

Role of Cooperative Banks in Economic Developments: An Empirical Study of Balangir District Central Cooperative Bank, Odisha

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Abstract

As we know a lot of factors are important for an economic development, banking sector plays a pivotal role in Economic development of a country by collecting the extra fund in the form of savings from the general people and by disbursing the same as loan to needy. Successful of macro economic development depends upon micro development. In a country like India cooperative banks have significant impact on economy. They are registered under the cooperative society Act, 1992 & regulated by Reserve Bank of India under Banking Regulation Act, 1949. This study is based on the performance of Balangir district central cooperative bank, issues & operational efficiency.

Keywords: Cooperative Society, NPA, CD Ratio, Financial Statements.

Introduction

There are many private & public sectors banks operating in the country, cooperative banks have their own relevance in a state like Odisha in general and undivided Balangir district in particular. This is due to the rural and agrarian character of the state economy. Public sector commercial banks have an urban orientation. Banking services offered by the private sectors commercial banks are yet to reach to the rural area. Further, their banking services are also too costly for the rural population & hence are beyond their financial reach. Cooperative banks offer advances at a lower rate of interest & higher rate of interest on deposit. The processing of loan is also fast compared to other banks. Besides, the cooperative banks have a local feel & familiarity due to which the customers feel comfortable dealing with them. That is why it is imperative for the policy makers to make cooperative banking system financially vibrant & socially relevant.

Importance of Study

The present study aims to evaluate the performance of Central Cooperative Banks in Balangir district. The study attempts to examine and compare the various aspects of performance of Central Cooperative Banks in the state and assesses the perception of customers and bank employees regarding the working of these banks in the state. The study takes into consideration a period of 5 years ranging from 2011-12 to 2015-16.

Review of Literature

Patel (1970) Studies the impact of economic contribution made through Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to Gujarat credit score cooperatives. It changed into discovered that due to concessional finance made available by way of RBI to cooperative banks, the dependence of these banks on RBI's finance is growing daily. But in Gujarat, it turned into located that the share of RBI finance to cooperatives became lowering due to the fact the share of their personal assets is increasing. In Gujarat cooperatives, the amount of past due turned into so small that those cooperatives can absolutely make use of their credit limits. It became additionally visible that cooperatives in Gujarat are getting self-reliant in spite of their increasing enterprise quantity.

Kanagasabai (1984) studied the determinants of profitability and for this State Cooperative Bank (SCB) facing declining profitability became selected. For this the parameters, viz. Short-term loans to total loans, time deposits to general deposits, borrowing to owned funds were taken for a term of 1970-seventy one to 1979-80. It turned into analysed whether or not agriculture advances, percentage of time deposits to overall deposits and stage of borrowings have an effect on the profitability of the financial institution or now not. It changed into determined that these elements affect definitely the earnings of the bank. So, it became recommended that the bank must design appropriate techniques to enhance those ratios that allows you to growth the profitability.

Asaithambi (1988) made a try and verify the overall performance of Andaman & Nicobar State Cooperative Bank on extraordinary parameters, i.e., deposits, advances and overdue. It turned into located that the financial institution has been preserving excessive diploma of management and committed services of its employees.

Singh (1990) studied how the cooperatives in India may be made viable. It was discovered that the viability of diverse cooperatives in numerous sectors is some distance from first-class. Most of the cooperative societies are non-possible, their capital has been substantially eroded and they're unwell or probably unwell. It turned into counsel that causes responsible for failure of incomes profit and incurring losses should be identified and income erosion audit on every year basis have to be followed, until cooperatives become possible.

Verma (1992) Analysed the effectiveness of agricultural credit score with the aid of cooperative credit score institutions in Nagari block of Chittoor district in Andhra Pradesh. It changed into discovered that there's large quantity of overdues of loans and the principal defaulters are medium stage farmers. Lack of proper supervision of stop use of loans, insufficient quantity of credit score sanctioned and the herbal calamities like drought are a number of the purpose of overdues. It became advised that small and marginal farmers have to be worried; the process of sanctioning loans have to be simplified; and proper supervision at the cease use of credit ought to be made.

Dayanandan and Sasi Kumar (1993) studied the general performance of Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs) in Kerala assist in their development in club, percentage capital, deposits, reserve price range, loans past due and internet Profit earned. To study the boom charge, fashion values have been calculated on the premise of three one year shifting averages. It changed into discovered that the CCBs have performed better performance in percent capital, club, deposits and reserve fund however there may be no achievement in net income due to regular boom in overdues. It emerges as counselled that as a manner to have higher ordinary performance in destiny control of these banks have to take suitable measures to govern their overdues.

Sood Archana (1994) in her doctoral thesis aimed toward evaluating the overall performance of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) inside the kingdom of Punjab by way of comparing the function performed through RRBs in Rural credit score structure of Punjab in deposit mobilization, credit score deployment, branch enlargement and healing position. The important findings of the take a look at have been that there has been tremendous increase in department growth, deposit mobilization and credit score deployment. The profitability and productiveness position of RRBs has been a ways from satisfactory. It became suggested that proper planning have to be made to conquer declining profitability and measures should be taken to ensure reimbursement of loan.

Gupta, Sushil Kumar (1996) Evaluated the running of the banks in offering credit score facilities to the small and weaker phase of cultivators and for this farmer have been labelled as popular class, small farmers and marginal farmers. It was observed that small and marginal farmers are the main beneficiaries of the schemes of the bank and the share of recuperation from small and marginal farmers is extra than the huge farmers. Banks has brought several schemes for small and marginal farmers i.e. Free dull loaning scheme, dairy scheme, fisheries schemes, schemes for go down and production of rural houses.

Ramesh and Patil (2000) tried to analyse the variables influencing the profitability of Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) within the state of Goa. For reading profitability various variables had been used which include: interest fee spread, manpower expenses, other fees, non-hobby income and late interest, and doubtful debt provision. It became discovered that hobby rate spread and non-hobby variables have superb influence on the profitability and elements like manpower costs, different expenses and past due hobby and doubtful debt provision reduces the profits. It turned into counseled that banks must work out a careful watch over the diverse factors of costs in order that declining tendencies inside the earnings of the banks may be stepped forward.

Joshi (2001) made an appraisal of the overall performance of cooperative banks. It became located that the cooperative banks have been now not capable of generate funds due to poor resource base, excessive transaction fees (i.e. Management prices, personnel price, administration value), lack of professional management and enterprise diversification. It became advised that dual manage on cooperative banks ought to be abolished and number one agricultural credit score societies (PACS) should be reorganized and there ought to be professionalism in management of cooperative banks.

Kumar (2004) Tried to evaluate the profitability and productiveness of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) inside the submit-liberalisation duration. The results show that liberalisation measures brought with the aid of the Indian government have altered the banking region and profitability of PSB has declined to a massive volume. The results show that internet income in absolute phrases has accelerated in majority of the PSBs but profitability witnessed a decline. The banks will have to pay extra attention to strategic control, strategic planning and technical components of lending and credit score evaluation to enhance their performance.

Anil Ku. Soni and Harjnder Pal Singh (2012) in their paper titled "Role of Cooperative Banks in Agricultural Credit - A Case Study primarily based on Chhattisgarh" studied the overall performance of Cooperative Banking in recognize of Agricultural credit and rural development and the shape of agricultural credit score of the Cooperative Banks. The findings of the observe had been that the provider of the Cooperative Banks inside the subject of agricultural credit score become as much as the pleasure degree of the customers, Cooperative Banks are supplying Rural Chhattisgarh all round assistance and proved to be an group where 'Growth with social justice' exists. Some hints were made like the co-ordination must be maintained between the Board of Management, Members, Depositors, and Employees of the Bank, and there's yet some other notion that responsibility and transparency need to be delivered in the implementation of the schemes.

Research Gap

Though a lot of research have been conducted in the past years about cooperative bank performance appraisal, a less number of research have conducted in Western Odisha perspective. A lot of factors affect the effective performance of these cooperative societies like geographical area, knowledge of the people, infrastructure facility, financial literacy etc. In this research working performance have studied with various perspectives.

Objectives of the Study

- a) To study the growth and regulatory framework governing the cooperative banks in India.
- b) To evaluate the operational performance of central cooperative banks in Balangir district.
- c) To evaluate the profitability and productivity of central cooperative banks in Balangir district.
- d) To study the perception of beneficiaries and employees about the working of central cooperative banks.

- e) To identify the problems affecting the performance of Balangir district central cooperative banks and make suggestions for improving their performance.

Research Methodology

This research is based on descriptive and analytical study. The performance of BDCCB is studied with critical analysis of number of year’s financial data. The data have been compared with the help of table, graphs & in charts.

Data & Scope

The present study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data have collected from BDCCB office and various related information like, contact details, annual report, important persons, related articles and other relevant information have collected from website journals and magazines.

Data Analysis

A. Deposit Mobilization

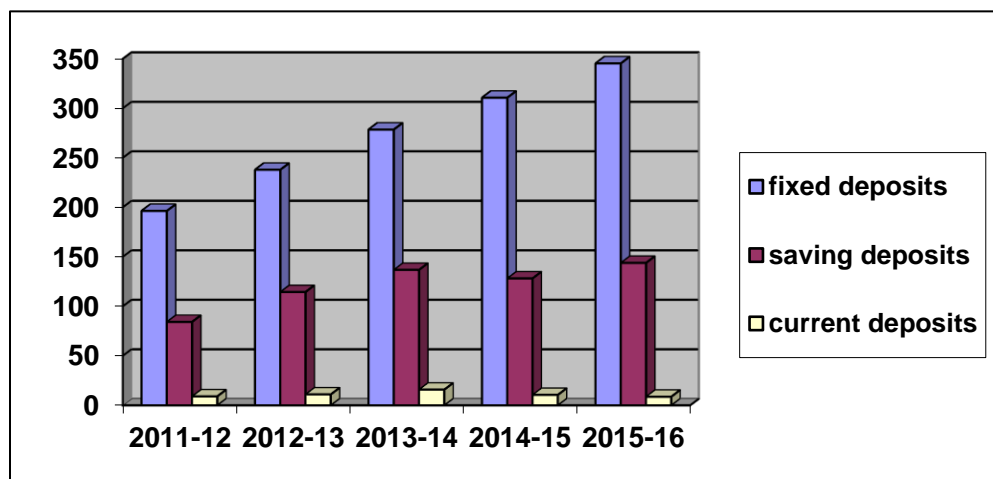


Fig. 1: Types of Deposit of BDCCB Ltd (Rs. In crore)

Source: Annual report of BDCCB ltd.

B. Credit Dispensation

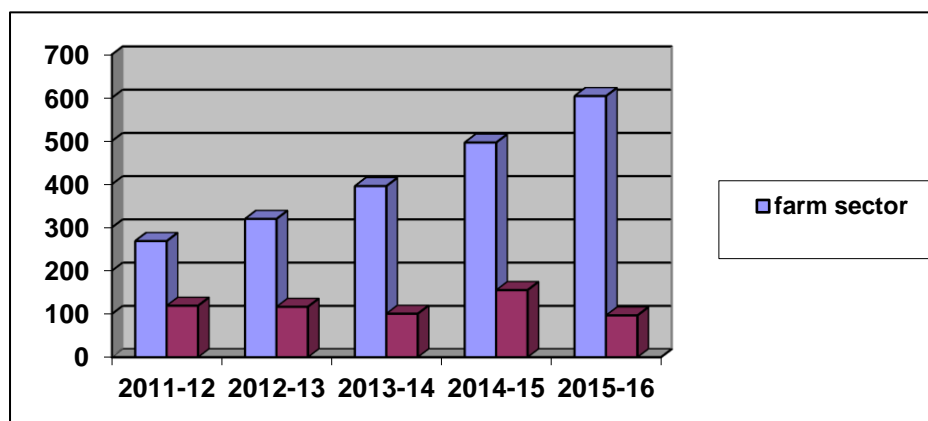


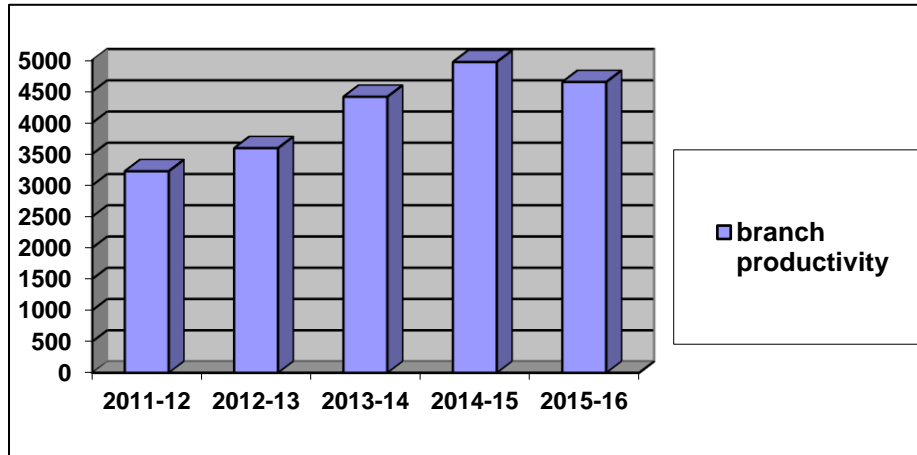
Fig. 2: Credit Dispensation Level (Rs. In crore)

Source: Annual report of BDCCB ltd.

Figure no. 2 reveals the credit dispensation of BDCCB Ltd on farm sector is showing a raising trend from the year 2011-12 i.e. 268.71 crore to the year 2015-16 is 406.12 crore. However during 2011-12 to 2013-14 the non-farm sector of BDCCB ltd is showing decline trend, then from the year 2013-14 to 2014-15 it was showing raising trend and in

the year 2015-16 it was 96.76 which is decrease from the previous year 2014-15 i.e. 155.26 crore. The BDCCB ltd has giving more importance to the farm sector as compare to non-farm sector. Thus cooperative bank set up mainly credit dispensation to the agricultural sector.

C. Performance Appraisal & Working Results of BDCCB ltd



$$\text{Branch Productivity} = (\text{Deposit} + \text{Advances}) / \text{No. Of Branches}$$

Fig. 3: Branch Productivity Level BDCCB ltd

Sources: 55th annual report of the BDCCB ltd

Figure no: 3 reveals that the branch productivity of BDCCB has been gradually increase from the year 2011-12 to 2015-16. After 2015 in the year 2016 it has been slightly decrees. In 2011,2012,2013,2014 and 2015 the branch productivity of BDCCB is 3226.15 lakhs, 3595.10 lakhs, 4417.61 lakhs, 4973.47 lakhs, and 4653.60 lakhs respectively.

Table 1: % of Collection of BDCCB ltd

Year	Total Demand	Total Collection	% Of Collection
2011-12	29298.31	14060.75	48%
2012-13	36564.19	15837.97	43%
2013-14	37074.76	18312.60	47.47%
2014-15	50009.11	26552.34	53.10%
2015-16	55954.52	28370.96	50.70%

Sources: 55th annual report of the BDCCB ltd

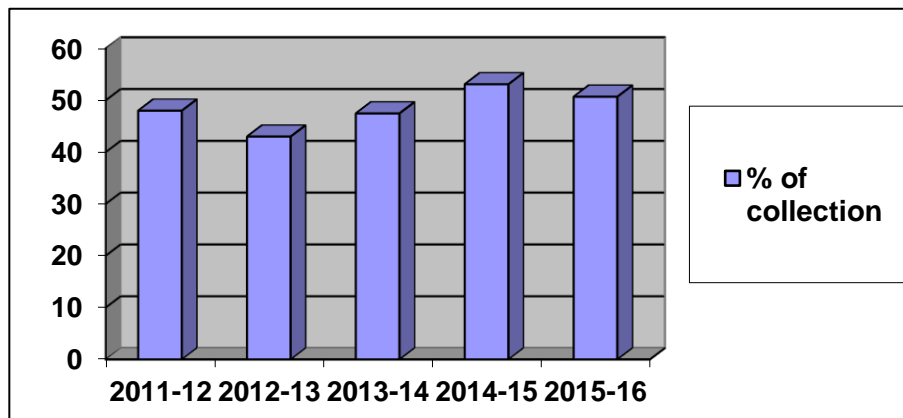


Fig. 4: % of Recovery Level of BDCCB ltd

Figure no. 4 shows that in the year 2011 the % of collection in is 48% then it's slightly decrease to 43% in the year 2012. After 2012 % of collection has been gradually increase to 2015 i.e. in 2012, 2013 and 2014 5 the % of collection has been 43%, 47.47% and 53.10% respectively. Then but in 2016 it has been decreased by 2.40% i.e. it shows 50.70% but as compare to 2012 and 2013 it is better in % of collection.

Table 2: Sources of Working Capital of BDCCB Ltd

Year	Paid Up Share Capital	Reserve	Owned Fund	Deposit	Borrowing	Other Liabilities	Working Capital
2011-12	3221.74	4258.80	7480.54	28960.52	16322.33	7194.72	59958.11
2012-13	3557.10	4703.62	8260.72	36372.39	15785.12	10556.14	70974.37
2013-14	4277.60	4742.93	9070.53	43127.41	17712.15	10304.21	80214.70
2014-15	4835.62	5162.29	9997.91	44946.64	21339.35	13800.61	90084.52
2015-16	5473.96	5174.93	10648.89	49797.71	26168.83	14650.70	101266.13

Sources: 55th annual report of the BDCCB ltd

Table no. 2 Shows that the working capital position of Balangir district central cooperative bank has been gradually increase from the 2011-12 to 2015-16. Working capital consists of owned funds, deposits, borrowing, other liabilities and all showing in increasing trends. The working capital position of BDCCB is in the year 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, and 2015-16 is 59958.11 lakhs, 70974.34 lakhs, 80214.70 lakhs, 90084.52 lakhs, 101266.13 lakhs respectively. The working capital position of BDCCB is strong & good because many people mainly belongs to agricultural sector and they are providing loans & credit very quickly. And many people attractive towards its interest that it gives more interest as compare to other banks.

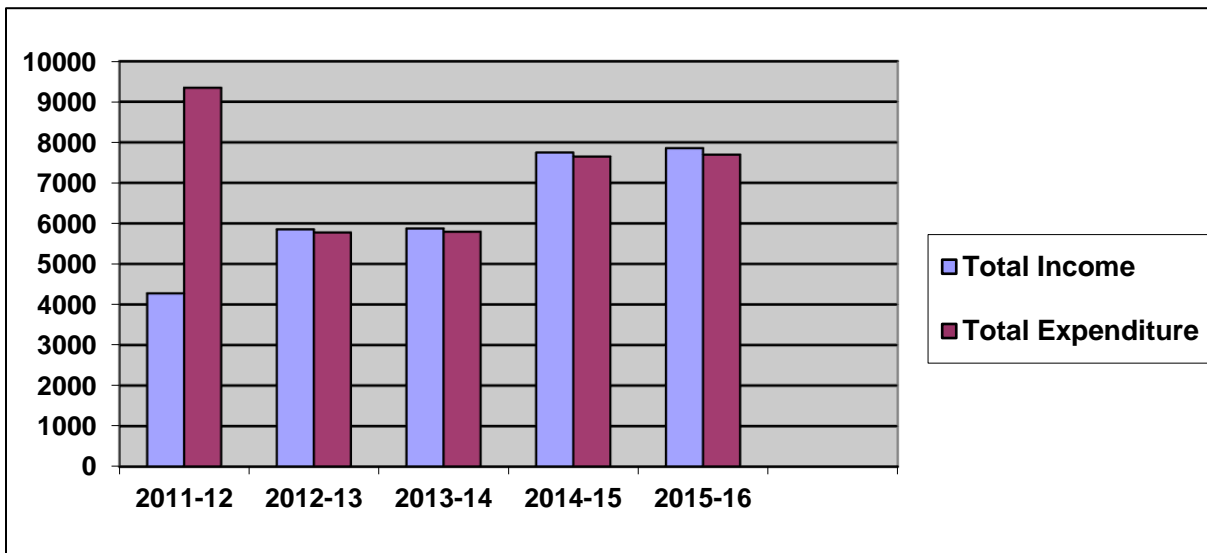


Fig. 5: Working Results level of BDCCB Ltd

Figure no 5. Shows total income, total expenditure and net profit of Balangir district central cooperative bank. In the year 2011-12 the total expenditure is 9345.81 lakhs and total income is 4273.66 lakhs, so it shows the heavy loss. After 2011-12 the business might the right way and gradually increase its profit from 2011-12 to 2015-16. The net profit of the Balangir district central cooperative bank in 2011-12, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is 76.98 lakhs, 100.99 lakhs and 158.77 lakhs respectively.

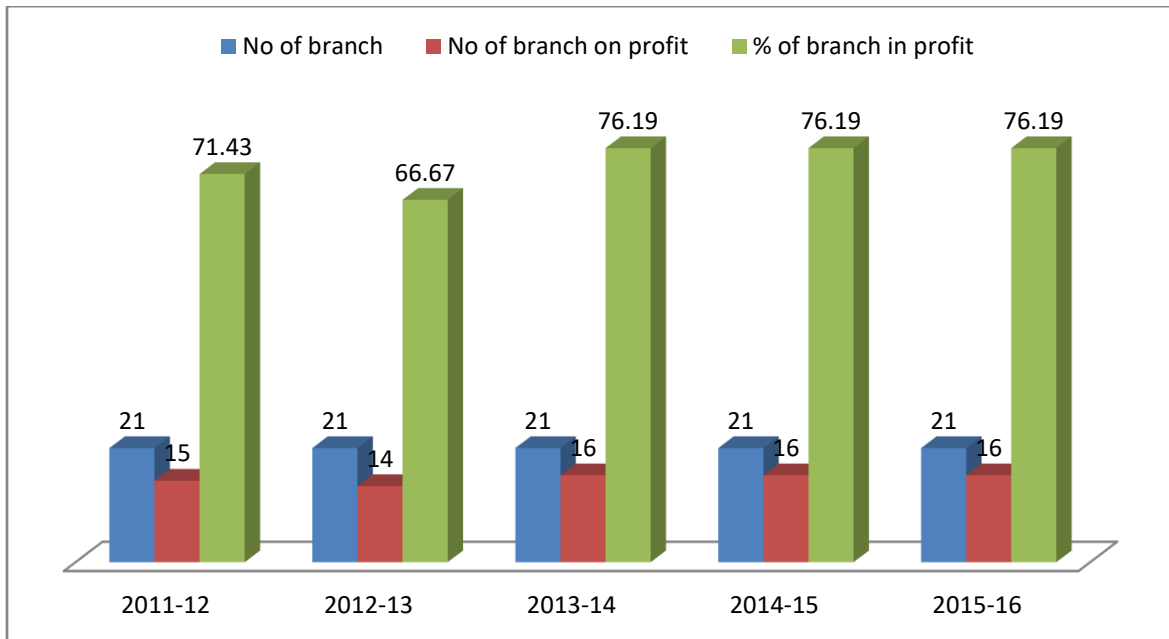


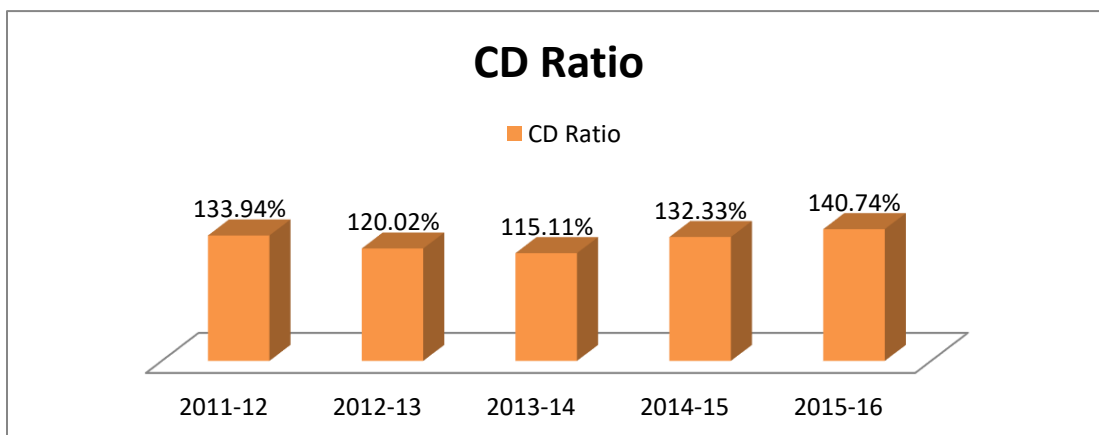
Fig. 6: No of Branch of Profit of BDCCB ltd

Source: 55th annual report of BDCCB ltd

Figure no. 6 reveals that the no of branch, no of branch in profit. From 2011-12 to 2015-16 no. of branch remain constant i.e. 21 as compare to 2011-12. In 2012-13 the no of branch profit is reduced by 1 branch, then in 2013-14 it is increase by 2 branch and in 2013-14,2014-15 & 2015-16 no of branch on profit remain constant i.e. 16 branch on profit. The % of branches in profit in 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16 is 71.4%, 66.67%, 76.19%, 76.19%, and 76.19% respectively.

D. CD Ratio

C.D. ratio i.e. credit deposit ratio is an indicator of the ability of the bank to deploy resources in the form of credit out of the total resource in the form of deposits available at the disposal of the bank. Interest credit constitutes the important source of earning for a bank. however, the bank has to decide its portfolio keeping in view its mandatory obligations in term of statutory liquidity ratio (SLR), cash resource ratio (CRR), priority sector lending (PSL). therefore, calculation of C.D. Ratio is important.



$$\text{CD Ratio} = \text{Total loan/Deposits} * 100$$

Fig. 7: CD Ratio of BDCCB ltd

Source: 55th annual report of BDCCB ltd

In figure 7, The C.D. ratio of Balangir district central cooperative bank has been gradually decreased from the year 2011-12 to 2013-14. During the last three year i.e. from 2013-14 to 2015-16, the C.D. ratio records a rising trend from 1115.11 per cent to 140.74 per cent. It is an indication of the fact that the bank has been able to discharge its credit dispensation responsibility properly.

Table 3: % of Cost of Management to Working Capital of BDCCB ltd

Year	Cost of Management	Working Capital	Cost of Management to Working Capital
2011-12	658.49	59958.11	1.06%
2012-13	722.36	70974.37	0.92%
2013-14	860.05	80214.70	1.12%
2014-15	1074.64	90084.52	1.19%
2015-16	1300.71	101266.13	1.28%

Source: 55th annual report of BDCCB ltd

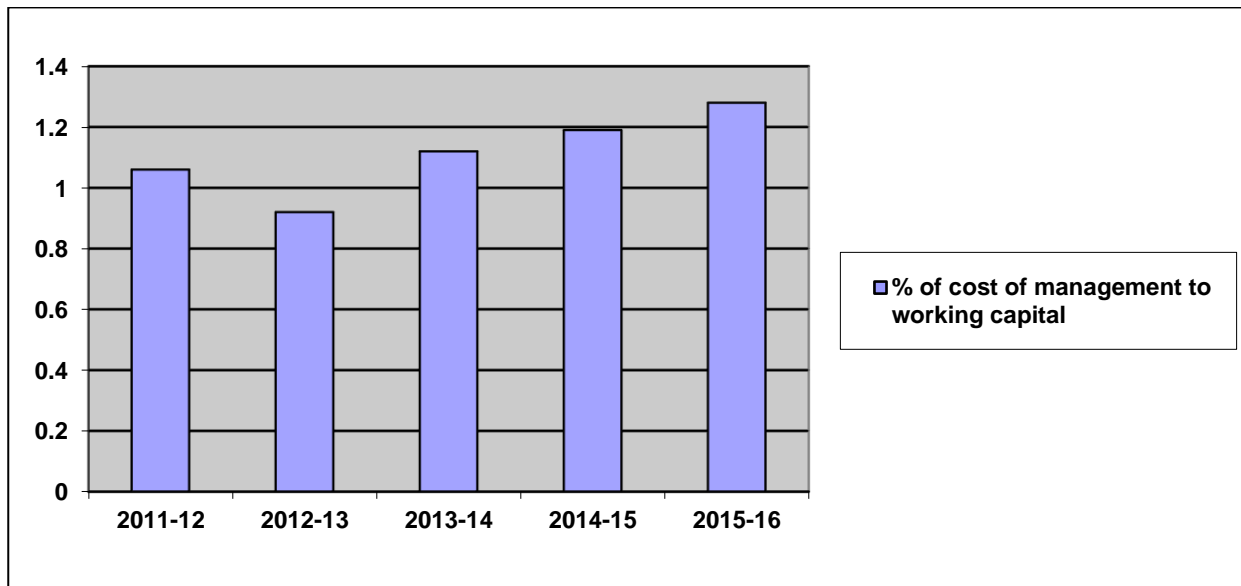


Fig. 8: % of Cost of Management to Working Capital of BDCCB ltd

Source: 55th annual report of BDCCB ltd

Figure no. 8 showing the % of cost of management to working capital of BDCCB ltd is in rising trend during last three year i.e. from 2013-14 to 2015-16. In 2011-12 it was 1.06% and 2012-13 it was 0.92%. However, from 2013-14 onwards it has been in rising trend and in 2015-16 it was highest as compare to all four previous year.

NPA Management

Table 4: NPA of BDCCB ltd

Year	Standard Assets	NPA	Total	NPA To Loans & Advance
2011-12	31305.09	7483.68	38788.72	19.29%
2012-13	36299.72	7354.92	43654.64	16.85%
2013-14	41751.37	7914.92	49666.29	15.94%
2014-15	51257.34	8218.99	59476.33	13.82%
2015-16	61023.86	9063.69	70087.55	12.93%

Source: Annual report of BDCCB ltd

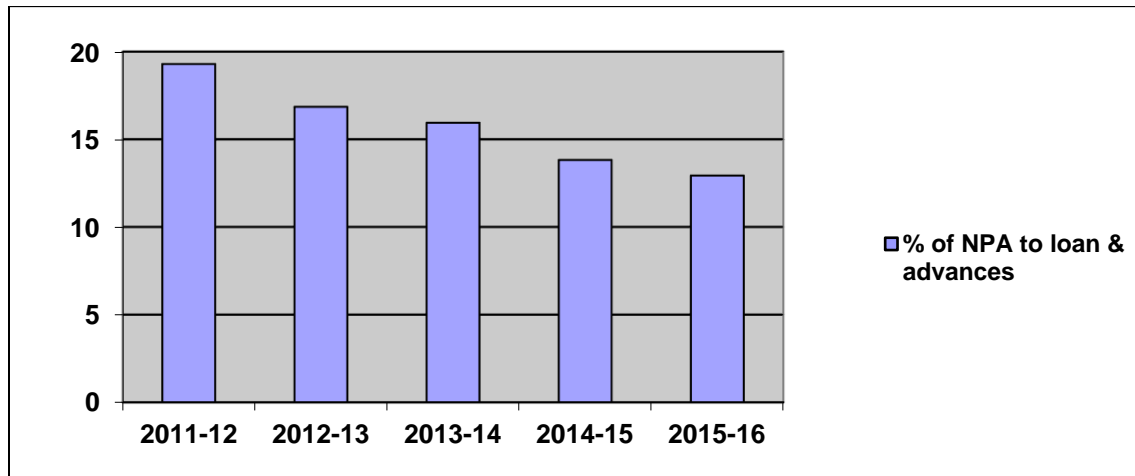


Fig. 9: NPA Level of BDCCB ltd

Source: Annual report of BDCCB ltd

The above table and figure depict that the NPA is gradually increase from the year 2011-12 to 2015-16, which is a negative sign or bed impression for BDCCB ltd but percentage of NPA to loan & advances is gradually decrease from the year 2011-12 to 2015-16. However, the BDCCB facing increasing trend in NPA, in figure 3.12 showing declining trend in percentage of NPA to loans & advances is a good impression for BDCCB ltd which indicates the bank is coming to the right track and making good performance as compare to previous year. The % of NPA to loans & advance in the year 2011-12 is 19.29% and 2015-16 is 12.93%.

Finding of the Study

Operational Performance of BDCCB Ltd: The operational performance of Central Cooperative Banks in Balangir has been analyzed with regard to branch expansion, deposits, credit, working funds, owned funds, manpower, and volume of business, recovery as percentage to demand and Non-Performing Assets (NPA) to advances. The findings on operational performance of Central Cooperative Banks are as follows:

Branch Expansion: Central Cooperative Banks in Balangir have made a very slow progress as far as Branch expansion is concerned. The number of branches remain constant during the study period from 2011-12 to 2015-16, thus showing a straight-line trend in the case of branch expansion.

Deposit Mobilization: Central Cooperative Banks in Punjab have been successful in deposit mobilization. The deposit mobilization of BDCCB ltd has been gradually increase as raising trend from the year 2011-12 to 2015-16 i.e. from 289.65 crore to 2031.84 crore. The share of fixed deposits in total deposits decreased from 67.81 per cent to 69.37 per cent and the share of savings deposits increased from 29.08 per cent in 2011-12 to 28.90 per cent in 2015-16. The share of current deposits has been increase from 3.11 per cent to 1.74 percent. The BDCCB ltd is giving more interest on fixed deposit as compare to saving deposit & current deposit. So, people are attracting toward fixed deposit, thus fixed deposit of BDCCB ltd rapidly increasing.

Credit Dispensation: The Central Cooperative Banks in Balangir have shown a considerable success in the growth of advances. The credit dispensation of BDCCB ltd on farm sector is showing a raising trend from the year 2011-12 i.e. 268.71 crore to the year 2015-16 is 406.12 crore. However, during 2011-12 to 2013-14 the non-farm sector of BDCCB ltd is showing decline trend, then from the year 2013-14 to 2014-15 it was showing raising trend and in the year 2015-16 it was 96.76 which is decrease from the previous year 2014-15 i.e. 155.26 crore. The BDCCB ltd has giving more importance to the farm sector as compare to non-farm sector. Thus, cooperative bank set up mainly credit dispensation to the agricultural sector.

Volume of Business: The volume of business presents the total of deposits and advances. The volume of business of Central Cooperative Banks operating in Balangir is increased from Rs. 67749.25 Lakh in 2011-12 to Rs. 119885.26 Lakh in 2015-16 during the period covered under study.

Working Funds: The working funds of Central Cooperative Banks operating in Balangir have increased from Rs. 59958.11 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 101266.13 lakhs in 2015-16.

Owned Funds: Owned funds of the bank represent share capital and reserve funds. Owned funds are an indication of internal financial soundness of the organization. The amount of owned funds increased from Rs. 7480.54 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 10648.89 lakhs in 2015-16.

Manpower: The effectiveness of an organization depends largely on the quality of the manpower especially in-service industry like banking. The number of staff members of Central Cooperative Banks in Balangir increase during the study period. There is raising trend in the number of staff members in Balangir district Central Cooperative Bank. No of employee has been increase from 107 to 204 during the study period from 2011-12 to 2015-16.

Non-Performing Assets (NPA) As Percentage to Total

ADVANCES: NPA is gradually increase from the year 2011-12 to 2015-16, which is a negative sign or bad impression for BDCCB Ltd, but percentage of NPA to loan & advances is gradually decrease from the year 2011-12 to 2015-16. However, the BDCCB facing increasing trend in NPA, The NPA, it has declining trend in percentage of NPA to loans & advances is a good impression for BDCCB Ltd. The % of NPA to loans & advance in the year 2011-12 is 19.29% and 2015-16 is 12.93%.

Recovery as Percentage to Demand: The recovery performance of Central Cooperative Banks in Punjab was no good, as the percentage of recovery against demand ranged from 40 per cent to 55 per cent. Average recovery performance of all the Central Cooperative Banks in Punjab during the study period was 48.45 per cent. The highest recovery per cent was 53.10 in 2014-15 during the study period.

Suggestions

The suggestions emerging out of the present study are given asunder:

- The modern techniques of banking including the use of ATM should also be extended to the cooperative banks so as to make them more competitive in the financial market.
- The main reason of inefficiency of the cooperative banks was that the banks fail to use their inputs optimally. So, to improve the efficiency of banks, the banks should use their inputs, i.e., deposits, manpower, branches and borrowings optimally.
- There is need to provide adequate staff in the banks under study.
- The selection of staff should be made purely on the basis of merit to improve the efficiency of these banks.
- The employees of cooperative banks under study need to be imparted extensive training from time to time. Appraisal of employees' work on regular basis can help to increase their performance.
- The process of advancing loans to the people should be made simple. Unnecessary formalities followed by these banks need to be curtailed.
- Most of the branches of cooperative banks need to be computerized for quick disposal of work and to survive in the competitive environment.
- It is necessary to stop political interference in the day-to-day functioning of cooperative banks so as to make them more efficient and profit-oriented.
- To improve profitability, the banks should make efforts to increase their income and reduce non-interest expenses i.e., establishment cost and other expenses.
- The dual control by the state government and the RBI over the cooperative banks is against the functional autonomy of these banks. The overlapping of control should end immediately in the largest interest of these banks.
- The banks should have an effective monitoring system over the use of funds in order to prevent or minimize diversion of funds by the borrowers.

Conclusion

As cooperative banks plays vital role in economic development of a country by developing the micro economic regions, the survival is also a challenge in credit collection and NPA management. The profitability is also an important factor in the future perspective by minimizing operational cost and maximizing revenue. The political influenced should removed. Effective utilisation of granted fund by customers is also a challenged. Due to limited time only five year financial data (2011-12 to 2015-16) have analysed. The efficiency of cooperative bank can be studied by taking employer and employee's satisfaction, service quality, technological factors etc.

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