

A Study on Loans and Advances at Sericulturist Cum farmer's Service Co-operative Society, Bangalore Rural

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ABSTRACT: Banking cooperative societies, also known as cooperative banks, have a history that can be traced back to the 19th century. The concept of cooperative banking originated in Germany with the establishment of the first cooperative bank in 1852 by Friedrich Wilhelm Raiffeisen. Raiffeisen believed in the power of cooperation and wanted to provide financial services to farmers and rural communities who were often excluded from traditional banking systems. The history of Indian cooperative banking started with the passing of Cooperative Societies Act in 1904. The objective of this Act was to establish cooperative credit societies “to encourage thrift, self-help and cooperation among agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means.” The origins of the urban cooperative banking movement in India can be traced to the close of nineteenth century when, inspired by the success of the experiments related to the cooperative movement in Britain and the cooperative credit movement in Germany such societies were set up in India.

Key words: Banking services, Cooperative society, Loans and Advances, Farmers welfare.

INTRODUCTION:

The agriculture is a main sector being consistency developed by the government as a growth engine for the states development. The different obstacles restricting the development of the agriculture it include the conversation of land to non – agricultural uses as result of industrialization and urbanization, has well as lack of water, the whims of monsoon rains, flood conditions. & labor shortage in farming activities. The government has taken additional steps to implement a significant changes in the way of crops are grown in order to make agriculture is a successful industry. Farmers need financial support properly for the key agricultural co-operative societies & commercial banks. The farmers now have more opportunities to receive integrated service at the block level agricultural extension centers as a result of the restructuring implemented for agricultural department in the year of 2007 that placed technical officers in the department of agriculture, horticulture, Marketing and seed certification in a single location of block level. The new industrial policy of 2007, the government has promised different aids for agriculture and agro-processing companies in the effort to meet long standing demands of farmers & to boost agro-based companies or enterprises. For the construction of infrastructure facilities and terminal markets, special commodity markets, transportation, cold chain, etc,

REVIEW OF LITERATURE: -

□ **Yuting Bai, Mingxi He, Xinyu Tang, Yuanyuan Yan, Lu Wang (2022)** the total and intermediary effects of agricultural loans on agricultural development are constructed in this study and stata is used to do multiple regression analysis on the data. The data was gathered using pertinent information from 31 provinces and cities, and the correlation approach was applied to evaluate the hypothesis.

□ **Usman Farooq, Fu Gang, Zhenzhong Guan, Abdul Rauf, Abbas Ali Chandio, Faiza Ahsan (2021)** The long – term relationship between financial inclusion and agricultural growth from 1960 to 2018 is the focus of this study. The evaluation is conducted using the dynamic ordinary least squares (DOLS) method, the Johnson co-integration test, and the autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) approach. Using ARDL technique, the study looked at the relationship between financial inclusion and agricultural growth from 1916 to 2018.

□ **Shinde HR, JP Yadav, AN Ratanparkhe, MS Jadhav, US Bonar, BJ Deshmukh and RB Hile (2020)** According to the report, the primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies (PACS)

are the fundamental building blocks of the co-operative credit system that is crucial for the farming community. In all of the district's tahsils, the share capital, working capital, loan disbursement, and loan outstanding all grew in 2019.

□ **Emeka PI ugwunoti, Moses idakor (2018)** According to the article the goals of the study was to determine how co-operative organization in kogi state helped small enterprises get access to finance. The study's sample population consisted of 86 responds.

□ **urna Chandra parida, Anushree sinha (2010)** According to this article, India investigates the effectiveness and sustainability of this type of programme at the group level. Due to differences in the gender composition of self – help organizations and other factors, including income – generating activities, performance, and sustainability varies.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

This study has been primarily undertaking to know the role of co-operative society in agriculture sector especially in crops & seeds. The co-operative society helps the agricultural based work and farmer's development by providing financial assistance in different modes. The study has been carried out to know how farmers and utilizing the crop loans provided by sericulturist cum farmer's service co-operative society, & the initiatives taken by the co-operative society for the recovery of the loans are provided to the farmer's welfare.

NEED OF THE STUDY:

This study has been conducted in the sericulturist cum farmer's service co-operative society (SCFSCS) in sulibele. The society provides credit to the farmers, the most needed facilities in the farming activities, this is helps to farmers by providing fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, pesticides, etc. The sericulturist cum farmer's service co-operative society will provide all the services to their members.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To ascertain the different categories of crop loans are provided by the sericulturist cum farmer's service co-operative society.
- To study the co-operative society support for the agricultural purpose, farmers welfare and rural development.
- To evaluate the level of customer satisfaction over the sericulturist cum farmer's service co-operative society.
- To provide the effective suggestion for improve the better performance to the welfare of farmers of the society.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Primary data: - The primary data is first hand data, it is collected through the questionnaires and personal interview with the farmers, and who are the members of the co-operative society.

Secondary data: - The secondary data is second hand data; this data which are already has been collected & are available to the users readily. The secondary data was collected from websites, magazines, etc.

TOOLS USED FOR ANALYSIS OF DATA:

- 1) Tables
- 2) Graphs

LIMITATIONS:

- Lack of interest having farmers to answer to questionnaires properly.
- The findings of the study are purely on the information provided by their respondents, which may be subject to personal bias and ambiguity.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

Table 1 – Loan amount for the crop of rose

Year	Amount for Rose
2017 – 2018	13,12,000
2018 – 2019	18,00,000
2019 – 2020	11,60,000
2020 – 2021	12,20,000
2021 – 2022	16,30,000

Analysis: -

The above table shows the loan amount provided on the crop of rose by sericulturist cum farmer’s service co-operative society in the year 2017 – 2018 provided Rs 13, 12,000. And in the year 2018 – 2019 provided loan Rs 18, 00,000 of loan amount granted to their members on rose, in the year 2019 – 2020 provided Rs 11, 60,000. In the year 2020 – 2021 provided loan amount of Rs 12, 20,000 and the year 2021 – 2022 the society has provided Rs 16, 30,000 amounts for their members on crop loan of rose from the co-operative society.

Table 2 – Loan provided for the crop of tomato

Year	Amount for Tomato
2017 – 2018	8,31,000
2018 – 2019	13,43,000
2019 – 2020	17,20,000
2020 – 2021	11,62,000
2021 – 2022	15,00,000

Analysis

The above table shows that the loan provided by the sericulturist cum farmer’s service co- operative society for the crop tomato in the year 2017 – 2018 the society has provided the loan for tomato Rs 8,31,000 to their members, in the year 2018 – 2019 provided loan of Rs 13,43,000 on the tomato, and the year 2019 – 2020 loan provided Rs 17,20,000. On the tomato crop to their members, in the year 2020 – 2021 the co-operative society has provided Rs 11, 62,000 to their members. In the year 2021 – 2022 provided of 15, 00,000 for the crop of tomato to their members in the sericulturist cum farmer’s service co-operative society.

Table 3 – Loan provided for crop of grapes

Year	Amount for Grapes
2017 – 2018	7,23,000
2018 – 2019	10,21,000
2019 – 2020	13,50,000
2020 – 2021	11,36,000
2021 – 2022	14,13,000

Analysis

The above table shows that the loan provided to the cultivation of grapes in the year 2017 – 2018 is Rs 7, 23,000 to their members and the year 2018 – 2019 sanctioned loan amount of Rs 10, 21,000 for crop of loan and also in the year 2019 – 2020 provided Rs 13,50,000, in the year 2020– 2021 provided Rs 11, 36,000. In the year 2021 – 2022 provided loan amount of Rs 14, 13,000 for the crop of grapes to sericulturist cum farmer’s ser ice co-operative society. In the sericulturist cum farmer’s service co-operative society is provided all the services their members.

Table 4 – Loan provided for the Sericulture

Year	Amount for Sericulture
2017 – 2018	7,41,000
2018 – 2019	14,00,000
2019 – 2020	9,13,000
2020 – 2021	16,10,000
2021 – 2022	11,23,000

Analysis

The above table shows the crop loan provided for the sericulture, in the year 2017 – 2018 the sericulturist cum farmer’s service co-operative society has provided of Rs 7, 41,000 loans. In the year 2018 – 2019 provide 14, 00,000 the loans for their members. In the year 2019 – 2020 provided of Rs 9, 13,000. On the crop of sericulture, the sericulturist cum farmer’s service co- operative society has provided loan in the year of 2020 – 2021 of Rs 16, 10,000, in the year 2021 – 2022 loan amount sanctioned of Rs 11, 23,000 by the sericulturist cum farmer’s service co-operative society to their members.

FINDINS:

- The co-operative society has provided in the year 2018 – 2019 and 2021 – 2022, the sericulturist cum farmer's service co-operative society sanctioned loans amount of Rs 18, 00,000 and Rs 16, 30,000, respectively, for the crop of roses.
- The tomato crop to their co-operative society's members. In the year 2019 – 2020, of Rs 17, 20,000 the society received a larger loan amount for its members tomato crop loans, and in the year 2021 – 2022, it will give to their members total loans of Rs 15, 00,000.
- The organization has provided an additional loan for grapes in the year 2021 – 2022 of Rs 14, 13,000. A loan of Rs 13, 50,000 was sanctioned by the society to their members in the year of 2019 – 2020.
- The crop loan was sanctioned for sericulture from sericulturist cum farmer's service co-operative society offers to their members. The greater loan amount was sanctioned in theyear 2020 – 2021 of Rs 16, 10,000, and sericulture loan provided by the society in the year 2018 – 2019 of Rs 14, 00,000.

SUGGESTIONS:

- The sericulturist cum farmer's service co-operative society as to plan to extend their type of loans and advances to encourage the growth of other agriculture products. The sericulturist cum farmer's service co-operative society needs to introduce new loan schemes to equip farmers for sufficient water needs to pursue their agricultural activity.
- Sericulturist cum farmer's service co-operative society need to create awareness to the members of its new schemes, which are held recently.
- The sericulturist cum farmer's service co-operative society need to upgrade itself to the modernized operational activity, so can it deliver better services to their members.
- Bank should use latest technologies in banking activities.

CONCLUSION:

It is been concluded as Banks are having the greater services to support the agriculturist by providing subsidy in their losses and helping out recover their losses and up gradation of technology in agricultural work to enable the healthy foods to the nation.I conclude saying as bank should support framers by interacting them personally going to their door step so that they can avail the facility to which they are unknown.

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