






<p>Research Paper in Commerce</p>	    
<p><b>Dr. Dinesh W. Nichit</b></p> <p>Associate Professor, Sant. Gadge Maharaj College, Walgaon, Maharashtra</p>	<p><b>A Comparative Study of Co-operative Banks in Western Vidharbh Region</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Robert Owen (1771-1858) is the father of co-operative movement. He was great philosopher and gave the gift of “self help through mutual help” to alleviate the sufferings of the exploited class of the society. The first effort towards the formation of a co-operative organization was made by 28 flannel weavers, popularly called the Rochdale Pioneers, at the Rochdale near Manchester in England in the year 1844. The mechanizations and industrial revolution was forced some of the worker were out of the employment and moved toward the poverty. These 28 workers saved one pound each in a year and they founded “THE ROCHDALE EQUITABLE PIONEERS SOCIETY”. This was first co-operative society became a role model to worldwide self help movement that is co-operative movement.</p>

### Introduction

**Beginning of urban co-operative banks in India:** The origins of the urban cooperative banking movement in India can be traced to the close of nineteenth century when, inspired by the success of the experiments related to the cooperative movement in Britain and the cooperative credit movement in Germany such societies were set up in India. Cooperative societies are based on the principles of cooperation, mutual help, democratic decision making and open membership. Cooperatives represented a new and alternative approach to organization as against proprietary firms, partnership firms and joint stock companies which represent the dominant form of commercial organization.

The first urban co-operative society was established in India, which is known a ‘Annyona Shakari Mandli Co-operative Bank’ located in Baroda (Gujarat state) on 5 Feb 1889. Middle class Marathi people established this society. It is still functioning Cooperative movement in India was started with a rural bias credit stance. Although cooperatives have been start in various areas and activities, the mainstay of co-operatives is still co-operative credit societies. The urban co-operative credit movement in India started with chief object of catering to the banking and credit requirements of the urban middle classes e.g. Small traders,

businesspersons, artisans, factory workers and the salaried people with a limited income etc.

**Urban Co-operative Bank:** A co-operative bank is a financial entity which belongs to its customers who are at the same time the owner and the customers of their bank. Co-operative banks are deeply rooted inside the local areas and communities. They are involved in local development and contributed to the sustainable development of their communities. The term urban co-operative bank, refer to primary co-operative banks located in urban semi urban area. The urban co-operative banks catering their services among the weaker section in the urban area. Urban co-operative banking is based on the twin model of banking and co-operative. Urban co-operative banks are organized under dual control of Reserve Bank of India and respective state government. Urban co-operative bank with multi-state presence are also regulated by the central government and registered under the Multi-state Co-operative society Act.

### Objectives of Study

- To comparative study of co-operative banks in western region.
- To study the objective of co-operative banks.
- To study the Deposits, Loans and Advances, Gross NPA, Net NPA, CRAR, and Profit.
- To study the background of co-operative banks.
- To study the growth of co-operative movement.

## Methodology

The researcher adopted both methods of research. In primary method the researcher gave visits to various co-operatives banks and collected data by questionnaires. In secondary method the researcher collected data by various magazines, newspapers, published and unpublished books, annual reports of banks. It is interpreted and shown in research work.

## Scope and Time Period

The researcher collected the data from only four banks in western region, that is Dr.Panjabrao deshमुख urban co-operative, Amravati, Khamgaon Urban co-operative bank, Akola Janta commercial bank, Jijau commercial bank etc. Data is collected from 2008-09 to 2012-13.

## Analysis of Data

**Table 1: Position of Deposits (in Lakhs)**

S. No.	Year	Dr.PUB Co-op Bank	Khamgaon Urban bank	Akola Janta commercial	Jijau commercial
1	2008-09	11520	45739	89460	5278.9
2	2009-10	12935	48594	100109	6133.1
3	2010-11	18266	49310	101486	6664.8
4	2011-12	21954	49038	106958	7882.8
5	2012-13	25869	52350	117366	9500.8

Table-1 shows that the details position of deposits of co-operative banks from 2008-09 to 2012-13. All co-operative banks deposits are increased day by day. The Akola Janta commercial banks deposits is very high than to other co-operative banks.

**Table 2: Position of Loans and Advances (in Lakhs)**

S. No.	Year	Dr.PUB Co-op Bank	Khamgaon Urban bank	Akola Janta commercial	Jijau commercial
1	2008-09	6760.4	28414	51556	3830.9
2	2009-10	6963.9	26700	60964	4023.5
3	2010-11	9940.5	30354	68486	4582.3
4	2011-12	1433.4	32786	67933	5433.5
5	2012-13	17962	34828	73717	6316.6

Table-2 shows that the details position of loans and advances of co-operative banks from 2008-09 to 2012-13. In 2008-09 the Panjabrao Urban co-operative banks deposits was 6760.4 lakhs. It was increased 17962 lakhs in 2012-13

**Table 3: Position of Gross NPA (in Lakhs)**

S. No	Year	Dr.PUB Co-op Bank	Khamgaon Urban bank	Akola Janta commercial	Jijau commercial
1	2008-09	3292.6	7574.5	4868.6	699.05
2	2009-10	2363.7	7429.4	4315.3	830.67
3	2010-11	1368.6	4977.5	3819.5	817.64
4	2011-12	1065.4	3927.0	3008.8	686.67
5	2012-13	1117.2	2906.1	2817.9	560.7

Table-3 shows that the details position of Gross NPA in lakhs of co-operative banks from 2008-

09 to 2012-13. The researcher founded that the rate of NPA's are decreasing day by day. It is better for every co-operative bank.

**Table 4: Position of Net NPA (in Lakhs)**

S. No	Year	Dr.PUB Co-op Bank	Khamgaon Urban bank	Akola Janta commercial	Jijau commercial
1	2008-09	1340.6	3944.5	2267.9	116.64
2	2009-10	511.72	2739.4	1581.1	89.26
3	2010-11	171.07	706.3	1015.2	49.41
4	2011-12	137.86	568.43	00	-191.8
5	2012-13	349.87	442.48	00	-312.6

Table-4 shows that the details position of Net NPA in lakhs of co-operative banks from 2008-09 to 2012-13. The researcher founded that the Net rate of NPA's are decreasing day by day. It is better for every co-operative bank. The Janta commercial banks Net NPA's are 00 lakhs and Jijau commercial banks Net NPA's are in minus position. It is better than other banks.

**Table 5: Position of CRAR**

S. No	Year	Dr.PUB Co-op Bank	Khamgaon Urban bank	Akola Janta commercial	Jijau commercial
1	2008-09	-12%	3.39%	10.97%	---
2	2009-10	-14.3%	-11.77%	10.08%	17%
3	2010-11	4.19%	-3.19%	9.97%	18.35%
4	2011-12	8.45	5.14%	11.70	21.53%
5	2012-13	12.80%	11.60%	12.52	28.82%

Table-5 shows that the details position of CRAR of co-operative banks from 2008-09 to 2012-13. In the beginning of banks the CRAR was in minus position then it was in positive positions. It is better symptoms' for banks positions.

**Table 6: Position of Profit (in Lakhs)**

S. No	Year	Dr.PUB Co-op Bank	Khamgaon Urban bank	Akola Janta commercial	Jijau commercial
1	2008-09	17.87	55.99	416.1	47.99
2	2009-10	00	-30.37	109.45	63.22
3	2010-11	806.4	160.03	612.62	69.67
4	2011-12	197.1	166.00	802.36	78.89
5	2012-13	77.54	1592.2	1207.8	178.93

Table-6 shows that the details position of Profit in lakhs of co-operative banks from 2008-09 to 2012-13. After the study of this table the researcher founded that the profit position is increasing day by day of every bank.

## Conclusion

The bank officers do not correct or proper scrutiny of loan application of customers. The politicians do interference in sanctioning loan process. Most of co-operative banks are suffering from professional management and most of cases are approach is very casual. Most of employees are appointed on low salary due to this reason the

workers do not work honestly of properly. Most of co-operative banks are not co-erring to each other hence the customers should not his transactions by net. There is no facilities of ATM. Comparatively the rate of loan is very high than to centralized banks. The loan policies of the particular banks were not customer oriented. Lastly the researcher observed that there is lack of recovery of loan.

#### **Suggestions**

The co-operative banks should adopt new technology in banks and should provide internet banking, credit cards and ATM facilities. The bank should new schemes for attracting new customers. The politicians should not interferences in banking works. The management should appoint qualified servants in the banks. The authority should put low interest rate on loan. Effective inspection system & strategy should be implemented.

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