

A STUDY OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF LATUR DISTRICT CENTRAL COOPERATIVE BANK, LATUR



Abstract:-

Cooperative Banks in general and District Central Cooperative Banks in particular have to play major role for agriculture and rural credit. DCC Banks have direct access to agriculture to agriculture and rural sector. The place of DCC Banks in cooperative banking is unique. They are intermediate between State Cooperative Bank and Primary Credit Cooperative Societies. After New Economic Policy, there is a sea change in governance and working of DCC Banks.

Latur District Central Cooperative Bank, Latur is playing major role in providing credit to rural sector through various schemes such as crop loan, vehicle purchasing, minor irrigation, tractor financing, cattle purchasing, rural artisans, home construction, self-help groups, etc. LDCC Bank, Latur is facing various problems in providing credit facilities to people. In this research paper, a detailed analysis has been made to highlight certain points related with financial position of LDCC Bank, Latur. The financial position of LDCC Bank is presented with the help of some major financial indicators such as share capital, total assets, total liabilities, loans and advances, investments, net profits, etc.

Keywords:

Latur District Central Cooperative Bank, Latur, Cooperative Banks, Financial Indicators, Agriculture loan, Non Performing Assets.



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INTRODUCTION

Latur District Central Cooperative Bank plays a vital role in the agriculture and rural development of Latur district. The DCC Bank has reached to the rural area of Latur through its large number of branches. Latur district is an agriculture based district and its maximum population stays in rural areas. The central cooperative bank occupies a position of inevitable importance in the cooperative credit structure. The DCC Bank has plays an important role in agriculture financing. It provides various types of loans by considering the needs and requirements of the farmers. At present, most of the DCC Banks are facing the problems of overdue, recovery, non-performing assets and other problems. Therefore, it is necessary to study the role of DCC Bank performing at district level. This research work attempts to analyze the role of Latur District Central Cooperative Bank, Latur in the agriculture and rural development of Latur district during the period 2001-02 to 2012-13.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

In the view of M. Narasinh Committee Report and its recommendations by the Government and RBI, it will be interesting to know the working of these banks. There is a need of radical changes in the old and traditional working of these banks. There is an urgent need to improve the performance of these banks to make them competitive. This study proves definitely useful to improve the profitability and state of affairs of these banks to check the migration of rural masses to urban areas. It is also useful to go rural and urban sector for going hand in hand.

People from urban and semi-urban and rural areas can be benefited by getting information and knowledge about various schemes of loans and advances provided by LDCC Bank, Latur which is quite important for the growth of banking business of LDCC Bank, Latur.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

All India Rural Credit Review Committee (1969) – Government of India had appointed the committee under the chairmanship of B. Venkatappiah. Main objective of the committee was to recommend measures for the reorganization of rural credit. Jagdish Kapoor (1999), the committee was set by recognising the relevance and crucial role of co-operative banks in the development of agriculture and non-agriculture sector of Indian rural economy. DCCB Level Implementation & Monitoring Committee (DLIC), 2007 studied the role of DLIC is planning, coordinating and guiding the implementation of the Revival Package in the district. Expert Committee to Examine 3-Tier Short-term Co-operative Credit Structure (January 2013) studied that under-capitalisation is one of the major problems affecting the 3-tier co-operative credit institutions. As per Ph.D. thesis of A.P. Pudale (2000) titled, “A Role of Cooperative Banking in Agricultural Development in Nanded District” highlighted on various schemes of District Central Cooperative Banks for agriculture development of Nanded district. He concluded that, Nanded District Central Cooperative Bank should concentrate on loan recovery and proper utilization of loan. Muley S.S. (2007) – The paper discusses “Role of Co-operative Banks in Rural Credit” The paper presented the co-operative credit structure in India along with its progress. The PACS and DCCB provide short term and medium term loan and PCARDB and SCARBD provides long term loan in rural areas. The study revealed that recovery performances of co-operative banks are not satisfactory. Niti Bhasin (2007) written a book titled “Banking Developments in India – 1947 to 2007, Growth, Reforms and Outlook” focused the various latest issues related with the bank. This book explains and examines the changes which have swept the Indian Banking sector over the last 60 years since independence.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The proposed study is undertaken with the following objectives-

1. To evaluate the role of District Central Cooperative Bank, Latur in the development of Latur district.
2. To understand the trends in financial indicators of LDCC bank.
3. To probe into the problems of LDCC Bank.
4. To give recommendations to overcome the problems of LDCC Bank.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of the study is limited to Latur district. To make the current and running assessment of the LDCC Bank, we have selected the period from 2001-2002 to 2012-13. The proposed study includes some major functions of the banks. Minor functions of the bank have not given priority.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. The study is limited to the performance evaluation of LDCC Bank in Latur district only.

2. Some of the data may be intermingled with more than one aspect e.g. schemes of LDCC Bank. So it would be separated according to its suitability.
3. The conclusions drawn from the study need not necessarily be applicable to other DCC Banks.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Table No. 1.1
FINANCIAL INDICATORS OF LDCC BANK, LATUR (I)
Financial Indicators of LDCC Bank, Latur

Year	Share Capital (In lakhs)	% +/- over base year	Total Member ship	% +/- over base year	Reserve Fund (In crores)	% +/- over base year	Working Capital (In crores)	% +/- over base year	Investment (In lakhs)	% +/- over base year
2001-02	2412.85 100*	--	1509 100*	--	27.87 100*	--	652.4 100*	--	11049.55 100*	--
2002-03	2626.74 108.86*	8.86	1575 104.37*	4.37	29.00 104.05*	4.05	730.34 111.94*	11.94	10980.55 99.37*	-0.63
2003-04	2849.35 118.09*	18.09	1627 107.81*	7.81	39.83 142.91*	42.91	731.47 112.11*	12.11	11365.81 102.86*	2.86
2004-05	3132.78 129.83*	29.83	1664 110.27*	10.27	54.18 194.4*	94.4	776.34 118.99*	18.99	12860.81 116.39*	16.39
2005-06	3367.03 139.54*	39.54	1702 112.78*	12.78	69.74 250.23*	150.23	838.82 128.57*	28.57	13355.81 120.87*	20.87
2006-07	3385.76 140.32*	40.32	1712 113.45*	13.45	85.85 308.03*	208.03	989.93 151.73*	51.73	14670.81 132.77*	32.77
2007-08	3821.44 158.37*	58.37	1735 114.97*	14.97	98.79 354.46*	254.46	1116.03 171.06*	71.06	16072.31 145.45*	45.45
2008-09	4017.52 166.50*	66.50	1735 114.97*	14.97	106.13 380.8*	280.80	1180.21 180.9*	80.9	21124.91 191.18*	91.18
2009-10	4467.16 185.14*	85.14	1737 115.1*	15.1	126.88 455.25*	355.25	1465.33 224.6*	24.6	44714.99 404.67*	304.67
2010-11	4989.98 206.8*	106.8	1741 115.37*	15.37	133.57 479.26*	379.26	1400.34 214.59*	114.59	26127.74 236.45*	136.45
2011-12	5543.67 229.74*	129.75	1209 80.11*	-19.89	160.54 576.03*	476.03	1641.03 251.53*	151.53	32504.36 294.16*	194.16
2012-13	5865.95 243.11*	143.11	1211 80.25*	-19.75	178.07 638.93*	538.93	1791.49 274.59*	174.59	32564.36 294.71*	194.71
TOTAL	46480.2	726.31	19157	69.45	1110.45	2784.35	13313.73	740.61	247392.01	1038.88
MEAN	3873.35	60.52	1596.41	5.78	92.53	232.02	1109.47	61.71	20616.00	86.57

(Source: Annual Reports of LDCC Bank, Latur)

Note: * Represents percentage increase/decrease over base year.

Table No. 1.2
FINANCIAL INDICATORS OF LDCC BANK, LATUR (II)
Financial Indicators of LDCC Bank, Latur.

Year	Total Assets/ Liabilities (In crores)	%+/- over base year	Total Deposits (In crores)	%+/- over base year	Total Loans Issued (In crores)	%+/- over base year	Total Income (In lakhs)	%+/- over base year	Net Profit (In lakhs)	%+/- over base year
2001-02	663.63 100*	–	376.62 100*	–	445.45 100*	–	9107.60 100*	–	227.89 100*	–
2002-03	754.37 113.67*	13.67	390.94 103.8*	3.8	522.33 117.25	17.25	10400.31 114.19*	14.19	706.42 309.98*	-0.63
2003-04	801.49 120.77*	20.77	416.63 110.62*	10.62	512.97 115.15	15.15	10645.07 116.88*	16.88	343.23 150.61*	2.86
2004-05	823.03 124.01*	24.01	450.67 119.66*	19.66	533.45 119.75	19.75	10459.36 114.84*	14.84	504.33 221.30*	16.39

(Source: Annual Reports of LDCC Bank, Latur)

Note: * Represents percentage increase/decrease over base year.

Table No. 1.1 and Table No. 1.2 indicate the financial performance of LDCC Bank, Latur during the study period from 2001-02 to 2012-13. These tables present the statistical information regarding share capital, total membership, reserve fund, working capital, investment, total assets, total liabilities, total deposits, total loans issued, total income and net profits indicating percentage increase of decrease over base year. These tables provided the following results:

- 1.Share capital increased from Rs. 2412.85 lakhs to Rs. 5865.95 lakhs presenting the average increase of 60.52% over base year.
- 2.Total membership indicated a slight decrease from 1509 members to 1211 members during the study period.
- 3.Reserve Fund showed a remarkable increase from Rs. 27.87 crores to Rs. 178.07 crores marking an average increase of 232.02 % over base year.
- 4.Working Capital marked eye-catching increase from Rs. 652.4 crores to Rs. 1791.49 crores presenting the annual average growth of 61.71% over the base year.
- 5.Investments presented the growth from Rs. 11049.55 lakhs to Rs. 32564.36 lakhs indicating an annual average increase of 86.5% over the base year.
- 6.Total Asset increased from Rs. 663.63 crores to Rs. 1809.77 crores marking the average annual growth of 70.63% over the base year.
- 7.Total deposits rose from Rs. 376.62 crores to Rs. 1017.83 crores during the study period marking the average annual growth of 70.47% over the base year.
- 8.Total loans issued by LDCC Bank, Latur mentioned the increase from Rs. 445.45 crores to Rs. 1272.03 crores presenting the average annual increase of 69.64% over the base year.
- 9.Total income of LDCC Bank, Latur showed an increase from Rs. 9107.60 lakhs to Rs. 16616.66 lakhs marking the average annual increase of 23.75% over the base year.
- 10.Net Profit of the LDCC Bank, Latur indicated the increase from 227.89 lakhs to Rs. 740 lakhs presenting the remarkable average annual growth of 319.1% over the base year.

All these figures indicated that LDCC Bank, Latur has been progressing remarkably and its states of affairs are satisfactory.

PROBLEMS OF LDCC BANK, LATUR

The most important and critical problems that have faced by the DCC Banks in India are recovery of loans and advances, heavy over dues and NPA. LDCC Bank, Latur is facing the general problems like the other district central cooperative banks such as laziness among the employees, delay in work, heavy losses, low percentage of recovery, Low technological advancement, poor management, administered rate

of interest structure for a long time, cut throat competition by private and nationalised banks, increasing number of insolvent and weak DCCBs, lack of professionalization, lack of knowledge regarding Prudential Norms issued by RBI and NABARD, corruption and malpractices.

The specific problems of LDCC Bank, Latur are discrimination in branches allotment, low level of loan recovery of primary agriculture cooperative societies, not following the AS-17 segmental reporting, no compliance of Accounting Standard 2 - 'valuation of stationery', no ATM facility provided, non-availability of locker facility at every branch, non-availability of modern banking facilities, lagging behind in advertising and marketing, no management information system (MIS), weak Grievances Redressal Mechanism, incomplete corporate governance, lack of conceptual awareness, challenges put up by New Economic Policy, declining market share, slow expertise development.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Share capital presented moderate increase during the study period. Total membership showed decrease during the study period. Total income, Net Profits, Cash and bank balance, and Investments showed fluctuating trends during the study period. Reserve Fund, Total liabilities, Total assets, Working capital, and Total deposits indicated continuous increase during the study period.

Majority of the investment was made in Fixed Deposits of Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank. Fixed deposits were more than standard norms issued by RBI during the study period. Saving deposits are near to standard norms issued by RBI during the study period. Current deposit has completed the standard norms issued by RBI. Deposits are near to the guidelines of RBI regarding deposits. Majority of the portion of personal deposits is captured by fixed deposits.

Short term loan presented the normal growth trend during study period. Medium term loan, Long term loan issued recorded fluctuating trend. Majority portion of agriculture loan i.e. 97% was acquired by short term loan. Short term agriculture loan beneficiaries captured the higher portion. Discrimination is observed in loan disbursement to talukas.

Agriculture loan disbursement to small farmers is based on their land holding capacity. The agriculture loan recovery (current) showed a continuous increasing trend. Majority of the recovery portion is occupied by short term loan recovery. Agriculture loan outstanding provided continuous increasing trend. Short term agriculture loans outstanding constituted a higher portion. Agriculture loan overdue recorded continuous decreasing trend.

Financial indicators performed positively for the progress of LDCC Bank during the study period. Gross NPA of LDCC Bank marked a continuous decrease. NPA provisions showed continuously increasing trend during the study period. Ratio of gross NPA to overdue indicated the strong financial position of LDCC Bank, Latur. Analysis of gross NPA, NPA provision and ratio of gross NPA to overdues marked the satisfactory financial performance of LDCC Bank, Latur. LDCC Bank made excess provision on assets during the year 2012-13. LDCC Bank has maintained the level of CRAR more than the level prescribed by RBI.

LDCC Bank has set up an Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) as per the guidelines of RBI. LDCC Bank has maintained a recovery cell for prompt and timely recovery. LDCC Bank has been playing an active role in Financial Inclusion Programme. LDCC Bank, Latur has weak Grievance Redressal Mechanism. LDCC Bank has adopted Core Banking Solutions. LDCC Bank has been effectively rendering Kisan Credit Card Scheme of NABARD for the agriculture development. LDCC Bank has been effectively rendering Self Help Groups Scheme initiated by NABARD especially for financially weak group of women. LDCC Bank has been playing an active role in the agriculture and rural development of Latur district by initiating various programmes initiated by RBI and NABARD.

SUGGESTIONS

Researcher made the following suggestions to improve the performance of LDCC Bank, Latur –

1. LDCC Bank should open more branches at village area and make the expansion of operational area as per the guidelines of RBI. Bank should development of infrastructure at taluka and village level.
2. Bank should make provision of punishment for the wilful defaulters. It should change the Mind Set Up and Increases the Morale of Loan Holders. Bank should keep a keen watch on utilization of loan by loan holders and should implement the strict recovery norms and should follow the Accounting Standards issued by ICAI.
3. Bank should appoint full time office staff and full time field/visiting staff. Bank must render improved and modified training programmes. Bank should provide incentives and rewards to employees. Bank should appoint trained staff at rural areas. Bank should take optimum use of bank employees' services
4. Bank should launch attractive schemes at competitive rate of interest. Bank should attract deposits from money market. Bank has necessity of systematic publicity of schemes and programmes.
5. Bank has to introduction of new and latest banking methods and techniques. Government should give permission to issue Kisan Credit Cards through PACS.
6. Bank should set up Management Information System, to update its website, develop strong Grievances

Redressal Mechanism. Bank has to adopt the policy of professionalization. Bank has to establish Good Corporate Governance. Bank has to give speed to expertise development. Adopt the Strategy of Bank Marketing. Bank has to start the Bankassurance Business.

7. Bank should try to get special permission for deposits by RBI. Government should maintain centralized control on LDCC Bank, Latur.

8. LDCC Bank should improve and modify all the HRM&D practices. Bank should provide computer literacy to customers and has to maintain Customer Relationship Management. Bank must coordinate all the parties of LDCC Bank, Latur.

9. Bank should provide loan facility to businessman and entrepreneurs. Bank must check the practical viability of ventures and take the help of specialists to screen the project plans. Bank must make continuous monitoring and inspection.

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