


Aspects of Growth in the District Central Co-Operative Bank in India

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Abstract

The reserves are essential to Co-operative banks since they are involved in so many different aspects of the banking industry. The Credit Co-operative Societies Act, which was subsequently revised in 1912, and the establishment of Co-operative banks with an installation base were both done by the government in 1904. Rather of emphasising rural financing, the main Agriculture Credit Co-operative Society Act concentrates on long-term credit. The article's objectives are to evaluate the reserve funds and deposits of Indian Co-operative banks and investigate their development factors. Journals, papers, and other publications will be among the sources from which secondary data will be gathered. The data will be interpreted and analysed using statistical methods, and the results will be examined.

Keywords: Reserve Funds, Deposits, Investment, Demand, Productivity, Banking Activity, Growth Model- Harrod Domar Model

Introduction

In this era probably, the co-operative movement was started with the installation of the 1904 by the government. The Credit Co-operative Societies Act (CCSA) it is established 1904, this Credit Co-operative Societies Act, was latterly amended in 1912 Act that is Primary Agriculture credit co-operative Society act, to permit the formation of societies for purposes long-run than rural lending. This movement developed at a slow pace, but the development of co-operatives became the responsibility of the provincial government. In other word says, its ‘unplanned expansion’ finally forced the province to examine the possibilities of reconstructing and reorganizing societies in a planned manner. But thus, the per- independence co-operative movement was more/less developed in four stages, which is modification initiation, restructuring, and expansion of the co-operative banks in India. The co-operative movement in India was introduced as an every state policy, and its origins can be traced to the enactment of the co-operative Society’s Act of 1904. During the finally more than a century of its existence, the movement has growing through various stages of development and has looks many ups and downs. The history of the movement can broadly be divided into five stages.

1. First Stage: 1904 to 1912
2. Second Stage: 1912 to 1919
3. Third Stage: 1919 to 1929
4. Fourth Stage: 1929 to 1939
5. Fifth Stage: 1939 to 1947
6. Sixth Stage: Post Independence Period

Objective of the Study

1. To assess the reserve funds and Deposits of the Co-operative banks in India.
2. To study the growth aspects and suggestion the co-operative banks India.

Methodology

Cooperative banks are a significant sector in the financial sector, with data being gathered from various sources such as journals, articles, conference proceedings, and reports from the National Federation of State Co-operative Bank Ltd. (NAFSCOB). The data is analysed using statistical tools like mean, averages, count, and total percentages.

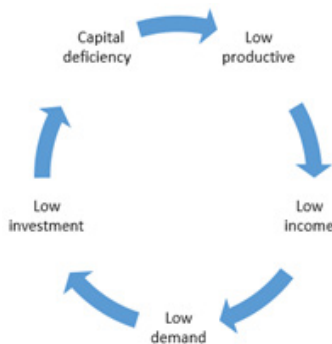
Hypothesis

Co-operative Banks Reserve Funds Unachieved in 2022.

- Reserve funds could reach 70 thousand by 2022.
- Total deposits from 2012-2022 may be tribal. Unattainable.

Growth Models

Growth concept explains the low of real income, reflecting low investment and capital deficiency is a common feature of both the vicious circles.



Low productivity is reflected in low real income. The low level of saving leads to a low investment and to deficiency of capital. The deficiency of capital, in turn, leads to a low level of productivity a back to low income. Thus the vicious circle is complete from the supply side.

According to the Harrod-Domar Theory explains

Harrod-Domar assign a crucial role to capital accumulation an investment in the process of growth. Investment plays a double role. On the one hand,

investment (Through the operation of multiplier) generates income and on the other hand, it increase the productivity capacity, by enlarging the capital stock.

$Y\alpha = 1$ (1/ α) Order Number One (Domar model)

This equation explains (α) that the level of effective demand ($y\alpha$) is directly related to the level of investment (I). Any increase in the level of effect demand and vice versa. (b) The effective demand is inversely relate to the MPS (α). Any increase in MPS (α) will decrease the level of effective demand and vice versa. As per the demand side.

$$\frac{\Delta Y}{Y} \times \frac{I}{\Delta Y} = \frac{S}{Y}$$

$$\frac{I}{Y} = \frac{S}{Y} \text{ or } I = S$$

Thus, Equation (1) explains that the condition for achieving the steady growth rate or dynamic equilibrium is that ex-post saving must be equal to ex-post investment. In order words, there should be accounting equality between saving and investment, if dynamic equilibrium is to be achieved.

Table 1 Table shows Reserve Funds in Co-Operative Banks in India during the period from 2012 to 2022

Cooperative Years	Reserve Funds
2012-2013	24375
2013-2014	25690
2014-2015	28812
2015-2016	31844
2016-2017	33445
2017-2018	35322
2018-2019	36895
2019-2020	36724
2020-2021	39000
2021-2022	43914
Count	10
% Total	100.00%
Average	28002.67

Source: The National Federation of State Co-operative Bank Ltd. (NAFSCOB)

Interpretation of the Data

The data explain the reserve funds of the co-

operative banks in India. Hence noticed the period of 2012 to 2022, in this 2012-2013 have the reserve funds 24,375. But stages of the year by year, it's increased; it shows the growing of the banking movement and the activeness of society in this bank. As well as comparing to 2021-2022 have reserve funds in co-operative bank 43,914, it was doubling of the 2012-2013 year. Also hear calculation of count value is 10, and total percentage of 100, also to be averages 28002.66667; it has considered 2012 to 2022 based on years.



The above bar chart explain, Reserve funds in the District central co-operative banks in India, which reserve funds mobilizing during the period from 2012-13 to 2021-22. The trend indicates respective year by year it was ups and downs. The reserve funds of District central co-operative banks has reserve funds low - level in the year of 2012-13 and later it started moving upwards till 2021-22. And finally the secondary source enrichment.

Table 2 The Table Shows Total Deposits in Co-Operative Banks in India during the Period from 2012 to 2022

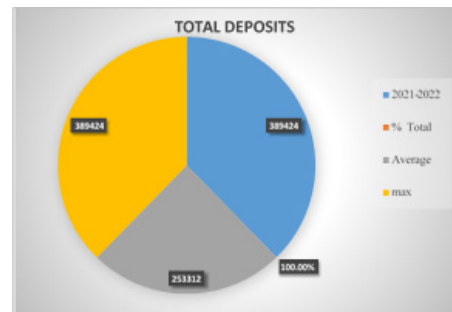
Co-Operative Years	Total Deposits
2012-2013	195726
2013-2014	215662
2014-2015	251116
2015-2016	282609
2016-2017	311858
2017-2018	340738

Table 3 This Table Shows Investment of Co-Operative Banks in India and Also the Table Shows Statistical Values of the Table During the Period 2012 to 2022.

Cooperative Years	Investments	% Total	Count	Average	Sum
2012-2013	94051	6.08	2	31351.02	125404.1
2013-2014	109113	7.05	2	36371.69	145486.8

2018-2019	366960
2019-2020	325895
2020-2021	359745
2021-2022	389424
Count	10
% Total	100.00%
Average	253312
Max	389424

Source: The National Federation of State Co-operative Bank Ltd. (NAFSCOB)



The figure includes total deposits of the district central co-operative banks in India, during the period from 2012-13 to 2021-22. The growth of any DCCBs will depends on the peoples both urban areas, and rural areas respectively. In this chart observed the 2021-22 data only. According to this data express average value is less (2, 53,312) than to max value (3, 89,424). We look at the table 2012- 13 based on the data is decreased of the deposit level because not aware of the rural and urban, remote areas reason is not circulate of the co-operative banking activities, information achievement etc. And comparing the 2021-22 year of the data increased because mobilizing of the co-operative system, explore of the e- banking system, aware of the district central co-operative banking benefits, so peoples centering and involvement of deposits side that's way increased deposits level. The total deposits seem to be superior to the total deposit's performance of DCCBs in India.

2014-2015	124119	8.02	2	41373.69	165494.8
2015-2016	141117	9.12	2	47039.7	188158.8
2016-2017	158666	10.25	2	52889.37	211557.5
2017-2018	168379	10.88	2	56127.04	224508.1
2018-2019	180356	11.65	2	60119.37	240477.5
2019-2020	169158	10.93	2	56386.7	225546.8
2020-2021	189325	12.23	2	63109.04	252436.2
2021-2022	213273	13.78	2	71091.71	284366.9

Source: The National Federation of State Co-operative Bank Ltd. (NAFSCOB)



From the above Figure explains the investment of the District Central Co-operative Bank in India during the period from 2012–13 to 2021–22. Investment in every stage of the year increased, according to 2019–20, but investment level decreased because that time was considered a COVID pandemic, which is the major reason after 2020–2021 similarly ups (because the reason is the recovery of banking activities, banking growth rate and market value, trading systems of Indian economy, as well as growing of business). As usual, in 2021–22, the investment increased. Major the factors include that is like total percentage of the investment, averages of the DCCBs in India and also calculation of the sum value, hear mainly noticed Liner Investment curve, it shows like a growing of the investment levels in the during the period 2012-13 to 2021-22 based on the year, it considered line like a linearity it has formulated dots. The investment seems to be a wonderful performance by the district central co-operative banks in India.

Limitation of the Study

The article explains in the significantly so, the growth aspect having major limitation of the article that are the some below.

1. To study only for the secondary source.
2. To assess the main three economic parameter other economic parameter ignored.

3. Government policy has not adopted.
4. Sampling method not adopted.

Suggestions of the Study

Finally in this article has very interesting of the subject of matter, majorly I want to suggest of the article, primary source has ignored the author when the author adopt in primary source the data has very frequently and significant manner. And also easily identify of the major draw-back of the co-operative banking system India. Hear not showing of the district level of the Co-operative banking parameter as well as mentioned clearly its very need full of the article. One of the most important is ‘Problem of the study’ in the article, basically the author has ignored so, when it’s motioned the article then only improved of quality and quantity.

Conclusions

Growth depends on investment, and larger deposits are an indicator of wealth and lifestyle. All banks need reserve money, however in India, District Central Co-operative Banks are the main beneficiaries of these funds. These banks are profitable and are not facing a banking crisis. Transaction motives encourage development, and when people’s development features are taken into account, achievement becomes enhanced in both rural and urban places. The significance of emphasising on these elements to promote development and progress is emphasised throughout the content.

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