



**EVALUATION OF THE STUDY ON UTILIZATION PATTERN
OF CROP LOAN AVAILED BY FARMERS AT
CONCESSIONAL INTEREST RATES THROUGH CO-OP
INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PERIOD 2010-11 TO 2013-14**

**EXTERNAL
EVALUATION**



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Karnataka Evaluation Authority

**STUDY CONDUCTED FOR
KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY
AND
REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES,
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA**

BY

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Evaluation of the Study Report

On

**Utilisation Pattern of Crop Loan Availed by
Farmers at Concessional Interest Rates
Through Co-operative Institutions for the
Period 2010-11 to 2013-14**

Prepared for

**The Co-operative Department of GOK and
Karnataka Evaluation Authority (K E A)**

Conducted by SIRI, Mandya

This study was conducted in November 2015 covering 160 PACS from 8 Districts. Meetings with DRCS, ARCS, CDOs, Loanee members, PACS staff, Board Members, field visits Questionnaires, FGDs, Meetings, Record verification, data extracts were done to arrive at the findings and the recommendations

Acknowledgements

The study team of SIRI hole-heartedly acknowledge the support and cooperation extended by the officers from the Department of Cooperation, Karnataka Evaluation Authority, The Managers and the staff of DCC Banks, CEOs, Board Members and staff from the PACS, the farmers and the account holders who were the loan beneficiaries.

PREFACE

The Government of Karnataka has launched the scheme of providing agricultural short term, medium term and long term loans at concessional rate of 6% p.a. to the farmers through co-operative institutions in 2004-05 and then revised to 0% interest (interest free) for loans up to Rs. 3 lakhs and Medium & long term Agricultural loans up to Rs. 10 lakhs are being advanced at 3% p.a. in 2014-15.

The objective of the scheme is to strengthen the easy credit delivery to the farmers by mitigating their financial burden so that they get timely support and work towards improving food production also improving the status of small and marginal farmers and other backward and weaker sections as well as support and encourage agriculture and allied activities in the cooperative sector in the rural areas.


The Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) has taken up Evaluation of the “study on Utilization pattern of Crop loan availed by farmers at concessional interest rates through Co-Operative institutions for the period of 2010-11 to 2013-14”. The KEA assigned this evaluation study to M/s Siri Institute for Rural Development, Mandya. The Evaluation report submitted by Evaluation Consultant Organisation is approved by 36th Technical Committee meeting of KEA.

I am sure that evaluation study and its findings and recommendations will be useful to the Co-Operative Department to implement the scheme in such a way to benefit the farmers and reduce their burden.

The study received constant support and guidance of the Principal Secretary and the Secretary Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics, Government of Karnataka. The Evaluation study was actively supported by the Registrar of Co-

operative Societies and other officers by providing useful data and information for this evaluation study. The evaluation report has been reviewed by members of the Technical Committee of KEA, and an Independent Assessor, who provided suggestions and inputs to improve it from its draft form. I duly acknowledge the contribution of all who were involved in the study and contributed directly or indirectly.

21st June, 2017
Bangalore.



Shiv Raj Singh
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1. Executive Summary

By and large the agriculture sector is suffering due to fragmented land holdings, large number of families depending on agriculture than its required potential, lack of financial and other support to farmers for needed inputs. With a view to augment this problem, there have been supports extended to agriculture even from the colonial period, and more so after attaining independence. The Government of Karnataka is no exception to express its concern for agriculture and the agriculture dependent families. Providing financial support to farmers through cooperative structures that are owned and managed by farmers themselves is the unique feature of support provided to farmers.

The nature of support extended by the GOK starts from providing loans at subsidised interest rates from 6 % in 2004-05 to no interest on short-term and medium term loans. In addition to this with a view to support the cooperative structure to get strengthened and to sustain itself Vaidhyathan Fund was created and provided.

The concern of the Government as explained above was to strengthen the credit delivery system to the farmers and make available easy credit at concessional or with no interest so that there is increased food production simultaneously helping small and marginal farmers improve their economic and social status by mitigating the financial burden by the standard practice of the farmer's borrowing from private money lenders.

The evaluation had looked into various problems concerning the quantum of loan, their timely disbursement, loan utilisation, repayment, beneficiary selection, categories of farmers covered, the effectiveness of the credit facilities and interest subsidy and the mechanisms of functioning of PACS and other related systems towards effectively fulfilling the set objectives.

The evaluation design included getting responses from different stake holders on the predesigned questions, semi structures interviews, FGDs, and looking into the documents in PACS and DCBs. The statistical data collected was segregated and analysed and presented with qualitative inputs that were also gathered from interviews, meetings and discussions with different stake holders.

The mandate by the KEA to conduct the evaluation by was confined to two districts of each of the four revenue divisions. The selected sampling consisted 160 PACS from 8 districts and 2 DCC Banks. The sampling of beneficiary selection for the study consisted of a mixture of Old and New members, ST/ST/Minority, small medium and big farmers and male and female members.

Findings:

The study team conducted FGD with 2544 farmers across eight districts. No doubt that the farmers are receiving crop loans from PACS/DCCBs, unfortunately the loans sanctioned are untimely and it has not been helping them (farmers) to the extent to which it should have been. Invariably, because of this reason the farmers have to take loans from private money lenders. This has been in one way or the other making the farmers to be in the clutches of private money lenders.

As the time of sanction did not match the agriculture season coupled with non-availability of seeds, fertilizer and pesticides at one place in majority of PACS the farmers bought these items in the open market. With a view to ensure repayment, old loans are mostly renewed showing in records that the old loans are cleared and the new loans are given afresh.

Some of the PACS followed the guidelines for the selection of farmers and crop based scale of finance and the farmers feel that the scale of finance is not sufficient and the matching of loan to the crops is hardly done.

The categories like the SC, ST and Minorities were covered for the loans though with varying degrees of quantum of loans. The women and disability members were not seen to be covered. The small and marginal farmers did not benefit much as they found the documentation and running around work to be not worth the efforts.

Though some PACS are surviving by doing retail sales and pigmy collection, majority of them do not get sufficient revenue for the maintenance of Co-operative institution. Hence most of the PACS are collecting charges on the loans sanctioned. The Vaidyanathan amount is also used for loan gaps in the DCC banks.

Various methods of lending were used like direct remittance to the farmer's accounts in PACS and other others, through cheques and direct cash. There were sudden and immediate withdrawals of loans in one bulk or in between a maximum period of 30 days.

Majority of the PACS cover 10% of new farmers for the loans and the Government order of covering 25% of new farmers is not adhered to for various reasons.

As per the impact of services on production, farm income and change in cropping pattern there were mixed responses and 60% were in the affirmative, 20% neutral and another 20% were in the negative.

The Evaluation study recommends that

- i) It is more advisable if loans are provided to such individuals those who are actual cultivating the land.
- ii) The crop loans should be sanctioned on time.
- iii) There should be timely co-ordination between the PACS and the Revenue Department for the purpose of at the time of sanctioning of loans the updating of RTC with the name of recent crop should be ensured.
- iv) There should be minimal and farmer friendly documentation for loans.
- v) Marketing of crops and minimum prize strategies to be worked out and followed.
- vi) The documents of assets created by farmers, by using the loans should be kept in the PACS.
- vii) PACS should have provisions of agro-support material like seeds, fertilizers and pesticide at competitive rates at the time of requirements of the farmers for their optimal utilisation.

2. Introduction

In the years since its independence, India has made immense progress towards food security. Indian population has tripled, and food-grain production more than quadrupled. There has been a substantial increase in available food-grain per capital. Today, India ranks second worldwide in farm output despite the primary

sector GDP is constantly declining and in 2013 it is 13.7%. The agriculture provide for a large work base for little more than 50% of the country's labour force. It is the same with Karnataka.

Agriculture being still the broad-based economic sector with more than 80% being small and marginal farmer the economic strain of the farmers is very severe. The primary sector GDP includes agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, logging and timber. The GDP of this primary sector being only 13.7% which is shared by those who are dependent upon this primary sector, the actual GDP of agriculture after taking away the others from the primary sector, remains even much less. When 50% of the population share less than 13% of GDP one can imagine the strain and the difficulties of those who are dependent upon only agriculture. It is with this understanding that the Government of Karnataka had brought out a scheme to help farmers with institutional and interest subsidised finance support for agriculture aiming at reducing stress on farmers who would then work towards increased agriculture production.

For rural residents of Karnataka agriculture is the major occupation. A total of 123,100 km² of land is cultivated which constitutes 25.3% of the total geographical area of the state. The crops grown in Karnataka is varied and rich and also region specific. There is still a traditional method of farming prevalent. Agriculture in Karnataka as in other parts of India is in a crisis and the farmers are in distress due to indebtedness, repeated failure of crops, increasing cost of production, poor quality of seeds, impact of globalization, exploitation by money lenders and businessmen and the other factors are the main causes for their distress which lead to suicides 83% of farmers in India as well in Karnataka are small and marginal farmers.

With a view to constantly keep addressing the issues of farmer crisis, the Government of Karnataka is trying to address the issue based on the findings by the studies conducted without random decisions. It is with this purpose, an earlier study was conducted by NABARD. It had pointed out some deviations and discrepancies in the proper implementation of the Government Scheme that is intended to benefit the farmers and reduce burden. Some of the major findings and recommendations were relating to quantum of loans, its timely availability

during agriculture input periods, the scale of finance, the strengths of PACS and their abilities to extend credit to farmers on time, timely disbursement of loans,

This evaluation study also looked into how some of the major recommendations of evaluation by NABARD were implemented and how they were impacted on strengthening of PACS as well as farmers.

This evaluation study report is intended for use by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies by way of directing the concerned authorities both in the Government and the cooperative structures to implement the findings and the recommendations with the ultimate aim of helping farmers who are the end beneficiaries of the Government scheme.

The overall objective of the scheme introduced by the Government of Karnataka is to strengthen the easy credit delivery to the farmers by mitigating their financial burden so that they get timely support and work towards improving food production also improving the status of small and marginal farmers and other backward and weaker sections as well as support and encourage agriculture and allied activities in the cooperative sector in the rural areas.

The study was conducted in 8 Districts viz., Kolar, Shimoga, Chickmagalur, Gulbarga, Bidar, Bijapura, Belgaum and South Canara. In each of these District 20 PACS, and 2 DCC branches were covered. The reference periods for the study was 2010-11 to 2013-14.

By and large, though the farmers were provided loans and there is a very good recovery there are still several loop holes that need to be addressed. The timely availability of loan, the scale of finance, the mode of disbursement, coverage of new farmers as per the guidelines, use of Vaidhyanathan fund as per the Committee's Recommendations are the issues that still need to be addressed for their optimal benefit to the farmers and to the cooperative institutions (PACS). The report provides detailed note on these issues and the relevant recommendations.

3. Basis for government intervention

Ever since attaining freedom the agriculture GDP was constantly falling down and more drastically with the advent of globalised economic influences that also had sector-wise comparative GDP marks wherein the agriculture started experiencing the lowest mark ever. With a view to help recover from this also to provide support to those who are entirely dependent upon agriculture, there have been constant efforts by the Government.

Due to lack of support of institutional credit the agriculture sector was constantly suffering without the farmers capacities to mobilise the required inputs. As a result only the farmers but also the national economy was made to suffer. Ever Since the independence there have been constant efforts and support systems were evolved to support the farmers who are engaging in farming sector.

Government of Karnataka had initiated a scheme of providing agriculture short term, medium term and long term loans at concessional rate of 6% p.a. to the farmers through co-operative institutions w.e.f 01-04-2004. These cooperative institutions were reimbursed the differential cost of 5.50% interest on the loans advanced during 2004-05 by way of interest subsidy.

The Government has reduced the rate of interest on agriculture short term, medium term and long-term loans provided through co-operative institutions to 4% p.a. w.e.f. 1st April 2006 and the differential cost at an average of 7.50% on the loans advanced during 2006-07 has been provided by way of interest subsidy. The scheme of advancing agricultural loans at 4% p.a. has been continued in the year 2007-08.

There was a slight modification made in claiming the concessional interest subsidy from 2007-08 to the effect of paying the entire loan amount along with concessional interest to the cooperative institutions, as a pre-condition so as to claim.

The Government has further reduced the rate of interest on agriculture loans to 3% p.a. w.e.f. 1st April 2008 which was continued to the year 2009-10 and 2010-11. From 1st April 2011 the interest rate on Short-term agriculture loans to farmer's up to Rs.3 lakhs has been reduced to 1% p.a. and short term agriculture loans over and above 3

lakhs are advanced at normal rate of interest and medium and long term agriculture loans up to Rs.10.00 lakhs were continued to be lent at 3%.

With effect from 1st April 2012 the interest rate on short term agricultural loans up to Rs.1 lakh is reduced to 0% (interest free) and entire crop loans above Rs.1 lakh up to Rs.3 lakhs are continued at 1% p.a. The scheme of lending medium and long term agriculture loans up to Rs.10 lakhs at 3% p.a. continued in the year 2012-13.

From 2013-14 the ceiling of crop loans lent at 0% has been raised to Rs.2 lakhs and crop loans above Rs.2 lakhs up to Rs.3 lakhs were lent at 1% p.a. The scheme of lending medium and long term agriculture loans up to Rs.10 lakhs at 3% p.a. continued in the year 2013-14.

The Government again raised the amount of loan up to Rs.3 lakhs as interest free for the year 2014-15 and medium and long term agriculture loans up to Rs.10 lakhs are being advanced at 3% p.a. Further, it needs to be mentioned here, over a period progressively the cooperative have brought down the interest rates to 0%.

The objectives of the scheme were:

1. To strengthen the credit delivery system to the farmers and make available easy credit at concessional rate of interest.
2. Thereby, reimburse the differential rate of interest (cost of funds) to the co-operative societies by way of interest subsidy.
3. To increase the food production by providing timely credit for purchase of seeds/fertilizers and pesticides. This will help in providing food security.
4. To improve the economic and social status of small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, economically backward and weaker sections of the society.

5. To mitigate the financial burden of farmers on account of loans borrowed at high interest rate borrowed from moneylenders/traders of fertilizers, seeds and pesticides traders in the agricultural markets and induce them into the sector of institutionalised credit system.
6. To support and encourage agriculture and allied activities in Co-operative sector in the rural areas.

4. Progress review

While conducting our survey, in all we had interviewed as many as 2544 farmers across the length and breadth of the state, in 8 districts namely Kolar, Shimoga, Chikkamagaluru, Mangalore, Belagavi, Bijapura, Gulbarga and Bidar. The farmers those whom we had contacted were from amongst all the 4 years of evaluation period (i.e., 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14).

On the whole, as many as 2544 farmers had availed loans from 160 PACS evaluated (2010-11 to 2013-14) as shown below;

It was observed that in the year 2010-11 as many as 89 PACS the farmers who had availed loans were to the extent of 1836.

Similarly in the year 2011-12 in addition to the above number of farmers 362 had availed the loans (subsidy scheme) from 36 PACS.

While during the 2012-13 as many as 244 number of farmers had availed loans from 27 PACS too had availed the benefit of the crop loan scheme.

As mentioned above, during the last year of evaluation period i.e., 2013-14 the remaining number of farmers interviewed (102) from 8 PACS.

Period	Farmers	PACS
2010-11	1836	89
2011-12	362	36
2012-13	244	27
2013-14	102	8
Total	2544	160

The PACS have ensured that the loans under crop loan scheme is provided to the farmers only after farmers have paid the dues against their names. On the whole the PACS have ensured that the loans are provided to the farmers as per the prescribed guidelines. As per the impact of scheme is concerned, during the year 2010-11 the interest rates was up to 3%. Farmers those who have availed loans during 2011-12 up to Rs 3.00 lakhs could avail the same at a meagre cost of just 1%. The farmers those who availed loans during the year 2012-13, up to Rs.1.00 lakh could get it at an interest rate of 0%, where as those who had availed loans above Rs 1.00 lakh up to 3.00 lakh, could get it at an interest rate of 1%. During the last year of our evaluation period i.e. 2013-14, farmers could availed loan up to Rs 2.00 lakh could get it at an interest rate of 0%, where as those who had availed

the loans above Rs 2.00 lakh up to 3.00 lakh have to end-up paying an interest rates of 1%.

Year	Amount	Interest	Amount	Interest	Amount	Interest
2010-11	No limit	3%	-	-	-	-
2011-12	0-3L	1%	Above 3L	Normal rate	-	-
2012-13	0-1L	0%	1-3L	1%	Above 3L	Normal rate
2013-14	0-2L	0%	2-3L	1%	Above 3L	Normal rate

5. Problem statement

The problem statement of the evaluation is clearly set out under 37 questions set out for the study. It broadly covers the issues like loan access its sanction, disbursement, utility, repayment, beneficiary selection, categories of farmers covered, the effectiveness of the credit facilities and interest subsidy and the mechanisms of functioning of PACS and other related systems towards effectively fulfilling the set objectives.

6. Objectives and the issues for evaluation

The evaluation has set out to study many problem statements like:

- Timely loan disbursement of loan
- Scale of finance
- Crop insurance
- Loans – mis-utilisation – same family members – fictitious names
- Loans to small and marginal farmers – are they coming forward
- Repayment
- Interest sufficient to coop
- Establishment amount
- SC/ST other category loans covered
- Medium/long term purpose – utilisation
- Method of lending – time and utility – sudden withdrawals – loan stages
- 25% to new farmers
- Utilisation certificate

- Repayment – as per schedule
- Social audit
- Lending policy
- Vaidyanathan fund
- Additional charges levied
- Lending rate
- 3% interest subsidy utilisation
- Action on NABARD Study
- Any money collected for sanction
- Loan purpose and utilisation
- Crop loan onward lending
- Loan waiver benefit
- Loan impact on production
- Impact on farm income
- Unintended consequences
- recommendations

7. Evaluation design

The design of the evaluation to identify the information sources to answer the evaluation questions and explain how generalized and established ways of research methods were as given below:

To gather quantitative information the following documents were sought for and examined:

- a) Loan Ledger
- b) Farmers Pass Books
- c) Counterfoils of Cheques issued to farmers
- d) Audit Reports
- e) Scale of Finance circulated or followed.

To gather qualitative information the following methods were used:

- a) Focus Group Discussions
- b) Observation
- c) Beneficiary Interviews
- d) Personal sharing by different stake holders.

The quantitative data were entered into a master excel sheet and data was segregated under various criteria, computed, compared and analysed drawing inferences and conclusions that are used to prepare this report.

8. Methodology and Sampling

The mandate by the KEA to conduct the evaluation by was confined to two districts of each of the four revenue divisions. Since the number of PACS is 5000, the method of random sampling was adopted by way of choosing two districts each from each of the four divisions viz.,

Bangalore	Kolar and Shimoga
Mysore	Chikamagalur and Mangalore
Belgaum	Belgaum and Bijapur
Gulbarga	Gulbarga and Bidar

As decided at least 20 PACS in each district were selected such that, following the nomenclature of the study done by NABARD Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd., (NABCONS) in 2012-13. 10 of them were weak PACS and other 10 strong. Totally 160 PACS from 8 districts viz., Belagavi, Bidar, Bijapur, Chickmagalur, Gulbarga, Kolar, Shimoga and South Canara from all the four revenue divisions were chosen to be covered for the study.

Among the DCC Banks it was selected to evaluate only 2 DCC Banks.

The Evaluation team used multiple methods such as semi-structured interviews, Focus Group Discussions, security of records and ledgers maintained by PACS, DCC banks, and observations were used. Different questions from a set of 37 questions were used across PACS Board Members, staff and DCC bank functionaries, farmers and other stake holders. Individual Savings Accounts of borrowers were looked into to verify date of loans, extend and time in which loan is utilised, huge cash withdrawals and repayment of loans. Finally evaluators undertook triangulation of all methods for crosschecking the information received from different sources including the interviews and documents.

The Evaluators would like to record their appreciation and sincere thanks to all those who were made part of this evaluation and for extending their full cooperation for the study.

The method of selecting the beneficiaries for the study followed include:

The beneficiaries were randomly selected cutting across various types of members who have both availed the loans and those who did not opt. The criteria applied included:

- Old and New members.
- ST/ST/Minority members
- Loanee and non-loanee members.
- Small-medium-big farmers.
- Male and female members.

The evaluation was confined to eight Districts, two each from four revenue divisions viz., Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga. The division-wise Districts selected for the evaluation were:

S#	Revenue Division	Districts Selected
1	Bangalore	Kolar and Shimoga
2	Mysore	Chikamagalur and Mangalore
3	Belgaum	Belgaum and Bijapur
4	Gulbarga	Gulbarga and Bidar

From each of these eight districts 20 PACS were selected for the study out of which 10 of them are weak PACS and other 10 strong and this was following the nomenclature of the study done by NABARD Consultancy Services Private Limited (NABCONS) in 2012-13. Among the DCC banks 2 were selected for the study.

9. Data collection and analysis:

9.1 Loans to small / marginal/ SC/ST farmers

Overall membership, total loans and average loan amount

Table 1: Division-wise overall loans

Division	Districts	Members	Loan (lakhs)	Average Loan Amt
Belgaum	Belgaum(20 PACS)	15762	5979.3	37934.91
	Bijapur (20 PACS)	19713	8107.4	41127.17
Gulbarga	Bidar (20 PACS)	21781	7331.28	33659.06
	Gulbarga (20 PACS)	9168	2688.86	29328.75
Mysore	Chickmagalur (20 PACS)	6700	5348.18	79823.58
	Mangalore (20 PACS)	13148	11483.55	87340.66
Bangalore	Kolar (20 PACS)	1222	713.28	58369.89
	Shimoga (20 PACS)	13343	5981.72	44830.40

SC membership, total loans and average loan amount

Table 2: Division-wise Loans to SCs

Division	Districts	SC Account Holders	Loans to SCs	SC. Average Loan Amt
Belgaum	Belgaum(20 PACS)	499	123	24,665
	Bijapur (20 PACS)	2427	900	37,070
Gulbarga	Bidar (20 PACS)	2480	649	26,184
	Gulbarga (20 PACS)	1338	374	27,945
Mysore	Chickmagalur (20 PACS)	477	195	40,874
	Mangalore (20 PACS)	296	121	40,753
Bangalore	Kolar (20 PACS)	194	111	56,995
	Shimoga (20 PACS)	1038	409	39,407

ST membership, total loans and average loan amount

Table 3: Division-wise Loans to STs

Division	Districts	ST Account Holders	Loans to STs	ST. Average Loan Amt
Belgaum	Belgaum(20 PACS)	122	26.92	22,066
	Bijapur (20 PACS)	113	13.03	11,531
Gulbarga	Bidar (20 PACS)	3073	724.28	23,569
	Gulbarga (20 PACS)	82	30.66	37,390
Mysore	Chickmagalur (20 PACS)	125	46.62	37,296
	Mangalore (20 PACS)	452	268.28	59,354
Bangalore	Kolar (20 PACS)	64	30	46,875
	Shimoga (20 PACS)	424	151.79	35,800

Minority membership, total loans and average loan amount

Table 4: Division-wise Loans to Minorities

Division	Districts	Minority (A/c)	Minority (Amt)	Minority Avg. Amt
Belgaum	Belgaum(20 PACS)	2370	1,078	45,467
	Bijapur (20 PACS)	1540	629	40,864
Gulbarga	Bidar (20 PACS)	1792	506	28,239
	Gulbarga (20 PACS)	973	243	25,024
Mysore	Chickmagalur (20 PACS)	287	377	1,31,352
	Mangalore (20 PACS)	2488	2,075	83,381
Bangalore	Kolar (20 PACS)	29	23	77,586
	Shimoga (20 PACS)	383	124	32,499

General membership, total loans and average loan amount

Table 5: Division-wise Loans to General

Division	Districts	General (A/c)	General (Amt)	General Avg. Amt
Belgaum	Belgaum(20 PACS)	12771	4751.74	37207.27
	Bijapur (20 PACS)	15633	6565.37	41996.87
Gulbarga	Bidar (20 PACS)	14436	5451.59	37763.85
	Gulbarga (20 PACS)	6775	2040.81	30122.66
Mysore	Chickmagalur (20 PACS)	5811	4729.61	81390.64
	Mangalore (20 PACS)	9912	9020.12	91002.02
Bangalore	Kolar (20 PACS)	935	550.21	58845.99
	Shimoga (20 PACS)	11498	5296.42	46063.84

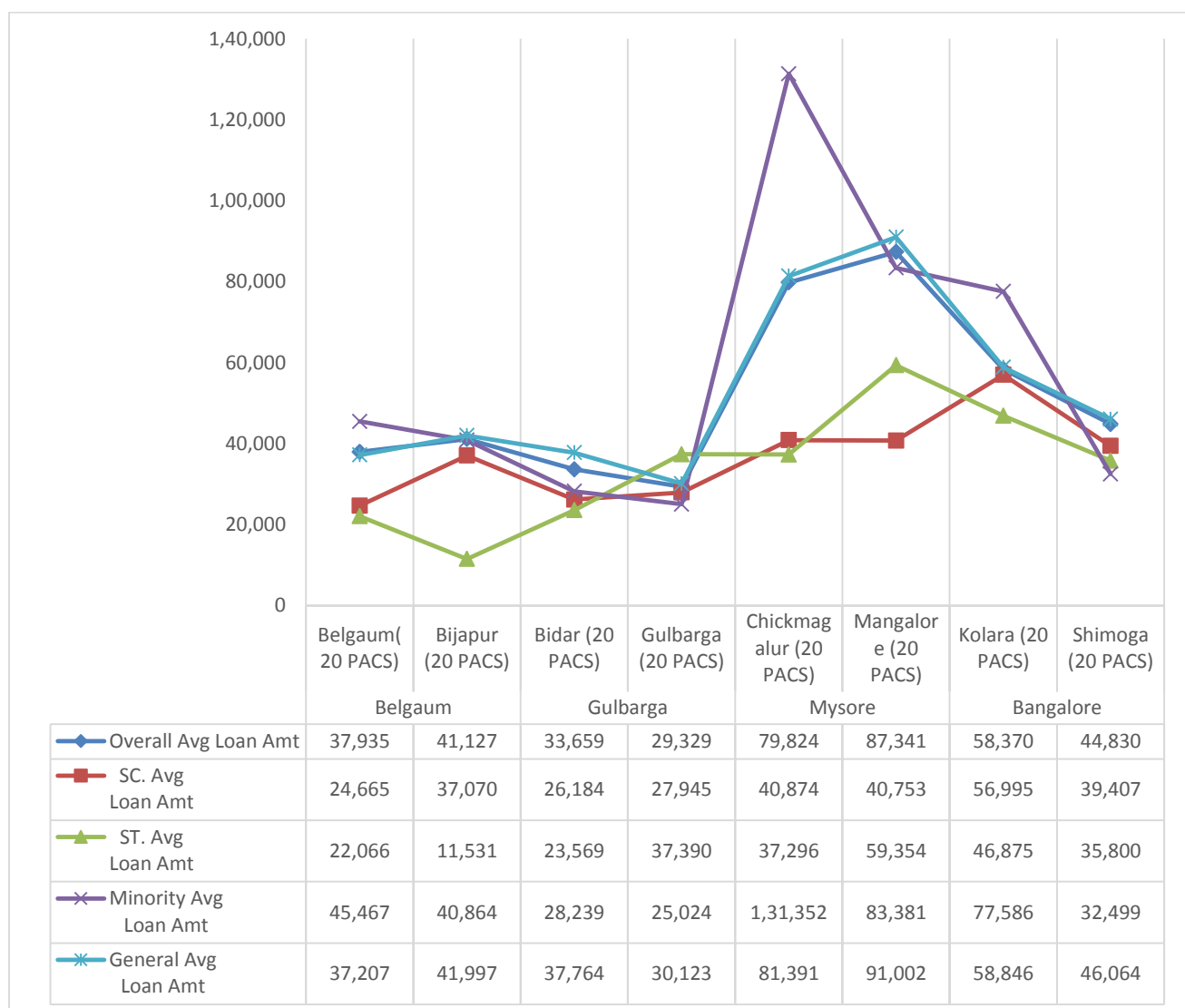


Figure 1: Loans – Division-wise Category-wise Comparison

90% of SC members have availed loan facilities from PACS as can be seen from the above table and the graph. The remaining 10% did not avail the loan mainly due to their migration on seasonal work and their relocation which made it difficult for them to access not being there at the time of processing the loan records.

The comparative loan amount to different categories is as given in the table and the graph above. The graph indicates the differences within each division in terms of average loan amounts received by different categories. The average highest loan is taken by Minority Groups in Mysore Division. Interestingly the highest overall average, highest SC Loan Average and Highest ST loan average is also taken by Mysore Division. The lowest average loan amount is found to be in Gulbarga Division with Rs.21,793.

The small and marginal farmers really find it difficult to get the benefits of loan. This is mainly due to the fact that the amount they will get is too small and not worth going through all the trouble of getting the paper work done which includes obtaining No dues Certificate, getting Mortgage Deed registered, getting the process of application filled up along with the fee. The farmers feel it not worth to go through so much of process to get the loan the loan amount which is not sufficient and which they are not happy about.

9.2 Interest match for co-op maintenance and establishment charges

It is felt across all the board members and the staff met that the interest subsidy given is not at all sufficient for the maintenance of Co-operative institution. The base level struggle is by VSSN and they do not get sufficient margin that is enough to main their cooperative structure. Some PACS collect extra amount from farmers to meet the minimal cost of maintaining.

Some VSSNs are surviving mainly by doing other business like retail sales, pigmy collection. Some of the bigger PACS are doing well by undertaking large business activities. Some PACS have CEOs without any salary and they are continuing to work hoping that they be able to develop the PACS and then they will be able to get good

pay with continued job opportunity. Some PACS who are doing well with large business are paying their CEOs to the tune of Rs.80,000/- salary which is a very good indicator and a learning for other PACS.

The amount required for establishment, contingency infrastructure and recurring expenditure of Co-op institutions for every 100 rupee of loan given varies from PACS to PACS. In about 85% of PACS it is 1.5%, in about 12% of PACS it is 1.5 to 2.0% and in 3% of PACS it is 2 to 3%.

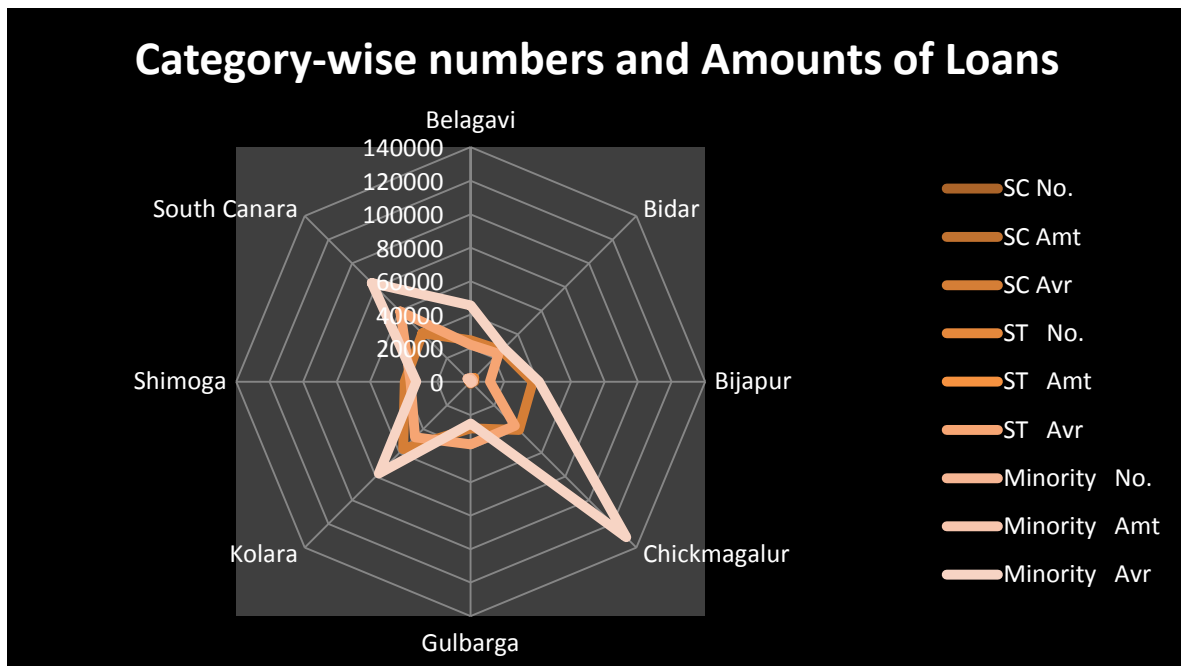
The amount collected from the farmers who avail the loans also varies from PACS to PACS. The master table annexed to this report provides PACS-wise amount of expenditure, additional charges and the amount collected from farmers. The summary findings of the data that is extracted from the Master Table is as follows:

District	Expenditure with additional charges(RS)		Amount Collected from farmers(RS)	
	min	max	min	Max
Belagavi	0	230	0	230
Bidar	0	100	0	500
Bijapur	20	500	50	500
Chickmagalur	25	500	0	250
Gulbarga	0	700	0	700
Kolara	10	1000	0	300
Shimoga	0	200	0	100
South Canara	0	300	0	250

9.3 SC/ST other category loans

The data about SC/ST and Minority Farmers were meticulously maintained. The number and the quantum of loans provided is given in the table below.

District	SC			ST			Minority		
	No.	Amt	Avr	No.	Amt	Avr	No.	Amt	Avr
Belagavi	499	123	24,665	122	26.92	22,066	2370	1,078	45,467
Bidar	2480	649	26,184	3073	724.28	23,569	1792	506	28,239
Bijapur	2427	900	37,070	113	13.03	11,531	1540	629	40,864
Chickmagalur	477	195	40,874	125	46.62	37,296	287	377	1,31,352
Gulbarga	1338	374	27,945	82	30.66	37,390	973	243	25,024
Kolara	194	111	56,995	64	30	46,875	29	23	77,586
Shimoga	1038	409	39,407	424	151.79	35,800	383	124	32,499
South Canara	296	121	40,753	452	268.28	59,354	2488	2,075	83,381



10. Findings and discussion

10.1 Loan Utility:

With respect to the utilisation of the loans, the study team looked into whether the loan availed from PACS/DCCBs was utilized for the purchase of agricultural inputs or otherwise. If not, for what other purposes the loan was utilised. Further, team also looked into whether if the farmers are still availing the loans from the private money lenders for the purchase of agricultural inputs.

The study team conducted FGD with 2544 farmers across eight districts. The scheme has reached effectively to the farmers, the loans that were sanctioned and released to the farmers were used for the purpose for which it was sanctioned. Largely all of them (farmers) who have availed the loans from PACS and DCCBs had utilised for the agricultural purposes. However, during the FGD the farmers informed that a small percentage (2 to 5%) of them might have used a negligible proportion of loan amount for other social activities such as marriage, festival, function etc.

The FGD further revealed that to some extent the farmers are still dependent upon money lenders due to non-availability of timely loans. Some farmers have received the loan based on the table of loan provisions maintained by PACS/DCCBs and there is some small variance with regard to farmers' requirement.

10.2 Purchases Reconciled:

With respect to the farmers purchasing seeds, fertilizers, pesticides from PACS and cost of these being reconciled from the sanctioned loans; there was a mixed response during the FGD meetings. Some responded in the affirmatively while portion of them in somewhat less-affirmatively. Both these responses had their own varied reasoning which is worth considering for further improvements.

- a. The major reasons for the farmers for not making most of the loans sanctioned by the PACS/DCCBs, as they are untimely. This was the opinion expressed by the majority of the farmers (66%). This is coming in the way for not able to purchasing the seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and other agricultural inputs from the PACS.

- b. Those who answered in the affirmative, meaning those who have purchased the time of availability to the time of loan sanction and the time of their requirement were all in alignment. This is something that could be improved to make the provisions very effective and beneficial to the needy farmers.
- c. As per the Government rules, the amounts that were used for the purchase of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides should not be reconciled and the loan should be given to farmers fully and give freedom to the farmers to buy the material at his option. As per the document crop loan looked into and studied, it was maintained in such a way showing that the full amount of the sanctioned loan is given to the farmers. There are separate cash bills maintained for the sale of material purchased by the farmers. Actually some PACS the amount is reconciled from the loan sanctioned.
- d. Out of the 2544 farmers contacted and studied, 1418 farmers (55.73%) responded they had purchased fertilizers and pesticides from the PACS. Location-wise these PACS where they do not have proper go-down facilities to store fertilisers and pesticides were Bijapur 4, Shimoga 3, Kolar 7, South Canara NIL, Belgaum 2,Chikmagalur 3,Bidar 3 and Gulbarga 9
- e. In some PACS there are no storage and go-down facilities and are still planning to set up these facilities. This is due to scarcity of fund or space or staff. Out of 160 PACS studied, 31 PACS do not have proper go-down facilities to store fertilizers and pesticides.
- f. Some of the farmers find that they get attractive offers from the outside market like loans, concessions, buy back arrangement from market commission agents.
- g. Non-availability of the all required material at one place in PACS puts off the farmers to go and buy all in one place, hence the PACS loses out in its

marketing strategies which is not all that convenient and helpful to the farmers due to reasons mentioned above.

10.3 Beneficiary Selection:

Generally following guidelines has been followed for selection of beneficiaries. The guidelines are,

- a) Membership
- b) RTC(Record of tenancy certificate -Pahani)
- c) MR (Mutation register)
- d) RR (Record of rights)
- e) Original Sale Deed
- f) Original CRC
- g) Map
- h) NOC from the local Banks
- i) Family Tree
- j) 13 years of EC
- k) Photographs (8)
- l) Address proof (drivers' licence/voters ID/Adhar Card)
- m) Scale of finance crop wise guidelines of district technical committee.
- n) Agreement by other members of the family (18 yrs+)
- o) Agreement, surety in some places / reference by other farmer – if the farmer is default the introducer would not get a loan next time
- p) If crop is not mentioned in the RTC they should bring the status of crop from the VA.
- q) Unlike in other districts as a matter of caution, the DCCB Vijapur in addition to the above guidelines has added one more following guidelines for sanctioning loans

For eg:

Panchamathi kimmattu(in Vijapura DCCB)-min 8 acre (wet) or 15 acre(dry)-maximum loan sanctioned would be 2.00 lakh.

Beneficiary selection process in PACS:

- Scrutiny of records in 160 PACS show that they follow the above guidelines and list of applicants is prepared. Including previous loanees. This list is presented for discussion in Executive Committee Meeting along with the staff. Their behaviour on repayment, their capacity to repay, and their relationship with PACS were discussed in addition to cross checking the previous loan records of members who have applied for loans.
- There is specific percentage which is indicated exclusively for SC/ST and minorities. Every year PACS are bound to provide 25% of the loans to the new members (including SC/ST & minority).The committee is provided the authority to look into the above aspects.
- It is observed that blind renewal of previous loanees (book adjustments), non-transparency in loans management, and going by influence are some of the easy ways followed by PACS while considering the loans

10.4 Timely Loan Disbursement:

Nearly 70% of the farmers shared that there is timely loan renewal. The farmers are allowed to renew the previous loans at the time of repayment. Remaining 30% of the farmers shared that there is lots of difference between times of accessing loans to that of cropping time.

PACS board and staff are highly affirmative about the timing of the loans with that of cropping season but in reality the loans are not disbursed on time due to the late disbursement from DCCB. PACS find it difficult to provide loans to the farmers at the time of requirement for crops and later get it reimbursed from DCCB. Only about 6% to 7% of PACS were able to provide loans from their own funds and get it reimbursed from DCC bank. The rest were dependent purely on the release of loans from DCCBs for lending to the farmers.

When the PACS has problem with non-repayment of loans by few farmers and when there is gap in repayment to DCC bank, the DCC insists on filling up this Gap amount as a condition to release the subsequent loan. Even when such a gap is filled by some PACS there are instances of DCC not releasing the fresh loan on time. The farmers who were met in the FGD shared that there is lots of difference between the time of

loan and the time of cropping. As a result they still borrow money from private sources for wait for the crop loan from PACS to clear these private loans. The only relief to the borrowing farmers is in getting relieved to pay interest on the private loans they have borrowed for the period of loans they get from PACS. Some of the CEOs of PACS recognise that the non-issue of loans at the time required by farmers is a serious issue and find it difficult to overcome it as they are struck in the twin realities of not having their own funds and their own dependency on DCCBs to release the loans.

10.5 Scale of Finance:

In some PACS the scale of finance is standardised as given in the table below.

Table 6: Scale of Finance

Crop Name	Scale of Finance/Acre
Coffee	40,000
Pepper	10,000
Paddy	16,000
Ragi	10,000
Sugar Cane	30,000
Banana	32,000
Banana (Tissue)	40,000
Potato	28,000
Ginger	25,000
Areca	41,000
Orange	10,000
Coconut	20,000
Tomato	30,000

80% of farmers met in FGD shared that the scale of finance is not sufficient for the crop against which the Scale of Finance is fixed. In spite of having some guideline as scale of finance, the farmers get less than what is given in the scale. There is declared shortage of funds in DCCBs. To manage with the limited funds while sanctioning the loans either lesser amount or the same amount for more number of acreages is considered. This is despite the scale of finance itself is being very less compared to the amount required for investment for any given crops.

In many PACS though there is no standard mechanism to check the crops grown by the farmers against which the loans are sanctioned, they follow popular method of board members who know about the farmers informing the Board. Such informal information is taken for consideration about the crops grown by the farmers. The farmers are invariably apply and avail the loans for crops like Sugarcane and Arecanut as both of them have higher rate of scale of finance. The PACS/DCCBs finds it difficult to check the authenticity of the farmers claim.

There is a practice of providing RTC to avail loans. Many RTCs have shown that there is no crop information. Even if it is shown, it is a very old information. Under such circumstances, PACS seeks a letter of confirmation from the Village Account which is taken for records.

10.6 Crop Insurance:

It is mandatory to farmers for insuring the crops grown by them. However, there are three separate rules which are followed

- a) Those who availed crop loan during April to June (loan disbursement period) are entitled for crop insurance. For all the crops excepting the crops such as Paddy(Shimogha,Chikmagalore,Mangalore),Turmeric(Bijapur),Sugarcane(Gulbarga) etc.
- b) The above mentioned crops for which insurance is not only granted during the loan disbursement period are also barred from getting crop insurance round the year.
- c) The farmers though they are entitled to get crop insurance, if they avail crop loan during other than loan disbursement period (July-March) they would not be covered under the crop insurance scheme.

10.7 Land Sub-lending and Owners benefiting:

Though the question of landlords and big farmers sub lending the land to small farmers and they utilising the loan for other purposes was difficult to probe as the very question in the FGD had put off many to respond honestly. The response was in the negative and through probing and indirect questioning it was revealed that there some

Government employees, employees in private concerns, professionals like lawyers and some absentee owners among the beneficiaries of the loans. Since the criteria of considering RTC for the loans is a major one and all the beneficiaries are fulfilling this criteria, no questions of sub leasing is considered while looking into the eligibility.

10.8 Loans for same Family Members:

No loans were given to other members of the same family. Members of the same family have received loans only when the joint family properties were divided and other members of the same family are separated. RTCs were used as the basis for considering land ownership.

10.9 Loan Repayment

Only some marginal and small farmers are selling the crop and repaying the loan. The big farmers shared that it is a great loss for them to sell the crop at the time of harvesting as the price they get is very low and they need to hold on the stock for better price. This being the case, for the repayment of loans during the harvest season, they need to borrow from private sources to clear the loan. This is creating a vicious cycle.

The big farmers who incur heavy expenses on the crops feel that it is highly impossible for them to sell the crops because during the harvest time, which is also the repayment time, the price they get for the crops is too low and by selling it during the harvest season they will incur huge loss. Due to this reason they prefer to wait for good price which they would get few months after the harvest season. To pay the loan within the due date so as to avail the benefit of subsidised interest or no interest they go in for private loans thus creating a vicious cycle of dependency on money lenders or brokers. Some of the farmers have taken gold loans to clear the crop loans.

Considering these realities some of the VSSN have created Copico Tie Up helping farmers get good price for the crops during the harvest season. Such a support system would help the farmers immensely.

10.10 Present Lending method

The present method of loan disbursement followed varies and is not uniform across different PACS.

Various methods that were studied by the evaluation team are:

- a) 15% of PACS used direct remittance method to the loan amount of the farmers' maintained in other banks.
- b) 45% were deposited the amount to the farmers accounts in their own PACS.
- c) 40% by cheques to farmers account in DCC bank maintained by farmers.
- d) In 14% PACS both the farmers' accounts and the PACS accounts are maintained in DCC banks. When cheques are issued to the farmers, DCC bank transfers the amount from PACS to Farmers' account.
- e) In 5% PACS, the farmers are given direct cash. Though there were no complaints about this method there is an every possibility and scope for misappropriation.

10.11 Average time of loan utility

It is dependent upon the farmer. About 50% have used the entire loan amount within 15 days of its availability. About 10% used it in different stages, 20% within 30 days, another 20% have used it within 3 to 4 days.

10.12 Sudden and immediate withdrawal

Personal interviews and FGDs revealed that 80% have withdrawn the money suddenly at one shot. By and large this was a requirement as the time of getting the loan sanctioned did not match the cropping time and they required the money to clear the loans they have borrowed from other sources for their crops. Under the circumstances of non-availability of money when they most needed, and having completed the urgent requirement for agriculture operations by borrowing from private sources, there is every possibility and risk of spending the sanctioned loan amount for other purposes. This results in double loaning for the crops, initially from private source and later by PACS.

There were also instances where the farmers have not even withdrawn any amount and such farmers shared that they would withdraw it when they come to town for other

purposes. Many farmers shared that it is time consuming, waste of time and money to come to draw the money at different points of time.

10.13 Loan disbursal in stages

Most of the PACS follow one time release of loans thus opening up potential for miss utilisation of the loan sanctioned by not using it for the purpose for which it is sanctioned. Only about 10% of the loans sanctioned are drawn in phases, possibly using it for the purpose for which it is sanctioned. The remaining 90% of the sanctioned loans are drawn by farmers at one shot showing the possibilities of mis-utilisation.

10.14 Extent of coverage of New Farmers

About 90% of PACS are not providing loans to 25% of new farmers as per the Government order. Only about 10% of PACS are encouraging 25% of new farmers. The reasons that were provided to the study team by the PACS authorities are;

- i) All the farmers are beneficiaries.
- ii) Some are not interested in the scheme,
- iii) Some PACS are adding only few new members every year so that they will have minimal number of members to manage the credit. Making membership once every three years is a common practice. They feel that if the members are more it will be difficult to manage the loan portfolio.
- iv) The PACS authorities feel that the repayment of loans would be difficult with new members.
- v) They feel it is easy to manage loan recovery from the existing members by renewing their loans.
- vi) DCC bank observes prompt repayment by PACS for releasing extra amount to new members (also one of the reason for playing slow on new members)

10.15 Utilisation Certificate

DCC Banks submits Baddi Billu (Utilisation Certificate) to the Co-operative department. Some of DCCBs release the interest subsidy to PACS before releasing interest subsidy by the department. This is mainly to help PACS survive Some DCCBs release interest subsidy amounts to PACS after receiving the amount from the Government. In some cases not transferred to PACS but transferred to suspense account of PACS – and the PACS do not know the amount has come or not. Information was indirectly collected – when they said that the interest subsidy has not

come to us for 2 years or so. But in fact the interest subsidy has transferred to PACS account. The interest subsidy is also used for the GAP amount which is maintained in the DCC bank in the event that the PACS is defaulted in this to the DCC bank. It takes more than 15 days to submit UCs to the Department. This will be burden for the PACS as they won't get interest subsidy claims within time.

10.16 Loan Repayment Schedule

About 96% of farmers have repaid within due date. Whereas remaining only 4% paid after due dates. PACS discusses with farmers about the consequences of late payment and make arrangements to renew the loan within due date so that there is no interest on the loans.

10.17 Social Audit of PACS

Social auditing has taken place in all the districts which the study team visited. In as many as 142 (89%) of the PACS social audit set to have been taken place. The social audit has indicated a reasonably good opinion about operations of the PACS.

- a) Supply of purified water at a highly concessional rate to the villagers, in whichever villages it is possible.
- b) Supply of note books and other stationary needed to school going children at a competitive price.
- c) For the benefit of the farmers, the PACS are providing tractors, tillers, other agro-related machineries and equipment's at highly competitive rates.
- d) Some PACS in Shimogha district has been helping the farmers to market their major produce, namely Areca & Coffee directly to a company named Copico.
- e) Similarly in Bijapura district a few PACS taking initiative to ensure to provide employment to the members of societies as well as villagers through promoting small scale industries (garments).

10.18 Lending policy for Existing / New borrowers

With respect to the lending for existing and new members there were no policies found in any of the PACS or DCCBs. The practice followed is mostly ad hock as explained in the previous points.

10.19 Revival Package Utility

Some PACS have kept this amount in DCC bank, some have used it for Business Development Purpose, and some was reconciled for PACS Gap Amount. This will be the burden for PACS as they can't do BDP (business development plan) which is the main purpose of Vaidyanathan committee report and the fund. The data from the records of PACS and DCCBs has revealed the following facts viz.,

Table 7: Vaidyanathan Fund Utility

	Amount in Rs (In Lakhs)	Percentage
Total money received under Vaidyanathan Fund by 160 PACS	2,274	100
Reconciled with DCC Bank Gap	1,155.95	50.82
Utilisation of funds to BDP	406.32	17.86
Amount kept in FD in DCCBs is 31.31% (Rs.712.25 lakh)	712,25	31.31

10.20 Additional charges levied?

The records in the PACS shows that 69 PACS which is 43.13% have not collected any additional charges. While the remaining 91 PACS (56.87%) collecting additional charges. The specific information for all the 160 PACS are provided in the report (Annexure)

10.21 Lending rate of 0% and subversion of 3%

As per the interest rate levied for short term loan it is only 0% across all PACS and there is no deviation found in this regard.

- i) PACS have the practice of collecting the interest amount (loan) in advance from the farmers and would be paying the same to DCCBs much before receiving the amount from DCCB. After receiving the 3% of interest subvention from government, the same would be transferred to farmers SB account.

- ii) In few cases the amount was transferred to farmers' loan account even before the amount from the Government came in. In this case no transfer to SB account was necessary.
- iii) Out of the 160 PACS only one PACS did not transfer the amount. In this case, DCC Bank did not transfer the amount. Instead, it was deducted for GAP amount and put it to PACS suspense account.

10.22 Action on NABARD study

With respect to the Action taken on the findings and recommendations by NABARD Consultancies, 60% responded in the negative, meaning no action was taken. The remaining 40% though responded in the affirmative the action taken was limited only to the training of staff and not on any other findings or recommendations.

10.23 Money collected for sanctioning loans

Nearly 30% responded that PACS had collected money from them for sanctioning the loans. PACS-wise amount collected is given in the master table prepared after data collected and which is annexed to this report. No receipts were provided for such a collection of amount.

The excuse given for the collection of amount is expenses for Xerox, Travel to get the documents prepared on behalf of the beneficiary. The remaining 70% have also got receipts towards miscellaneous charges, for the amount received and the Collected.

10.24 Loan – purpose and utilisation

During the FGD the farmers have affirmed that some have kept the sanctioned loan amount in FD and the PACS denies it saying that none have kept the amount in their PACS and if they have keep it in other banks they are not aware of. By cross verifying with the loan ledger (4 to 5 cases) it was found that within 3-4 days of clearing the loan a new loan is sanctioned. This is a clear indication to the fact that the money was not utilised for the cropping purpose.

10.25 Crop loan – onward lending

PACS expects this procedure to be changed. With this practice there is a two month difference between the dates of release from DCC bank to received date by farmers.

Strengthened PACS expects direct release from NABARD / or their own funds to farmers and expecting the rate of interest directly from Govt. to PACS, they feel that by this change they will be able to grow strongly. The stronger PACS expect such a direct finance relationships. In such cases they feel the DCC bank will not respond during the time of interest subsidy claiming, as they can't be held responsible for what they are not party to.

10.26 Loan Waiver Benefit:

The loan waiver benefit is to the extent of about 80% that are directly related to crop failure. The remaining 20% was not directly related to crop failure but by adjustment of records. The dates of issuing loans were manipulated to help farmers get the benefit (3 cases out of 160). In other instances, the dates of issue of loans are deliberately kept blank and later added to suit the period of eligibility of 25,000 loan waiver. In this case the lending agency has benefited and not the farmers.

Another advantage for the lending agency (PACS and DCCB) is that they got the easy recovery of more than 25,000 loan as the 25,000 is waived when amount higher than Rs.25,000/- is cleared.

10.27 Crop loan impact on production / cropping pattern

About 60% of the farmers who were met in FGD responded that there was an impact on increased productive and change of cropping pattern by getting introduced to hybrid seeds, applying chemical fertilizer and pesticides. 20% of the farmers felt that noting much could be done with such a small amount of money and there was no impact on the earlier agriculture practice. The remaining 20% responded that they are engaged in traditional agriculture practice and they did not benefit in terms of higher production or in their cropping pattern.

10.28 Crop Loan impact on farm income

There is quite a mixed response from the farmers met in FGD about the impact on the farm income. Accordingly;

- 27% of farmers have shared that there is about 10-20% increase,
- 25% shared about 20-25% increase, another
- 5% shared that there is 30-40% increase
- 8% shared that there is 5-10% increase.
- 14% shared that there is 25-30% increase.

- Another 21% shared that there is hardly any change in their income
- Wherever the increase has been shared the farmers recognise the importance of inputs like technical support, support of sprayers, sprinklers, drip irrigation and soil testing.

11. Reflections and conclusions

The observations and findings as mentioned above shows that there are unintended consequences of not getting the finance support at the time of requirement, the continued dependency on private money lenders as a result double loan burden its mis-utilisation, corrupt practices by PACS to make extra gain making use of the opportunities of interest subsidy and loan waiver. All these suggest that there must be certain responsibilities fixed on the borrowing farmers, also with minimal interest on the loans with access to higher amounts of loan.

12. Recommendations

Based on the findings and reflections as given in the report Evaluation makes the following recommendations to further strengthen the agriculture credit system as well as the grass root cooperative institutions.

1. Only actual and active farmers should be considered for giving loans so that they get the required support for doing agriculture. The absentee land owners who have additional occupations or other main occupations and those who have leased out or sub-let their lands should not be taken away from the list of beneficiaries for subsidised interests on loans or loans with 0% interest. Even if they are provided loans they should be charged with interest on par with housing or other infrastructure building loans and such interest should be used made available for the development of PACS towards their self-reliance.
2. The sanctioned loans should be made available at the time of their requirement for cultivation. The crop-wise cultivation cycle of time-chart should be prepared and the loans should be released in stages of requirement as per such a time-cycle.

3. Coordination between the PACS and Revenue Department must be established with appropriate Management Information System regarding the entry of actual crops in the RTC that are submitted to PACS while applying for loans. Such a system will be able to do away with misappropriation of the loans through misrepresentation of crops that are listed for higher scale of loans. In addition to this, it will also ensure crop insurance claims based on the actual crops and their loss.
4. The documentation to avail the loans should be minimised, especially for small and marginal farmers so that they are encouraged to access loan support from PACS with the subsidised and zero interest rates which is most required by such farmers.
5. Marketing facility for the crops with a minimum guaranteed price be ensured to the farmers who have availed loans so that they will be able to easily repay the loans on time. Some of the VSSNs have Copico tie-up arrangements that help farmers get good price during the harvest season. Such a system should be encouraged and expanded to other PACS.
6. When the assets are created by using the loans, relevant records of such assets should be collected and maintained at the level of PACS so that there is some checks and balances maintained at the level of PACS.
7. Vaidyanathan funds should be released only for the purpose of Business Development, monitored and reported about the actual business plan undertaken by utilising the provision of the Grant, and never to use it for GAP amount recovery and to keep it in FD in DCC banks for earning interest.
8. Pesticides, fertilisers, seeds should be available in one place under PACS so that the farmers are encouraged to buy it from PACS only at a concessional and affordable rate. This would also help PACS to make some minimal profits that could be used for strengthening PACS.

Annexure:

1. Terms of Reference
2. Inception Report
3. Evaluation Tools 37 questions and question-wise responses.
4. Data and summary Table
5. List of Districts, DCC Banks, PACS covered in the study



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ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಕೆಇಎ/132/ಇವಿಎನ್/2014

28.06.2014

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ವಿಷಯ: ರಾಜ್ಯದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ತಿನ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ರೀಯಾಯಿತಿ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆ ಸಾಲ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕುರಿತು.

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ದಿನಾಂಕ:23.05.2014ರಂದು ಪ್ರಾಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ 12ನೇ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ತಿನ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ರೀಯಾಯಿತಿ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆ ಸಾಲ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ನಿಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ (Terms of Reference) ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿದ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ನಿಯಮಗಳ (Terms of Reference) ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿನ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಪತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಂದನೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ,

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ,

(ಎಸ್.ಎ.ಕಾತರಕಿ)

ಸಮಾಲೋಚಕರು (ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ)
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ

ರವರಿಗೆ,

ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು,
ನಂ.1 ಅಲಿ ಆಸ್ಕರ್ ರಸ್ತೆ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-560 052.

Approved Terms of reference for Internal evaluation of the Study on Utilisation Pattern of Crop loans availed by farmers during the period 2009-10 to 2013-14 at concessional interest rates through co-op institutions.

1. Study Title:

The title of the evaluation study is *“Evaluation of the Study on Utilisation Pattern of Crop loan availed by famers at concessional interest rates through co-op institutions for the period 2010-11 to 2013-14”*.

2. Background:

a. Details of the Scheme:

The Government of Karnataka has launched the scheme of providing agricultural short term, medium term and long term loans at concessional **rate of 6% p.a.** to the farmers through co-operative institutions w.e.f 01-04-2004 vide G.O. No. CMW 107 CLS 2008 dated 10.12.2004. To enable the co-operative institutions to lend agricultural loans at 6%, these institutions have been reimbursed the differential cost (at an average of 5.50%) on the loans advanced during 2004-05, by way of interest subsidy. The scheme has been continued in the year 2005-06 also.

The Government has reduced the rate of interest on agricultural short term, medium term and long term loans provided through co-operative institutions to **4% p.a.** w.e.f. 01-04-2006 and the differential cost (at an average of 7.50%) on the loans advanced during 2006-07 has been provided by way of interest subsidy. The scheme of advancing agricultural loans at 4% p.a. has been continued in the year 2007-08 also.

However a slight modification in claiming the interest subsidy has been made from the year 2007-08. As against the claim of interest subsidy being made against the loans advanced by co-operative institutions during the earlier years, the claims for interest subsidy from the year 2007-08 was to be made only after the farmers repaid the loan availed along with interest to the co-operative institutions.

The Government has further reduced the rate of interest on agricultural loans to **3% p.a.** w.e.f 01-04-2008. The scheme has continued in the years 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Further from 01-04-2011 the interest rate on Short Term agricultural loans to farmers up to Rs. 3 lakhs has been reduced to **1% p.a.** and short term Agricultural loans over and above Rs.3 lakhs are advanced at normal rate of interest and Medium and long term Agricultural loans up to Rs. 10.00 lakhs were continued to be lent at 3 % p.a.

With effect from 01-04-2012 the interest rate on Short term agricultural loans up to Rs. 1 lakh is reduced to **0% (interest free)** and entire crop loans above Rs.1 lakh

upto Rs.3 lakhs are continued at 1% p.a. The short term crop loan above Rs.3 lakhs are advanced at normal rate of interest. The scheme of lending Medium and Long Term Agricultural loans up to Rs.10 lakhs at 3% p.a. continued in the year 2012-13.

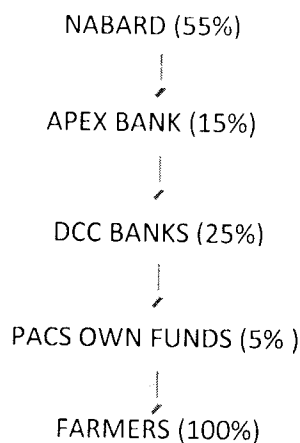
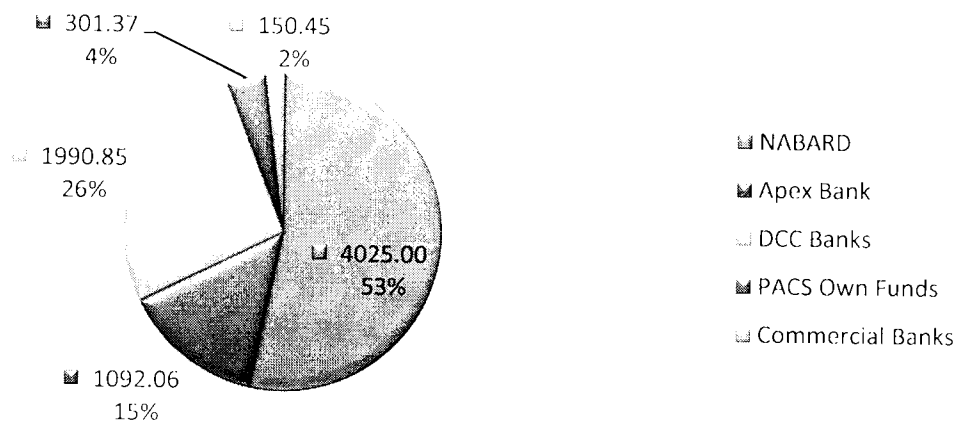
During the year 2013-14 the ceiling of crop loans lent at 0% (interest free) has been raised to Rs.2 lakhs and crop loans above Rs.2 lakh up to Rs.3 lakhs were lent at 1% p.a. The scheme of lending Medium and Long Term Agricultural loans up to Rs.10 lakhs at 3% p.a. continued in the year 2013-14.

The Government has announced the enhancement of loan amount up to Rs.3 lakhs at 0% (interest free) for the year 2014-15 and Medium and Long Term Agricultural loans up to Rs.10 lakhs are being advanced at 3% p.a.

b. Pattern of lending:

The co-operative short-term credit structure in Karnataka consists of three-tier, with Karnataka State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd at the State level, 21 District Central Co-operative Banks (DCC Banks) at the district level and around 5,266 Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies (PACS) at the village level. The ground level short term credit for production purpose is mainly met by the following players:

The funds involved by various institutions in the ST Agri loans disbursed through PACS (Rs. in crores) during 2013-14



c. Claim of Interest subsidy:

At the end of each financial quarter the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of PACS prepares and prefers the claim bill on account of those farmers who have repaid the agricultural loans availed on or before the due date. The claim bill passes through the following stages and finally submitted to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies (RCS) for approval.

CEO of PACS prepares and prefers the claim bills on behalf of the farmers who have repaid the loan



The jurisdictional DCC Bank supervisor/ Inspector certifies the claim bills after verifying the society's records



The taluk level Departmental officer, Co-operative Development Officer, certifies the claim bills after verifying the society's records



The Branch Manager of respective DCC Bank verifies and certifies that the claim bills are correct



The sub-divisional Asst. Registrar should verify the bills, certify and counter sign these bills and forward to the District Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies



Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies forwards these bills to the CEO, DCC Bank



CEO, DCC Bank consolidates all such bills received and forwards to the CEO, Apex Bank



CEO, Apex Bank certifies these bills and forwards these claim bills to the RCS for approval

The subsidy amount is released to Apex Bank, which passes on the subsidy amount to the respective DCC Banks, which in turn after appropriating their share of subsidy on the amount lent by them pass on the subsidy claims to PACS. There is a time lag of at least six months from the date of preferring claims to the time the subsidy amount is received at the PACS level.

It may be noted here that while the loan amount is disbursed by the co-operative institutions to the farmers at concessional rate, the interest subsidy from the Government is released to these institutions and not the farmers.

The details of loans disbursed are enclosed as **Annexure 1**.

3. Objectives of the Scheme:

1. To strengthen the credit delivery system to the farmers and make available easy credit at concessional rate of interest.
2. Thereby, reimburse the differential rate of interest (cost of funds) to the co-operative societies by way of interest subsidy.
3. To increase the food production by providing timely credit for purchase of seeds/ fertilizers and pesticides, this will help in providing food security.
4. To improve the economic and social status of small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, economically backward and weaker sections of the society.
5. To mitigate the financial burden of farmers on account of loans borrowed at high interest rate borrowed from money lenders/ traders of fertilizers, seeds and pesticides/ traders in the agricultural markets and induce them into the sector of institutionalized credit system.
6. To support and encourage agriculture and allied activities in Co-operative sector in the rural areas.

4. Scope of the Study

This scheme is implemented in all the districts of the state. There are 5,266 Primary Cooperative Agricultural Societies (PACS) in the state and around 21 lakh farmer members have availed the loan facility.

It is emphasized that loans of Rs. 25,000 and less, which were waived off by the government of Karnataka, should not be evaluated except for answering question number of evaluation questions.

5. Evaluation Questions (inclusive not exhaustive)

The evaluation of the project should cover and answer the following questions at least:

1. Whether the loan is utilised for purchase of agriculture implements? If no, what far the amount is utilised & are the farmers still availing loans for agriculture implements from private money lenders?

2. Whether the farmers are purchasing seeds, fertilisers and pesticides from societies like in the past? If yes, whether the cost of these purchases is reconciled from loan amount sanctioned? If no, why they are not purchasing seeds, fertilisers and pesticides from societies?
3. What is the basis/process and criteria followed for selecting the person to be given a loan amongst or all applications? Is this transparent, fair and correct? If not, what suggestions can be made to make it more transparent? Is there any public domains information available for all loans sanctioned and recovered made?
4. Whether the disbursal of loan is on time i.e. in accordance with the cropping season or not? If not, why not?
5. Whether the loan is sanctioned as per the scale of finance of crops fixed by District Level Technical Committee? Whether there is any mechanism to check, whether the crop grown is same as for which finance is made? Are there differences in crop exhibited in RTCs vis a vis the crop that was financed for? If yes, what is the explanation for this?
6. Is crop insurance made for all the crops and premia made for all the crops and premium paid or not? If no, the reasons there for. Whether the crops insured was different from that financed? If yes, how can it be explained?
7. Whether the land owners/absentee land lords and big farmers are sub lending the land to small farmers on contract basis and utilising the loan amount for other purposes or investing this amount in banks and other financial institutions to get higher interest rates?
8. Has the loan been given to other members of the same family thereby depriving the loan facility to other farmers who really need the loan?
9. Are the financial institutions availing the crop loan in the fictitious names of farmers and misusing the loan amount meant for farmers? If yes, what is the number of societies and quantum of amount being misused?
10. Whether the crop loans are given to small and marginal farmers, back ward class and SC/ST members of the co-op institutions in proportion to their land holdings? If not, how many such farmers have got lesser amount and what is the quantum of loan?
11. Are the small and marginal farmers not coming forward to avail the crop loan for reasons-
 - a. Land holdings are small & they get lesser amount of loan.
 - b. Expenditure involved for preparation of documents such as-
 - i) No dues certificate.
 - ii) Mortgage deed.
 - iii) Application fees etc.
12. Whether the loan repayment is done by farmers by selling the produce? If no, are the farmers getting further loan from money lenders and repay the amount?
13. Whether the rate of interest subsidy given by government is sufficient for maintenance or is in excess of the expenditure of co-op institutions?

14. What is the amount required for meeting establishment, contingency, infrastructure & recurring expenditure of Co-operative Institutions for every 100 Rupees of loan given.
15. In the PACS studied, what have been the number of and the quantum of loans received by women, SC & ST, physically handicapped and minority farmers?"
16. In case of Medium Term Loans and Long Term Loans given by PACS to farmers, has the loan been utilized for the purpose for which it has been given? If yes, whether asset/work commensurate with the quantum of finance made is visible and correct? In case of deviations in both the previous sub questions, their proportion in total lending and reasons for doing so may be given.
17. What is the present method of lending the loan? (Cheque, Cash, ECS, account transfer etc). Whether there needs to be a change of process for better/faster disbursal? What will it be?
18. What is the average time within which the loan amount is used by the beneficiary? (Time taken for 'n' loan amount to become zero, or nearly so).
19. Are there sudden or immediate huge withdrawals (within say a month of crediting the loan) from the beneficiaries account? In how many cases is this seen? Details may be provided.
20. Should disbursal of loans be done in stages and after exercise of checks and balances/actual usage verification so that loan amounts are not used for purposes other than that for which it was given?
21. Whether the Government of Karnataka order no CO 87 CLS 2013 dated 28-08-2013(condition No.16) of 25% of the loan amount to be mandatorily given to new farmers (those members who have not availed of the loan in current/previous year) has been followed? If not, why not?
22. Whether the utilization certificates prescribed by the Government in the release orders being followed by all concerned (PCARD, DCC, DRCS etc) in time and at time? If not, why not?
23. Whether members of PACS repay the loan as per schedule? If not, what is the percentage of cases where -
 - a. Loan was repaid, but belatedly.
 - b. There has been default to repayment?
 What are the reasons for these? Have those who delayed in repayment or defaulted, given loans despite delay/default? Percentage wise figures for PACS studied for the period 2009-10 to 2013-14 may be provided?
24. Whether any social audit of the functioning of PACS has been done? Is it desirable to have one per year for each PACS?
25. Is there any policy at the PACS/DCC level specifying the percentage to be lent to existing and new borrowers?
26. Whether the amount received under revival package to PACS is used for business development as prescribed by the Vaidyanathan Committee report or is being used for a purpose other than that? Example: repaying loan amount.

27. Is any kind of additional charge being levied on the farmers availing the loans? If yes, what is the rationale behind it and what is the amount so collected?
28. Though the government mandates that lending rate in Short Term Loan shall be 0%, is any kind of interest rate being levied on the farmers availing the loans? If yes, what is the rationale behind it and what is this rate of interest?
29. Whether the 3% interest subvention (Government of India provision) is being passed down to the borrowing farmers account? Whether claims are being submitted by PACS to NABARD to claim the subvention amount?
30. A study on the subject was done by NABARD Consultancy Services Private Limited (NABCONS) in 2012-13 for the loans given up to 2009-10. What are the actions taken on the findings and recommendations? Whether any measures were taken to act on the findings and recommendations at all?
31. Whether any money (either in the form of charges or otherwise) is collected from the farmers for sanctioning of loans?
32. The loan disbursed to the farmers is used for the purpose which it is lent or are the farmers investing the crop loan availed in the form of Fixed Deposits in co-operative/ Commercial Banks.
33. A study of the amount released as crop loans for onward lending by DCC Banks to their branches, from branches to PACS and PACS to farmers (a definite period may be selected to observe whether the entire amount released by DCC Banks is released to the farmers).
34. Whether the waivers of loans less than Rs 25000 made by the government of Karnataka within the period being studied benefitted the loanees or the lending agencies or both? If yes, how?
35. Can it be inferred as to whether there has been any impact of these crop loans on the production, productivity or cropping pattern (including number of crops taken in a year)? If yes, the extent and type of impact may please be elaborated.
36. Has there been any impact on the farm income or way of living of the farmers or both due to this scheme? If yes, the extent and type of impact may please be elaborated.
37. Have there been any unintended consequences or negative impact on desirable qualities due to the implementation of this scheme? If yes, they may please be elaborated along with suggestions as to how to set them right?

6. Evaluation Methodology and Sampling

At the level of the department concerned and KEA, it was decided to have the evaluation confined to two districts of each revenue division, since the number of PACS is about 5000. Randomly, the districts selected in the divisions are-

Sl.No	Revenue Division	Districts Selected
1	Bangalore	Kolar and Shimoga
2	Mysore	Chikamagalur and Mangalore
3	Belgaum	Belgaum and Bijapur
4	Gulbarga	Gulbarga and Bidar

It is decided to evaluate at least 20 PACS in each district selected, such that, following the nomenclature of the study done by NABARD Consultancy Services Private Limited (NABCONS) in 2012-13, 10 of them are weak PACS and other 10 strong.

Simultaneously, at least 2 DCC banks in the selected districts should be evaluated.

The evaluation is to be done using questionnaire that will be answered by individual loan borrowing farmers, secretary of PACS and DCC Bank managers. Also, Focussed Group Discussions (FGD) may be resorted to in answering evaluation questions. Further, individual savings accounts of loan borrowing farmers (to verify date of loan, extent and time in which loan is utilized, huge withdrawals etc) and credit entries of loan accounts (for checking repayment of loan) will have to be done.

It is expected that the evaluation report will confirm yet again, or deny with evidence, any findings of the previous i.e. NABCONS report.

8. Deliverables time Schedule :

The Registrar of co-op societies will provide year wise district wise lists of co-op societies/farmers members who have availed the loan, PACS, DCC Banks etc to the evaluating agency. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies will issue necessary instruction to the DRCS/ARCS and Managers of the concerned banks to co-operate and facilitate for collection of the necessary data during the course of study. It is expected to complete the study in 5 months time excluding the time taken for approval. The evaluating agency is expected to adhere to the following timelines and deliverables.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| a. Work plan submission | : One month after signing the agreement. |
| b. Field Data Collection | : Three months from date of work plan approval. |
| c. Draft report Submission | : One month after field data collection. |
| d. Final Report Submission | : One month from draft report submission. |
| e. Total duration | : 6 months. |

7. Qualification of Consultant

Consultants should have and provide details of evaluation team members having technical qualifications/capability as below-

- i. Social Scientist.
- ii. Commerce qualified personnel preferably a CA/ICWA/CFA.
- iii. Retired Banker, and.
- iv. Civil/Structural/Construction/Agricultural Engineer.

And in such numbers that the evaluation is completed within the scheduled time prescribed by the ToR.

Consultants not having these number and kind of personnel will not be considered as competent for evaluation.

8. Agency for evaluation:

The Evaluating agency should be finalized as per provision of the Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurement Act and Rules, but without comprising on the quality.

9. Contact person to get further details about the study:

Sri. M. D. Matapathi, Additional Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Credit) (Ph No. 9342018537), Sri. Abdul Bari K., Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Credit) (Phone no.9845592766) and Sri. D. V. Sampath Kumar, Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Credit Section (Ph No.9986160453) will be the contact persons for giving information and details for this study.

10. Qualities Expected from the Evaluation Report :

The following are the points, only inclusive and not exhaustive, which need to be mandatorily followed in the preparation of evaluation report:-

- a) By the very look of the evaluation report it should be evident that the study is that of Cooperation department of the Government of Karnataka, and Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) which has been done by the Consultant. It should not intend to convey that the study was the initiative and work of the Consultant, merely financed by the Cooperation department of the Government of Karnataka, and Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA).
- b) Evaluation is a serious professional task and its presentation should exhibit it accordingly. Please refrain from using glossy, super smooth paper for the entire volume overloaded with photographs, graphics and data in multicolor fancy fonts and styles.
- c) The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the study should form the first Appendix or Addenda of the report.
- d) The results should first correspond to the ToR. In the results chapter, each question of the ToR should be answered, and if possible, put up in a match the pair's kind of table, or equivalent. It is only after all questions framed in the ToR that is answered, that results over and above these be detailed.
- e) In the matter of recommendations, the number of recommendations is no measure of the quality of evaluation. Evaluation has to be done with a purpose to be practicable to implement the recommendations. The practicable recommendations should not be lost in the population maze of general recommendations. It is desirable to make recommendations in the report as follows:-

(A) Short Term practicable recommendations

These may not be more than five in number. These should be such that it can be acted upon without major policy changes and expenditure, and within say a year or so.

(B) Long Term practicable recommendations

There may not be more than ten in number. These should be such that can be implemented in the next four to five financial years, or with sizeable expenditure, or both but does not involve policy changes.

(C) Recommendations requiring change in policy

There are those which will need lot of time, resources and procedure to implement.

11. Cost and Schedule of Budget release

Output based budget release will be as follows-


- a. The **First instalment** of Consultation fee amounting to 30% of the total fee shall be payable **as advance** to the Consultant after the approval of the inception report, but only on execution of a bank guarantee of a scheduled nationalized bank valid for a period of at least 12 months from the date of issuance of advance.
- b. The **Second instalment** of Consultation fee amounting to 50% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the approval of the Draft report.
- c. The **Third and final instalment** of Consultation fee amounting to 20% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the receipt of the hard and soft copies of the final report in such format and number as prescribed in the agreement, along with all original documents containing primary and secondary data, processed data outputs, study report and soft copies of all literature used to the final report.

Tax will be deducted from each payment as per rates in force. In addition, the evaluator is expected to pay statutory taxes at their end.

This is an internal evaluation study, which means that the cost of the study will be borne by the line department. The Cooperation department is expected to allot the work to a competent evaluating agency following the procedure of Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurement Act and Rules and in consultation with the Karnataka Evaluation Authority. This should be done as early as possible but not later than 30 days from the approval of the ToR. The evaluating agency should present the inception report before the Technical Committee of the KEA within 30 days of the allotment of study to them.

The entire process of evaluation shall be subject to and conform to the letter and spirit of the contents of the government of Karnataka order no. PD/8/EVN(2)/2011 dated 11th July 2011 and orders made there under.

This ToR received the approval of the Technical Committee of the KEA in its 12th meeting held on 23rd June 2014.


Chief Evaluation Officer 27/06/14.
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

Annexure-1

(Rs.in crore)

Year	Agricultural loan disbursement								Interest subsidy details			
	Short term		Medium term		Long term		Total		Rate of interest	Budget provision	Releases	No of Beneficiaries
	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount				
2004-05	670815	1188.08	9452	24.34	24689	119.13	704956	1331.55	6	60.00	45.00	
2005-06	1067700	2331.34	23531	92.17	31477	177.31	1122708	2600.82	6	80.00	80.00	580024
2006-07	826125	2082.4	51503	137.98	43837	250.86	921465	2471.24	4	76.50	76.50	1285247
2007-08	1251326	2849.5	10160	98.54	26250	210.43	1287736	3158.47	4	162.13	153.4	1026598
2008-09	1281554	3290.68	14463	114.4	23510	177.65	1319527	3582.73	3	147.26	117.5	1212367
2009-10	1334559	3576.68	11463	166.6	20227	183.42	1366249	3926.7	3	109.89	109.9	938547
2010-11	1439727	4468.89	16931	232.33	20315	186	1476973	4887.22	3	277.00	277.00	1476551
2011-12	1626766	5631.05	19625	243.17	17270	190.51	1663661	6064.73	1	625.00	435.00	1703561
2012-13	1628831	6030.28	23998	314.38	18791	205.52	1671620	6550.18	0&1	292.04	292.03	1335398
2013-14	2109361	7559.07	16607	309.08	16375	212.00	2142343	8080.15	0&1	627.50	627.50	1666083

Inception report

Evaluation of the “**Utilization pattern of Crop loan availed by farmers at concessional interest rates through Co-Op institutions**”.

Crop loan implementation scheme

About the scheme and objective

1

Background

- Crop loans at subsidized rates of interest starting originally from 6% w.e.f. 1/04/2004 to 0% interest with enhanced loan amount of Rs 3.00 lakhs in 2014-15
- Dept of Registrar of cooperative societies is the nodal agency

3

Scheme Implementing Agencies

- District cooperative central banks and cooperative societies to implement the scheme (Total 2 implementing agencies)

2

Objectives of the scheme

- To support and encourage agriculture and allied activities in co-operative sector in the rural areas.
- To improve the economic and social status of small and marginal farmers
- To increase the food production and to promote food security

4

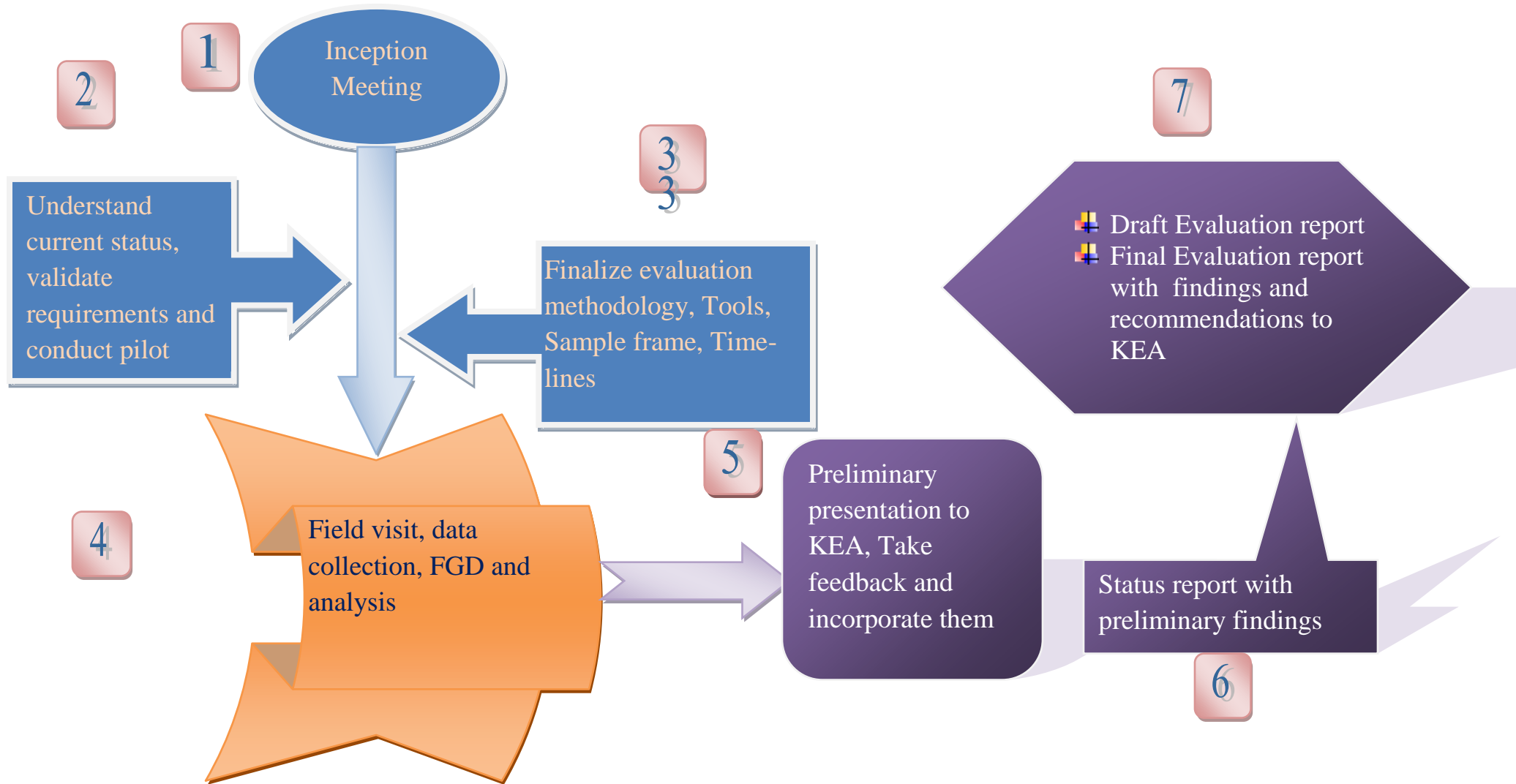
Strategies for implementation

- Through Encouragement and Strengthening of small and marginal farmers
- Through awareness training regarding the scheme
- By preventing embezzlement of government funds
- Through strengthening of grass root level farmers cooperatives (PACS)

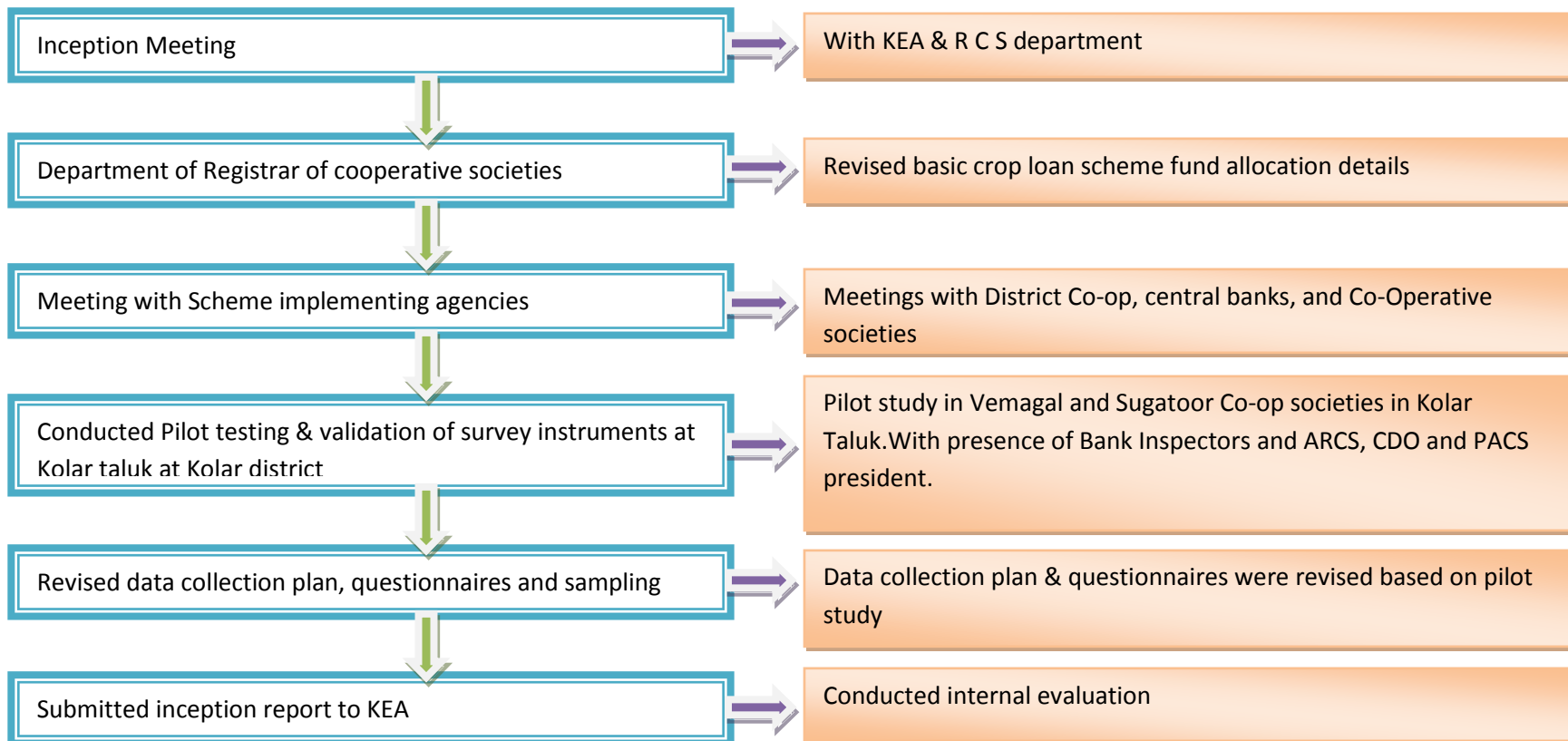
- Analyse the impact of scheme implementation in 51 taluks of 8 districts.
- Inception meeting with lining department officers and District cooperative central bank managers and bank inspectors (supervisor).
- Conduct focused group discussions in each cooperative society.
- Evaluate the scheme based on 37 questions defined by department.
- Analyse the effectiveness of scheme implementation in the vicinity of the 160 PACS and 16 DCCB branches.

Evaluation of the “Crop loan scheme implementation”

Approach and methodology



Project Inception



The methodology and the approached that will be adopted for the evaluation will consist of the following:

1. Inception Meeting with the officials of KEA and RCS
2. Understand the current status and validate the requirements and conduct the pilot study.
3. Finalise the Evaluation Methodology, Tools, Sample Frame and Timelines.
4. Field Visits, Data Collection, FGDs with Farmers, PACS faculty.
5. Preliminary presentation to KEA, take feedback and incorporate them.
6. Prepare status report with preliminary findings.
7. Prepare draft evaluation report – presentation – take feedback – final evaluation report with findings and recommendations.

One of the major thrust of the evaluation is work through the elaborate questionnaire that is provided by the Department with 37 questions. The evaluating agency SIRI has planned in detail as to what and how to go about gathering the required data and information given under each of the questions. The question-wise work is given under each of the questions in the foregoing paragraphs:

1. Whether the loan is utilized for purchase of agriculture implements? If no. what far the amount is utilized & are the farmers still availing loans for agriculture implements from private money lenders?

- Held FGDs with farmers.
- Farmers needs to be enquired what is amount they have borrowed from money lenders
- Farmers needs to be enquired that whether they had any dependencies on money lenders for crop growing purpose

- What purpose these crop loan is utilized
- Whether they selling crop to money lenders or their market for low price

2. Whether the farmers are purchasing seeds, fertilizers and pesticides from the societies like in the past? If yes, whether the cost of these purchases is reconciled from loan amount sanctioned?

- Held discussion with farmers and PACS committee members and CEO
- Related documents to be verified
- Why the farmers are showing an interest to by a fertilizers, seeds and pesticides from PACS.
- Whether they getting these things from the market or retail sellers
- Why they are purchasing from retail sellers
- What is the price difference between retail sellers and PACS
- Whether the farmers getting any attractive offers from retail sellers than PACS
- % of sale of fertilizer, seeds and pesticides by the PACS to loanees and non loanees to be ascertained

3. What I the basis and criteria followed for selecting the person to be given a loan amongst or all application? Is this transparent, fair and correct? If not suggest to make it more transparent.

- Documents to be verified like applications are issued to farmers as and when they ask for it
- Whether only the selected farmers are issued an application
- Whether the application register is maintained or not
- Whether the membership is denied based on the cast

- Whether normal credit limit is sanctioned to all the farmer member of the PACS
- What are the documents collected from farmers
- Whether this procedure is adapted for all the farmer members or only selected farmers
- Loanee is selected based on land holding or crop grown
- Whether the farmers are well aware of this scheme
- Board resolution to be verified
- Loan documents to be verified
- Cross verify the loan ledger with collected documents

4. Whether the disbursal of loan is on time in accordance with on time?

- Whether the loan is disbursed based on the cropping pattern and season of the crop
- Whether the loan is disbursed blindly after repayment after repayment of crop loan amount is to be checked
- Conducted the FGD to confirm whether they just renew the crop loan for every year for same loan amount
- Repayment date and disbursed date should be noticed
- Individual farmers account should be cross verified with loan disbursed and repayment amount with date
- Whether the disbursed loan amount is same or varied from previous loan disbursement
- Time lag between application received and disbursal of loan should also be specified

5. Whether the loan is sanctioned as per the scale of finance of crop fixed by district level technical committee? Whether there is any mechanism to check whether the crop grown is same as for which finance is made?

- Conducted FGD and verified that all loanee members are aware of scale of finance of crop by district level technical committee
- Scale of finance of crop is noticed and discussed with board and loanee members
- Disbursed loan amount is cross verified with scale of finance of crop and also compared the same with loan ledger and farmers RTC
- Spot verified of selected farmers and compared same with given land and crop information given by the village accountant
- Discussion held with PACS board and DCCB board committee ,loanee members to confirm that scale of finance of crop is sufficient for farmers to grow the particular crop

6. Is crop insurance made for all the crops and premium made for all the crops and premium paid or not?

- Whether all the notified crops mentioned in crop insurance circular issued by Govt are covered under crop insurance to checked by verifying the loan ledger and crop insurance farmer list
- Verified whether the farmers are received a insured amount in case of damages to the crop
- Held FGD with loanee members and PACS board committee and discussed the pros and cons of crop insurance
- Noticed unclaimed and claimed insurance in each PACS

7. Whether the landlords and big farmers are sub lending the land to small farmers on contract basis and utilizing the loan amount for other purposes or investing this amount in banks and other financial institutions to get higher interest rates?

- Loanees occupation to be enquired
- Noticed whether the loanee is doing job in other company or govt employee and discussed the same with board of members and other loanee members
- Enquired that whether the job holders leasing the land to others who have already taken a loan in PACS

8. Has the loan been given to other members of the same family thereby depriving the loan facility to other farmers who really need the loan?

- Loanees of similar 'sir' names in the loan ledger should be verified
- Selected farmers family tree should be obtained and names of the other members of the family tree in the loan ledger should also be verified

9. Are the financial institutions availing the crop loan in the fictitious names of farmers and misusing the loan amount meant for farmers?

- Loaness name as mentioned in loan ledger and the names as mentioned in the land records to be verified
- Whether the RTC of the loanee is entered with the society charge should be verified
- Whether the beneficiaries of the loan waivers are sanctioned with fresh loan is to be verified
- Whether the list of the loan waivers beneficiaries are displayed on the notice board also verified

10. Whether the crop loan is given to small and marginal farmers, backward class and SC/ST members of co-op institutions in proportion to their land holdings?

- Non loanees farmers particularly small and marginal farmers and SC/ST members who are not even become the members of the society should be enquired
- Focused group discussion should be arranged with loanee farmers to ensure their categories
- Compare the category wise loanee members with RCS PACS yearly statement

11. Are the small and marginal farmers not coming forward to avail the crop loan for following reasons?

a. Land holdings are small & they get lesser amount of loan.

b. Expenditure involved for preparation of documents such as-

1) No dues certificate.

2) Mortgage deed.

3) Application fee etc.

- The above farmers should be asked the reason for not availing the loan such as loan is not big, required more number of documents, don't want to mortgage the land documents
- Delay in sanctioning the loan
- Deducting the 10% of share amount from each loanee members
- Not getting the in time loan during the crop season

12. Whether the loan repayment is done by selling the produce? If no. is the farmers getting further loan from money lenders and repay the amount?

- Conducted the focused group discussion with farmers to ensure that whether the loan repayment is possible by selling the crop produce
- Time of the harvesting and repayment date should be checked
- Selected farmers should be asked whether the secretary of the society is asking commission to renew the account without paying the loan amount
- No of days of gap between loan repayment and fresh loan sanctioned should be ascertained

13. Whether the rate of interest subsidy given by government is sufficient for maintenance or is in excess of the expenditure of co-op institutions?

- Audit report should be verified to glance the societies expenditure
- Income derived by the society from agricultural loan and non agricultural loan should be ascertained
- Income and profit for the last 3 years should also be verified

14. What is the amount required for establishment. Contingency infrastructure & recurring expenditure of Co-operative institutions for every 100 rupees of loan given?

- Actual expenditure for salary, book keeping and other transaction cost as per the books of accounts of last year should be verified and cross checked with secretary answer

15. In the PACS studied what have been the number of and the quantum of loans received by women, SC/ST, Physically handicapped and minority farmers?

- RCS PACS quantum loan disbursement documents verified
- Society and DCC bank loans policy should also be verified.

16. In case of medium term loans and long term loans given by PACS to farmers. Has the loan been utilized for the purpose for which it has been given?

- Project inspection has done with supporting documents and ensured actual purpose of loan
- Worth of asset or loan purpose worth is compared with sanctioned loan amount
- The site where the land is developed should be visited and activities taken up as per project report should be verified

17. What is the present method of lending the loan?

- Account payee cheque and farmers passbook verified

18. What is the average time within which the loan amount is used by the beneficiary?

- Conducted focused group discussion with farmers to ensure average time which the loan amount is utilized
- Time gap between application received, loan disbursed and season of crop should be ascertained

19. Are there sudden or immediate huge withdrawals from the beneficiaries account?

- Whether loan is disbursed as per the various stages of the crop(land preparation, sowing weeding, fertilizer application ,pesticides application, harvesting etc)is to be verified

20. Should disbursal of loans be done in stages and after exercise of checks and balances/actual usage verification so that loan amounts are not used for purposes other than that for which it was given?

- This question is related to medium term loan and loan has to be disbursed in phased manner
- Whether proper certifications from concerned authority and bills have been obtained has to be checked

21. Whether the government of Karnataka orders no CO 87 CLS 2013 dated 28-08-2013 of 25% of the loan amount to be mandatorily given to new farmers has been followed?

- Whether all the additional loan sanctioned by DCC bank to society has been utilized to give loans to farmers who are availing loan for the first time or whether the additional loan has been utilized to increase the loan limit of existing borrowers has to be checked

22. Whether the utilization certificates prescribed by the government in the release order being followed by all concerned in time and at time? If not. Why not?

- Whether DCC banks are passing on the interest subsidy to PACS within 3 days of release of interest subsidy by department or banks are keeping the amount in suspense for more than 7 days and DCC banks are submitting the uc's to department within the 15 days has to be ascertained

23. Whether members of PACS repay the loan as per schedule? If not. What is the percentage of cases where

a. Loan was repaid. But belatedly?

b. There has been default to repayment?

What are the reasons for these? Have those who delayed in repayment or defaulted given loans despite delay/default? Percentage wise figures for PACS studied for the period 2009-10 to 2013-14 may be provided?

- If the farmers are defaulted because of expectation of loan waiver is to be noticed
- Whether the these farmers are not apprised by secretary of the fact that interest subsidy is not available to defaulted loan has to be verified
- Whether interest subsidy is been claimed to defaulted loans should also be verified

24. Whether any social audit of the functioning of PACS has been done? Is it desirable to have one per year for each PACS?

- Audit documents should be verified

25. Is there any policy at the PACS/DCC level specifying the percentage to be lent to existing and new borrowers?

- What is the policy of DCC banks as to % allocation of additional loan to new and existing members should be specified
- Whether PACS have actually followed these rules should also be evaluated

26. Whether the amount received under revival package to PACS is used for business development as prescribed by the Vaidyanathan Committee report or is being used for a purpose other than that?

- % wise utilization for lending to agricultural loans, non agricultural loans and business like fertilizer and public distribution system should be specified
- How much package received and FD amount of this package should be noticed
- Verified that how much of this package reconciled with PACS,DCC bank gap amount

27. Is any kind of additional charge being levied on the farmers availing the loans?

- Whether one time charges at the time of loan sanctioning or each year at the time of renewal of loan should also be specified

28. Thought the government mandates that lending rate in short term loan shall be 0%.Is any kind of interest rate being levied on the farmers availing the loans?

- Conducted focused group discussion with farmer to confirm the percentage of interest being levied on the farmers
- Interest received in loan ledger at the time of repayment of loan by the farmers should also be verified

29. Whether 3% interest subvention is being passed down to the borrowing farmers account?

- Whether the PACS have credited the 3% incentive for the loans advanced during 2012-13 to farmers account at the time of the repayment of loan amount by the farmers or PACS have credited 3% after it has been received by DCC banks or still PACS have kept the 3% which was received by DCC banks in suspense account has to be checked

30. A study on the subject was done by NABARD Consultancy services private limited in 2012-13 for the loans given up to 2009-10. What are the actions taken on the findings and recommendations?

- Whether NABARD has inspected the particular society should also be specified

31. Whether any money is collected from farmers for sanctioning of loans?

- Loanees have to be enquired about collection of any amount by secretary for which no receipt will be issued

32. The loan is disbursed to the farmers is used for the purpose which it is lent or are the farmers investing the crop loan availed in the form of fixed deposits in co-operative/commercial banks?

- Random check of the depositors of the society and interest subsidy beneficiaries has to be done and farmers should also be enquired.

33. A study of the amount released as crop loans for onward lending by DCC banks to their branches. From branches to PACS and PACS to farmers?

- Loan procedure should be analyzed by discussion with CEO and bank inspectors

34. Whether the waivers of loans less than Rs 25000 made by the government of Karnataka within the period being studied benefitted the loanees or the lending agencies or both?

- Farmers need to be enquired whether he really had crop failure during the loan waiver period or has he purchased new vehicle or implements or spend it for daily expenses or used it for liquor consumption out of fresh loan given by the society after the loan has been waived

35. Can it be inferred as to whether there has been any impact of these crop loans on the production, productivity or cropping pattern?

- Increased productivity in terms of percentage should be specified
- In case of crop loan farmers has to be enquired whether they are spending loan amount to apply the appropriate inputs like improved variety of seeds, integrated pest, disease and fertilizer management to grow the crops or they have increased the pesticide and chemical fertilizer instead of organic manure just to increase the yield

36. Has there been any impact on the farm income or way of living of the farmers or both due to this scheme?

- Arranged FGD with farmers to see the impact of scheme on farm income
- % increase in farmer income should be specified

37. Have there been any unintended consequences or negative impact on desirable qualities due to the implementation of this scheme? If yes. They may please be elaborated along with suggestions as to how to set them right?

- Loanees has to be enquired about what other methods can to be adapted to release the interest subsidy so as to reach the ultimate borrower selection of needy farmers and farmers perception about the society and other nationalized banks etc

C.Data collection instruments

Societies details by RCS, DRCS, ARCS, and CDOS, intimation letter, and contact details of secretaries, templates, data collecting sheets, Societies documents and data given by the secretaries, Questionnaires given by KEA.

D.Sampling Strategy

- Error guessing
- Boundary analysis
- Review techniques
- Random data checking
- Partitioning technique

Evaluation questions- Responses-findings

1. Whether the loan is utilized for purchase of agriculture implements? If no. what far the amount is utilized & are the farmers still availing loans for agriculture implements from private money lenders?

- a. Scheme not effectively reached / used for the purpose for which it was meant viz., purchase of agro implements and crop input purposes.
- b. Blindly renewing the loans without the knowledge of scheme purpose.
- c. Farmers are still dependent upon money lenders due to non-availability of timely loans – as per the farmers (Focus Group Discussion)
- d. Some farmers have received loan – using scale of loan provisions and the field reality is found to be different.

2. Whether the farmers are purchasing seeds, fertilizers and pesticides from the societies like in the past? If yes, whether the cost of these purchases is reconciled from loan amount sanctioned?

- a. All are not purchase – but some are yes. Time of crop as against the loan does not match – non availability in some cases at the time required.
- b. Some are purchasing when the time of the loan and the availability of the material coincides – **use this for recommendation.**
- c. (as per the Government rules – the purchased amount should not be reconciled – loan should be given to farmers fully – with freedom for him to buy the material at his option). As per the document crop loan is given as per the sanction i.e., full amount of the loan and the separate cash bills are maintained for the sale of material making it look like the purchases were made by the farmers separately. Actually some PACS the amount is reconciled from the loan sanctioned.
- d. In some PACS there is no storage and go-down facilities and are still planning to set up these facilities – scarcity of fund / space / staff.
 - i. **Out of 160 PACS, 31 PACS do not have proper go-down facilities to store fertilizers and pesticides.**

ii. 1418 farmers out of 2544 (55.73%) had purchased fertilizers and pesticides from the PACS. Location-wise these PACS are:

- Bijapur = 4
- Shimoga = 3
- Kolar = 7
- South Canara = 0
- Belgaum = 2
- Bidar = 3
- Gulbarga = 9

- e. Some PACS do not have strengths to compete with the open retail market – some retail markets also give the farmers on loan
- f. Outside attractive offers – loan – concession – buy back arrangements – market commission agents
- g. All material not available in PACS – they prefer to buy all in one place – hence they go to such places.

h. Recommendation – all in one place – reasonable price, competitive price.

i. They are selling less than the market price

i. Baba Beemrao – bijapur – enterprising

3. What is the basis and criteria followed for selecting the person to be given a loan amongst or all application? Is this transparent, fair and correct? If not suggest to make it more transparent.

- a. Procedure for selection (Chickmagalur, Mudigere, Palguni VSSN) eg:
- i. Membership
 - ii. RTC
 - iii. MR and RR Index
 - iv. Original Sale Deed
 - v. Original CRC
 - vi. Map
 - vii. NOC from the local Banks
 - viii. Family Tree
 - ix. 13 years EC

- x. Panchamathi kimmathu (Vijapura – DCCB) – min 8 acre (wet) or 15 acre (dry) – max loan is 2.00 lakh
- xi. Photos 8
- xii. Address proof (drivers' licence, voters ID, Adhar Card)
- xiii. Agreement by other members of the family (18 yrs+)
- xiv. Agreement, surety in some places / reference by other farmer – if the farmer is default the introducer would not get a loan next time - he defaults (Bond)
- xv. If crop is not mentioned in the RTC they should bring the status of crop from the VA (in some PACS.
- xvi. In the document they should include the scale of finance – district technical committee – has guideline saying how much for what crop –
 - Applicants list is prepared – including previous lonees
 - Discuss the same with Executive Committee Meeting and PACS staff about their behaviour and repayment capacity – cross checked with previous loan records and repayment – maintaining relationship with PACS – also based on repayment capacity.
 - According to the data records from 160 PACS:
 - 42.28% of members already availed crop loan.
 - Out of the remaining 57.72% :
 - 28% no loan
 - 29.72% land holder
 - i. 14.30 not interested – amount is too small
 - ii. 8.23% less land – get very small amount – additional charges and running out.
 - iii. 7.19% not aware of the scheme (not aware of the scheme)
- xvii. Some PACS are blindly renewing previous loans – PACS Board sees the easy way and goes by influence.
- xviii. Transparency – Board – discusses with farmer loanees by calling a meeting and discussing – only in some few PACS.
- xix. Esp. in Gulbarga – surety of prompt repayment farmers – to increase the prompt repayment of loans.

- xx. If the new applications are less they will be considered for the ensuing year.

4. Whether the disbursement of loan is on time in accordance with on time?

- a. 90% of farmers follow timely renewal.
- b. 30% of farmers said there is lots of difference between loan time and crop time.
- c. PACS board and faculty is affirmative on this point, but in reality.
- d. Not disbursed on time due to fund releasing and scarcity of funds in DCCB and own fund problem (to consider to provide loans on time and later take it from the money DCCB).
- e. When the PACS has problem with non-repayment by few farmers and when there is gap in repayment to DCC bank the DCC insists on filling up this Gap amount as a condition to release the next loan. Even when such a gap is filled by some PACS there are instances of DCC not releasing the fresh loan.
- f. Farmers say growing time – loan time – lots of difference.
- g. They arrange pvt. Loan and wait for crop loan – to clear this loan. Heavy dependency is created by this reality.
- h. Some of disbursed on time by their own funds and got it back from DCCB (about 6 to 7% of PACS have done this)
- i. Non availability of loan on time creates dependency on private money lenders. It is serious issue and difficult to come of this problem as acknowledged by some of the CEOs of PACS in FGD.

5. Whether the loan is sanctioned as per the scale of finance of crop fixed by district level technical committee? Whether there is any mechanism to check whether the crop grown is same as for which finance is made?

- i. 80% of farmers said – scale of finance is not sufficient for the crop.
- b. The Scale of Finance itself is less and almost all PACS sanctions even less than this. **Scale of finance** including max acres of land considered for loan. Fund shortage in DCCB – they can't fulfil the scale of finance – less numbers of acres are also considered

Crop Name	Scale of Finance/Acre
Coffee	40,000

Pepper	10,000
Paddy	16,000
Ragi	10,000
Sugar Cane	30,000
Banana	32,000
Banana (Tissue)	40,000
Potato	28,000
Ginger	25,000
Areca	41,000
Orgage	10,000
Coconut	20,000
Tomato	30,000

- c. Mechanism to check: no – the Board members may or may not know. The board members discuss and inform in the board meeting.
- d. Some are least bothered about the crop and consider that giving loan is their main job.
- e. Some have taken loan for crops that have maximum scale of finance and have grown some other crops (sugarcane, areca has got high) and vegetables, paddy has less. They supply the VA letter. Crop is also not mentioned in the RTC. This is the revenue department problem.

f. Coordination PACS-Revenue – recommendations.

- g. Such cases some PACS seeks the letter / confirmation by VA.

6. Is crop insurance made for all the crops and premium made for all the crops and premium paid or not

In 73% farmers have insured their crops. The rest do not go for insurance as they believe it to be waste without any claim.

Farmers do not believe in the insurance –

7. Whether the landlords and big farmers are sub lending the land to small farmers on contract basis and utilizing the loan amount for other purposes or investing this amount in banks and other financial institutions to get higher interest rates?

- a. Question itself will put them in dilemma and they said normally NO.
- b. Even the employees (govt and pvt) have taken crop loan and are living somewhere.
- c. Only actual farmers should be given loan – loanees occupation should be enquired

8. Has the loan been given to other members of the same family thereby depriving the loan facility to other farmers who really need the loan?

No

9. Are the financial institutions availing the crop loan in the fictitious names of farmers and misusing the loan amount meant for farmers?

0%

10. Whether the crop loan is given to small and marginal farmers, backward class and SC/ST members of co-op institutions in proportion to their land holdings?

- Yes -

- Take the data from the tables –

- Not in proportion – renewal of previous loans – with the same criteria –

90% of SC/ST shareholders have availed the loan.

10% of them have not availed due to migration and relocation

11. Are the small and marginal farmers not coming forward to avail the crop loan for following reasons?

Refer q3 and extract findings from there about the % not taken loan - reason

a. Land holdings are small & they get lesser amount of loan

Expenditure involved for preparation of documents such as-

- 1) No dues certificate.
- 2) Mortgage deed.
- 3) Application fee etc.

They get less amount of loan – extra expenditure for documents

Recommendation: Documentation should be minimised and loan amount should be increased.

12. Whether the loan repayment is done by selling the produce? If no. is the farmers getting further loan from money lenders and repay the amount?

Only some marginal and small farmers are selling the crop and repayment the loan.

Highly impossible for big farmers because during the repayment time they won't get good price – they will incur huge loss if they sell their produce during the harvest season. They will wait for good price. But they have to repay the loan within the due date. It creates dependency on money lenders or brokers.

In some cases, they took other loans like gold etc. and repaid the loan.

Reco: marketing facility with guarantee of some reasonable price by VSSN.

Some VSSN have copico tie up and help farmers get good price during the harvest season.

13. Whether the rate of interest subsidy given by government is sufficient for maintenance or is in excess of the expenditure of co-op institutions?

- a) Not sufficient – base level struggle is by VSSN and they do not get sufficient margin for them to maintain coop institution.
- b) By doing other business like retail sales, pigmy they are somehow surviving in small PACS. Some bigger PACS are doing well on their own with large business activities. (some PACS have CEOs without Salary – in Gulbarga – hoping that they will grow the PACS and in future they will get a good salary. In some PACS the CEOs get about 80,000 salary.
- c) Some PACS collect extra amount from farmers to meet the minimal cost of maintaining.

14. What is the amount required for establishment. Contingency infrastructure & recurring expenditure of Co-operative institutions for every 100 rupees of loan given?

a) It depends on coop institution. 25 to 500 collected. Refer Master Table

Up to 1.5% of the total loan amount = 85% of PACS

1.5 to 2.0% of loan amount = 12% of PACS

2.0 to 3.0 % of loan amount = 3% of PACS

15. In the PACS studied what have been the number of and the quantum of loans received by women, SC/ST, Physically handicapped and minority farmers

- Refer table-

16. In case of medium term loans and long term loans given by PACS to farmers. Has the loan been utilized for the purpose for which it has been given

a) In some cases they create assets and take the loan with subsidy.

b) Documents are maintained to the effect that the assets are created by utilising the provisions of the loan.

17. What is the present method of lending the loan?

15% directly by to other banks to farmers account.

45% deposited the amount to their own PACS to the farmers account.

40% by cheques to farmers account in DCC bank maintained by farmers.

a) Depends

b) Some weak PACS not doing banking on their own PACS check – money – check withdrawal in the same bank.

c) Cheques are issued for the name sake. By giving the cheques they encash and keep the money for renewal (they tell the farmers you are defaulter and collect the interest amount)

- d) Farmers account and PACS account (both are maintained in DCCB). The cheques issued to the farmer – DCC bank transfers from PACS to Farmers
- e) In some PACS they directly give the cash to the farmers.
- f) There is a possibility of misappropriate in these types of cash dealings.
- g) farmers' have not signed the cheques also not signed the vouchers – but the actual transaction has taken place – done for loan adjustment Counter foils of cheques issues to farmers are also not maintained.

18. What is the average time within which the loan amount is used by the beneficiary?

- a) Depends upon farmers
- b) 50% within 15 days
- c) 10% by stages
- d) 20% within 30 days
- e) Another 20% within 3-4 days.

19. Are there sudden or immediate huge withdrawals from the beneficiaries account?

Personal interviews and FGDs revealed that

80% - sudden withdrawal at one shot

They required this money in lump sum as they had raised finance resources from other sources for timely cropping inputs and to clear it they needed lump sum.

There are chances that the amount might have been used for other purposes.

Some farmers have not even withdrawn a single rupee from their accounts – said can I come for that purpose - will collect it when I come that side.

20% - at various stages of cropping

Weak farmers say – expenses and time waste to come for many times at different stages.

Recommendation: PACS opines that the sanctioned amount itself should be released in stages

20. Should disbursement of loans be done in stages and after exercise of checks and balances/actual usage verification so that loan amounts are not used for purposes other than that for which it was given

- 90% not in phases. Only 10% is
- One time releasing indicates the kind of mis utilisation.
- **Reco – collect documents of land or asset.**

21. Whether the government of Karnataka orders no CO 87 CLS 2013 dated 28-08-2013 of 25% of the loan amount to be mandatorily given to new farmers has been followed?

- 90% of PACS are not providing loans to 25% of new farmers
- Only 10% of PACS are encouraging 25% of new farmers.
- Reason: All the farmers are beneficiaries – some are not interest in the scheme. Some PACS are adding only few new members every year.
- Repayment of loan may be difficult for new members.
- Fore existing – they can easily renew – for new members it is risky, only once in 3 years new members are added.
- If the members are more
- DCC bank observes prompt repayment by PACS for releasing extra amount to new members (also one of the reason for playing slow on new members)

22. Whether the utilization certificates prescribed by the government in the release order being followed by all concerned in time and at time? If not. Why not?

(baddi billu = utilisation certification) DCC has to submit to department)

Some of DCCBs release the interest subsidy to PACS before releasing interest subsidy by the department (this is mainly to help PACS survive). Some DCC banks release interest subsidy amounts to PACS after receiving the amount from the Government.

In some cases not transferred to PACS but transferred to suspense account of PACS – and the PACS do not know the amount has come or not come. Information was indirectly collected –

when they said that the interest subsidy has not come to us for 2 years or so. But in fact the interest subsidy has transferred to PACS account.

The interest subsidy is also used for the GAP amount which is maintained in the DCC bank in the event that the PACS is defaulted in this to the DCC bank.

It takes more than 15 days to submit UCs to the Department. This will be burden for the PACS as they won't get interest subsidy claims within time.

23. Whether members of PACS repay the loan as per schedule? If not. What is the percentage of cases where

a. Loan was repaid. But belatedly.

b. There has been default to repayment?

What are the reasons for these? Have those who delayed in repayment or defaulted given loans despite delay/default? Percentage wise figures for PACS studied for the period 2009-10 to 2013-14 may be provided?

75% of farmers have repaid within due date.

25% pay after due dates.

PACS discusses with farmers about the consequences of late payment and make arrangements to revenue the loan within due date so that there is no interest on the loans.

These are the internal arrangements made.

75% among defaulters are wilful defaulters. They are waiting for loan weaving. The remaining 25% in death, migration and other problems.

In case the farmers are defaulters – the PACS uses a brilliant strategy of paying the loan which is only the loan amount if paid within the due dates and collects principle with interest from the farmer saying that you have defaulted and pocket such extra earning.

24. Whether any social audit of the functioning of PACS has been done? Is it desirable to have one per year for each PACS

- Lot of mismatch from PACS docs to audit report. They are showing extra expenses in audit report – eg. Processing charge, print charge, and exorbitant bills. 20% do not

have audited reported. DRCS and CDOs were informed about this through telephone at the time of evaluation.

- 30% of PACS auditors have not visited the PACs to audit they have prepared audited report by seeing the previous year's report with some extra expenses. Illustration: Gulbarga – no audit report was available in some PACS.

25. Is there any policy at the PACS/DCC level specifying the percentage to be lent to existing and new borrowers?

Yes, as per department guidelines

26. Whether the amount received under revival package to PACS is used for business development as prescribed by the Vaidyanathan Committee report or is being used for a purpose other than that?

Vaidyanathan amount is used for BDP - 17.86% only

The amount is in FD in DCC Bank – 31.31 %

Reconciled with DCC Bank Gap = 50.82%

Fund received by 160 PACS = 2,274.52 lakh (Vaidyanathan fund)

FD = 712.25 lakh.

Gap reconciled = 1,155.95 lakh

Business Development used: 406.32 lakh

Crucial information

Some PACS have kept this amount in DCC bank – some for business development, and in some cases DCC bank reconciled it for PACS Gap amount. This will be the burden for PACS as they can't do BDP (business development plan – main purpose of Vaidyanathan committee repo) – to strengthen the PACS.

27. Is any kind of additional charge being levied on the farmers availing the loans?

- Yes – charging – amount varies – data sheet gives amount. Refer column **no. in the data sheet.....**
- Some have not even given receipts (farmers FGD)

- Out of 160 PACS, 69 have not collected (43.12). Remaining 91 (56.87%) PACS have collected the amount.
- Additional Charges = specific amount is in master chart.
- 43.12

28. Thought the government mandates that lending rate in short term loan shall be 0%.Is any kind of interest rate being levied on the farmers availing the loans?

No.

29. Whether 3% interest subvention is being passed down to the borrowing farmers account?

- Some PACS have collected full loan amount including interest from farmers. Once they got 3% interest subvention from DCC bank then they transferred to farmers' SB account
- In some cases the amount was transferred to farmers' loan account even before the amount from the Government came in. in this case no transfer to SB account was necessary.
- In some cases the transfer was not made (in one PACS)
- DCC itself not transferred and deducted it for GAP amount and put it to PACS suspense account.

30. A study on the subject was done by NABARD Consultancy services private limited in 2012-13 for the loans given up to 2009-10.What are the actions taken on the findings and recommendations?

60% said no

40% answered yes – just the training – no other info – no clarity.

31. Whether any money is collected from farmers for sanctioning of loans?

Collected. In 30% not even given received – saying that it was for Xerox – travelling to get the documents on behalf of farmers.

70% collected and given received saying miscellaneous charges.

32. The loan is disbursed to the farmers is used for the purpose which it is lent or are the farmers investing the crop loan availed in the form of fixed deposits in co-operative/commercial banks?

Yes – farmers say

In FGD the farmers say – yes some have kept in FD.

By cross verifying with loan ledger it was found that the within 3-4 days of learning loan the new loan is sanctioned (this is a point to be noted against the loan for what – crop!!!!)

PACS staff say no – none have kept the FD in their cooperative and they don't know FD outside their own cooperative.

33. A study of the amount released as crop loans for onward lending by DCC banks to their branches. From branches to PACS and PACS to farmers?

PACS expects this procedure to be changed. With this practice there is a two month difference between the dates of release from DCC bank to received date of farmers.

Strengthened PACS expects direct release from NABARD / or their own funds to farmers and expecting the rate of interest directly from Govt. to PACS, they feel with this they will grow with this. Stronger than DCCB and such PACS expects direct dealing like this. If given directly this, the DCC bank will not respond during the time of interest subsidy claiming, as they can't be held responsible for what they are not party to.

34. Whether the waivers of loans less than Rs 25,000 made by the government of Karnataka within the period being studied benefitted the loanees or the lending agencies or both?

Only 25% relates to crop failure

75% simply became beneficiaries of loan waiver

It looks like PACS people manipulates dates to fit the loanees into this benefit – changing issuing date – even the farmers have not received the amount – they just prepare the list and give it to DCC bank. Ink change – writing difference of changes made in the ledger –

In some places there are two ledger – one for verification and other for adjustments (only the DR information) not field verified.

The dates of issue of loans are deliberately kept blank and later added to suit the period of eligibility of 25,000 loan waiver – in this case the lending agency has benefited and not the farmers.

Another advantage for the lending agency (PACS and DCCB) is that they got the easy recovery of more than 25000 loan as the 25000 is waived when the remaining amount (more than 25000) was cleared.

For have said it for their day-to-day needs and it was relief from burden of loan repayment.

35. Can it be inferred as to whether there has been any impact of these crop loans on the production, productivity or cropping pattern?

60% of farmers said – increased productivity, and change of cropping pattern (hybrid etc)

20% said they are doing traditional technology – not benefited.

20% - nothing could be done with small loan.

Some used for right purpose – inputs like chemical fertilizer instead of organic

36. Has there been any impact on the farm income or way of living of the farmers or both due to this scheme?

30% of people have said about 10% increase

20% - 20% increase in income

10% members have said more than 70% increase.

10% said 30% increase.

30% have said no change

Previous comparison – improved in income and living standards.

Strengthened by technical – sprayers, sprinklers, drip, soil testing.

37. Have there been any unintended consequences or negative impact on desirable qualities due to the implementation of this scheme? If yes. They may please be elaborated along with suggestions as to how to set them right?

Fix min interest – fix responsibility – increase loan.

Belagavi District

Taluk Name	PACS Name	Crop loan lending details(In Lakhs)	Loanee members	Expenditure for crop loan(RS)	Additional Charges to crop loan(RS)	Amount Collected during loan sanction(RS)	Vaidhyamathan revaival package(Lakhs)	FD In DCCB(Lakhs)	Reconciled with DCCB Gap amount(Lakhs)	25000Loan waivers	waived amount(Lakhs)	share members	Share amount(Lakhs)	status	SC (A/c)	SC (Amt)	ST (A/c)	ST (Amt)	Minority (A/c)	Minority (Amt)	General(A/c)	General(Amt)
Belagavi	Hirebagevadi RSSN	253.09	924	100	50	50	0	0	0	643	160.75	2745	13.72	profit	9	1.57	6	1.15	33	6.55	876	243.82
	Belagavi City VSSN	3.65	20	150	100	100	0	0	0	12	1.92	616	3.08	profit	0	0	0	0	3	0.52	17	3.13
Bailahongala	Sangameshwara PKPS	528.07	922	200	200	200	19.33	19.33	0	500	85	2800	14	profit	18	3.16	21	5.43	50	24.53	833	494.95
	Hosakadaravalli PKPS	16.42	30	70	70	70	0	0	0	21	5.25	110	0.55	profit	2	0.4	0	0	0	0	28	16.02
savadatti	Sri Ganesha PKPS	18.9	22	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	200	3.79	profit	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	18.9
	Sri Madivaleshwara PKPS	321.22	961	50	50	50	18.22	18.22	0	355	78.67	1029	5.14	profit	1	0.2	2	0.35	27	6.6	931	314.07
Chikkodi	Boragamva PKPS	1150.54	1973	200	200	200	0	0	0	1429	324.83	2526	162.91	profit	42	14.85	0	0	1412	840.49	519	295.2
	Sri Rasayi Bhairavanatha PKPS	2.4	8	50	50	50	0	0	0	8	2	104	2.15	profit	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2.4
Athani	Madabamvi PKPS	643.5	1971	50	50	50	22.61	22.61	0	1854	393.9	2457	120.2	profit	118	25.29	19	6.22	146	25.31	1688	586.68
	Hosa Nandeshwara VSSN	14.83	45	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	97	0.48	loss	0	0	4	0.77	11	3.64	30	10.42
Ramadhurga	Katakola PKPS	401.03	878	200	200	200	0	0	0	861	214.75	3087	15.53	profit	15	1.4	2	0.24	0	0	861	399.39
	Kullura PKPS	37.52	158	200	200	200	0	0	0	157	37.47	200	5.88	profit	14	2.62	0	0	0	0	144	34.9
Rayabaga	Kaveri PKPS	7.06	23	100	100	100	0	0	0	17	3.6	71	0.35	loss	1	0.07	1	0.2	8	2.65	13	4.14
	Mugalakhoda PKPS	569.01	1531	50	50	50	0	0	0	875	176.2	3400	88	profit	66	19.97	11	3.95	242	101.89	1212	443.2
Hukkeri	U Khanapura RSSN	93.75	853	175	100	100	0	0	0	755	80.68	1580	23.55	profit	20	2.4	35	4.1	354	39.4	444	47.85
	Gudasa VSSN	872.2	1866	100	50	50	0	0	0	1029	216.09	2687	13.43	profit	150	39.03	0	0	12	7.3	1704	825.87
Khanapura	Khanapura PKPS	509.38	1543	5	0	0	0	0	0	1179	235	7850	89.52	profit	13	1.9	10	1.95	23	5.86	1497	499.67
	Bijagarni VSSN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	loss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gokaka	Sri Shivalingeshwara PKPS	2.02	10	230	230	230	0	0	0	0	0	879	4.39	profit	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2.02
	Arabhamvi PKPS	534.71	2024	200	200	200	4.95	4.95	0	1510	377.5	3214	16.07	profit	30	10.22	11	2.56	49	12.82	1934	509.11
Sub Total		5979.3	15762	2330	2100	2100	65.11	65.11	0	11205	2393.61	35652	582.74		499	123.08	122	26.92	2370	1077.56	12771	4751.74

Bidar District

Taluk Name	PACS Name	Crop loan lending details(In Lakhs)	Loanee members	Expenditure for crop loan(RS)	Additional Charges to crop loan(RS)	Amount Collected during loan sanction(RS)	Vaidhyanathan reavail package(Lakhs)	FD In DCCB(Lakhs)	Reconciled with DCCB Gap amount(Lakhs)	25000Loan waivers	waived amount(Lakhs)	share members	Share amount(Lakhs)	status	SC (A/c)	SC (Amt)	ST (A/c)	ST (Amt)	Minority (A/c)	Minority (Amt)	General(A/c)	General(Amt)
Balki	Ambesangavi PKPS	138.84	530	25	25	500	1.52	0	1.52	321	68.99	928	2.64	loss	58	13.54	45	6.69	17	2.81	410	115.8
	Kurubakelagi PKPS	95.77	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	13	699	3.495	Profit	21	4.61	179	43.05	6	1.46	146	46.65
	Jyanthi PKPS	582.09	2035	20	0	0	16.64	0	16.64	1346	269.16	2892	14.46	Profit	125	23.81	59	11.5	57	11.46	1794	535.32
	Dhannoor H PKPS	849.1	2159	60	0	0	0	0	0	1473	363.49	2942	14.71	Profit	626	220.06	172	44.84	90	18.05	1271	566.15
Basavakalyana	Bhosaga PKPS	104.13	506	0	0	0	11.54	0	11.54	330	61.13	924	4.62	Profit	39	6.21	126	25.08	78	12.05	263	60.79
	Yarabaga PKPS	138.24	493	20	0	0	0	0	0	383	82.84	530	2.65	Profit	48	11.99	53	14.85	25	7.39	367	104.01
	Rajeshwara PKPS	567.16	2447	50	15	15	0	0	0	1465	236.65	2976	14.88	Profit	202	32.27	332	61.85	267	61.83	1646	411.21
	Hulasoora PKPS	727.5	1545	100	0	0	0	0	0	1069	257.94	1935	9.675	Profit	104	18.93	82	27.14	97	32.49	1262	648.94
Bidar	Anadhoor PKPS	507.29	1271	0	0	0	36	0	36	787	188.65	1824	9.12	Profit	169	66.21	184	86.25	122	85.79	796	269.04
	Chillargi PKPS	519.14	1187	20	0	0	7.5	0	7.5	696	117.08	1927	9.635	Profit	97	24.94	286	55.52	157	41.51	647	397.17
	Bhangoor PKPS	99.58	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	29.03	343	1.715	loss	11	4.54	17	5.17	39	18.73	93	71.14
	Ranjolakheni PKPS	82.21	277	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	44.23	387	1.935	loss	5	0.59	22	3.94	44	9.29	206	68.39
Hamanabad	Dhubalagundi PKPS	670.9	1882	60	0	0	59.56	0	59.56	1219	258.35	2134	10.67	Profit	236	54.66	330	98.95	221	70.29	1095	447
	Bhemelakheda PKPS	783.99	2576	60	60	60	65.6	0	65.6	1590	291.27	2890	14.45	Profit	366	98.45	447	91.93	216	59.05	1547	534.56
	Madaragamva PKPS	161.13	456	60	0	0	0.46	0	0.46	337	80.49	749	3.745	Profit	38	6.65	124	28.8	46	15.06	248	110.62
	Seethalagera PKPS	156.75	609	100	0	0	23.9	0	23.9	147	23.39	613	3.065	Profit	52	10.73	230	53.83	136	26.81	191	65.38
Ourad	Kouta B PKPS	449.51	1032	0	0	0	0	0	0	890	216.14	1342	6.71	Profit	65	16.78	154	28.5	68	13.15	745	391.08
	Chikli PKPS	192.22	533	100	100	100	8.24	0	0	285	71.25	1029	5.145	Loss	111	18.47	57	6.5	52	6	313	161.25
	Donagamv PKPS	379.86	1162	100	100	100	39.98	0	30	946	180.58	1562	7.81	Loss	68	9.4	89	15.41	35	7.17	970	347.88
	Badalgamv PKPS	125.87	569	0	0	0	13.46	0	13.46	459	77.43	1178	5.89	Profit	39	6.52	85	14.48	19	5.66	426	99.21
Sub Total	Bidar District	7331.28	21781	775	300	775	284.4	0	266.18	14227	2931.09	29804	147.02		2480	649.36	3073	724.28	1792	506.05	14436	5451.59

Bijapur District

Taluk Name	PACS Name	Crop loan lending details(In Lakhs)	Loanee members	Expenditure for crop loan(RS)	Additional Charges to crop loan(RS)	Amount Collected during loan sanction(RS)	Vaidhyanaathan revalual package(Lakhs)	FD In DCCB(Lakhs)	Reconciled with DCCB Gap amount(Lakhs)	25000Loan waivers	waived amount(Lakhs)	share members	Share amount(Lakhs)	status	SC (A/c)	SC (Amt)	ST (A/c)	ST (Amt)	Minority (A/c)	Minority (Amt)	General(A/c)	General(Amt)
Basavanabagevadi	Ukkali PKPS	689.29	1611	50	50	50	21	0	21	1014	267	3783	95.23	profit	142	36.87	4	1.25	287	89.99	1178	561.18
	Gani PKPS	39	154	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	186	0.27	loss	19	5.7	0	0	0	0	135	33.3
	Chimmalagi PKPS	30.35	106	50	50	50	0	0	0	47	11.75	400	1.2	loss	18	4.28	7	1.75	2	0.5	79	23.82
	Bagevadi PKPS	669.84	2317	100	50	50	0	0	0	860	215.04	6893	156.18	profit	129	34.96	0	0	163	47.42	2025	587.46
Bijapura	Kannoora PKPS	1311.3	3193	20	50	50	100.31	50	50.31	1666	416.5	4678	113.12	profit	869	329.56	0	0	312	116.74	2012	865
	Dyaberi PKPS	43.47	151	200	100	100	0.95	0	0.95	134	33.5	931	1.76	profit	8	2.08	0	0	18	4.96	125	36.43
	Babanagara PKPS	1091.98	1577	150	50	50	30	30	0	1154	288.5	2066	6.19	profit	160	57.68	0	0	351	208.54	1066	825.76
	Bellubbi PKPS	16.14	61	100	100	100	0	0	0	58	14.5	658	0.023	profit	5	1.22	0	0	1	0.25	55	14.67
Sindagi	Kumasi VSSN	2.31	7	50	50	50	1	0	1	0	0	186	0.68	loss	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2.31
	Golageri PKPS	561.87	1284	50	50	50	14	14	0	892	223	2782	89.13	profit	140	50.48	0	0	67	31.93	1077	479.46
	Balaganooora PKPS	27.77	113	50	100	100	0	0	0	112	28	812	2.84	profit	6	1.62	0	0	2	0.75	105	25.4
	Madabala PKPS	652.43	1528	50	50	50	0	0	0	1014	253.5	2630	60.45	profit	148	70.78	82	4.97	152	59.87	1146	516.81
Muddebihala	Thalikote PKPS	532.27	1453	15	200	200	0	0	0	992	248	4695	93.6	profit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1453	532.27
	Minajagi PKPS	28.34	121	100	500	500	0	0	0	0	0	423	5.12	profit	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	28.34
	Hadalageri PKPS	40.18	162	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	475	4.75	profit	16	4.05	5	0.88	3	0.8	138	34.45
	Hiroora PKPS	388.25	1049	60	100	100	0	0	0	623	155.75	1505	12.06	profit	87	26.87	15	4.18	69	19.2	878	338
Indi	Kotnala PKPS	9.25	37	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	562	0.7	profit	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	9.25
	Jiramkalagi PKPS	26.75	107	100	100	100	0	0	0	99	24.75	560	4.2	profit	8	2	0	0	0	0	99	24.75
	Nandaragi PKPS	1063.08	3190	100	100	100	23.43	23.43	0	1654	413.5	3265	29.76	profit	320	105.82	0	0	89	35.19	2781	922.07
	Halagoonaki PKPS	883.53	1492	50	50	50	11.16	0	0	800	200	2000	71.75	profit	352	165.72	0	0	24	13.17	1116	704.64
Sub Total	Bijapur	8107.4	19713	1595	2050	2050	201.85	117.43	73.26	11119	2793.29	39490	749.013		2427	899.69	113	13.03	1540	629.31	15633	6565.37

Chikamagalur District

Taluk Name	PACS Name	Crop loan lending details(In Lakhs)	Loanee members	Expenditure for crop loan(RS)	Additional Charges to crop loan(RS)	Amount Collected during loan sanction(RS)	Vaidhyanathan revaival package(Lakhs)	FD In DCCB(Lakhs)	Reconciled with DCCB Gap amount(Lakhs)	25000Loan waivers	waived amount(Lakhs)	share members	Share amount(Lakhs)	status	SC (A/c)	SC (Amt)	ST (A/c)	ST (Amt)	Minority (A/c)	Minority (Amt)	General(A/c)	General(Amt)
Shringeri	Nemmaru PKPS	315.77	399	300	100	100	4.46	0	0	272	69.56	728	3.64	Profit	7	2.99	4	2.49	2	0.7	386	309.59
	Shringeri PKPS	132.21	211	100	50	50	0.41	0	0	198	49.5	823	4.11	Profit	7	3.78	2	0.98	0	0	202	127.45
	Begaru PKPS	212.04	294	400	100	100	6.57	3.57	0	210	46.21	589	2.94	Profit	4	2.11	15	2.94	0	0	275	206.99
Moodigere	Niduvale PKPS	217.16	163	25	100	100	29.01	25	0	143	35.26	517	2.58	Profit	10	5.25	0	0	29	95.1	124	116.81
	Banakal PKPS	490.82	465	250	60	60	71.36	30	41.36	382	82.05	927	4.63	Profit	43	22.61	3	1.8	40	42.44	379	423.97
	B.Hosahalli	729.94	606	50	250	250	134.92	50	84.92	490	122.5	1089	5.44	Profit	31	18.35	2	1	34	26.27	539	684.32
Chikamagalore	Kuduvallii PKPS	474.71	683	200	0	0	198	60	138	528	132	1069	5.34	Profit	72	30.04	4	1.69	15	12.91	592	430.07
	Kelagooru PKPS	407.11	365	150	150	150	131	80	51	113	23.45	876	4.38	Profit	68	35.32	0	0	18	22.53	279	349.26
	Uddeboranahalli PKPS	43.64	85	140	0	0	0	0	0	23	5.75	549	2.74	Profit	6	1.62	3	1.55	1	0.1	75	40.37
N R Pura	Balehonnuru PKPS	221.57	221	100	0	0	0	0	0	161	40.25	679	3.39	Profit	5	1.59	4	1.37	32	52.7	180	165.91
	Seethuru PKPS	223.32	418	500	100	100	0	0	0	230	52	689	3.44	Profit	3	0.8	35	9.27	23	10.5	357	202.75
	Karkeshwara PKPS	63.97	81	50	100	100	13.44	0	13.44	40	13	478	2.39	loss	7	1.41	3	0.46	1	3	70	59.1
Koppa	Attikodige PKPS	337.3	244	150	150	150	34.46	16	18.46	106	21.34	659	3.29	loss	5	1.82	18	9.97	32	51.6	189	273.91
	Herooru PKPS	343.98	304	200	50	50	23.97	0	0	181	32.25	697	3.48	Profit	39	12.05	16	8.32	16	30.65	233	292.96
	Hariharapura PKPS	61.51	88	300	100	100	1.13	0	0	46	40.47	623	3.11	Profit	1	0.37	1	0.2	13	10.46	73	50.48
Kadooru	Nidagatta PKPS	236.47	590	0	0	0	11.7	8	0	226	56.5	1023	5.13	Profit	90	26.27	2	0.3	0	0	498	209.9
	Konkanadu PKPS	14.08	40	300	0	0	0	0	0	33	8.25	410	2.05	loss	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	14.08
Tharikere	Ajjampura PKPS	490	918	100	0	0	19.52	0	0	732	183	1878	9.39	Profit	27	8.38	12	4.08	15	7.6	864	469.94
	Baggavalli PKPS	258.36	415	100	200	200	4.46	0	0	364	78.87	974	4.87	Profit	23	5.35	1	0.2	3	0.43	388	252.38
	Lakkavalli	74.22	110	200	0	0	3.54	0	0	94	16.61	312	1.56	loss	29	14.86	0	0	13	9.99	68	49.37
Sub Total	Chickmagalur	5348.18	6700	3615	1510	1510	687.95	272.57	347.18	4572	1108.82	15589	77.9		477	194.97	125	46.62	287	376.98	5811	4729.61

Gulbarga District

Taluk Name	PACS Name	Crop loan lending details(In Lakhs)	Loanee members	Expenditure for crop loan(RS)	Additional Charges to crop loan(RS)	Amount Collected during loan sanction(RS)	Vaidhyananthan revaival package(Lakhs)	FD In DCCB(Lakhs)	Reconciled with DCCB Gap amount(Lakhs)	25000Loan waivers	waived amount(Lakhs)	share members	Share amount(Lakhs)	status	SC (A/c)	SC (Amt)	ST (A/c)	ST (Amt)	Minority (A/c)	Minority (Amt)	General(A/c)	General(Amt)
Sedam	Malakheda PKPS	76.33	351	50	0	0	11.77	0	11.77	264	56.23	1238	6.81	loss	70	12.22	5	1.86	24	3.77	252	58.48
	Ranjola Ke.PKPS	40	200	100	0	0	0	0	0	150	17.06	680	3.74	Profit	36	7.2	0	0	2	0.4	162	32.4
	Habala PKPS	7.14	48	200	150	150	4.5	0	4.5	45	6.24	1187	6.53	loss	9	0.93	0	0	5	0.8	34	5.41
Chincholi	Ainapura PKPS	217.54	734	20	0	0	9.47	0	0	561	97.43	3518	19.35	loss	208	69	0	0	55	19.9	471	128.64
	Chinthapalli PKPS	6.46	78	100	100	100	11.55	0	11.55	61	2.16	1082	5.95	loss	8	0.55	0	0	28	2.32	42	3.59
	Shadipoora Ke PKPS	184.82	387	200	0	0	32.13	0	32.13	304	58	3265	17.96	Profit	185	85.4	0	0	39	20.72	163	78.7
Chittapura	Tengali PKPS	176.27	628	60	0	0	9.74	0	9.74	349	67.84	2096	11.53	Profit	112	25.74	0	0	96	24.29	420	126.24
	Yogapooru PKPS	3.18	37	50	0	0	0	0	0	27	2.88	214	1.18	loss	2	0.15	0	0	1	0.08	34	2.95
	Ravoora PKPS	123.06	556	20	0	0	4.2	0	4.2	283	56.9	3205	17.63	Profit	88	18.36	3	0.24	126	24.37	339	80.09
Afzalpura	Kalloora PKPS	203.81	701	150	100	100	19.63	0	19.63	662	143.29	1890	10.4	loss	24	6.33	0	0	30	10.23	647	187.25
	Bandaravada PKPS	242.68	719	100	0	0	22.8	0	22.8	629	122.45	975	5.36	Profit	60	12.27	0	0	63	22.07	596	208.34
	Jevargi B PKPS	3.71	18	100	150	150	2.64	0	2.64	0	0	147	0.81	loss	0	0	0	0	1	0.16	17	3.55
Alanda	Kadaganchi RSSN	382.42	845	150	0	0	22.14	0	0	449	64	4381	24.1	loss	64	20.53	0	0	22	6.31	759	355.58
	Kavalaga PKPS	377.73	820	30	0	0	52.38	0	52.38	676	176.31	859	4.72	loss	87	31.44	18	14.4	52	24.75	663	307.14
	Lingadalli	5.5	34	50	0	0	5.1	0	5.1	34	6.7	423	2.33	loss	4	0.46	0	0	2	0.23	28	4.81
Jeevargi	Kalloora K PKPS	42.93	264	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	2.75	Profit	17	2.29	0	0	21	3.35	226	37.29
	Gamvara VSSN	226.86	879	120	100	100	21.78	0	21.78	724	132.07	1350	7.43	Profit	92	18.32	56	14.16	125	29.85	606	164.53
	Jeratagi VSSN	211.16	1366	30	0	0	16.35	0	16.35	1053	136.32	2000	11	profit	177	25.07	0	0	231	36.39	958	149.7
Gulbarga	Dongaragamva PKPS	7.36	51	200	700	700	15.48	0	15.48	47	4.53	744	4.09	loss	2	0.3	0	0	0	0	49	7.06
	Harasooru PKPS	149.9	452	100	100	100	10.22	2.54	7.68	429	69.21	721	3.97	profit	93	37.35	0	0	50	13.49	309	99.06
Sub Total	Gulbarga	2688.86	9168	1865	1400	1400	271.88	2.54	237.73	6747	1219.62	30475	167.64		1338	373.91	82	30.66	973	243.48	6775	2040.81

Kolar District

Taluk Name	PACS Name	Crop loan lending details(In Lakhs)	Loanee members	Expenditure for crop loan(RS)	Additional Charges to crop loan(RS)	Amount Collected during loan sanction(RS)	Vaidhyanathan revaival package(Lakhs)	FD In DCCB(Lakhs)	Reconciled with DCCB Gap amount(Lakhs)	25000Loan waivers	waived amount(Lakhs)	share members	Share amount(Lakhs)	status	SC (A/c)	SC (Amt)	ST (A/c)	ST (Amt)	Minority (A/c)	Minority (Amt)	General(A/c)	General(Amt)
Bangarpete	Alambadijyothenhalli VSSN	86.84	98	100	100	100	16.29	0	16.29	61	13.25	213	1.065	loss	20	18	8	4.5	5	3.5	65	60.84
	Boodikote VSSN	42.06	61	50	100	100	31.08	0	31.08	34	7.5	179	0.895	loss	7	4.15	5	4.08	0	0	49	33.83
	Hunasanhalli VSSN	53.9	75	100	100	100	0	0	0	65	14.25	278	1.39	loss	20	15.9	0	0	1	0.35	54	37.65
	Hudukula SSBN	49.66	56	40	50	50	15	15	0	42	9.5	413	2.065	Profit	9	9.25	4	4	1	1	42	35.41
Sreenivasapura	Maniganapalli VSSN	19.6	48	200	0	0	0	0	0	31	6.75	198	0.99	loss	3	1.2	2	0.9	0	0	43	17.5
	Yaldooru RSSN	7.25	29	300	0	0	0	0	0	21	4.25	274	1.37	loss	0	0	3	0.75	2	0.5	24	6
Mulabagilu	Ugini VSSN	13.9	58	100	0	0	50.51	11.9	38.61	39	6.75	154	0.77	Profit	10	2.3	16	4	0	0	32	7.6
	Kavathanahalli SSBN	14.43	29	1000	0	0	22.71	13	9.71	22	4.5	127	0.635	loss	5	1.8	0	0	1	0.5	23	12.13
	Nangali PKPS	29.62	50	25	25	25	32	0	32	41	8.25	198	0.99	loss	18	12.64	0	0	0	0	32	16.98
	Bairakooru VSSN	29.93	68	100	100	100	21.11	7.11	14	58	12.5	212	1.06	profit	13	3.87	8	3.49	0	0	47	22.57
	Rajendrahalli SSBN	16.22	32	100	100	100	5.5	0	0	15	3.15	118	0.59	loss	10	3.69	2	1	0	0	20	11.53
Malooru	Jayamangala VSSN	21.66	28	10	0	0	65.99	44.99	21	13	3.05	191	0.955	loss	7	3.29	4	3.02	0	0	17	15.35
	Dinneriharahalli VSSN	55.81	108	2000	0	0	0	0	0	63	13.75	376	1.88	Profit	12	4.99	5	2.1	0	0	91	48.72
	Dyapasandra RSSN	21.33	44	200	100	100	0	0	0	23	2.75	167	0.835	loss	7	2.45	0	0	0	0	37	18.88
	Masthi SSBN	42.67	48	1000	200	200	18.31	0	18.31	34	6.5	134	0.67	Profit	4	3.66	0	0	18	15.7	26	23.31
	Chikkathirupathi VSSN	27.9	31	100	100	100	95.65	90	5.65	17	3.25	97	0.485	Profit	4	3.96	0	0	0	0	27	23.94
Kolar	Katagattoru RSSN	56.8	96	1000	0	0	44.03	30	14.03	83	17.75	411	2.055	Profit	11	4.57	4	1.4	1	0.95	80	49.88
	Vadagooru RSSN	90.38	148	200	0	0	41.3	41.3	0	76	14.32	378	1.89	profit	17	10.71	1	0.25	0	0	130	79.42
	Vemagal RSSN	29.88	101	500	300	300	0	0	0	49	11.25	276	1.38	profit	14	3.39	1	0.26	0	0	86	26.23
	Sugatooru RSSN	3.44	14	250	200	200	2	0	0	5	1.25	89	0.445	profit	3	0.75	1	0.25	0	0	10	2.44
Sub Total	Kolar	713.28	1222	7375	1475	1475	461.48	253.3	200.68	792	164.52	4483	22.415		194	110.57	64	30	29	22.5	935	550.21

Shimoga District

Taluk Name	PACS Name	Crop loan lending details(In Lakhs)	Loanee members	Expenditure for crop loan(RS)	Additional Charges to crop loan(RS)	Amount Collected during loan	Vaidhyananthan revaival package(Lakhs)	FD In DCCB(Lakhs)	Reconciled with DCCB Gap amount(Lakhs)	25000Loan waivers	waived amount(Lakhs)	share members	Share amount(Lakhs)	status	SC (A/c)	SC (Amt)	ST (A/c)	ST (Amt)	Minority (A/c)	Minority (Amt)	General(A/c)	General(Amt)
Bhadravathi	Singanamane VSSN	110.21	240	20	20	20	22.78	0	0	204	39	678	3.39	loss	21	6.85	0	0	21	13.33	198	90.03
	Hanumanthapura VSSN	828.27	1322	50	50	50	32.73	0	0	879	211.75	2345	11.72	Profit	176	93.34	91	38.07	9	1.39	1046	695.47
	Holehonnooru RSSN	830.36	1883	100	100	100	0	0	0	188	43.7	2785	13.92	Profit	163	44.65	88	31	107	41.26	1525	713.45
sagara	Nandithale PKPS	286.72	855	0	0	0	0	0	0	678	162.78	1744	8.72	Profit	9	1.22	0	0	2	0.3	844	285.2
	Gouthamapura VSSN	45.38	267	10	0	0	0	0	0	261	37.23	485	2.42	Profit	3	0.3	4	0.56	0	0	260	44.52
Soraba	Halesoraba PKPS	198.39	695	25	0	0	9.54	0	0	643	121.36	1089	5.44	loss	23	4.21	3	0.75	34	8.38	635	185.05
	Hosabale PKPS	293.23	1117	50	0	0	0	0	0	625	11.29	2148	10.74	Profit	20	2.86	0	0	12	3.77	1085	286.6
	Havyaka VSSN	22.65	71	10	0	0	19	0	19	85	17.15	821	4.1	loss	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	22.65
Shivamoogga	Beernahalli VSSN	608.82	906	0	0	0	0	0	0	820	188.54	1378	6.89	Profit	116	37.42	3	0.46	6	2.39	781	568.55
	Sooguru SSSN	470.22	645	25	25	25	61.19	0	0	465	109.63	1615	8.07	Profit	103	68.22	11	4.15	0	0	531	397.85
	Maleshankara VSSN	17.3	66	10	10	10	0.25	0	0.25	60	3.91	261	1.3	loss	1	0.3	0	0	4	0.87	61	16.13
Shikaripura	Kusooru PKPS	228.26	423	100	100	100	0	0	0	327	86	600	3	Profit	124	69.87	15	5.17	37	17.37	247	135.85
	Gulladahalli PKPS	107.73	315	20	20	20	0	0	0	164	33	364	1.82	loss	148	53.4	120	35.38	0	0	47	18.95
	Hithla PKPS	225.81	784	30	80	80	5.74	0	5.74	599	125.4	1398	6.99	Profit	62	11.66	38	10.37	81	15.93	603	187.85
Hosanagara	Rippenpete PKPS	346.77	1016	60	0	0	14.41	0	0	890	178.68	2906	14.43	Profit	43	9.98	0	0	19	3.79	954	333
	Yadooru VSSN	51.73	108	200	0	0	0	0	0	98	24.42	483	2.41	loss	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	51.73
	Nitturu(Nagodi) PKPS	260.85	614	0	0	0	4.53	0	4.53	280	62.55	1045	5.22	Profit	0	0	1	0.2	19	9.79	594	250.86
Theerthahalli	Basavani VSSN	619.71	942	50	50	50	0	0	0	415	102.15	1098	5.49	Profit	9	2.29	48	24.83	4	1.8	881	590.79
	Honnethalu VSSN	353.33	849	50	50	50	1.4	0	1.4	624	131.5	948	4.74	loss	17	2.47	1	0.45	25	3.87	806	346.54
	B.B.Megharahalli VSSN	75.98	225	30	50	50	0	0	0	153	30.69	496	9.4	Profit	0	0	1	0.4	3	0.23	221	75.35
Sub Total	Shimoga	5981.72	13343	840	555	555	171.57	0	30.92	8458	1720.73	24687	130.21		1038	409.04	424	151.79	383	124.47	11498	5296.42

South Canara District

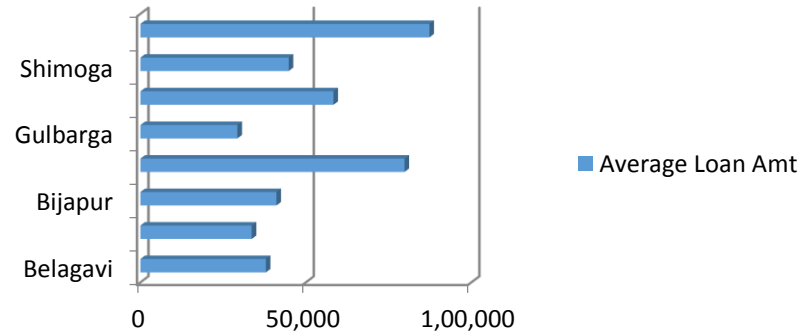
Taluk Name	PACS Name	Crop loan lending details(In Lakhs)	Loanee members	Expenditure for crop loan(RS)	Additional Charges to crop loan(RS)	Amount Collected during loan	Vaidyanathan reavaival package(Lakhs)	FD In DCCB(Lakhs)	Reconciled with DCCB Gap amount(Lakhs)	25000Loan waivers	waived amount(Lakhs)	share members	Share amount(Lakhs)	status	SC (A/c)	SC (Amt)	ST (A/c)	ST (Amt)	Minority (A/c)	Minority (Amt)	General(A/c)	General(Amt)
Belthangadi	Guruvayanakere SSBN	84.6	185	0	0	0	0.53	0.53	0	14	29.95	1282	6.41	Profit	3	0.89	16	3.22	31	15.93	135	64.56
	Padangadi SVBN	140.01	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	38.93	1681	8.405	Profit	2	1.5	1	0.5	54	52.79	120	85.22
	Bangadi SVBN	819.63	1240	0	0	0	0.77	0.77	0	1107	259.44	2427	12.135	Profit	34	9.57	75	28.65	204	118.97	927	662.44
	Mundaje SSBN	925.62	1376	0	0	0	0	0	0	1204	310.33	3666	18.33	Profit	15	3.09	41	28.6	220	187.17	1100	706.76
soolya	Aainkidu Subramanya SSBN	188.79	226	100	100	100	0	0	0	218	57.6	1087	5.435	Profit	12	3.89	16	4.88	0	0	198	180.02
	Guttigaru PKSB	1332.98	1248	200	0	0	0	0	0	1241	310.94	4601	23.005	Profit	29	10.03	53	22.41	62	22.13	1104	1278.41
	panja SVBN	1233.55	1113	0	0	0	120.7	0	0	1038	332.78	3983	19.915	Profit	23	6.76	36	28.84	27	37.22	1027	1160.73
	Sampaje SVSBN	300.32	310	200	200	200	0	0	0	289	72.25	1829	9.145	Profit	12	5.69	3	1.55	88	74.27	207	218.81
putturu	Aryapu VBN	303.13	396	100	50	50	0	0	0	347	86.7	1463	7.315	Profit	7	1.4	17	4.6	60	38.4	312	258.73
	Kadaba SVBN	1468.12	1811	300	0	0	0	0	0	1723	430.75	5536	27.68	Profit	53	19.43	38	21.15	447	348.81	1273	1078.73
	Nelyadi SSBN	1463.02	1569	50	0	0	5.28	0	0	1485	371.25	3875	19.375	Profit	47	22.74	77	55.84	562	545.67	883	838.77
	Balnadu SSBN	242.63	291	0	0	0	0	0	0	236	59	1941	9.705	Profit	9	1.21	14	5.79	26	16.07	242	219.56
bantavala	Kalladka RSSN	1099.15	1052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2325	11.625	Profit	13	7.36	38	29.43	126	183.58	875	878.78
	panemangalooru RSSB	993.82	989	0	0	0	0	0	0	980	245	2144	10.72	Profit	24	21.73	19	26.55	122	37.34	824	908.2
	parangipete VSSB	72.94	139	30	100	100	0	0	0	133	30.29	1782	8.91	Profit	2	0.5	0	0	68	35.6	69	36.84
	polali SSBN	80.1	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	25.5	2078	10.39	Profit	0	0	0	0	69	31.65	69	48.45
mangalooru	Kavooru VSSBN	9.6	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	5033	25.165	Profit	0	0	0	0	3	1.3	11	8.3
	Kotekaru VSSBN	199.62	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	63.8	7629	38.145	Profit	1	0.3	0	0	88	65.19	221	134.13
	Nellikaru VSSBN	519.67	553	250	250	250	0	0	0	535	133.75	2356	11.78	Profit	10	4.54	8	6.27	230	261.68	305	247.18
	Padavu SSBN	6.25	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1.75	1545	7.725	Profit	0	0	0	0	1	0.75	10	5.5
Sub Total	South Canara	11483.55	13148	1230	700	700	127.28	1.3	0	11093	2862.01	58263	291.315		296	120.63	452	268.28	2488	2074.52	9912	9020.12

Average Loan Amount

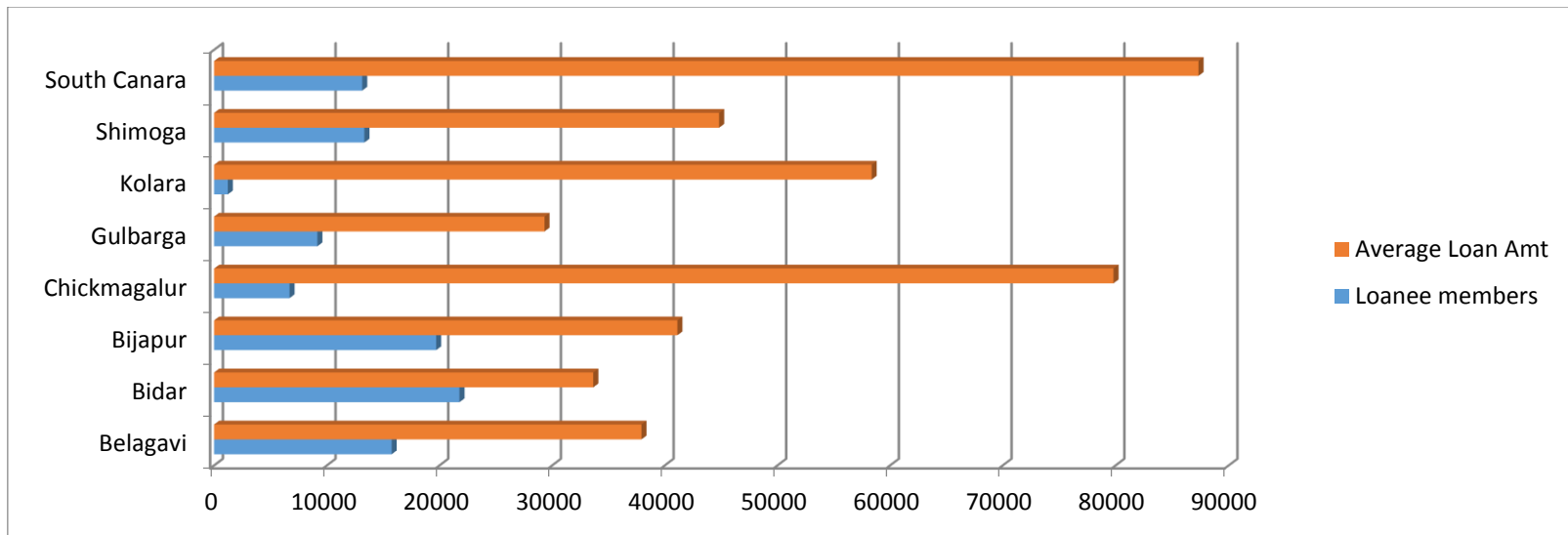
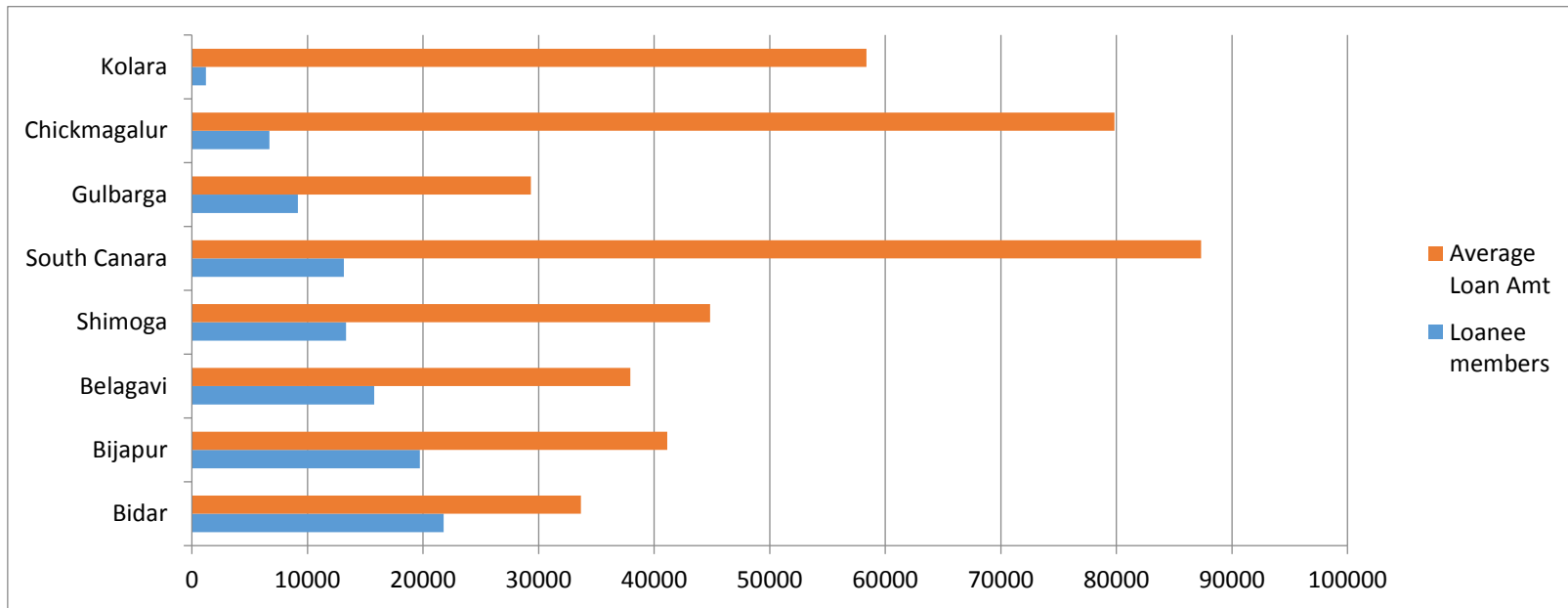
District name	Crop loan lending (in Lakhs)	Loanee members	Average Amt In Lakhs
Belagavi	5979.3	15762	0.379349
Bidar	7331.28	21781	0.336591
Bijapur	8107.4	19713	0.411272
Chickmagalur	5348.18	6700	0.798236
Gulbarga	2688.86	9168	0.293288
Kolara	713.28	1222	0.583699
Shimoga	5981.72	13343	0.448304
South Canara	11483.55	13148	0.873407

District Name	Average Loan Amt in Rupees
Belagavi	37,935
Bidar	33,659
Bijapur	41,127
Chickmagalur	79,824
Gulbarga	29,329
Kolara	58,370
Shimoga	44,830
South Canara	87,341

Average Loan Amt



Loanee Members Vs Average loan Amount



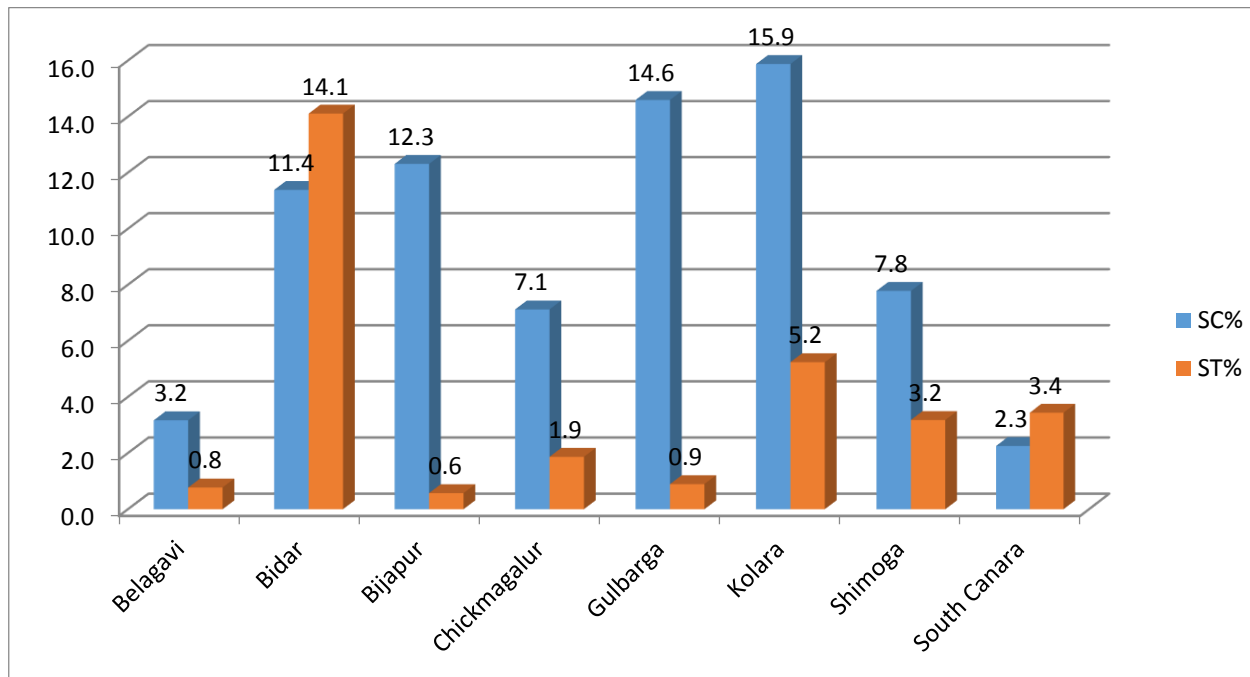
Category wise Disbursement

District	Crop loan lending (in Lakhs)	Loanee members	Average Loan Amt	SC (A/c)	SC (Amt)	av sc amount	ST (A/c)	ST (Amt)	Minority (A/c)	Minority (Amt)	General(A/c)	General(Amt)
Belagavi	5979.3	15762	37,935	499	123.08	24,665	122	26.92	2370	1077.56	12771	4751.74
Bidar	7331.28	21781	33,659	2480	649.36	26,184	3073	724.28	1792	506.05	14436	5451.59
Bijapur	8107.4	19713	41,127	2427	899.69	37,070	113	13.03	1540	629.31	15633	6565.37
Chickmagalur	5348.18	6700	79,824	477	194.97	40,874	125	46.62	287	376.98	5811	4729.61
Gulbarga	2688.86	9168	29,329	1338	373.91	27,945	82	30.66	973	243.48	6775	2040.81
Kolar	713.28	1222	58,370	194	110.57	56,995	64	30	29	22.5	935	550.21
Shimoga	5981.72	13343	44,830	1038	409.04	39,407	424	151.79	383	124.47	11498	5296.42
South Canara	11483.55	13148	87,341	296	120.63	40,753	452	268.28	2488	2074.52	9912	9020.12

SC ST

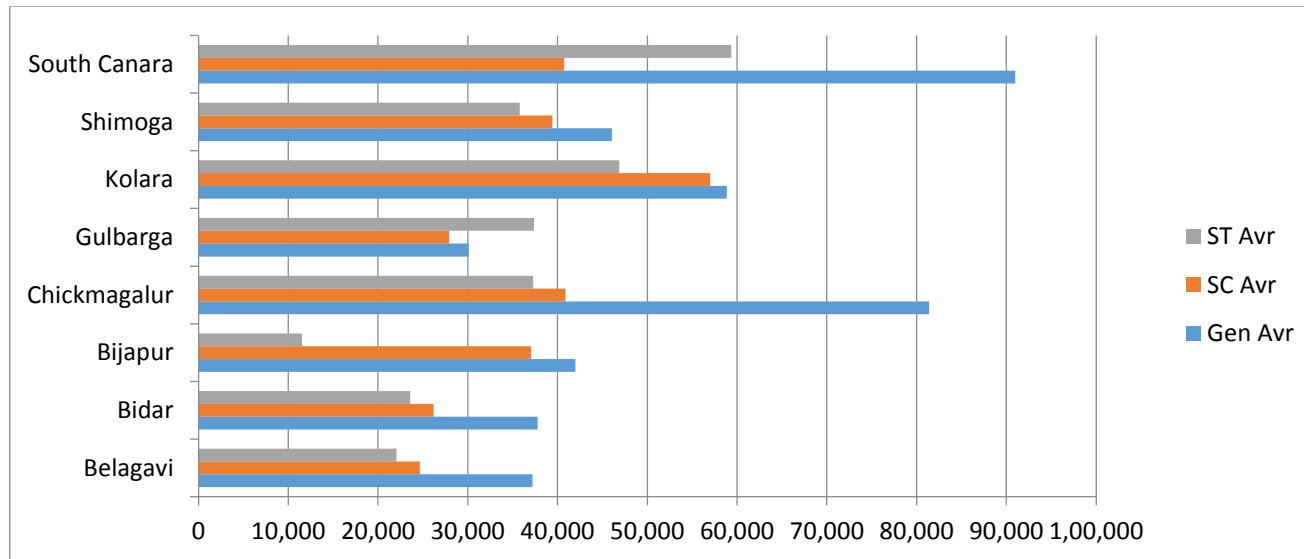
District	SC%	ST%
Belagavi	3.2	0.8
Bidar	11.4	14.1
Bijapur	12.3	0.6
Chickmagalur	7.1	1.9
Gulbarga	14.6	0.9
Kolara	15.9	5.2
Shimoga	7.8	3.2
South Canara	2.3	3.4

percentage wise



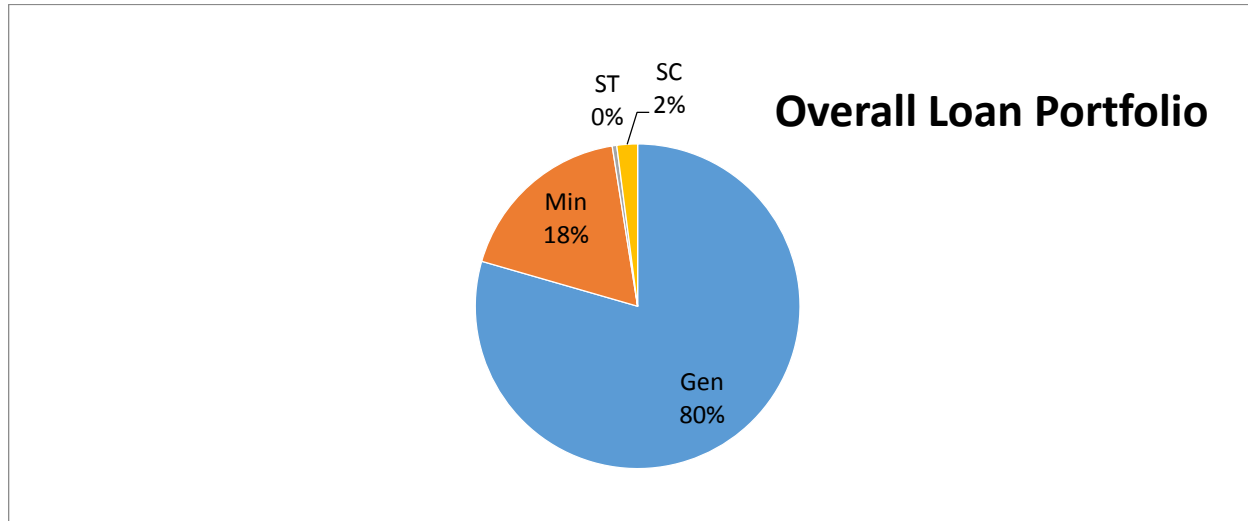
Average Loan disbursement GEN/ST/SC

District	Gen Avr	SC Avr	ST Avr
Belagavi	37,207	24,665	22,066
Bidar	37,764	26,184	23,569
Bijapur	41,997	37,070	11,531
Chickmagalur	81,391	40,874	37,296
Gulbarga	30,123	27,945	37,390
Kolara	58,846	56,995	46,875
Shimoga	46,064	39,407	35,800
South Canara	91,002	40,753	59,354



Overall Loan Portfolio

District Name	Crop loan lending details (In Lakhs)	Loanee members	SC (A/c)	SC (Amt)	ST (A/c)	ST (Amt)	Minority (A/c)	Minority (Amt)	General (A/c)	General (Amt)
Belagavi	5979.3	15762	499	123.08	122	26.92	2370	1077.56	12771	4751.74
Bidar District	7331.28	21781	2480	649.36	3073	724.28	1792	506.05	14436	5451.59
Bijapur	8107.4	19713	2427	899.69	113	13.03	1540	629.31	15633	6565.37
Chickmagalur	5348.18	6700	477	194.97	125	46.62	287	376.98	5811	4729.61
Gulbarga	2688.86	9168	1338	373.91	82	30.66	973	243.48	6775	2040.81
Kolara	713.28	1222	194	110.57	64	30	29	22.5	935	550.21
Shimoga	5981.72	13343	1038	409.04	424	151.79	383	124.47	11498	5296.42
South Canara	11483.55	13148	296	120.63	452	268.28	2488	2074.52	9912	9020.12

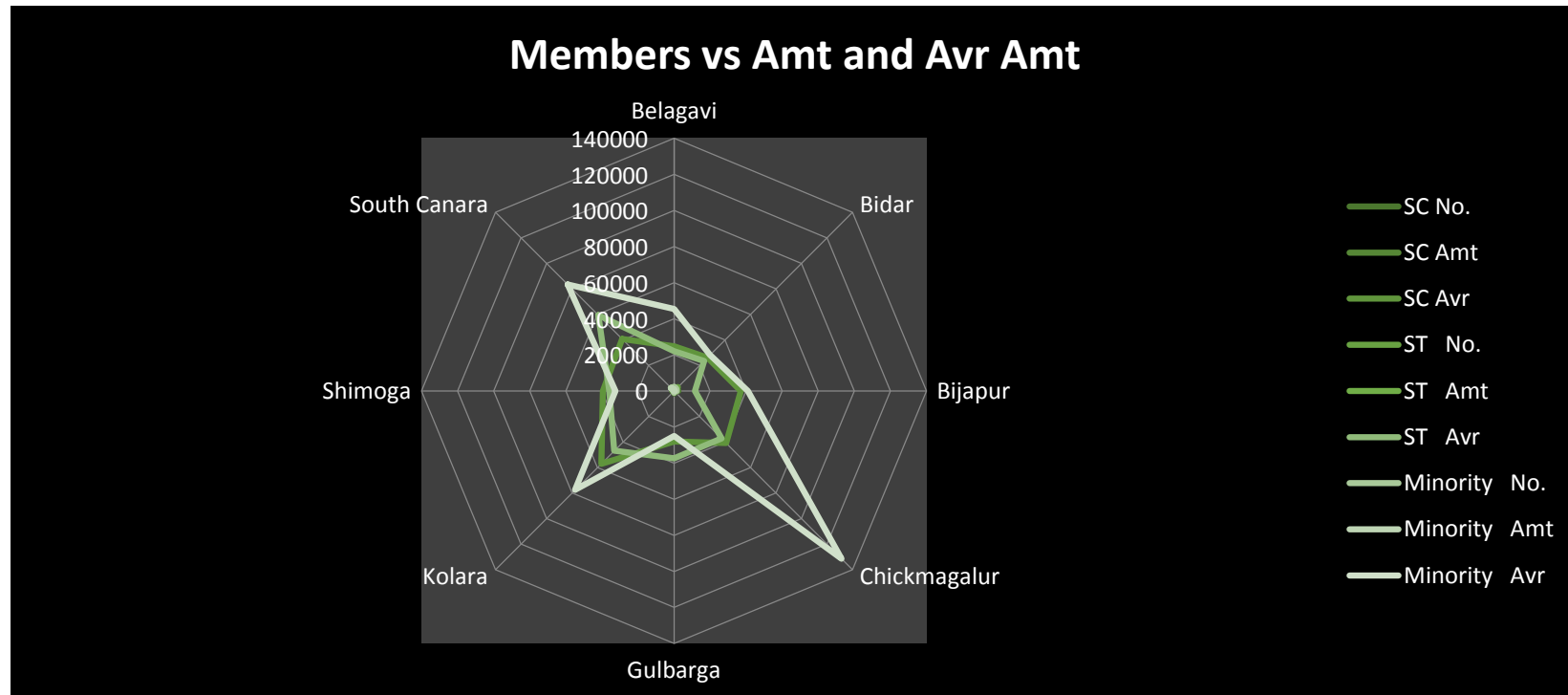


District-wise consolidated data

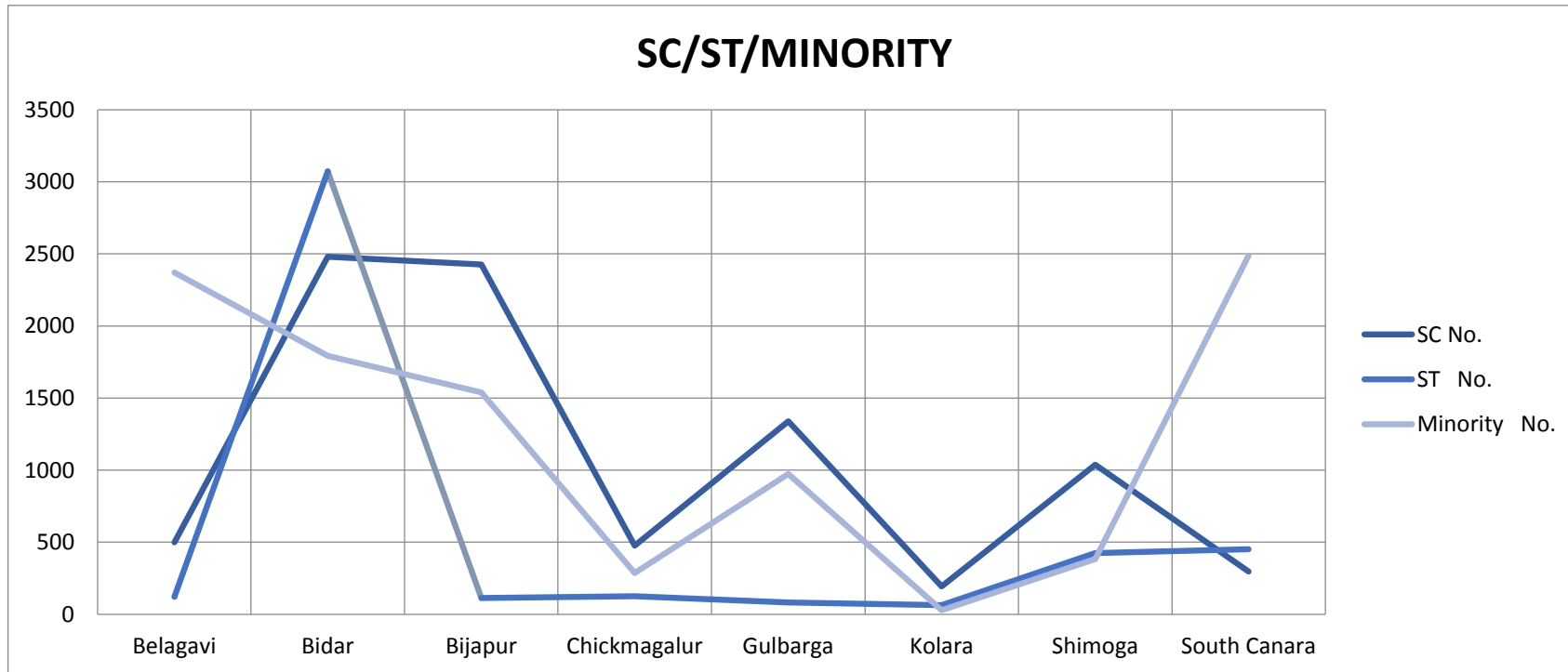
District	Crop loan lending details (In Lakhs)	Loanee members	Vaidhyathanan revaival package(Lakhs)	FD In DCCB(Lakhs)	DCCB Gap amount(Lakhs)	25000Loan waivers	waived amount(Lakhs)	share members	Share amount(Lakhs)	Status - Profit	Status-loss	SC (A/c)	SC (Amt)	ST (A/c)	ST (Amt)	Minority (A/c)	Minority (Amt)	General(A/c)	General(Amt)
Belagavi	5979.3	15762	65.11	65.11	0	11205	2393.61	35652	582.74	17	3	499	123.08	122	26.92	2370	1077.56	12771	4751.74
Bidar District	7331.28	21781	284.4	0	266.18	14227	2931.09	29804	147.02	15	5	2480	649.36	3073	724.28	1792	506.05	14436	5451.59
Bijapur	8107.4	19713	201.85	117.43	73.26	11119	2793.29	39490	749.013	17	3	2427	899.69	113	13.03	1540	629.31	15633	6565.37
Chickmagalur	5348.18	6700	687.95	272.57	347.18	4572	1108.82	15589	77.9	16	4	477	194.97	125	46.62	287	376.98	5811	4729.61
Gulbarga	2688.86	9168	271.88	2.54	237.73	6747	1219.62	30475	167.64	9	11	1338	373.91	82	30.66	973	243.48	6775	2040.81
Kolar	713.28	1222	461.48	253.3	200.68	792	164.52	4483	22.415	10	10	194	110.57	64	30	29	22.5	935	550.21
Shimoga	5981.72	13343	171.57	0	30.92	8458	1720.73	24687	130.21	13	7	1038	409.04	424	151.79	383	124.47	11498	5296.42
South Canara	11483.55	13148	127.28	1.3	0	11093	2862.01	58263	291.315	20	0	296	120.63	452	268.28	2488	2074.52	9912	9020.12

Member's Vs Amt and Avr Amt

District	SC			ST			Minority		
	No.	Amt	Avr	No.	Amt	Avr	No.	Amt	Avr
Belagavi	499	123	24,665	122	26.92	22,066	2370	1,078	45,467
Bidar	2480	649	26,184	3073	724.28	23,569	1792	506	28,239
Bijapur	2427	900	37,070	113	13.03	11,531	1540	629	40,864
Chickmagalur	477	195	40,874	125	46.62	37,296	287	377	131,352
Gulbarga	1338	374	27,945	82	30.66	37,390	973	243	25,024
Kolar	194	111	56,995	64	30	46,875	29	23	77,586
Shimoga	1038	409	39,407	424	151.79	35,800	383	124	32,499
South Canara	296	121	40,753	452	268.28	59,354	2488	2,075	83,381



District	SC	ST	Minority
	No.	No.	No.
Belagavi	499	122	2370
Bidar	2480	3073	1792
Bijapur	2427	113	1540
Chickmagalur	477	125	287
Gulbarga	1338	82	973
Kolar	194	64	29
Shimoga	1038	424	383
South Canara	296	452	2488



DCC Bank Branches covered for Evaluation

District Name	DCC Bank Branches Name
Belagavi	Bailahongala DCCB branch
	Savadatti DCCB branch
Bidar	Basavakalyan DCCB branch
	Bidar Gandiganj DCCB branch
Bijapur	Sindhagi DCCB branch
	Muddebihala DCCB branch
Chickmagalur	N R Pura DCCB branch
	Koppa DCCB branch
Gulbarga	Chincholi DCCB branch
	Chittapura DCCB branch
Kolar	Sreenivasapura DCCB branch
	Mulabagilu DCCB branch
Shimoga	Sagara DCCB branch
	Soraba DCCB branch
South Canara	Sulya DCCB branch
	Puttur DCCB branch

Belagavi District

Belagavi	Hirebagevadi RSSN
	Belagavi City VSSN
Bailahongala	Sangameshwara PKPS
	Hosakadaravalli PKPS
savadatti	Sri Ganesha PKPS
	Sri Madivaleshwara PKPS
Chikkodi	Boragamva PKPS
	Sri Rasayi Bhairavanatha PKPS
Athani	Madabamvi PKPS
	Hosa Nandeshwara VSSN
Ramadhurga	Katakola PKPS
	Kullura PKPS
Rayabaga	Kaveri PKPS
	Mugalakhoda PKPS
Hukkeri	U Khanapura RSSN
	Gudasa VSSN
Khanapura	Khanapura PKPS
	Bijagarni VSSN
Gokaka	Sri Shivalingeshwara PKPS
	Arabhamvi PKPS

Bidar District

Balki	Ambesangavi PKPS
	Kurubakelagi PKPS
	Jyanthi PKPS
	Dhannoor H PKPS
Basavakalyana	Bhosaga PKPS
	Yarabaga PKPS
	Rajeshwara PKPS
	Hulasoor PKPS
Bidar	Anadhoor PKPS
	Chillargi PKPS
	Bhangoor PKPS
	Ranjolakheni PKPS
Hamanabad	Dhubalagundi PKPS
	Bhemelakheda PKPS
	Madaragamva PKPS
	Seethalagera PKPS
Ourad	Kouta B PKPS
	Chikli PKPS
	Donagamv PKPS
	Badalgamv PKPS

Bijapur District

Basavanabagevadi	Ukkali PKPS
	Gani PKPS
	Chimmalagi PKPS
	Bagevadi PKPS
Bijapura	Kannoora PKPS
	Dyaberi PKPS
	Babanagara PKPS
	Bellubbi PKPS
Sindagi	Kumasi VSSN
	Golageri PKPS
	Balaganoora PKPS
	Madabala PKPS
Muddebihala	Thalikote PKPS
	Minajagi PKPS
	Hadalageri PKPS
	Hiroora PKPS
Indi	Kotnala PKPS
	Jiramkalagi PKPS
	Nandaragi PKPS
	Halagoonaki PKPS

Chikamagalur District

Shringeri	Nemmaru PKPS
	Shringeri PKPS
	Begaru PKPS
Moodigere	Niduvale PKPS
	Banakal PKPS
	B.Hosahalli
Chikamagalore	Kuduvallii PKPS
	Kelagooru PKPS
	Uddeboranahalli PKPS
N R Pura	Balehonnuru PKPS
	Seethuru PKPS
	Karkeshwara PKPS
Koppa	Attikodige PKPS
	Herooru PKPS
	Hariharapura PKPS
Kadooru	Nidagatta PKPS
	Konkanadu PKPS
Tharikere	Ajjampura PKPS
	Baggavalli PKPS
	Lakkavalli

Gulbarga District

Sedam	Malakheda PKPS
	Ranjola Ke,PKPS
	Habala PKPS
Chincholi	Ainapura PKPS
	Chinthapalli PKPS
	Shadipoora Ke PKPS
Chittapura	Tengali PKPS
	Yogapooru PKPS
	Ravoora PKPS
Afzalpura	Kalloora PKPS
	Bandaravada PKPS
	Jevargi B PKPS
Alanda	Kadaganchi RSSN
	Kavalaga PKPS
	Lingadalli
Jeevargi	Kalloora K PKPS
	Gamvara VSSN
	Jeratagi VSSN
Gulbarga	Dongaragamva PKPS
	Harasoora PKPS

Kolar District

Bangarpete	Alambadijyothanahalli VSSN
	Boodikote VSSN
	Hunasanahalli VSSN
	Hudukula SSBN
Sreenivasapura	Maniganapalli VSSN
	Yaldooru RSSN
Mulabagilu	Ugini VSSN
	Kavathanahalli SSBN
	Nangali PKPS
	Bairakooru VSSN
	Rajendrahalli SSBN
Malooru	Jayamangala VSSN
	Dinneriharahalli VSSN
	Dyapasandra RSSN
	Masthi SSBN
Kolar	Chikkathirupathi VSSN
	Katagattoru RSSN
	Vadagooru RSSN
	Vemagal RSSN
	Sugatooru RSSN

Shimoga District

Bhadravathi	Singanamane VSSN
	Hanumanthapura VSSN
	Holehonnooru RSSN
sagara	Nandithale PKPS
	Gouthamapura VSSN
Soraba	Halesoraba PKPS
	Hosabale PKPS
	Havyaka VSSN
Shivamoogga	Beernahalli VSSN
	Sooguru SSSN
	Maleshankara VSSN
Shikaripura	Kuskooru PKPS
	Gulladahalli PKPS
	Hithla PKPS
Hosanagara	Rippenpete PKPS
	Yadooru VSSN
	Nitturu(Nagodi) PKPS
Theerthahalli	Basavani VSSN
	Honnethalu VSSN
	B.B.Megharahalli VSSN

South Canara District

Belthangadi	Guruvayanakere SSBN
	Padangadi SVBN
	Bangadi SVBN
	Mundaje SSBN
soolya	Aainkidu Subramanya SSBN
	Guttigaru PKSB
	panja SVBN
	Sampaje SVSBN
putturu	Aryapu VBN
	Kadaba SVBN
	Nelyadi SSBN
	Balnadu SSBN
bantavala	Kalladka RSSN
	panemangalooru RSSB
	parangipete VSSB
mangalooru	polali SSBN
	KavooruVSSBN
	Kotekaru VSSBN
	Nellikaru VSSBN
	Padavu SSBN





ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

**EVALUATION OF THE STUDY ON UTILIZATION PATTERN OF CROP LOAN
AVAILED BY FARMERS AT CONCESSIONAL INTEREST RATES THROUGH
CO-OP INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PERIOD 2010-11 TO 2013-14**