Financial Inclusion: Issues in Cooperative Sector.

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Financial Inclusion

Delivery of financial services at an affordable cost to vast sections of disadvantaged and low income groups

Objective

- Opening of Bank Accounts.
- Immediate credit facilities.
- Insurance facilities.
- Financial Advisory services, etc.

Financial Inclusion Services includes

- Savings
- Credit
- Insurance
- Remittance facilities etc.

Why Financial Inclusion?

- High transactions costs of borrowers
- High transactions costs of savers
- High transactions costs of banks
- High risk cost
- Inappropriate products

Beneficiaries of Financial Inclusion

- Marginal Farmers
- Landless Farmers
- Oral Leases
- Self Employed
- Urban slum developers
- Migrants
- Minorities
- Social excluded groups
- Senior citizens
- Women

Measures for promoting financial inclusion

Products

No frill account

•KYC(know your customer) norms simplified

*KCC(kishan credit card)

Measures for promoting financial inclusion

Others

- IT solution for financial inclusion
- Credit counseling and financial education
- Revamping of cooperative banks

Financial Inclusion in Different Co-Operative Activities

- Cooperative Banking
- Sugar Industry
- Dairy
- Marketing
- Fertilizer
- Consumer Goods
- Fisheries
- Housing, etc

Role of Co-Operative Banks in Facilitating Financial Inclusion

- Strong network in rural areas
- Local Staff for better service
- Better placed to understand & solve the problems in rural area
- Easy access to farmers & agriculture laborers
- Lending for rural business enterprises

Co-Operative Banking-

Chhattisgarh

- One State Cooperative Bank, 6 District Central Cooperative Banks & 1333 PACS/LAMPS(Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Society/Adim Jati Sewa Saharaki Samiti) involved for disbursement of Agriculture Loan
- SCB & DCCBs are working on CBS(Core Banking Solution) Platform
- Nearby, 1333 PACS will work on CBS Platform in the near future
- CBS process helps farmers for issuing of KCC
- This process control the financial irregularities & improves monitoring
- DBT(direct beneficiary transfer) process would be smoothened

Structure of Co-Operative Banking

State Co-Operative Bank (SCB)

District Central Co-Operative Banks (DCCB)

Primary Agriculture Credit Co-Operative Societies (PACS)

Farmers/Borrowers

CBS Modules

- Banking Module
- KCC Module
- Agriculture Loan Module
- Deposit Module
- Marketing Module
- DBT Module

Paddy procurement

- Paddy is procured in Chhattisgarh through 1333 PACS/LAMPS under 6 DCCBs by CG State Coop Marketing Federation.
- II.76 lacks Farmers had sold their paddy in KMS 2014-15.
- Farmers receive their payments by account payee cheques.
- Loan recovery process is based on linking method.
- By the process of linking, the ratio of loan recovery is very high. By this way, the cooperative movement has established the nature of saving among members.

LAMPS & PACS in State

Name of DCCB's	Number of LAMPS	Number of PACS	Total
Raipur	31	309	340
Durg	27	155	182
Rajnandgaon	33	102	135
Jagdalpur	177	1	178
Bilaspur	51	247	298
Ambikapur	104	0	104
Raigarh (Apex Bank	53	43	96
Branch)	33	43	90
Total	476	857	1333

Sugar Factories

- 03 Cooperative sugar factory were established from 2002-03 to 2008-09 in Chhattisgarh.
- Total membership in these factories are 33.65 thousand.
- Sugar factories purchase sugarcane from members and the amount paid directly to members through their Bank account.

Bachat Bank (Not a Bank, but act like one)

- In Chhattisgarh, of the I333 PACS/LAMPS,
 655 were operating Bachat banks in which
 9.50 lacks members have deposited Rs.
 498.00 crore. (2014-15)
- Saving accounts of Bachat Bank are operating by PACS.
- These Bachat Banks are situated in rural areas and even in badly effected LWE districts and serve a large number of poor and illiterate people.

Possibility of embezzlement/financial irregularities can not be ignored in Bachat Banks

Embezzlement-few instances among many

No.	Name of District	Name of Bachat Bank	Embezzlement Amount in Lakh Rupees
1	Dhamtari	Mohndi	13.82
2	Mahasamund*	Birkoni	132.00
3	Gariaband	Dulla	26.14
4	Gariaband*	Kondekera	220.00
5	Dantewara	Mokhpal	29.10
6	Dantewara**	Nakulnar	350.00
7	Bilaspur*	Ghutku	111.47

Reason of Embezzlement in Bachat Banks

- Lack of skilled and technical staff.
- Working without CBS.
- Negligence in following the KYC guidelines.
- Accounting procedure is poor
- Members having no experience of Banking
- Lack of proper fund management.

Instruction issued for proper management of Bachat Banks

- All Bachat Bank should maintain their own internal control system.
- Reconciliation of accounts should be maintained properly and done on a monthly basis.
- Preparation of book balance, general ledger and other accounting measure to be mandatorily done.

- Instructions for proper investment in DCCBs.
- Instruction for controlling imbalance of accounts.
- Instruction to follow the cash retention limit up to 2% of total deposit.
- Single member is allowed a daily maximum withdrawal limit of Rs. Ten thousand only.
- No transaction can be made without passbook.
- Instructions for properly maintaining of KYC for each account.
- Process started for development of CBS

Multi State Credit Co-operative Society

- In Chhattisgarh, 35 such Societies are working in different districts.
- NOC is compulsory for any new Multi State Cooperative Society to work in the State.
- KYC guidelines to be mandatorily followed for members of Multi State Cooperatives.
- RCS has authorized Naib-Tehsildar/Tehsildar/SDM/ADM and Collectors to inspect all such Societies.
- Unless they furnish information in the Formats issued they cannot operate in the State.

Formats used for monitoring Bachat Bank & Multi-State Credit Cooperative Societies.

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क्रं.	सदस्यता क्रमांक	अमानत जमाकर्ता का नाम व पता	राशि	जमा दिनांक	ब्याज दर	परिपक्वता अवधि	परिपक्वता राशि	अन्य
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प्रपत्र - 02 (ब

क्रं.	सदस्यता क्रमांक	ऋणी सदस्य का नाम	पता	ऋण की राशि	ऋण का उद्देश्य	ब्याज दर	किश्त की राशि	यदि किश्त की राशि जमा न की गई हो तो कालातीत राशि	अन्य
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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ं प्रारूप '' सहकारी संस्थाओं के सदस्यों/अमानतदारों की जानकारी

	♥.	
सहकारी संस्था का नाम		•
सहकारी संस्था का पता		
सहकारी संस्था के बैंक खाते की जानकारी		
(अ) बैंक का नाम		
(ब) खाता क्रमांक		
सहकारी संस्था का पेन नं.	-	
सहकारी संस्था का टिन नं		
जानकारी का वर्ष		

	संस्था के		व्यक्तिगत (जनाता)		सदस्यंता क्र./खाता क्र.		पहचान की जानकारी		पूर्ण पता				ब्याज
क्र . ज	सदस्य / जमाकर्ता का नाम	ज्यानकारी की	(व्यक्तिगत के लिए)	सदस्यता क्र.		जमाकर्ता का पेन नं.	पहचान पत्र का प्रकार/ क्रमांक	(केवायसी के मापदंड अनुरूप)	जमा राशि	जमा दिनांक	ब्याज भुगतान की राशि	भुगतान	
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Computerization of Interest subsidy scheme

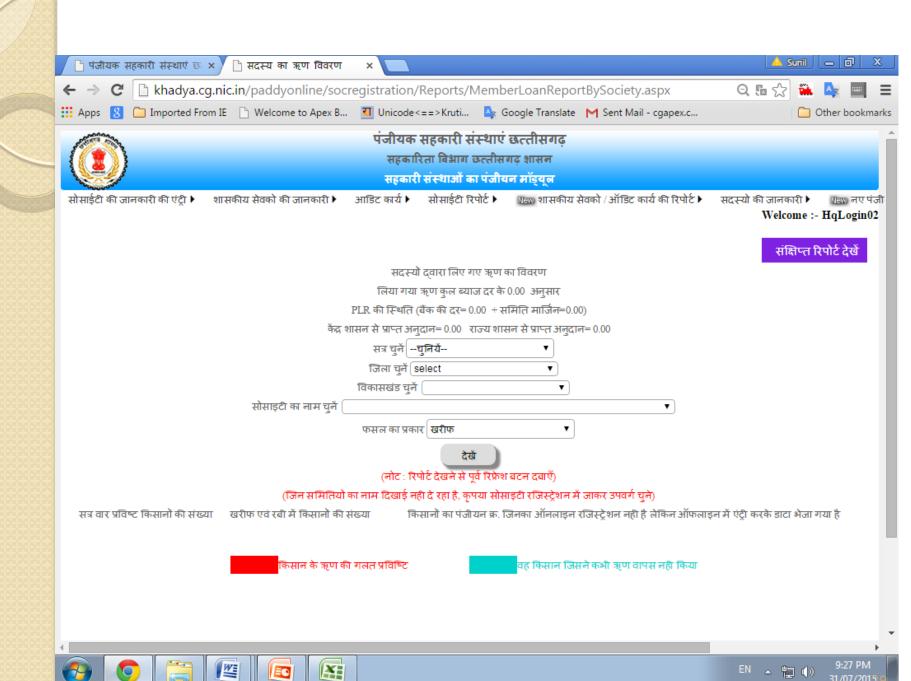
- The scheme of interest subsidy is playing an important role in financial inclusion through Cooperative sector.
- In our State, this is implemented through the three tier co-operative structure i.e. SCB—DCCB— PACS under the overall supervision of RCS.
- State government issues interest subsidy to farmers for short term loans for agriculture, fisheries and animal husbandry.
- State Govt. is providing interest free loan to farmers from 2014-15.

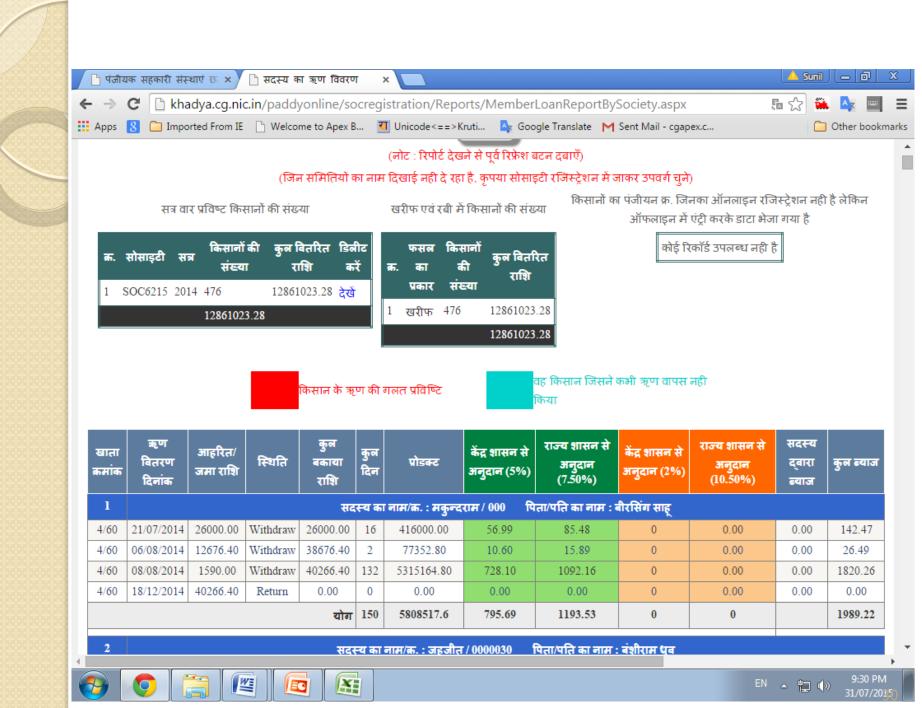
- Government has allocated budget of Rs. 150
 Crore for interest subsidy to 10.50 lakh farmers in the State.
- RCS office has developed the Computer Module with the help of NIC for proper implementation of interest subsidy scheme.
- There is an Online and Offline Module. Offline module where connectivity of internet is weak or unavailable in the LWE districts.
- The calculation of interest subsidy has become more accurate than manual method and subsidy amount would be directly credited to the ultimate borrower. (Being implemented)

- By this process the Coop. societies would save skilled man-days as well as remuneration expenses involved in manual procedure.
- The RCS office is looking for complete computerization of formation, management and business of PACS. This process will control the financial regulation of all PACS. The process is on.

Interest subsidy module









वर्षवार तथा जिलेवार ब्याज दर की जानकारी

क्र.	जिला बैंक का ब्याज (PLR)		सोसाइटी का ब्याज (कमीशन)	कुल ब्याज
		2014 -	2015	
1	रायपुर	9.50	3.00	12.50
2	महासमुंद	9.50	3.00	12.50
3	धमतरी	9.50	3.00	12.50
4	बलौदा बाजार	9.50	3.00	12.50
5	गरियाबंद	9.50	3.00	12.50
6	दुर्ग	9.50	3.00	12.50
7	राजनांदगांव	10.50	2.50	13.00
8	कवर्धा	10.50	2.50	13.00
9	बालोद	9.50	3.00	12.50
10	बेमेतरा	9.50	3.00	12.50
11	बिलासपुर	10.50	2.50	13.00





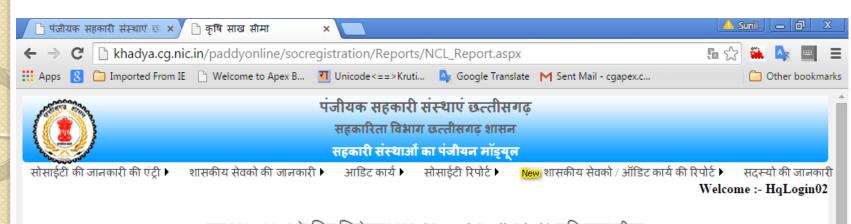












सत्र 2014-2015 के लिए जिलेवार NCL (Normal Credit Limit) कृषि साख सीमा

क्रमांक	सत्र	जिला	सिंचित भूमि (प्रति हेक्टेयर) रूपयों में	असिंचित भूमि (प्रति हेक्टेयर) रूपयों में
1	2014	रायपुर	33000.00	30000.00
2	2014	महासमुंद	33000.00	30000.00
3	2014	धमतरी	33000.00	30000.00
4	2014	बलौदा बाजार	33000.00	30000.00
5	2014	गरियाबंद	33000.00	30000.00
6	2014	दुर्ग	33000.00	30000.00
7	2014	राजनांदगांव	33000.00	30000.00
8	2014	कवर्धा	33000.00	30000.00
9	2014	बालोद	33000.00	30000.00
10	2014	बेमेतरा	33000.00	30000.00
11	2014	बिलासपुर	33000.00	30000.00







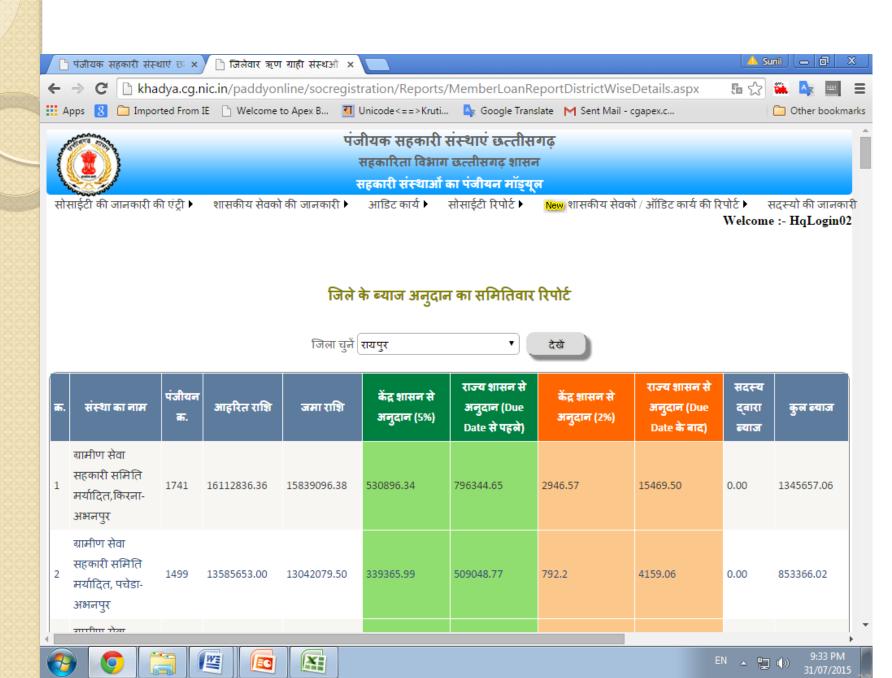










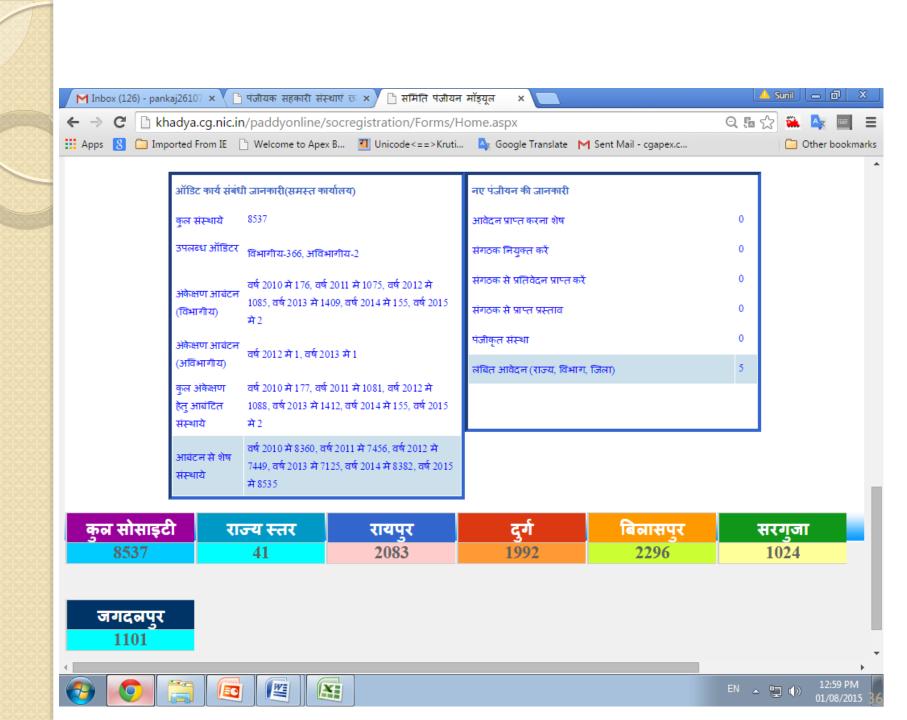


Computerization of Cooperative Societies Audit

- Registrar Cooperative Societies' office has developed the Audit software for rectification of financial irregularities when the annual audit process is on.
- After computerization the time taken to audit is becoming less and its bringing in transparency in the audit process.
- The whole process of audit allotment has been computerized

Audit Module







ऑडिट कार्य हेतु सांख्यिकी रिपोर्ट :-

क्रमांक	कार्यालय का नाम	वित्तीय वर्ष	कुल समितियाँ	विभागीय अंकेक्षण हेतुआबंटित समितियाँ	अविभागीय (सी. ए. द्वारा) अंकेक्षण हेतु आबंटित समितियाँ	अंकेक्षण हेतु आबंटित कुल समितियाँ	अंकेक्षण हेतु ड्यु समितियाँ
1	कार्यालय उप पंजीयक, रायपुर	2011	806	20	0	20	786
2	कार्यालय उप पंजीयक,	2012	485	62	0	62	423
2	महासमुन्द	2013	485	62	0	62	423
	कार्यालय उप	2011	342	259	0	259	83
3		2012	342	160	0	160	182
	पंजीयक, धमतरी	2013	342	168	0	168	174
4	कार्यालय उप पंजीयक, बलौदा बाजार	2012	270	43	0	43	227
4		2013	270	19	0	19	251
		2011	724	55	0	55	669





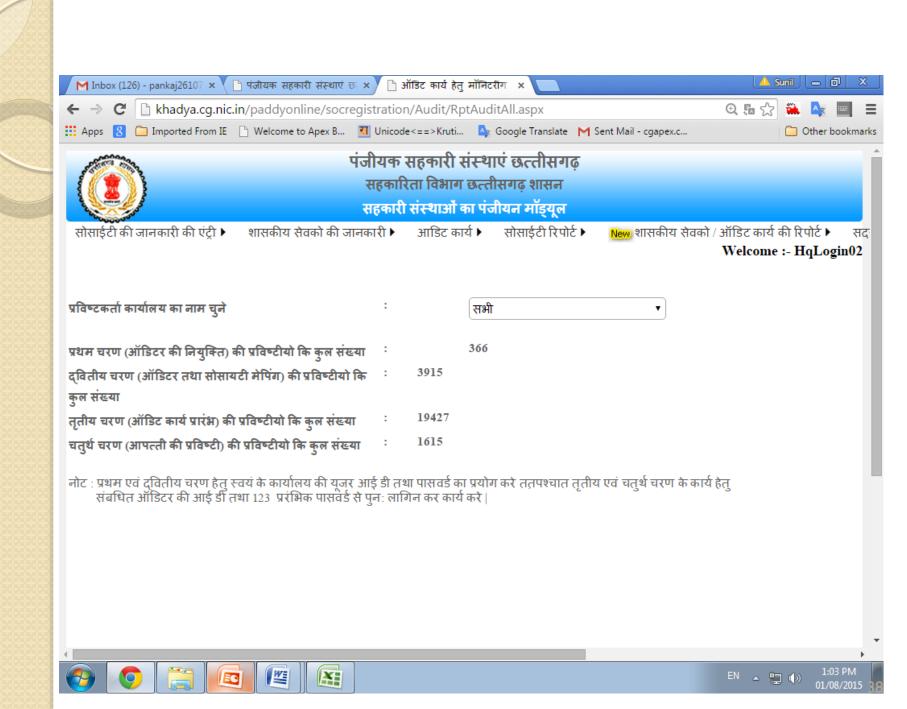












The way forward—

- Financial Inclusion has to be undertaken along with better regulation.
- Real aim of Financial Inclusion can be achieved when all forms of subsidy can be monetized and the financial infrastructure of Post Offices, Co-operative Socities and Banks can be used for the poor.
- All Financial Institutions to be in sync and real time information to be available to prevent fraud and illegal money operation.