	1.44 (53.73)	3.60 (59.31)	1.71 (64.77)
4	Gross Cropped Area	1.77	3.63	6.99	4.13
5	Cropping Intensity (Per cent)	151	138	120	163

(Figures in the parentheses indicates percentage to total holding)

Capital assets: At the overall level, the value of total capital assets was worked out to ₹.6,35,750. As usual land was the predominant asset sharing about ₹.3,34,114 (52.55 per cent). The next major item of investment after land was residential buildings₹. 2,17,355 (34.19 per cent) followed by animal poultry birds ₹. 24,629 (3.87 per cent), irrigation structure ₹. 23,115 (3.64 per cent), byre ₹.18,838 (2.96 per cent) and machinery ₹.12,678 (1.99 per cent). The value of capital assets excluding land was worked out to ₹.3,01,636 at the overall level. The structural composition of capital assets revealed that land, buildings and animals, poultry birds, etc. were the major items of capital in all the sample farmers.

Table 2. Capital assets of the sample borrowers (**Rs.** Farm)

Sr. No.	Capital assets	Size Group			Overall
		Small	Medium	Large	
1	Land	283268	329825	469260	334114
	Per cent	**62.57**	**51.93**	**52.18**	**52.55**
2	Residential buildings	115773	216430	319862	217355
	Per cent	**25.57**	**34.07**	**35.57**	**34.19**
3	Byres	13890	19175	23450	18838
	Per cent	**3.07**	**3.02**	**2.61**	**2.96**
4	Irrigation Structures	12250	26818	30276	23115
	Per cent	**2.71**	**4.22**	**3.37**	**3.64**
5	Machinery	5188	14938	17909	12678
	Per cent	**1.15**	**2.35**	**1.99**	**1.99**
6	Hand tools	950	2240	2623	1938
	Per cent	**0.21**	**0.35**	**0.29**	**0.30**
7	Implements	2454	2918	3876	3083
	Per cent	**0.54**	**0.46**	**0.43**	**0.48**
8	Animals Poultry birds, etc.	18975	22826	32086	24629
	Per cent	**4.19**	**3.59**	**3.57**	**3.87**
	Total	**452748 (100.00)**	**635170 (100.00)**	**899342 (100.00)**	**635750 (100.00)**

II. Sources of Agricultural credit

In India, the various non-institutional agencies viz.; moneylenders, relatives and traders and institutional agencies like Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Co-operative Banks meet the credit requirements of the farmers and rural communities. Prior to independence, farmers not being able to obtain sufficient institutional credit were dependent on non-institutional credit agencies, which have exploited them by charging exorbitant rates of interest. Soon after the independence, the Central Government realized the need for institutionalizing rural credit structure. Meanwhile, the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee (1951-54) reviewed credit situation in the country and recommended a new initiation and financial support for the co-operatives from the Government of India. The definite policy of integrated co-operative credit emerged by the end of First Five Year Plan. A shift of credit policy towards multi-agency approach to agriculture finance is seen during 1970's, with the nationalization of 16 major commercial banks, creation of Lead Bank Scheme and afterwards

Regional Rural Banks in the year 1975. In spite of entry of several other institutions, co-operatives are the most important agencies, which supply the largest amount of institutional finance to agriculture.

III. Institutional and Non-institutional Finance to Agriculture

In order to solve the problems relating to agriculture credit, NABARD was setup in the year 1982.The percentage share of institutional and non-institutional agencies in agricultural credit for certain points of time are given in Table 3.

The per cent share of institutional agencies increased manifold from 7.30 to 68.80 per cent from the year 1950-51 to 2010-11 in which the per cent share of co-operative bank, commercial bank and regional rural bank increased from 3.30 to 24.90 per cent, 0.90 to 25.10 per cent and 3.10 to 18.80 per cent, respectively and the share of non-institutional agencies decreased from 92.70 per cent to 31.20 per cent from the year 1950-51 to 2010-11 in which the share of money lenders and others(traders, relatives, friends etc.) was declined from 69.70 to 21.90 per cent and 23.00 to 9.30 per cent from the year 1950-51 to 2010-11.

Table 3. Share of Institutional and Non-institutional finance to Agriculture in India

(Fig. in Per cent)

Sr. No.	Source	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11
I	**Institutional**	**7.30**	**18.70**	**31.70**	**63.20**	**66.30**	**61.30**	**68.80**
1	Co-operative banks	3.30	2.60	22.00	29.80	23.60	30.20	24.90
2	Commercial banks	0.90	0.60	2.40	28.80	35.20	26.30	25.10
3	Regional Rural Banks	3.10	15.50	7.30	4.60	7.50	4.80	18.8
II	**Non-institutional**	**92.70**	**81.30**	**68.30**	**36.80**	**33.70**	**38.70**	**31.20**
1	Money lenders	69.70	49.20	36.10	16.10	17.50	26.80	21.90
2	Others	23.00	32.10	32.20	20.70	16.20	11.90	9.30
	Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

(**Source: Annual Report of NABARD, 2011)**

IV. Regionwise Crop loan acquisition from Non-institutional agencies

Regulating money lenders has been attempted in the country through a two- pronged strategy. The first strategy was one of directly regulating the operations of moneylenders through legislation. Many states have enacted laws to regulate moneylenders through licensing and supervision of their activities including the fixing of rate of interest chargeable by them. The second strategy, known as institutionalizing rural credit, aimed at eventually marginalizing the moneylender through widening and deepening the services of formal rural credit institutions.

Crop loan acquisition from non-institutional agencies generally availed for meeting the expenses for cultivation of land as well as to meet some genuine consumption requirement. In normal course, farmers try hard to meet his expenses with the available sources of income. Institutional agencies were not able to satisfy consumption and social needs of farmers. Based on the foregoing discussion, it can be said that farmer requires non-institutional loan for consumption and social needs from the money lenders, traders, friends, relatives, etc. which plays important role with high interest.

The details regarding the regionwise crop loan acquisition from non-institutional agencies in Maharashtra are presented in Table 4. The amount of loan acquisition was not depending upon crops; it depends on need of farmer. It can be seen from the table that in Western Maharashtra, per hectare crop loan acquisition for the *kharif* crops viz; Pearl millet, Sorghum, Cotton, Groundnut, Maize, Green gram, Paddy, Soybean, Niger, Pigeo pea and Black gram were ₹.15000, ₹.16000, ₹.30000, ₹.25000 ₹.20000,

₹.14000, ₹.35000, ₹.25000, ₹.10000, ₹.20000 and ₹.12000, respectively and for rabi crops Sorghum, Wheat, Chickpea and Safflower were ₹.16000, ₹.25000, ₹.20000 and ₹.10000, respectively.

In Konkan region, per hectare crop loan acquisition for the *kharif* crops Groundnut , Maize, Green gram, Paddy, Soybean, Niger, Pigeo pea and Black gram were ₹.30000 ₹.15000, ₹.12000, ₹.35000, ₹.25000, ₹.15000, ₹.20000 and ₹.12000, respectively and for *rabi* crop, Wheat and Chickpea was ₹.25000 and ₹.20000.

V. Loan acquisition from Non-institutional agencies by sample cultivators

In the earlier days, non-institutional agencies like money lenders and traders dominated the field of agricultural loan. With the technological advances and changing attitudes of farmers, the demand of loan is rising fast. The institutional agencies financing agriculture sector in the state are facing several problems or have some limitations in financing the agriculture and especially to small and medium farmers. Moreover, the institutional agencies were not able to satisfy consumption and social needs of farmers. The non-institutional loan sources therefore, are easy access without many requirements of documents and time lapse, etc. Thus, still the existence of the non-institutional agencies is there and importance their role cannot be neglected. The average per hectare loan acquisition from non-institutional agencies is presented in Table 5.

It observed that at the overall level, the per hectare total non-institutional loan acquisition worked out to ₹.51306.35. Out of the total loan acquisition, 73.41 per cent (₹.37588.61) was the short term loan and 26.59 per cent (₹.13717.74) was the term loans. Money lenders, traders and other non-institutional agencies provided the per hectare loan ₹.29533.33 (57.56 per cent), ₹.8625.00 (16.81 per cent) and ₹.13148.02 (25.63 per cent), respectively.

In case of small size group farmers, the per hectare total non-institutional loan acquisition worked out to ₹.40688.89. Out of the total loan acquisition, 74.12 per cent (₹.30158.61) was the short term loan and 25.88 per cent (₹.10530.28) was the term loans. Money lenders, traders and other non-institutional agencies provided the per hectare loan ₹.28000 (68.81 per cent), ₹.7250.00 (17.82 per cent) and ₹.5438.89 (13.37 per cent), respectively.

In case of medium size group farmers, the per hectare total non-institutional loan acquisition worked out to ₹.61923.81. Out of the total loan acquisition, 72.70 per cent (₹.45018.61) was the short term loan and 27.30 per cent (₹.16905.20) was the term loans. Money lenders, traders and other non-institutional agencies provided the per hectare loan ₹.31066.67 (50.17 per cent), ₹.10000.00 (16.15 per cent) and ₹.20857.14 (33.68 per cent), respectively.

The money lenders played important role in loan disbursement to small and medium farmers. The large farmers did not take non-institutional loan because large farmers of them are money lenders themselves. They are providing non-institutional loan to small and medium farmers. This also noticed that the major share of short term loans in small and medium sized farmers was borrowed for crop production from non-institutional agencies.

VI. Loans requirement and amount sanctioned to farmers by Non-institutional agencies

The average loans requirements and amount provided to sample farmers by non-institutional agencies are presented in Table 6.

At the overall level, the loan requirement was ₹.41635.34 and loan sanctioned was ₹.51306.35.The gap between loan requirements and amount sanctioned was ₹. 9671 (23.22 per cent). The non-institutional agencies like Money lenders provided 23.22 per cent excess loan to farmers than their loan requirement. It can be seen from the table that only small and medium farmers availed the non-institutional loan. Large farmers did not take the non-institutional loan from the non-institutional agencies like Money lenders, traders etc,. In case of small and medium farmers, loan requirement was ₹.33120.69 and ₹.50150. However, the loan sanctioned was ₹.40688.89 and ₹.61923.81.Thus,the excess amount of loan sanctioned by money lenders was 22.85 per cent and 23.47 per cent in case of small and medium size group farmers, respectively. The per cent gap i.e. excess amount of loan sanctioned was highest in case

Table 6. Loans requirement and amount sanctioned to farmers by Non-institutional agencies

(Rs./ha)

Sr. No.	Size Group	Loan Requirement	Amount Sanctioned	Gap (Requirement - Sanctioned)	Per cent gap
1	Small	33120.69	40688.89	-7568.20	-22.85
2	Medium	50150.00	61923.81	-11773.81	-23.47
3	Large	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Overall	41635.34	51306.35	-9671.01	-23.22

(' - ' sign indicates the excess amount of loan sanctioned than the loan requirement)

of medium farmers. It observed that money lenders were more liberal to sanction the non-institutional loan requirement of farmers.

The foregone discussion showed that by and large non-institutional agencies were more liberal to the small and medium farmers than institutional agencies except, large size group because loan sanctioned was higher than loan requirement as there was their benefit in earning the extra benefits by way of very high rate of interest rates.

VII. Cost of Loan acquisition from Non-institutional agencies

It would be relevant here to mention that the non-institutional loan was provided to small and marginal farmers without any scrutiny. The estimated cost of items for which loan was taken were not considered for disbursement of loan by non-institutional agencies. There was no need felt for verification of records for the non-institutional loan. The cost of loan acquisition by small and marginal farmers for the non-institutional agencies was estimated. The results are presented in Table 7.

The cost of loan by non-institutional agencies included all items like institutional agencies except processing fee. At the overall level, the average cost of loan acquisition of one lakh was estimated ₹.2311.05. The average costs of obtaining loan ₹.1.00 lakh for small and medium sized group farmers were estimated to ₹.2832.21 and ₹.1789.88.

At the overall size group, the cost on obtaining land records, stamp duties, processing fee, travelling- lodging expenses and middleman expenses were ₹.376.81 (16.30 per cent), ₹.550.51 (23.82 per cent), ₹.215.92 (9.34) and ₹.1167.81 (50.53 per cent), respectively.

In case of small size group, the cost on obtaining land records, stamp duties, processing fee, travelling- lodging expenses and middleman expenses were ₹.466.82 (16.48 per cent), ₹.656.23 (23.17 per cent), ₹.240.12 (8.48) and ₹.1469.05 (51.87 per cent), respectively.

Table 7. Cost of loan acquisition from Non-institutional agencies

(₹.Rs. lakh)

Item	Size Group			Overall
	Small	Medium	Large	
(i) Obtaining land records, No dues etc.	466.82	286.81	0*	376.81
Percentage (to total)	**16.48**	**16.02**	**0.00**	**16.30**
(ii) Stamp duty	656.23	444.79	0*	550.51
Percentage (to total)	**23.17**	**24.85**	**0.00**	**23.82**
(iii) Travelling	240.12	191.72	0*	215.92
Percentage (to total)	**8.48**	**10.71**	**0.00**	**9.34**
(iv) Middleman	1469.05	866.56	0*	1167.81
Percentage (to total)	**51.87**	**48.41**	**0.00**	**50.53**
Total Cost	**2832.21 (100.00)**	**1789.88 (100.00)**	**0***	**2311.05 (100.00)**

('*' indicates No loan taken from Non-institutional agencies by large farmers)

In case of medium size group, the cost on obtaining land records, stamp duties, processing fee, travelling- lodging expenses and middleman expenses were ₹.286.81 (16.02 per cent), ₹.444.79 (24.85 per cent), ₹.191.72 (10.71) and ₹.866.56 (48.41 per cent), respectively.

It was observed that total cost of non-institutional loan acquisition was lower than the institutional loan acquisition. It was also found that many farmers had obtained loan from non-institutional agencies like money lenders, traders and others for consumption or production purposes. Many poor peasants, mostly belonging to small size group spent major part of their loan to meet the necessities. They were in distress on account of high rate of interests from non-institutional agencies. In case of institutional loan, obtaining no dues and no objection certificates from other financing institutions operating in the area was necessary but in case of non-institutional agencies, no dues and no objection certificates from any financing institutions was not necessary.

VIII. Overdues of Non-institutional loans

The per hectare overdues of non-institutional loan are depicted in Table 8.

At the overall level, the per hectare non-institutional loans taken and loan repaid by the sample farmers were ₹.51306.35 and ₹.14864.66. Th non-institutional loan overdues were ₹.36441.69 (71.03 per cent). In case of small size group, the per hectare loan taken and loan repaid by farmers were ₹ .40688.89 and ₹.14179.31. The non-institutional loan overdues were ₹.26509.58 (65.15 per cent). In

case of medium size group, the loan taken and loan repaid by the sample farmers were ₹.61923.81 and ₹.15550.00. The non-institutional loan overdues were ₹.46373.81 (74.89 per cent). It is important to note that the sample farmers from medium size group were having the highest percentage of overdues.

Table 8. Per hectare overdues of Non-institutional loan

(Rs./ha)

Sr. No.	Size group	Loan taken	Loan repaid	Overdues	Per cent
1	Small	40688.89	14179.31	26509.58	65.15
2	Medium	61923.81	15550	46373.81	74.89
3	Large	--	--	--	--
4	Overall	51306.35	14864.66	36441.70	71.03

Conclusions

With the foregoing discussion and facts and figures mentioned, the following few conclusions can be put forth for further thoughts and policy formulations, if changes have to be brought in the present situation of loans disbursement by the non-institutional sources, extent of credit provided and cost of acquisition of credit, overdue, etc.

(i) The share of scheduled commercial banks has increased and the share of co-operative bank has reduced within 26 years in agriculture loan, (ii) It is bad indicator that the loan outstanding and loan overdues were increased within 26 years, (iii) Institutional agencies were not able to satisfy consumption and social needs of farmers so they requires non-institutional loan by money lenders, traders, friends, relatives, etc. with high interest, (iv) In case of non-institutional, loan maximum loan acquired from the money lenders, (v) In case of non-institutional agencies, the per cent gap was highest for medium farmers. Money lenders were more liberal to sanction the non-institutional loan requirement of farmers, (vi) The cost on items like stamp duty, processing fee and other sundry expenses incurred were higher in overall farmers and (vii) The non-institutional loan overdues were higher in case of small size group farmers.

Suggestions

Based on the results obtained from the present investigation, following suggestions can be considered by the concerned authorities while framing the schemes, development plans or formulating the credit policies.

(1) It is suggested that more number of farmers should get advantage of institutional finance, as majority of small farmers sought finance from money lenders. The efforts be made by the state central government to make banking/credit facilities on wider scale in rural areas and there should be more easy access for agricultural finance to farmers. The financing institutions may take measures in encouraging the farmers in extending credit facilities, (2) there is a need to educate the farmers for better use of loans to avoid the overdues. This calls for vigorous efforts on the part of extension agencies to train and motivate the farmers and the credit supervisory mechanism of the financial agencies be strengthened or the financial institutions agencies should vigorously exercise the work of

credit supervision for minimal mis-utilization of the credit,(3) the rate of crop loans fixed for various crops by financing institutions which enables the farmers to use various inputs at recommended level and exploit the yield potential of crops as observed to be inadequate and therefore, it can be suggested to sanction the adequate credit for the farmers at least in case of crop loans and also for other developmental activities on the farm, (4) majority of the farmers have taken loan from money lenders. Therefore, it is necessary that the farmers should make some investment on other subsidiary occupations like dairy, poultry, sericulture, mushroom production and the likes which will be helpful for generation of income and employment and thereby increasing their own equity/ funds for the developmental activities. The extension and financing agencies have to play an important role in convincing the farmers in this regard and (5) while framing the credit policy, the financial institutions should give more emphasis on small farmers and their credit need. The financing agencies, mostly the institutional ones have to consider the consumption loan policies for financing such small, marginal and medium size farmers which will be important measure in reducing the mis-use of loan by farmers.

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Table 5. Per hectare loan acquisition from Non-institutional agencies by sample cultivators

(Rs./ha.)

Sr. No.	Size group of holding	Non-institutional agencies			Total	Out of total loan	
		Money Lenders	Traders	Others	Total Credit	Short-term Loan	Term- loan (Medium + Long term)
1	Small	28000.00 (68.81)	7250.00 (17.82)	5438.89 (13.37)	40688.89 (100.00)	30158.61 (74.12)	10530.28 (25.88)
2	Medium	31066.67 (50.17)	10000.00 (16.15)	20857.14 (33.68)	61923.81 (100.00)	45018.61 (72.70)	16905.20 (27.30)
3	Large	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	Overall	29533.33 (57.56)	8625.00 (16.81)	13148.02 (25.63)	51306.35 (100.00)	37588.61 (73.41)	13717.74 (26.59)

(Figures in the parentheses indicates percentage to the total)

Table 4. Crop wise and regionwise loan provided by Non-institutional agencies to sample cultivators (Rs./ha)

Sr. No.	Name of Crop	Loan acquisitions from non-institutional agencies (Rs./ha.)				Period of loan approval	Date of repayment	Rate of Interest
		Western Maharashtra	Konkan	Marathwada	Vidarbha			
	Kharif							
1	Pearl millet	15000	--	14000	10000	Any Period	No any date of repayment	36 per cent upto one year and 60 per cent above one year.
2	Sorghum	16000	--	20000	15000			
3	Cotton	30000	--	32000	32000			
4	Groundnut	25000	30000	30000	20000			
5	Maize	20000	15000	25000	15000			
6	Green gram	14000	12000	13000	13000			
7	Paddy	35000	35000	35000	25000			
8	Soybean	25000	25000	30000	22000			
9	Nagali, Niger	10000	15000	10000	10000			
10	Pigeon pea	20000	20000	22000	18000			
11	Black gram	12000	12000	14000	13000			
	Rabi							
12	Sorghum	16000	--	18000	14000	Any Period	No any date of repayment	36 per cent upto one year and 60 per cent above one year.
13	Wheat	25000	25000	25000	25000			
14	Chickpea	20000	20000	20000	20000			
15	Safflower	10000	--	10000	10000			
	Annual							
16	Sugarcane (Suru)	80000	--	80000	--	Any Period	No any date of repayment	36 per cent upto one year and 60 per cent above one year.
17	Sugarcane (Adsali)	100000	--	100000	--			
18	Sugarcane ((Ratoon)	75000	--	75000	--			