CHAPTER IV
MEMBERSHIP AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE OF BLVACS.

4.1 Introduction.
4.2 Trend of Membership Societywise.
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MEMBERSHIP AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE OF BLVACS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

We selected Sangli district for the study of the Block Level Village Artisans’ Cooperative Societies. Here we present the nature and composition of the membership of the society. On the one hand the membership of the society is taken into consideration talukawise as well as societywise under the different years. On the other hand the membership of the society is considered industrywise as well as yearwise i.e. from 1988-89 to 1997-98. In the next phase we studied the composition of the capital of the society. The composition of the share capital of the societies is taken into consideration talukawise as well as societywise and yearwise. The term ‘Share Capital’ of the society includes member share capital and Government share capital.

Here we present the balancesheet of the society under the different years understudy. It is according to different societies in the form of revenue expenses and profit of the society. It gives as the financial position of the society. Lastly we considered the investment of the different types carried out by the society. It is in the form of deposit with D.C.C. Bank, Share of D.C.C. Bank, Share of federation of BLVACS, Reserve fund and Small Saving like Indira Vikas Patra, N.S.C., etc.

4.2 TREND OF MEMBERSHIP (SOCIETYWISE)

The BLVACS were established in Sangli district in different talukas in the year 1972. At present there are eight societies in different talukas of the district. Initially the membership was open to rural artisans only. But in the year 1977-78,
the membership was thrown open to the municipalities (Class ‘C’). At the initial stage there were only 8 industries. We selected the same for our study. Now there are 114 industries grouped under different heads, given in chapter number two. At present the membership is open for all these industries since 1990-91.

The details regarding the trend of membership (Societywise) is given in Table No. 4.1
### Table No. 4.1
Trend of Artisan Members (Society wise)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Walwa</th>
<th>Shirala</th>
<th>Tasgaon</th>
<th>Khanapur</th>
<th>Jat</th>
<th>Miraj</th>
<th>Kavathe-Mahankal</th>
<th>Atpadi</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>1026</td>
<td>1007</td>
<td>1098</td>
<td>1062</td>
<td>1140</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>817</td>
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<td>1109</td>
<td>1046</td>
<td>1135</td>
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<td>1190</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>8557</td>
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<td>1137</td>
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<td>1301</td>
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<td>1693</td>
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<td>1767</td>
<td>1271</td>
<td>1640</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Adapted from the Basic Tables (1 to 8)

A) **Characteristics of the Membership**

1. In the year 1988-89 the total number of membership of the district was 8160 which increased to 13879, during the period of 10 years (1988-89 to 1997-98). The first thing to be noted is that the membership of the all societies in toto is increasing consistently during all the years understudy. The membership has increased by around 70 percent.
Graph No. 4.1

Trend of Artisan Members Societywise

Number in Actuals

Year


Walwa Shirala Tasgaon Khanapur Jat Miraj Kavathe-Mahankal Atpadi
Again if we go through the data in the year 1990-91 the trend of increasing the number of membership is highest (11.56 percent) compared to the membership of 1989-90. But at the same time there is lowest (1.35 percent) increasing trend of the number of membership in the year 1995-96 compared to the membership of 1994-95.

2. If we look at the table, in general, the year 1990-91 is the year, in which the number of members has increased rapidly societywise and the same thing is observed also in the district. When we discussed regarding the increasing trend of membership in this particular year, we were told that it is due to the special policy of Khadi and Village Industries Board of Maharashtra State adopted in this year. It was resolved by the MSKVIB, that the membership should be given to industries other than the eight major industries coming under the purview of MSKVIB.

Secondly if we look in to the details of share capital loan and subsidy given to the (It is explained in chapter number 5 and 6) members, it is the highest amount as well as the number of membership in the different years. The number of member is 782 which is the highest in all the years.

3. At the same time in the year 1995-96, we find the increasing trend of membership has declined. This is particularly in respect of the district level as well as in respect of the society level. Also we have gone through the causes of the same. It was due to the cessation of the loans and subsidy
which was given for the share capital of the members. The KVIC was giving such financial support for purchasing share capital through MSKVIB. It was stopped in the year 1995-96. Also the sanction of subsidy was stopped by Maharashtra Government. The result of these two things was that membership became almost stagnant.

4. But later on again from the year 1996-97, there was regular increase in the number of membership. We asked for this to the secretaries and designators of the societies. They give us the details that the targets were fixed by Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board for increasing the membership of the society. Due to this we find increasing trend in the membership of the society.

5. If we classify the data societywise and yearwise we get the following picture.

a) In the year 1988-89 out of total membership in the district, Walwa society ranks first (16.25 percent). In this year the lowest (8.38 percent) membership is of Kavathe-Mahankal Society. If we take into consideration the year 1997-98 the same picture is repeated. It means the percentage of Walwa society is the highest (14.75 percent) and that of Kavathe-Mahankal society is the lowest (9.16 percent).

b) In Walwa society there were 1326 members in the year 1988-89, and 2048 members in the year 1997-98. It means there is an increase of 54.45 percent
in membership. Walwa society repeats the picture of the district (i.e. constant increasing in the number of membership).

c) The Kavalhe-Mahankal society is comparatively less developed than the developed society like Walwa, Miraj, etc. in respect of the number of membership. Apart from this, there is also constant increase in the number of membership in Kavalhe-Mahankal society. In the year 1988-89, there were 684 members and in the year 1997-98 this membership increased up to 1271. It means during the years, there is increase in the number of membership by around 86 percent.

d) The trend of other six societies regarding the membership is on the same line which is explained for the two societies (Walwa and Kavalhe-Mahankal). In remaining six societies also there is constant increasing trend in the different years.

e) The inter society comparison of the membership during the different years, gives us a very good performance. If we compare the membership of each society, in the year 1988-89 to the membership of the same society, in 1997-98, we find the range from around 54 percent to 101 percent. It means the trend of increasing membership is 54 percent in Walwa society and 101 percent in Atpadi society.
f) If we consider the increasing trend of membership under different years understudy, the picture of 1997-98 as compared to the year 1988-89 of the different societies is as under.

Shirala, Khanapur, Kavathe-Mahankal and Atpadi societies show the increasing trend. But Walwa, Tasgaon, Jat and Miraj show the decreasing trend regarding the percentage. It means the total number has increased but the percentage has decreased.

B) Summary of Basic Tables

Basic tables are given at the end of the thesis. The details regarding societies are also given industrywise and yearwise in Table Nos. 1 to 8 (Basic Tables). The details can be summarised in the following manner.

1. Walwa Society

The membership in oil industry is constant throughout the years. Except oil industry, the membership of all other industries has increased in the different years understudy.

There is maximum percentage of increase in the membership of processing of cereals & pulses industry and it is around 350 percent. The lowest percentage of increase is in the membership of cane & bamboo industry and it is only 32 percent. The membership of other industries has started in the 1990-91 and after that the number of membership has increased consistently. In the year 1988-89 the fibre
industry ranks first in the number of membership, while oil industry stands last. The same pattern is repeated in the year 1997-98 i.e. fibre industry ranks first and oil industry stands last.

2. Shirala Society

The membership in processing of cereals & pulses industry, oil industry and wool industry is constant in the initial two years. Except oil and wool industry, the membership of all other industries has increased throughout the years. There is maximum percentage of increase in the membership of processing of cereals & pulses industry and it is around 250 percent. The lowest percentage of increase is in the wool industry and it is only 3 percent. In the year 1988-89 the cane & bamboo industry ranks first in the number of membership while processing of cereals & pulses industry stands last. In the year 1997-98 the cane & bamboo industry ranks first in the number of membership while oil industry stands last. The membership of other industries has started in the year 1991-92 and after that the number of membership has increased consistently.

3. Tasgaon Society

The membership in oil industry is constant in the initial two years. The membership has slight increase in the year 1990-91 and then it has remained constant during all the years understudy. The membership in wool industry is constant throughout the years understudy. Except wool
industry the membership of all other industries has increased. There is maximum percentage of increase in the membership of carpentry & blacksmithy and it is around 157 percent. The lowest percentage of increase is in the processing of cereals & pulses industry, it is only 35 percent. In the year 1988-89, the fibre industry ranks first in the number of membership, while oil industry stands last. The same pattern is repeated in the year 1997-98 i.e. fibre industry ranks first and oil industry stands last. The membership of other industries has started in the year 1990-91 and after that the number of membership has increased consistently.

4. Khanapur Society

The membership of oil industry has initiated in the year 1990-91 and the membership has slight increase in the year 1991-92 and then it has remained constant during all the years. Except oil industry the membership of all other industries has increased in all the years. There is maximum percentage of increase in the membership of processing of cereals & pulses industry and it is around 168 percent. The lowest percentage of increase is in the pottery industry during 10 years understudy and it is only 18 percent. The membership of other industries has initiated in the year 1990-91 and after that the number of membership increased consistently.
5. **Jat Society**

In Jat society in all the years understudy, there is not single oil industry which is in operation, in the taluka. There is maximum percentage of increase in the membership of leather industry and it is around 61 percent. The lowest percentage of increase is in the wool industry and it is only 26 percent. In the year 1988-89 the leather industry ranks first in the number of membership, while pottery industry stands last. The same pattern is repeated in the year 1997-98 i.e. leather industry ranks first and pottery industry stands last. The membership of other industries has initiated in the year 1990-91 and after that the number of membership has increased consistently.

6. **Miraj Society**

The membership in oil industry is constant in the initial three years. The membership has slight increase in the year 1991-92 and then it has remained constant during all the years. The membership in wool industry is constant in the initial four years of the study. The membership has slight increase in the year 1992-93 and then it has remained constant during all the years. Except oil and wool industry, the membership of all other industries has increased. There is maximum percentage of increase in the membership of carpentry & blacksmithy industry and it is around 125 percent. The lowest percentage of increase is in the wool industry and
it is only 20 percent. In the year 1988-89 the leather industry ranks first in the number of membership, while wool industry stands last. The same pattern is repeated in the year 1997-98 i.e. leather industry ranks first and wool industry stands last. The membership of other industries has initiated in the year 1990-91 and after that the number of membership has increased consistently.

7. **Khavathe-Mahankal Society**

The membership in oil industry is constant in the initial three years. In the next year there is slight increase in the membership. The membership has increased in the year 1993-94 and then it has remained constant during all the subsequent years. The membership in pottery industry is constant in the initial two years and in the next years there is slight increase in the membership. The membership has slight increase in the year 1992-93 and then it has remained constant during all the years. There is maximum percentage (933 percent) of increase in the membership of wool industry during the years understudy. The lowest percentage (35 percent) of increase is in the fibre industry during all the years understudy. In the year 1988-89 the fibre industry ranks first in the number of membership while oil and wool industries stands last. In the year 1997-98 the leather industry ranks first in the number of membership while oil industry stands last.
8. **Atpadi Society**

The membership in oil industry is constant in the initial three years understudy. The membership has slight increase in the year 1991-92 and then it has remained constant during all the years. Except oil industry the membership of all other industries has increased in all the years. There is maximum percentage (1300 percent) of increase in the membership of processing of cereals & pulses industry during the years understudy. The lowest percentage (63 percent) of increase is in the fibre industry during all the years. In the year 1988-89 the leather industry ranks first in the number of membership, while processing of cereals & pulses and oil industry stands last. In the year 1997-98 the leather industry ranks first in the number of membership while oil industry stands last. The membership of other industries has initiated in the year 1990-91 and after that the number of membership has increased consistently

### 4.3 **TREND OF MEMBERSHIP (INDUSTRYWISE)**

Here we present data in respect of the trend of artisan members according to the industry, under the different years (i.e. 1988-89 to 1997-98). It is given in the following table.
### Table No. 4.2
**Trend of Artisan Members**  
(Industrywise)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Processing of Cereals &amp; Pulses</th>
<th>Oil</th>
<th>Leather</th>
<th>Pottery</th>
<th>Carpentry &amp; Blacksmithy</th>
<th>Fibre</th>
<th>Cane &amp; Bamboo</th>
<th>Wood</th>
<th>Other</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>2773</td>
<td>463</td>
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<td>2806</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>241</td>
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<td>2110</td>
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<td>776</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Adapted from the Basic Tables (9 to 17)

**A) Characteristics of Membership**

Table No. 4.2 presents the details of the membership yearwise and industrywise. The eight major industries and the other industries present their membership in this table. Let us go into the details according to the industry.

1. The first thing to be noted regarding the eight major industries, is that there is increasing number of membership in all the years. Again there is consistency (except oil industry) in the increasing trend of the membership of the eight major industries as well as the other industries also.
Graph No. 4.2

Industrywise Percentage of Artisan Members

**Year 1988-89**
- **Cane & Bamboo**: 8%
- **Processing of Cereals & Pulses**: 2%
- **Carpentry & Blacksmithy**: 12%
- **Pottery**: 6%
- **Leather**: 34%

**Year 1997-98**
- **Cane & Wool Bamboo**: 3%
- **Cereals & Pulses**: 3%
- **Other**: 6%
- **Oil**: 0%
- **Leather**: 30%
- **Pottery**: 6%
- **Carpentry & Blacksmithy**: 15%
- **Fibre**: 29%
Only membership of the oil industry has remained constant from 1993-94 onwards up to 1997-98.

2. If we go through the data of the year 1988-89 we get the following picture. In this year the maximum number of membership and its percentage is highest in respect of the fibre industry compared to the district data of the same year. The share of fibre industry membership to the total is around 34 percent (34.39%). Leather industry ranks next (i.e. 33.98 percent). The notable thing in this year regarding Leather and fibre industries is jointly that they constitute around 68 (68.37%) percent of the total membership. Leather and fibre industries constitute the major participation of membership in the initial year of the study. There is meagre percentage of membership of oil industry which is only 0.37 percent.

3. On an average the picture seems to be repeated in the year 1997-98, if we compare the data for the year 1997-98 of the eight major industries and other industries. We get the clear picture as follows. Leather and fibre industries constitute around 60 percent share of the membership to the total membership of the year. Leather industry stands first where there is membership of around 31 percent compared to the total membership of the year. Fibre ranks second and its percentage of membership to the total
membership is around 29 percent. We can say that on an average leather and fibre industries have kept their position on the similar line.

4. In the year 1996-97 the membership of all the industries shows an increasing trend. It is because of the new policy of MSKVIB. They have given a target regarding the increase in the membership of the society.

5. Regarding processing of cereals & pulses industry the membership has increased, over the period (1988-89 to 1997-98) by around 109 percent. It means the membership has increased more than twice during the years. There is consistent increase in the membership of this particular industry. The maximum number of membership is in the year 1993-94 compared to the year 1992-93. The maximum number of membership has increased in this particular year due to the following reason. In the year 1993-94 the MSKVIB has given loan and subsidy against share capital, which in turn increased the membership of this industry.

6. The membership of oil industry is far from satisfactory. Either it is increasing in the decreasing trend or remains constant. For example from 1988-89 to 1992-93 the increase is in the decreasing trend. From 1993-94 onwards the membership has remained constant up to 1997-98.

7. The participation of the membership regarding the leather industry constitutes the major share of the total membership. Of course the membership of the leather industry has increased. It also somehow shows a
decreasing trend. e.g. from 2773 in the year 1988-89 it has increased to 4243 in the year 1997-98 the percentage has decreased from 33.98 to 30.57 compared to the total membership in the respective years.

If we compare the membership of leather industry in the year 1990-91, there is an increasing trend of membership compared to the membership of 1989-90. It is so because of the additional loan and subsidy were given for sponsoring the membership by the MSKVIB in the year 1990-91. Also this membership is highest in all the years understudy.

The same thing has happened regarding oil, pottery, carpentry & blacksmithy industries regarding the increasing number of membership in the year 1990-91 compared to the year 1989-90.

In the year 1995-96 even though there is increase in the membership of leather industry, the trend seems to be decreasing. It has happened like this, that the MSKVIB has stopped giving of loan and subsidy for sponsoring the membership in this particular year.

The same thing has happened in respect of processing of cereals and pulses, carpentry & blacksmithy, fibre, cane & bamboo industries. So the membership of these industries has increased at lower rate.

8. Pottery industry represents the total membership of all the industries understudy in the year 1988-89 is 463. The same has increased upto 850 in the year 1997-98. The first thing to be noted is that the membership of the
industry in toto is increasing consistently during all the years understudy. During these years the membership has increased by around the 84 percent.

9. Regarding carpentry & blacksmithy industry the membership has increased, over the period (1988-89 to 1997-98) by around 113 percent. There is consistent increase in the membership of this particular industry.

10. Fibre industry represents the total membership of all the industries understudy in the year 1988-89 is 2806. The same has increased up to 4070 in the year 1997-98. There is consistent increase in the membership of this particular industry. During these years the membership has increased by around the 45 percent.

11. Regarding cane & bamboo industry the membership has increased over the period (1988-89 to 1997-98) by around 51 (51.45%) percent. The first thing to be noted is that the membership of the industry in toto is increasing consistently during all these years.

12. Wool industry represents the total membership of all industries understudy in the year 1988-89 is 241. The same has increased up to 385 in the year 1997-98. The first thing to be noted is that the membership of the industry in toto is increasing consistently during all the years understudy. During these years the membership has increased by around the 60 (59.75%) percent.
13. Artisans in other village industries were also enrolled under the BLVACS in Sangli district from 1990-91. Other industries represents the total membership of all the industries in Sangli district understudy in the year 1990-91 is only 128. The same has increased up to 776 in the year 1997-98. There is consistent increase in the membership of these industries. During these years (1990-91 to 1997-98) the membership has increased by around the 506 (506.25%) percent.

B) Summary of the Basic Tables

The details regarding the industries are also given societywise and yearwise in Table Nos. 9 to 17 (Basic Tables). The details can be summarised in the following manner.

1. Processing of Cereals & pulses Industry

The membership in Walwa Society is constant in the initial two years. The membership has increased in the year 1990-91 and then it has remained constant during the year 1995-96. Then next two years there is increase in the membership. The membership of all societies has increased in the years understudy. There is maximum percentage of increase in the membership of Atpadi Society and it is around 1300 percent. The lowest percentage (35 percent) of increase in the membership of Tasgaon Society during all these years. In the year 1988-89 the Jat Society ranks first in the number of membership, while Atpadi Society stands last. In the year 1997-98 the Jat
society ranks first in the number of membership while Shirala and Atpadi societies stand last. The membership in Kavithe-Mahankal society has initiated in the year 1991-92 and after that the membership has increased during all the years.

2. **Oil Industry**

The membership in Walwa society is constant throughout the year under study. The membership in Shirala and Tasgaon societies is constant in the initial two years. The membership has slight increase in 1990-91 and then it has remained constant during all the years. The membership in Miraj and Atpadi societies is constant in the initial three years. The membership has slight increase in the year 1991-92 and then it has remained constant during all the years. The membership in Kavithe-Mahankal society is constant in the initial three years and in the next year there is slight increase in the membership. The membership has increased in 1993-94 and then it has remained constant during all the years. The membership in Khanapur society has initiated in the year 1990-91 and the membership has slight increase in the year 1991-92 and then it has remained constant during all the years. There is maximum percentage (133 percent) of increase in the membership of Kavithe-Mahankal society and the lowest percentage (9 percent) of increase is in the Shirala society during all the years. In the year 1988-89 the Miraj society ranks first in the number of membership,
while Walwa and Atpadi societies stand last. In the year 1997-98 the Miraj society ranks first in the number of membership while Walwa society stands last.

3. **Leather Industry**

The membership of all societies has increased in all the years. There is maximum percentage (66 percent) of increase in the membership of Atpadi society and the lowest percentage (34 percent) of increase is in the Walwa society during all the years. In the year 1988-89 the Miraj society ranks first and Shirala society stands last in the number of membership. The same pattern is repeated in the year 1997-98 i.e. Miraj society ranks first and Shirala society stands last.

4. **Pottery Industry**

The membership in Kavathe Mahankal society is constant in the initial two years. The membership has slightly increased in the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 and then it has remained constant during all the years. There is maximum percentage (178 percent) of increase in the membership of Shirala society and the lowest percentage (18 percent) of increase is in the Khanapur society during all the years. In the year 1988-89 the Walwa society ranks first and Kavathe-Mahankal society stands last in the number of membership. In the year 1997-98 the Shirala society ranks first and Kavathe-Mahankal society stands last.
5. **Carpentry & Blacksmithy Industry**

The membership of all societies has increased in all the years understudy. There is maximum percentage (around 208 percent) of increase in the membership of Shirala society and the lowest percentage (56 percent) of increase is in the Jat society during all the years. In the year 1988-89 the Jat society ranks first in the number of membership while Shirala society stands last. The same pattern is repeated in the year 1997-98 i.e. Jat society ranks first and Shirala society stands last.

6. **Fibre Industry**

The membership of all societies has increased in all the years understudy. There is maximum percentage (65 percent) of increase in the membership of Khanapur society and the lowest percentage (28 percent) of increase is in the Miraj society during all the years. In the year 1988-89 the Walwa society ranks first in the number of membership while Atpadi society stands last. In the year 1997-98 the Khanapur society ranks first in the number of membership while Atpadi society stands last.

7. **Cane & Bamboo Industry**

The membership of all societies has increased in all the years understudy. There is maximum percentage (160 percent) of increase in the membership of Atpadi society and lowest percentage (26 percent) of increase is in the Khanapur society during all the years understudy. In the year 1988-89 the
Shirala society ranks first and Atpadi society stands last in respect of the number of membership. The same pattern is repeated in the year 1997-98 i.e. Shirala society ranks first and Atpadi society stands last.

8. **Wool Industry**

The membership in Tasgaon society is constant throughout the period understudy. The membership in Shirala society is constant in the initial two years. The membership has slight increase in the year 1990-91 and then it has remained constant during all the years. The membership in Miraj society is constant in the initial four years. The membership has slight increase in the year 1992-93 and then it has remained constant during all the years. The membership in Walwa society is constant in the initial two years. The membership has slight increase in the years 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 and then it has remained constant during all the years. The membership in Atpadi society is increasing consistently during all the years. There is maximum percentage (933 percent) of increase in the membership of Kavathe-Mahankal society, and the lowest percentage (3 percent) of increase is in the Shirala society during all the years. In the year 1988-89 the Jat society ranks first in the number of membership while Kavathe-Mahankal society stands last. In the year 1997-98 the Atpadi society ranks first and Miraj society stands last in the number of membership.
9. **Other Industries**

The membership of other industries has initiated in the year 1990-91 and after that the membership of all societies has increased in all the years. There is maximum percentage of increase in the membership of Kavathe-Mahankal society and it is around 2267 percent. The lowest percentage (55 percent) of increase is in the Miraj society during all the years. In the year 1990-91 the Atpadi society ranks first and Tasgaon society stands last in the number of membership. The same pattern is repeated in the year 1997-98 i.e. Atpadi society ranks first and Tasgaon society stands last.

4.4 **COMPOSITION OF SHARE CAPITAL**

The share capital of the society on the taluka level is the major indicator as well as an asset of the society. The yearwise and societywise share capital of the society is given in the following paragraphs.
Table No. 4.3
Composition of Share Capital 
(Societywise)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Waipa</th>
<th>Shirala</th>
<th>Tasgaon</th>
<th>Khunapur</th>
<th>Jat</th>
<th>Miraj</th>
<th>Kavath-Mahankal</th>
<th>Atpadi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>3.48</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>2.76</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>1.71</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>3.81</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>2.98</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>2.83</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>1.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>3.84</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>1.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>3.85</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>1.73</td>
<td>3.83</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>2.77</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>3.48</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>2.86</td>
<td>1.61</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>2.16</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>2.99</td>
<td>1.93</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>0.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>2.77</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>2.83</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A : Member Share Capital  
B : Government Share Capital  
C : Total Share Capital  

Source : Field Survey
The above table gives the societywise details of the composition of the share capital of the members (industry) and the particulars of the share capital given by the Government of Maharashtra.

1. The share capital of all the societies in the district under the different years, has increased consistently. It is true in respect of the member share capital.

2. The share capital of the society given by the Government of Maharashtra shows the decreasing trend. Because the Government share capital is repaid by the society and so many times we observe the decreasing trend of the Government share capital given to the society. At the same time there is increase in the share capital given by the Government. It is so, that particular society is given share capital in that particular year.

3. The member share capital in Walwa society has increased by 38.85 percent over the period of 10 years (1988-89 to 1997-98). The same thing is repeated regarding the other societies also. It is in the following manner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Society</th>
<th>% increase over the period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shirala</td>
<td>57.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tasgoan</td>
<td>49.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Khanapur</td>
<td>59.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jat</td>
<td>44.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Miraj</td>
<td>35.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kavathe-Mahankal</td>
<td>65.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Atpadi</td>
<td>75.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.5 NATURE OF PROFIT/LOSS

The nature of profit of the society depends upon the income and expenditure of the society. The concept of profit is determined by an excess of income of the society over the expenditure of the society. Here the income of the society is determined by way of interest on the deposits, Bank dividend, interest on loan and guarantee fee, etc. All eight societies are in profit in the years understudy. In general the income of the society is determined by following major item.

1. Entrance fee
2. Interest on deposits
3. Interest on loan
4. Managerial grant
5. Guarantee fee
6. Loan recovery
7. Surcharge
8. Bank dividend
9. Service charges, etc.

The expenditure of the society is related with printing stationery, postage, telephone bill, directors remuneration, remuneration of the office staff, educational fund, audit fee, managerial expenses and other expenses.
The details of income, expenditure, annual profit or loss and total profit are given in the basic tables Nos. (18 to 25).

Here we present the yearwise as well as annual profit and total profit of the societies in the district under the different years understudy. It is given in Table No. 4.4.
### Table No. 4.4

**Profit of the Societies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Walwa</th>
<th>Shirala</th>
<th>Tasgaon</th>
<th>Khanapur</th>
<th>Jat</th>
<th>Miraj</th>
<th>Kavathe-Mahankal</th>
<th>Arpadi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Profit</td>
<td>Total Profit</td>
<td>Annual Profit</td>
<td>Total Profit</td>
<td>Annual Profit</td>
<td>Total Profit</td>
<td>Annual Profit</td>
<td>Total Profit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1972-73 to</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.49</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.73</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>5.52</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>4.36</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>1.74</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>3.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>6.53</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>5.10</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>2.06</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>3.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>8.85</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>6.04</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>3.52</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>4.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>9.99</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>7.24</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>3.82</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>5.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>12.18</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>9.28</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>4.13</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>6.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>2.06</td>
<td>14.24</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td>10.85</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>4.88</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>7.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>16.41</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>12.83</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>5.83</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>9.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>18.62</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>14.09</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>6.71</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>10.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>2.24</td>
<td>20.86</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>14.47</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>7.46</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>11.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>23.05</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>15.54</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>7.91</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>12.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rs. in Lakhs**

*Source: Adapted from the Basic Tables (18 to 25)*
In Table No. 4.4, first of all we have given the total amount of profit from 1972-73 to 1987-88. Then we have presented the amount of profit yearwise as well as total profit of the society.

1. Walwa Society

In Walwa society the annual profit has doubled in the year 1997-98 as compared to the year 1988-89. In Walwa society the annual profit trend seems to be decreasing in the years 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-94 and 1997-98 as compared to the respective previous years. During the 10 years the minimum annual profit is in the year 1989-90 whereas the maximum annual profit is in the year 1990-91.

2. Shirala Society

In Shirala society the annual profit has increased by 69.84 percent in the year 1997-98 as compared to the year 1988-89. In Shirala society the annual profit trend seems to be decreasing in the years 1993-94, 1995-96, 1996-97 as compared to the respective previous years. During the 10 years the maximum annual profit is in the year 1992-93 whereas the minimum annual profit is in the year 1996-97.

3. Tasgaon Society

In Tasgaon society the annual profit has increased by 136.84 percent in the year 1997-98 as compared to the year 1988-89. In Tasgaon society the annual profit trend seems to be decreasing in the years 1991-92, 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 as compared to the respective previous years. During the 10 years the
minimum annual profit is in the year 1988-89 and maximum annual profit is in the year 1990-91.

4. **Khanapur Society**

   In Khanapur society the annual profit has increased by 110.20 percent in the year 1997-98 as compared to the year 1988-89. In Khanapur society the annual profit trend seems to be decreasing in the years 1989-90, 1991-92, 1996-97 and 1997-98 as compared to the respective previous years. During the 10 years the maximum annual profit is in the year 1995-96, whereas the minimum annual profit is in the year 1989-90.

5. **Jat Society**

   In Jat society the annual profit has increased by 512.20 percent in the year 1997-98 as compared to the year 1988-89. In Jat society the annual profit trend seems to be decreasing in the years 1991-92 and 1994-95 as compared to the respective previous years. During the 10 years the maximum annual profit is in the year 1997-98, whereas the minimum annual profit is in the year 1988-89.

6. **Miraj Society**

   In Miraj society the annual profit has increased by 273.81 percent in the year 1997-98 as compared to the year 1988-89. During the 10 years the minimum annual profit is in the year 1988-89 whereas the maximum annual profit is in the years 1990-91 and 1993-94. In Miraj society the annual profit trend seems to be
decreasing in the years 1991-92, 1992-93, 1994-95 and 1996-97 as compared to the respective previous years.

7. Kavathe-Mahankal Society

In Kavathe-Mahankal society the annual profit has increased by 193.10 percent in the year 1997-98 as compared to the year 1988-89. In Kavathe-Mahankal society the annual profit trend seems to be decreasing in the years 1991-92, 1994-95 and 1997-98 as compared to the respective previous years. During the 10 years the minimum annual profit is in the year 1988-89 and maximum annual profit is in the year 1996-97.

8. Atpadi Society

In Atpadi society the annual profit has increased only 21.43 percent in the year 1997-98 as compared to the year 1988-89. During the 10 years the maximum annual profit is in the year 1993-94 and minimum annual profit is in the year 1988-89. In Atpadi society the annual profit trend seems to be decreasing in the years 1991-92 and 1994-95 to 1997-98 as compared to the respective previous years.

4.6 PATTERN OF INVESTMENT

The nature of pattern of investment means investment of the societies of the different types in District Central Cooperative Bank. The major portion of investment is in this Bank only. But for the convenience as well as for the details we give the items below.
A) Investment in D.C.C. Bank

1. Fixed deposit in D.C.C. Bank.
2. Funds in D.C.C. Bank for repaying the share capital of the Government
4. Reserve fund.

B) Other Investment

1. Shares of the federation of BLVACS and shares of the other sectors.
2. Small saving like Indira Vikas Patra, National Saving Certificate, etc.

4.6.1 Societywise Investment

Here we present the pattern of investment of the Block Level Village Artisans' Cooperative societies in the year 19997-98.

Even though the pattern of investment is given above the majority of the investment is made by the society in D.C.C. Bank only. The details are given in Table No. 4.5
Table 4.5
Pattern of Investment (1997-98)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Society</th>
<th>D.C.C. Bank Investment</th>
<th>Other Investment *</th>
<th>Total Investment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Walwa</td>
<td>19.48 (95.49)</td>
<td>0.92 (4.51)</td>
<td>20.40 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Shirala</td>
<td>13.99 (96.42)</td>
<td>0.52 (3.58)</td>
<td>14.51 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tasgaon</td>
<td>7.06 (94.39)</td>
<td>0.42 (5.61)</td>
<td>7.48 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Khanapur</td>
<td>11.33 (96.84)</td>
<td>0.37 (3.16)</td>
<td>11.70 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jat</td>
<td>14.36 (98.15)</td>
<td>0.27 (1.85)</td>
<td>14.63 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Miraj</td>
<td>11.89 (96.20)</td>
<td>0.47 (3.80)</td>
<td>12.36 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kavathe-Mahankal</td>
<td>7.85 (90.54)</td>
<td>0.82 (9.46)</td>
<td>8.67 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Atpadi</td>
<td>5.00 (98.04)</td>
<td>0.10 (1.96)</td>
<td>5.10 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>90.96 (95.90)</td>
<td>3.89 (4.10)</td>
<td>94.85 (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in brackets indicate the percentage.

Sources:
1. Field survey
2. Office Record of the different BLVACS

Table No. 4.5 gives the information in respect of the pattern of investment of the Block Level Village Artisans' Cooperative Societies in the year 1997-98. If we go through the details the percentage of other investment except Kavathe-Mahankal society is very meagre. It means major portion of investment is kept in D.C.C. Bank. The percentage of this type of investment is from 91 percent to
98 percent. The pattern of investment clearly indicates the lion’s share of D.C.C. Bank only.

4.6.2 Investment in D.C.C. Bank

Here we present the investment of the society in D.C.C. Bank from 1988-89 to 1997-98 which is given in Table No. 4.6

### Table No. 4.6
**Pattern of Investment**
(D.C.C. Bank)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Walwa</th>
<th>Shirala</th>
<th>Tasgaon</th>
<th>Khanapur</th>
<th>Jat</th>
<th>Miraj</th>
<th>Kavathe-Mahankal</th>
<th>Atpadi</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Upto 1988-89</td>
<td>9.51</td>
<td>7.16</td>
<td>3.51</td>
<td>6.18</td>
<td>4.60</td>
<td>4.79</td>
<td>2.94</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>41.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>10.85</td>
<td>7.79</td>
<td>3.61</td>
<td>6.49</td>
<td>5.10</td>
<td>5.56</td>
<td>3.19</td>
<td>2.77</td>
<td>45.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>13.12</td>
<td>10.09</td>
<td>4.51</td>
<td>7.54</td>
<td>7.96</td>
<td>7.92</td>
<td>3.77</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>58.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>14.29</td>
<td>10.10</td>
<td>5.06</td>
<td>8.70</td>
<td>8.65</td>
<td>8.52</td>
<td>4.17</td>
<td>4.05</td>
<td>63.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>15.76</td>
<td>10.56</td>
<td>5.73</td>
<td>9.28</td>
<td>10.02</td>
<td>9.68</td>
<td>5.27</td>
<td>4.17</td>
<td>70.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>16.06</td>
<td>10.57</td>
<td>5.85</td>
<td>9.96</td>
<td>10.52</td>
<td>10.07</td>
<td>6.06</td>
<td>4.55</td>
<td>73.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>17.09</td>
<td>10.66</td>
<td>6.05</td>
<td>10.31</td>
<td>11.18</td>
<td>10.48</td>
<td>6.45</td>
<td>4.95</td>
<td>77.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>18.32</td>
<td>12.56</td>
<td>6.06</td>
<td>10.37</td>
<td>12.67</td>
<td>11.22</td>
<td>7.45</td>
<td>4.97</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>19.48</td>
<td>13.99</td>
<td>7.06</td>
<td>11.33</td>
<td>14.36</td>
<td>11.89</td>
<td>7.85</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>90.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field survey.

In Table No. 4.6 we give the information in respect of pattern of investment of the society in the year 1988-89 to 1997-98 in D.C.C. Bank of the district.
1. If we look at the pattern of investment of all societies in Sangli district, except Atpadi society, it increased consistently during all the years understudy.

2. There is increase of investment in Walwa society by around 105 percent, Shirala society by around 95 percent, Tasgaon society by around 101 percent, Khanapur society by around 83 percent, Jat society by around 212 percent, Miraj society by around 148 percent and Kavathe-Mahankal society by 167 percent during all the years understudy.

3. In Atpadi society, the trend of investment seems to be decreased in the year 1992-93. It is due to the withdrawal of the deposits from D.C.C. Bank in the year 1992-93. Again there is increasing trend of investment.

4. If we compare the district as a whole the investment of Atpadi society in the year 1988-89 is the lowest investment (6.46 percent) and of Walwa society is the highest (22.99 percent)

5. In the year 1997-98 the same picture is repeated (i.e. lowest 5.50 percent investment in Atpadi society and highest 21.42 percent investment in Walwa society.)

6. The maximum increasing trend of investment is in Jat society. Because the investment in Jat society is increased by around 212 percent during the different years understudy whereas the lowest trend of investment is in
Khanapur society. The investment has increased by around 83 percent only during different years.

7. It is observed in the study that all share capital received by members and Government and the profit margin of the society is invested in the D.C.C. Bank only.

To conclude the chapter, membership and capital structure of the BLVACS, we studied the trend of membership societywise and also industrywise. The composition of capital consists of the share capital of the industry as well as the share capital given by the Government of Maharashtra. The societywise increase of share capital over the period is also given indetail. In the next phase the nature of profit of the society is given, where all of the societies are into profit. In the last phase the pattern of investment is given societywise.