

Vol 4 Issue 6 March 2015

ISSN No : 2249-894X

*Monthly Multidisciplinary
Research Journal*

*Review Of
Research Journal*

Chief Editors

Ashok Yakkaldevi
A R Burla College, India

Ecaterina Patrascu
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest

Kamani Perera
Regional Centre For Strategic Studies,
Sri Lanka

Review Of Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial Board readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

Regional Editor

Dr. T. Manichander

Sanjeev Kumar Mishra

Advisory Board

Kamani Perera Regional Centre For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Mabel Miao Center for China and Globalization, China
Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Xiaohua Yang University of San Francisco, San Francisco	Ruth Wolf University Walla, Israel
Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Karina Xavier Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA	Jie Hao University of Sydney, Australia
Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania	May Hongmei Gao Kennesaw State University, USA	Pei-Shan Kao Andrea University of Essex, United Kingdom
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Marc Fetscherin Rollins College, USA	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania
	Liu Chen Beijing Foreign Studies University, China	Ilie Pinte Spiru Haret University, Romania
Mahdi Moharrampour Islamic Azad University buinzahra Branch, Qazvin, Iran	Nimita Khanna Director, Isara Institute of Management, New Delhi	Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai
Titus Pop PhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea, Romania	Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain
J. K. VIJAYAKUMAR King Abdullah University of Science & Technology, Saudi Arabia.	P. Malyadri Government Degree College, Tandur, A.P.	Jayashree Patil-Dake MBA Department of Badruka College Commerce and Arts Post Graduate Centre (BCCAPGC), Kachiguda, Hyderabad
George - Calin SERITAN Postdoctoral Researcher Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi	S. D. Sindkhedkar PSGVP Mandal's Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shahada [M.S.]	Maj. Dr. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director, Hyderabad AP India.
REZA KAFIPOUR Shiraz University of Medical Sciences Shiraz, Iran	Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	AR. SARAVANAKUMARALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY, KARAIKUDI, TN
Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur	C. D. Balaji Panimalar Engineering College, Chennai	V.MAHALAKSHMI Dean, Panimalar Engineering College
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya	Bhavana vivek patole PhD, Elphinstone college mumbai-32	S.KANNAN Ph.D , Annamalai University
	Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play (Trust), Meerut (U.P.)	Kanwar Dinesh Singh Dept.English, Government Postgraduate College , solan

More.....



REVIEW OF WORKING OF COOPERATIVE PAT SANSTHAS IN BARAMATI TALUKA

Dr. Somprasad Rajaram Kenjale

Principal, M. S. Kakade College, Someshwarnagar ,Tal-Baramati, Dist, Pune.

Abstract :- All the nationalized banks and majority of the cooperative banks in India are going for core banking solutions. The application of IT in Banks has reduced the scope of traditional or conventional banking with manual operations. Nowadays banks have moved from disbursed to a centralized environment, which shows the impact of information technology on banks. Banks are using new tools and techniques to find out their customer needs and offer them tailor made products and services. The impact of automation in banking sector is difficult to measure.

Key Words:-nationalized banks, cooperative banks, banking solutions, Pat Sansthas.

INTRODUCTION

Before formation of Co-operative Pat Sansthas the Money Lenders were doing the business of money lending. The business was totally private business. The rate of interest was different as per the need of debtors. And it was depend on type of the debtors. In rural area private money lenders were doing the business. People were taking leans form money lenders. The transactions were not in writing. Transactions were taking place orally. People were in debt generation to generation father's loan was redeemed by son or grandson. They have to work in money lenders house or farm for the amount of principal or interest.

Nationalised banks were not in existence in that day in rural area. Co-operative banks were also not established so there was no alternative to debtors for taking loans.

Considering the situation attempt was made to solve this problem by starting 'Bhishi'. In the scheme 8 or 10 people were coming together with specific amount of contribution. As per the need amount was given to the debtor on interest. The rate of interest was less than the money lenders rate of interest. Transactions were made in writing. There was safety and security in such type of transactions. Everything was depending on trust. But there were limitations on such transactions. Amount given as a loan was very small amount. It was not sufficient to meet the need of the debtors.

Then the two or three money lenders came together and they formed nominal institution to provide loans. Maximum amount was given as a loan. Attempt was made to meet the maximum needs of debtors. Maximum amount was given as loan. The rate of interest was also not high. It was affordable.

Private money lending Bhishi, Partnership money lending were the forms of money lending's. And village-people were taking loans from them. But the amount given as a loan was very small amount. Rate of interest was very high. And so it has certain limitations.

Nationalised Banks, Cooperative Banks, Commercial Banks come into existence. They started their business in rural area. Such type of Banks were giving loans to rural people. But their loan disbursement system was very complicated. They were asking to provide number of documents. All the proposals were sent to their Head Office or Regional Office. Sometimes it was taking one or two years to sanction the loan proposal. The system was rigid. There was not flexibility in sanctioning the loans.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY:

As it is seen at the initial period private money lending business was there for rural people. But it was not sufficient for them. Then 'Bhishi' scheme or partnership money lending came into existence. But that too was not useful. The Nationalised Banks, Co-operative Banks. Commercial Banks were doing the business in rural area. But the procedure of loan disbursement was very complicated and rigid. It was taking two to three years for sanctioning loans. Co-operative Pat Sansthas came into existence and overall picture was changed. Instant loan. Instant use and instant result was the principle of Co-operative Pat Sansthas. In rural area small businessmen were getting loans from Pat Sanstha. They used that amount for their business. They started their business, developed their business and settled their business. In Pat Sansthas minimum 8-10 youths got employment. So in different way Pat Sansthas helped to rural people for their own development. In last 30-40 years the business of Pat Sansthas is increased. At the sometime business of Nationalised Banks is reduced. So the topic is important for Research.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-

Considering the following objectives the topic has been selected for Research-

1. To study the Co-operative Pat Sansthas in Baramati Taluka.
2. To review the financial condition of the Pat Sansthas in Baramati Taluka.
3. To analyse the member policy of Co-operative Pat Sansthas in Baramati Taluka.
4. To study the socio-economic impact of Co-operative Pat-Sansthas in Baramati Taluka on farmer community.
5. To study the role of Pat-Sansthas in the development of agriculture in Baramati Taluka.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:-

There are 174 Pat Sansthas working in Baramati Taluka. Each Pat Sanstha has fifteen members in Board of Directors. One Manager, at least 500 shareholders and ten employees. Primary information is obtained by using questionnaire method and interview method.

Sr. No.		No.	Sample Selected	Percentage
1.	Board Members	1500	150	10%
2.	Manager	174	18	10%
3.	Shareholders	50,000	5000	10%
4.	Employees	500	50	10%

Primary information is obtained by using questionnaires and in depth interviews of Managers.

Secondary information is obtained from print material as Magazines, Annual Report, Research Articles, Project Reports websites etc.

Hypothesis:

Research Study is based on the following hypothesis

1. Co-operative Pat-Sansthas in Baramati taluka have helped to develop the rural area.
2. Role of Co-operative Pat Sansthas in financing the small businessmen is significant.
3. Co-operative Pat-Sansthas in Baramati Taluka have helped to solve the employment problem.
4. Deposits in Co-operative Pat Sansthas are increased in the last 20 to 25 years.
5. Business of Co-operative Pat Sansthas in Baramati taluka has affected adversely on Nationalised Banks and Commercial Banks.

Considering the above mentioned hypothesis Research is conducted. And attempt is made to prove the hypothesis.

REGISTRATION OF PAT-SANSTHAS:-

There are near about 26000 Sahakari Pat Sansthas in all over Maharashtra. They are playing important role in financing the rural people. In Baramati Taluka there are more than 174 cooperative Pat Sansthas. In Maharashtra some of the Co-operative Pat Sansthas could not refund the deposits of their depositors. And so the Govt. took the

decision to strengthen the foundation of cooperative Pat Sanstha. State Govt. has made the rules for Registration of female and non agricultural cooperative Pat Sansthas. At the time of registration following conditions should be fulfilled by the promoters.

CONCLUSIONS:

The researcher has come to certain conclusions after all the analysis and had offered some recommendations for improving the working process of urban co-operative credit societies. Some of the important conclusions are listed below:

1. Co-operative movement stands for universal brotherhood Justice, Liberty, Equality association of the whole human family.
2. Co-operative movement which originated in England through Rochdale Pioneers & Robert Owen, Spread to Germany not as a co-operative store, but as credit co-operatives among the agriculturists through Raiffeisen and as marketing co-operatives producers co-operatives, consumers co-operatives, industrial cooperatives & housing co-operatives in different parts of the world.

REFERENCE

1. Adik B.R., "A Study of District Planning in Maharashtra with special reference to Ahmednagar District". Ph.D Thesis, Guide- Dr.S.D.Tupe, Pune University. Economics Dept. August 2001.
2. Bedi R. D., "Theory, History and Practice of Co-operation", Loyal Book Depot, Meerut-1969 & 1971. Bhaimali Anil, "Rural Co-operative & Economic Development", Sarup and Sons, New Delhi- 2003.
3. Chinchankar P. V. & Namjoshi M. V., "Co-operation and dynamics of change", Somaiya Publishing House, Bombay-1975.
4. Choubey B N, "Principles and Practice of Co-operative Banking In India", Asia Publishing House, Delhi- 1968.
5. Chufirin G, "Economic Co-operation and Collective Security in Asia", Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi - 1976.
6. Daniel Thorner, "Agricultural Co-operatives In India A Field Report", Asia Publishing House, Delhi- 1964.
7. Deshpande S.H., "Some Problems of Co-operative Farming", Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 1984.
8. Dr. C. B. Marmoria and Dr. R. D. Saxena, "Co operation in India"- 1973.
9. Dr. C. B. Marmoria and Dr. R. D. Saxena, "Co-operation in Foreign Lands", Kitab Mahal, Allahabad- 1972.
10. Fran Z C Helm, "The Economics of Co-operative Enterprise", University of London Press Ltd.- 1968.

Publish Research Article

International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Books Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ Directory Of Research Journal Indexing
- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium Scientific
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- DOAJ
- EBSCO
- Crossref DOI
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database

Review Of Research Journal
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-
413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435

E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com